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A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

IN WHICH

THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS,
EXPLAINED IN THEIR DIFFERENT MEANINGS,

AND

AUTHORIZED BY THE NAMES OF THE WRITERS IN WHOSE WORKS THEY ARE FOUND.

ABSTRACTED FROM THE FOLIO EDITION,

BY THE AUTHOR,

SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

A GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THE TWELFTH EDITION, corrected and revised;
With considerable Additions from the Eighth Edition of the Original.

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THE

PREFACE.

HAVING been long employed in the ſtudy and cultivation of the Engliſh language, I lately publiſhed a Dictionary like thoſe compiled by the academies of Italy and France, for the uſe of ſuch as aſpire to exactneſs of criticiſm, or elegance of ſtyle.

But it has been ſince conſidered that works of that kind are by no means neceſſary to the greater number of readers, who, ſeldom intending to write, or preſuming to judge, turn over books, only to amuſe their leiſure, and to gain degrees of knowledge ſuitable to lower characters, or neceſſary to the common buſineſs of life: theſe know not any other uſe of a Dictionary than that of adjuſting orthography, and explaining terms of ſcience or words of infrequent occurrence, or remote derivation.

For theſe purpoſes many Dictionaries have been written by different authors, and with different degrees of ſkill; but none of them have yet fallen into my hands by which even the loweſt expectations could be ſatisfied. Some of their authors wanted induſtry, and others literature: ſome knew not their own defects, and others were too idle to ſupply them.

For this reaſon a ſmall Dictionary appeared yet to be wanting to common readers; and, as I may without arrogance claim to myſelf a longer acquaintance with the lexicography of our language than any other writer has had, I ſhall hope to be conſidered as having more experience at leaſt than moſt of my predeceſſors, and as more likely to accommodate the nation with a vocabulary of daily uſe. I therefore offer to the Public an Abſtract or Epitome of my former work.

In comparing this with other Dictionaries of the ſame kind, it will be found to have ſeveral advantages.

I. It contains many words not to be found in any other.

II. Many barbarous terms and phraſes by which other Dictionaries may vitiate the Style, are rejected from this.

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III. The words are more correctly ſpelled, partly by attention to their etymology, and partly by obſervation of the practice of the beſt authors.

IV. The etymologies and derivations, whether from foreign languages, or from native roots, are more diligently traced, and more diſtinctly noticed.

V. The ſenſes of each word are more copiouſly enumerated, and more clearly explained.

VI. Many words occurring in the elder authors, ſuch as Spenſer, Shakeſpeare, Milton, which had been hitherto omitted, are here carefully inſerted; ſo that this book may ſerve as a gloſſary or expoſitory index to the poetical writers.

VII. To the words, and to the different ſenſes of each word, are ſubjoined from the large Dictionary the names of thoſe writers by whom they have been uſed; ſo that the reader who knows the different periods of the language, and the time of its authors, may judge of the elegance or prevalence of any word, or meaning of a word; and without recurring to other books, may know what are antiquated, what are unuſual, and what are recommended by the beſt authority.

The words of this Dictionary, as oppoſed to others, are more diligently collected, more accurately ſpelled, more faithfully explained, and more authentically aſcertained. Of an Abſtract it is not neceſſary to ſay more; and I hope it will not be found that truth requires me to ſay leſs.

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A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH TONGUE.

GRAMMAR which is the *art of uſing words properly*, compriſes four parts: Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Proſody.

In this diviſion and order of the parts of grammar I follow the common grammarians, without enquiring whether a fitter diſtribution might not be found. Experience has long ſhewn this method to be ſo diſtinct as to obviate confuſion, and ſo comprehenſive as to prevent any inconvenient omiſſions. I likewiſe uſe the terms already received, and already underſtood, though perhaps others more proper might ſometimes be invented. Sylburgius, and other innovators, whoſe new terms have ſunk their learning into neglect, have left ſufficient warning againſt the trifling ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

ORTHOGRAPHY is *the art of combining letters into ſyllables, and ſyllables into words.* It therefore teaches previouſly the form and ſound of letters.

The letters of the Engliſh language are.

Roman.	Italick.	Old Engliſh.	Name.
Aa	*Aa*	𝔄𝔞	*a*
Bb	*Bb*	𝔅𝔟	*be*
Cc	*Cc*	𝔠	*ſee*
Dd	*Dd*	𝔇𝔡	*dee*
Ee	*Ee*	𝔢	*e*
Ff	*Ff*	𝔣	*eff*
Gg	*Gg*	𝔊𝔤	*jee*
Hh	*Hb*	𝔥𝔥	*aitch*
Ii	*Ii*	𝔦	*i* (or *ja*)
Jj	*Jj*	𝔍𝔧	*j* conſon
Kk	*Kk*	𝔎𝔨	*ka*
Ll	*Ll*	𝔩	*el*
Mm	*Mm*	𝔐𝔪	*em*
Nn	*Nn*	𝔑𝔫	*en*
Oo	*Oo*	𝔬	*o*
Pp	*Pp*	𝔓𝔭	*pee*
Qq	*Qq*	𝔔𝔮	*cue*
Rr	*Rr*	𝔯	*ar*
Sſs	*Sſs*	𝔰ſ𝔰	*eſs*
Tt	*Tt*	𝔱	*tee*
Uu	*Uu*	𝔲	*u* (or *va*)
Vv	*Vv*	𝔙𝔳	*v* conſ.
Ww	*Ww*	𝔚𝔴	*double u*
Xx	*Xx*	𝔵	*ex*
Yy	*Yy*	𝔜𝔶	*wy*
Zz	*Zz*	ℨ𝔷	*zed* more commonly *izzard* or *uzzard* that is *ſ* hard.

To theſe may be added certain combinations of letters univerſally uſed in printing; as &, ſt, fl, ſl, ſh, ſk, ff, ffl, fi, ffi, fi, ffi, ffl, and &c, or *and per ſe, and*, &, ſt, ſt, ſt, ſh, ſk, ff, ffl, ſi, ffi, fi, ffi ffl, &c.

Our letters are commonly reckoned twenty-four, becauſe anciently *i* and *j*, as well as *u* and *v*, were expreſſed by the ſame character; but as thoſe letters, which had always different powers, have now different forms, our alphabet may be properly ſaid to conſiſt of twenty-ſix letters.

None of the ſmall conſonants have a double form, except *ſ*, *s*; of which *ſ* is uſed in the beginning and middle, and *s* at the end.

Vowels are five; a, e, i, o, u.

Such is the number generally received; but for *i* it is the practice to write *y* in the end of words; as *thy*, *holy*; before *i*, as from *die*, *dying*; from *beautify*, *beautifying*; in the words *ſays*, *days*, *eyes*; and in words derived from the Greek, and written originally with *υ*; as *ſyſtem*, *συστημα*; *sympathy*, *συμπαθια*.

For *u* we often write *w* after a vowel, to make a diphthong; as *raw*, *grew*, *view*, *vow*, *flowing*, *lowneſs*.

The ſounds of all the letters are various.

In treating on the letters, I ſhall not, like ſome other grammarians enquire into the original of their form as an antiquarian; nor into their formation and prolation by the organs of ſpeech, as a mechanick, anatomiſt, or phyſiologiſt; nor into the properties and gradation of ſounds or the elegance or harſhneſs of particular combinations, as a writer of univerſal and tranſcendental grammar. I conſider the Eng-

lish alphabet only as it is Engliſh; and even in this narrow diſquiſition I follow the example of former grammarians, perhaps with more reverence than judgment, becauſe by writing in Engliſh I ſuppoſe my reader already acquainted with the Engliſh language, and conſequently able to pronounce the letters of which I teach the pronunciation; and becauſe of ſounds in general it may be obſerved, that words are unable to deſcribe them. An account therefore of the primitive and ſimple letters is uſeleſs almoſt alike to thoſe who know their ſound, and to thoſe who know it not.

Of VOWELS.

A.

A has three ſounds, the ſlender, open, and broad.

A ſlender is found in moſt words, as *face, name*; and in words ending in *ation*, as, *creation, ſalvation, generation.*

The *a* ſlender is the proper Engliſh *a*, called very juſtly by Erpinius, in his Arabick Grammar, *a Anglicum cum e miſtum*, as having a middle ſound between the open *a* and the *e*. The French have a ſimilar ſound in the word, *pais*, and in their *e* maſculine.

A open is the *a* of the Italian, or nearly reſembles it; as, *father, rather, congratulate, fancy, glaſs.*

A broad reſembles the *a* of the German; as *all, wall, call.*

Many words pronounced with *a* broad were anciently written with *au*, as *fault, mault*; and we ſtill ſay *fault, vault.* This was probably the Saxon ſound, for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the ruſtick pronunciation; as *maun*, for *man, baund*, for *band.*

The ſhort *a* approaches to the *a* open, as *groſs.*

The long *a*, if prolonged by *e* at the end of the word, is always ſlender, as *grave, fame.*

A forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *w*. *Ai* or *ay*, as in *plain, vain, gay, clay*, has only the ſound of the long and ſlender *a*, and differs not in the pronunciation from *plane, wane.*

Au or *aw* has the ſound of the German *a*, as *raw, naughty.*

Ae is ſometimes found in Latin words not completely naturaliſed or aſſimilated, but is no Engliſh diphthong; and is more properly expreſſed by ſingle *e*, as *Ceſar, Eneas.*

E.

E is the letter which occurs moſt frequently in the Engliſh language.

E is long, as in *ſcene*; or ſhort, as in *cellar, ſeparate, celebrate, men, then.*

It is always ſhort before a double conſonant, or two conſonants, as in *vein, perplexity, relent, meddler, reptile, ſerpent, cellar, ceſſation, bleſſing, fell, felling, debt.*

E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monoſyllables that have no other vowel, as *the*; or proper names, as *Penelope, Phebe, Derbe*; being uſed to modify the foregoing conſonant, as *face, once, hedge, oblige*, or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *Kin, bone; can cane; pin, pine; tun, tune; rob, robe; pop, pope fir, fire; cur, cure; tub, tube.*

Almoſt all words which now terminate in conſonants ended anciently in *e*, as *year, yeare wildneſs, wildneſſe*, which *e* probably had the force of the French *e* feminine, and conſtituted a ſyllable with its aſſociate conſonant; for in old editions, words are ſometimes divided thus *clear-ve, fol-lo, knowled-ge.* This *e* was perhaps for a time vocal or ſilent in poetry as convenience required; but has been long wholly mute. Camden in his *Remains* calls it the ſilent *e.*

It does not always lengthen the foregoing vowel, as *glove, love, give.*

It has ſometimes in the end of words a ſound obſcure, and ſcarcely perceptible, as *open, ſhipmen, ſhottun, thiſtle, participle, metre, lucre.*

This faintneſs of ſound is found when *e* ſeparates a mute from a liquid, as in *rottun*, or follows a mute and liquid, as in *cattle.*

E forms a diphthong with *a*, as *near*; with *i* as *deign, receive*; and with *u* or *w*, as *new, ſtew.*

Ea ſounds like *e* long, as *mean*; or like *ee*, as *dear, clear, near.*

Ei is ſounded like *e* long, as *ſeine, perceiving.*

Eu ſounds as *u* long and ſoft.

E, u, w, are combined in *beauty* and its derivatives, but have only the ſound of *u.*

E may be ſaid to form a diphthong by reduplication, as *agree, ſleeping.*

Eo is found in *yeoman*, where it is ſounded as *e* ſhort; and in *people*, where it is pronounced like *ee.*

I

I has a ſound long as *fine*; and ſhort as *fin.*

That is eminently obſervable in *i*, which may be likewiſe remarked in other letters, that the ſhort ſound is not the long ſound contracted but a ſound wholly different.

The long ſound in monoſyllables is always marked by the *e* final, as *thin, thine.*

I is often ſounded before *r*, as a ſhort *u*; as, *firſt, firſt, ſhirt.*

It forms a diphthong only with *e*, as *field, ſhield*, which is ſounded as the double *ee*; except *friend*, which is ſounded as *frend.*

I is joined with *eu* in *lieu*, and *ew* in *view*; which triphthongs are ſounded as the open *u.*

O.

O is long, as *bone, obedient, corroding*; or ſhort as *block, knock, oblique, till.*

Women is pronounced *wimen.*

The ſhort *o* has ſometimes the ſound of a cloſe *u*, as *ſon, come.*

O coaleſces into a diphthong with *a*, as *moan, groan, approach*; *oa* has the ſound of *o* long.

O is united to *e* in ſome words derived from Greek, as *economy*; but *e* being not an Engliſh diphthong, they are better written as they are ſounded, with only *e, economy.*

With *i* as *oil, ſoil, moil, noiſome.*

This coalition of letters ſeems to unite the ſounds of the two letters as far as two ſounds can be united without being deſtroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination

in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.

With *a*, as *boat*, *boat*, *coalor*; *oo* has the ſound the Italian *u*.

With *o* or *w* as, *our*, *power*, *flower*: but in ſome words has only the ſound of *o* long, as in *soul*, *bowl*, *sow*, *grow*. Theſe different ſounds are uſed to diſtinguiſh different ſignifications; as *a w* an inſtrument for ſhooting; *bow* a depreſſion of the head; *sow*, the ſhe of a boar; *sow*, to ſcatter ſeed; *bowl*, an orbicular body; *bowl*, a wooden veſſel.

Ou is ſometimes pronounced like *o* ſoft, as *court*; ſometimes like *o* ſhort, as *cough*; ſometimes like *u* cloſe, as *could*; or *u* open, as, *rough*, *tough*, which uſe only can teach.

Ou is frequently uſed in the laſt ſyllable of words which in Latin end in *or*, and are made *English*, as *honour*, *labour*, *favour*, from *honor*, *labor*, *favor*.

Some late innovators have ejected the *u*, without conſidering that the laſt ſyllable gives the ſound neither of *or* nor *ur*, but a ſound between them, if not compounded of both; beſides that they are probably derived to us from the French nouns in *eur*, as *honeur*, *faveur*.

U.

U is long in *ūſe*, *confūſion*; or ſhort, as *ŭs*, *confŭſion*.

It coaleſces with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*; but has rather in theſe combinations the force of the *w* conſonant, as *quaff*, *queſt*, *quit*, *quite*, *languiſh*; ſometimes in *ui* the *i* loſes its ſound, as in *juice*. It is ſometimes mute before *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, as *guard*, *guest*, *guiſe*, *buy*.

U is followed by *e* in *virtue*, but the *e* has no ſound.

Us is ſometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as *prorogue*, *ſynagogue*, *plague*, *vague*, *harangue*.

Y.

Y is a vowel, which, as Quintilian obſerves of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It ſupplies the place of *i* at the end of words, as *thy*; before an *i*, as *dying*; and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as *deſtroy*, *deſtroyer*; *betray*, *betrayal*, *betrayer*; *pray*, *prayer*; *ſay*, *ſayer*; *day*, *days*.

Y being the Saxon vowel *ẏ*, which was commonly uſed where *i* is now put, occurs very frequently in all old books.

General Rules.

A vowel in the beginning or middle ſyllable before two conſonants is commonly ſhort, as *opportunity*.

In monoſyllables a ſingle vowel before a ſingle conſonant is ſhort, as, *flag*, *frog*.

Many is pronounced as if it were written *many*.

Of Conſonants.

B.

B has one unvaried ſound, ſuch as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in *debt*, *liſt er*, *comb*, *doubt*, *lamb*, *limb*, *dumb*, *thumb*, *climb*, *comb*, *womb*.

It is uſed before *l*, and *r*, as *black*, *brown*.

C.

C has before *e* and *i* the ſound of *s*; as *ſincerely*, *centrick*, *century*, *circular*, *ciſtern*, *city*, *ſiccity*; before *a*, *o*, and *u*, it ſounds like *k*, as *calm*, *concavity*, *copper*, *incorporate*, *curioſity*, *concupiſcence*.

C might be omitted in the language without loſs, ſince one of its ſounds might be ſupplied by *s*, and the other by *k*, but that it preſerves to the eye the etymology of words, as *face* from *facies*, *captive* from *captivus*.

Ch has a ſound which is analyſed in *tſh*, as, *church*, *chin*, *crutch*. It is the ſame ſound which the Italians give to the *c* ſimple before *i* and *e* as *citta*, *cerro*.

Ch is ſounded like *k* in words derived from the Greek, as *chymiſt*, *ſcheme*, *choler*. *Arch* is commonly ſounded *ark* before a vowel, as *archangel*, and with the Engliſh ſound of *ch* before a conſonant, as *archbiſhop*.

Ch, in ſome French words not yet aſſimilated, ſound like *ſh*, as *machine*, *chaiſe*.

C, according to Engliſh orthography, never ends a word; therefore we write *stick*, *black*, which were originally *sticke*, *blacke*. In ſuch words *C* is now mute.

It is uſed before *l* and *r*, as *clock*, *croſs*.

D

Is uniform in its ſound, as *death*, *diligent*.

It is uſed before *r*, as *drawn*, *droſs*; and *w* as *dwell*.

F.

F, though, having a name beginning with a vowel, it is numbered by the grammarians among the ſemivowels, yet has this quality of a mute, that it is commodiouſly ſounded before a liquid as *flaſh*, *fly*, *freckle*. It has an unvariable ſound, except that *of* is ſometimes ſpoken nearly as *ov*.

G.

G has two ſounds, one hard, as in *ga*, *go*, *gun*; the other ſoft, as in *gem*, *giant*.

At the end of a word it is always hard, as *ring*, *ſung*, *ſong*, *frog*.

Before *e* and *i* the ſound is uncertain.

G before *e* is ſoft, as, *gem*, *generation*, except in *gear*, *geld*, *geeſe*, *get*, *gewgaw*, and derivatives from words ending in *g*, as, *ſinging*, *ſtronger*, and generally before *er* at the ends of words, as *ſinger*.

G is mute before *n*, as *gnaſh*, *ſign*, *foreign*.

G before *i* is hard, as *give*, except in *giant*, *gigantick*, *gibbet*, *gibe*, *giblets*, *giles*, *gild*, *gilliflower*, *gin*, *ginger*, *jingle*, to which may be added *Egypt* and *gypſy*.

Gh in the beginning of a word has the ſound of the hard *g*, as *ghaſtly*; in the middle, and ſometimes at the end, it is quite ſilent as *though*, *right*, *ſought*, ſpoken *tho'*, *rite*, *ſaute*.

It has often at the end, the ſound of *f*, as *laugh*; whence *laughter* retains the ſame ſound in the middle; *cough*, *trough*, *ſough*, *tough*, *enough*, *ſlough*.

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It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation *gh* has the force of a conſonant deeply guttural, which is ſtill continued among the Scotch.

G is uſed before *b*, *l*, and *r*.

H.

H is a note of aſpiration, and ſhows that the following vowel muſt be pronounced with a ſtrong emiſſion of the breath, as *hat*, *horſe*.

It ſeldom begins any but the firſt ſyllable, in which it is always ſounded with a full breath, except in *heir*, *herb*, *holſter*, *honour*, *humble*, *honeſt*, *humour*, and their derivatives.

It ſometimes begins middle or final ſyllables in words compounded, as *blockhead*: or derived from the Latin, as *comprehended*.

J.

J conſonant ſounds uniformly like the ſoft *g* and is therefore a letter uſeleſs, except in etymology, as *ejaculation*, *jeſter*, *jocund*, *juice*.

K.

K has the ſound of hard *c*, and is uſed before *e* and *i*, where according to Engliſh analogy, *c* would be ſoft, as *kept*, *king*, *ſkirts*, *ſkeptick*, for ſo it would be written, not *sceptick*, becauſe *sc*, is ſounded like *s*, as in *scene*.

It is uſed before *n*, as *knell*, *knot*, but totally loſes its ſound in modern pronunciation.

K is never double; but *c* is uſed before it to ſhorten the vowel by a double conſonant, as *cockle*, *pickle*.

L.

L has in the Engliſh the ſame liquid ſound as in other languages.

The cuſtom is to double the *l* at the end of monoſyllables, as *hill*, *will*, *full*. Theſe words were originally written *hille*, *wille*, *fulle*; and when the *e* firſt grew ſilent, and was afterwards omitted, the *ll* was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.

L is ſometimes mute, as in *calf*, *half*, *halves*, *calves*, *could*, *would*, *ſhould*, *pſalm*, *talk*, *ſalmon*, *falcon*.

The Saxons, who delighted in guttural ſounds ſometimes aſpirated the *l* at the beginning of words, as hlaf, *a loaf*, or *bread*; hlaford, *a lord*; but this pronunciation is now diffuſed.

Le at the end of words is pronounced like a weak *el*, in which the *e* is almoſt mute, as *table*, *ſhuttle*.

M.

M has always the ſame ſound, as *murmur*, *monumental*.

N.

N has always the ſame ſound, as *noble*, *manners*.

N is ſometimes mute after *m*, as *damn*, *condemn*, *hymn*.

P.

P has always the ſame ſound, which the Welſh and Germans confound with *B*.

P is ſometimes mute, as in *pſalm*, and between *m* and *t*, as *tempt*.

Ph is uſed for *f* in words derived from the Greek, as *philoſopher*, *philanthropy*, *Philip*.

Q.

Q, as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has a ſound which our Saxon anceſtors well expreſſed by cp, *cw*, as *quadrant*, *queen*, *equeſtrian*, *quilt*, *enquiry*, *quire*, *quotidian*. *Qu* is never followed by *u*.

Qu is ſometimes ſounded, in words derived from the French, like *k*, as *conquer*, *liquor*, *rtſqu chequer*.

R.

R has the ſame rough, ſnarling ſound as in other tongues.

The Saxons uſed often to put *b* before it, as before *l* at the beginning of words.

Rh is uſed in words derived from the Greek as *myrrh*, *myrrhine*, *catarrhous*, *rheum*, *rheumatick*, *rhyme*.

Re, at the end of ſome words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak *er*, as *theatre*, *ſepulchre*.

S.

S has a hiſſing ſound, as *ſibilation*, *ſiſter*.

A ſingle *s* ſeldom ends a word, except the third perſon of verbs, as *loves*, *grows*; and the plurals of nouns, as *trees*, *buſhes*, *diſtreſſes*; the pronouns *this*, *his*, *ours*; *yours*, *his*; the adverb *thus*; and words derived from Latin, as *rebus*, *ſurplus*, the cloſe being always either in *ſe*, as *houſe*, *horſe*, or in *ſi*, as *graſs*, *dreſs*, *bliſs*, *leſs*, anciently *graſſe*, *dreſſe*.

S ſingle, at the end of words, has a groſſer ſound, like that of *z*, as *trees*, *eyes*, except *this*, *thus*, *us*, *rebus*, *ſurplus*.

It ſounds like *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before, as *intruſion*; and like *ſ*, if it follows a conſonant, as *converſion*.

It ſounds like *z* before *e mute*, as *refuſe*, and before *y* final, as *roſy*; and in thoſe words, *boſom*, *deſire*, *wiſdom*, *priſon*, *priſoner*, *préſent*, *preſent*, *damſel*, *caſement*.

It is the peculiar quality of *ſ*, that it may be ſounded before all conſonants, except *z* and *x* in which *ſ* is comprized, *x* being only *ks*, and *z*, a hard and groſs *ſ*. This *ſ* is therefore termed by grammarians *ſuæ potentatis litera*; the reaſon of which the learned Dr. Clarke erroneouſly ſuppoſed to be, that in ſome words it might be doubled at pleaſure. This we find in ſeveral languages: *σβεννυμι*, *ſcatter*, *ſdegno*, *ſdrucciolo*, *ſfavellare*, *σφυζω*, *ſgombrare*, *ſgranare*, *ſhake*, *ſhumber*, *ſmell*, *ſmipe*, *ſpace*, *ſplendour*, *ſpring*, *ſqueeze*, *ſcrew*, *ſtep*, *ſtrength*, *ſtroman*, *ſventura*, *ſwell*.

S is mute in *iſle*, *iſland*, *demeſne*, *viſcount*.

T.

T has its cuſtomary ſound, as *take*, *temptation*.

Ti before a vowel has the ſound of *ſi* as *ſalvation*, except an *ſ* goes before, as *queſtion*, excepting likewiſe derivatives from words ending in *ty*, as *mighty*, *mightier*.

Th has two ſounds; the one ſoft, as *thus*, *whether*; the other hard, as *thing*, *think*. The ſound is ſoft in theſe words, *then*, *thence*, and *there*, with their derivatives and compounds; and in *that*, *theſe*, *thou*, *thee*, *thy*, *thine*,

their, they, these, them, though, thus; and in all words between two vowels as *father, whether*; and between *r* and a vowel, as *burthen*.

In other words it is hard, as *thick, thunder, think, faithful*. Where it is softened at the end of a word, an *e* silent must be added; as *breath, breathe, cloth, clothe*.

V.

V has a sound of near affinity to that of *f*, from which it only differs by a diatrical point.

Before *f* in the Islandick alphabet, *v* is only distinguished by a diatrical point.

W.

Of *W* which in dipthongs is often an undoubted vowel, some grammarians have doubted whether it ever be a consonant; and not rather as it is called a double *u* or *ou*, as *water* may be resolved into *ouater*; but letters of the same sound are always reckoned consonants in other alphabets; and it may be observed, that *w* follows a vowel without any hiatus or difficulty of utterance, as *frosty winter*.

Wh has a sound accounted peculiar to the English which the Saxon better expressed by *hw*: as *what, whence, whiting*; in *whore*, only and sometimes in *wholesome, wh* is sounded like a simple *h*.

X.

X begins no English word; it has the sound of *cs*, as *axle, extraneous*.

Y.

Y, when it follows a consonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either vowel or diphthong, is a consonant, as *ye, young*. It is thought by some to be as all cases a vowel. But it may be observed of *y* as of *w*, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as *rosy youth*.

The chief argument by which *w* and *y* appear to be always vowels is, that the sounds which they are supposed to have as consonants, cannot be uttered after a vowel, like that of all other consonants; thus we say, *tu, ut*; *do, odd*, but in *owd, draw*, the two sounds of *w have* no resemblance to each other.

Z.

Z begins no word originally English; it has the sound, as its name *izzard* or *shard* expresses, of *s* uttered with closer compression of the palate by the tongue, as *freeze, froze*.

In orthography I have supposed *orthoepy*, or *just utterance of words*, to be included; orthography being only the art of expressing certain sounds by proper characters. I have therefore observed in what words any of the letters are mute.

Most of the writers of English grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwise than they are written, and seem not sufficiently to have considered, that of the English as of all living tongues there is a double pronunciation, one cursory and colloquial, the other regular and solemn. The cursory pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths by negligence, unskilfulness, or affectation. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, is yet always less remote from the orthography, and less liable to capricious innovation. They have however generally formed their tables according to the cursory speech of those with whom they happened to converse; and concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiate language in one manner, have often established the jargon of the lowest of the people as the model of speech.

For pronunciation the best general rule is, to consider those as the most elegant speakers, who deviate least from the written words.

There have been many schemes offered for the emendation amd settlement of our orthography, which like that of other nations, being formed by chance, or according to the fancy of the earliest writers in rude ages, was at first very various and uncertain, and is yet sufficiently irregular. Of these reformers some have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without considering that this is to measure by a shadow, to take that for a model or standard which is changing while they apply it. Others, less absurdly indeed, but with equal unlikelihood of success, have endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of sounds, that every sound may have its own character, and every character a single sound. Such would be the orthography of a new language to be formed by a synod of grammarians upon principles of science. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books useless? or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confusion and perplexity of such an alteration.

Some of these schemes I shall however exhibit, which may be used according to the diversities of genius, as a guide to reformers or terrour to innovators.

One of the first who proposed a scheme of regular orthography was Sir Thomas Smith, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, a man of real learning, and much practised in grammatical disquisitions. Had he written the following lines according to his scheme, they would have appeared thus:

At length Erasmus, that great injur'd name,
The glory of the priesthood, and the shame,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove those holy Vandals off the stage.

At lengθ Eraſmus, θat great injurd nâm,
Ae glori of θe prieſthud, and θe shâm,
Stemmd θe wild torrent of a barb'rous aje,
And drove θös höli Vandals öff θe ſtaje.

After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gill, the celebrated master of St. Paul's school in London; which I cannot represent exactly for want of types, but will approach as nearly as I can, by means of characters now in use, so as to make it understood, ex-

, bibiting two ſtanzas of *Spenſer* in the reformed orthography.

Spenſer, book iii. canto 5.

Unthankful wretch, ſaid he, is this the meed,
With which her ſovereign mercy thou doſt quite?
Thy life ſhe ſaved by her gracious deed;
But thou doſt ween with villanous deſpight,
To blot her honour, and her heavenly light.
Die, rather die, than ſo diſloyally
Deem of her high deſert, or ſeem ſo light.
Fair death it is to ſhun more ſhame; then die.
Die, rather die, than ever love diſloyally.
But if to love diſloyalty it be,
Shall I then hate her that from deathes door
Me brought? ah! far be ſuch reproach from me.
What can I leſs do, than her love therefore,
Sith I her due reward cannot reſtore?
Die, rather die, and dying do her ſerve,
Dying her ſerve and living her adore.
Thy life ſhe gave, thy life ſhe doth deſerve:
Die, rather die, than ever from her ſervice ſwerve.

Vnthankful wrɔ, ſaid hj, iz ðis ðe mjd,
With wiɔ her ſoverein marſi ðhou duſt qujt?
Dj ljf rj ſaved bj her graſius djd;
But ðou doſt ween with vilsnus diſpjt,
Tu blot her honor, and her hevnlj liht.
Di, raðer dj, ðan ſo diſloialj,
Djm of her hih deſert, or ſjm ſo liht.
Fair deth it iz to ſrun mor ſram; ðen dj.
Dj, raðer dj, ðan ever lav diſloialj.
But if tu luv diſloialtj it bj,
Sall I ðen hāt her ðat from deðez der
Mj brouht? ah! far bj ſuɔ reproɔ from mj.
Wat kan I leſs du ðen her luv derſer,
Sith I her du reward kanot reſtor?
Dj, raðer dj, and djiz du her ſerv,
Djiz her ſerv, and liviz her ader.
Dj ljf rj gāv. bj lif rj duh dezerv;
Dj, raðer dj, ðan ever from her ſervis ſwerv.

Dr. Gill was followed by Charles Butler, a man who did not want an underſtanding which might have qualified him for better employment. He ſeems to have been more ſanguine than his predeceſſors, for he printed his book according to his own ſcheme: which the following ſpecimen will make eaſily underſtood.

But whenſoever you have occaſion to trouble their patience, or to come among them being troubled, it is better to ſtand upon your guard, than to truſt to their gentleneſs. For the ſafeguard of your face, which they have moſt mind unto, provide a purſehood, made of coarſe boultering, to be drawn and knit about your collar, which for more ſafety is to be lined againſt the eminent parts with woollen cloth. Firſt cut a piece about an inch and a half broad, and halfa yard long, to reach round by the temples and forehead, from one ear to the other; which being ſowed in his place, join unto it two ſhort pieces of the ſame breadth under the eyes for the balls of the cheeks, and then ſet another piece about the breadth of a ſhilling againſt the top of the noſe. At other times, when they are not angered, a little piece half a qua broad, to cover the eyes and parts about th may ſerve though it be in the heat of the d

But penſoever you hav' occaſion to trul ðeir patienc' or to *com* among ðem be trubled, it is better to ſtand upon your g ðan to truſt to ðeir gentleneſs. For ðe ſ gard of your fac', pic ðey hav' moſt mi unto, provid' a purſehood made of *coarſe* bo tering, to *be* drawn and knit about your col pic for mor' ſaf'ty is to *be* lined againſt eminent parts wit woolen clot. Firſt cu perc' about and inɔ and a halt broad, and hal yard long, to reaɔ round by ðe temples a for'head, from one ear to ðe oðer; pic ðeri ſowed in his plac' join unto it two port perc of the ſam breadt under ðe eys, for the bals ðe cheeks, and then ſet an oðer perc' about t breadt of a pilling againſt the top pf ðe no At oðer tim's, pen ðey ar' not angered, a litt piec' half a quarter broad, to cover ðe eys an parts about them, may ſerve ðowg it be in ð heat of ðe day. *Butler on the Nature and Propri ties of Bees* 1634.

In the time of Charles I. there was a ver prevalent inclination to change the orthography as appears, among other books in ſuch edition of the works of Milton as were publiſhed by himſelf. Of theſe reformers every man had hi own ſcheme; but they agreed in one general deſign of accommodating the letters to the pronunciation, by ejecting ſuch as they thought ſuperfluous. Some of them would have written theſe lines thus:

——All the erth
Shall than be paradis, far happier plac
Than this of Eden, and far happier da

Biſhop Wilkins afterwards, in his great work of the philoſophical language, propoſed, without expecting to be followed, a regular orthography; by which the Lord's prayer is to be written thus;

Yur Fádher hæiſih art in héven, halloed bi dhyi nām, dhyi cingdym cym, dhyi will bi dyn in erth as it is in heven, &c.

We have ſince had no general reformers; but ſome ingenious men have endeavoured to deſerve well of their country, by writing *hono* and *labor* for *honour* and *labour*, and *red* for *read* in the preter-tenſe, *ſais* for *ſays*, *repete* for *repeat*, *explane* for *explain*, or *declame* for *declaim*. Of theſe it may be ſaid, that as they have done no good they have done little harm; both becauſe they have innovated little, and becauſe few have followed them

The Engliſh language has properly no dialects; the ſtyle of writers has no profeſſed diverſity in the uſe of words or of their flexions and terminations, nor different but by different degrees of ſkill or care. The oral diction is uniform in no ſpacious country, but has leſs variation in England than in moſt other nations of equal extent. The language of the northern counties retains many words now out of uſe, but which are commonly of the genuine Teutonick race, and is uttered with a pronunciation which now ſeems harſh and rough, but was properly uſed

by our ancestors. The northern speech is therefore no barbarous but obsolete. The speech in the western provinces seems to differ from the general diction rather by a depraved pronunciation, than by any real difference which letters would express.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and the various modifications by which the sense of the same word is diversified; as, *horse*, *horses*; I *love*, I *loved*.

Of the ARTICLE.

The English have two articles, *an* or *a* and *the*.

AN, A.

A has an indefinite signification, and means *any*, with some reference to more; as *This is a fruit*, that is, *one among the books that are good*. *He was killed by a sword*, that is, *some sword*. *This is a better book for a man than a boy*, that is, *for any of those that are men than any one of those that are boys*. *An army might enter without resistance*, that is *any army*.

In the senses in which we use *a* or *an* in the singular, we speak in the plural without an article: as, *these are good books*.

I have made *an* the original article because it is only the Saxon an, or æn, *one*, applied to a new use, as the German *ein*, and the French *un*; the *n* being cut off before a consonant in the speed of utterance.

Grammarians of the last age direct, that *an* should be used before *h*; whence it appears that the English anciently aspirated less. *An* is still used before the silent *h*, as *an herb*, *an honest man*. but otherwise *a*: as,

A horse, *a horse*, my kingdom for *a* horse.

Shakespeare.

An or *a* can only be joined with a singular, the correspondent plural is the noun without an article, as *I want a pen*; *I want pens*: or with the pronominal adjective *some*, as *I want* some *pens*.

THE has a particular and definite signification.

The FRUIT

Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into *the* world.

Milton.

That is, *that particular fruit*, and *this world in which we live*. So, *He giveth fodder for the cattle, and green herbs for the use of man*; that is for *those beasts that are cattle*, and *his use that is man*.

The is used in both numbers.

I am as free as Nature first made man,
Ere *the* base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods *the* noble savage ran.

Dryden.

Many words are used without articles; as,

1. Proper names, as *John*, *Alexander*, *Longinus*, *Aristarchus*, *Jerusalem*, *Athens*, *Rome*, *London*. God is used as a proper name.

2. Abstract names, as *blackness*, *witchcraft*, *wine*, *vice*, *beauty*, *ugliness*, *love*, *hatred*, *anger*, *patience*, *kindness*.

3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: This is not *beer*, but *water*: This is not *brass*, but *steel*.

Of NOUNS SUBSTANTIVES.

The relations of English nouns to words going before or following are not expressed by *cases*, or changes of termination, but as in most of the other European languages by prepositions, unless we may be said to have a genitive case.

Singular.

Nom.	Magister,	*a* Master, *the* Master.
Gen.	Magistri,	*of a* Master, *of the* Master, *of* Masters, *the* Masters.
Dat.	Magistro,	*to a* Master, to the Master.
Acc.	Magistrum,	*a* Master, *the* Master.
Voc.	Magister,	Master, *O* Master.
Abl.	Magistro,	*from a* Master, *from the* Master.

Plural.

Nom.	Magistri,	Masters, *the* Masters.
Gen.	Magistrorum,	*of* Masters, *of the* Masters.
Dat.	Magistris,	*to* Masters, *to the* Masters.
Acc.	Magistros,	Masters, *the* Masters.
Voc.	Magistri,	Masters, *O* Masters.
Abl.	Magistris,	*from* Masters, *from the* Masters.

Our nouns are therefore only declined thus: Master, *Gen.* Masters. *Plur.* Masters. Scholar, *Gen.* Scholars. *Plur.* Scholars.

These genitives are always written with a mark of elision, *master's*, *scholar's*, according to an opinion long received, that the *'s* is a contraction of *his*, as the *soldier's valour*, for *the soldier his valour*: but this cannot be the true original, because *'s* is put to female nouns, *Women's beauty*; the *Virgin's delicacy*; *Haughty Juno's unrelenting hate*: and collective nouns, as, *Women's passions*; *the rabble's insolence*; *the multitude's folly*; in all these cases it is apparent that *his* cannot be understood. We say likewise *the foundation's strength*, *the diamond's lustre*, *the winter's severity*; but in these cases *his* may be understood, *he* and *his* having formerly been applied to neuters in the place now supplied by *it* and *its*.

The learned, the sagacious *Wallis*, to whom every English grammarian owes a tribute of reverence, calls this modification of the noun an *adjective possessive*; I think with no more propriety than he might have applied the same to the genitive in *equitum decus*, *Trojæ ortu*, or any other Latin genitive. Dr. Lowth, on the other part, supposes the possessive pronouns *mine* and *thine* to be genitive cases.

This termination of the noun seems to constitute a real genitive indicating possession. It is derived to us from those who declined ꝑmiꝺ, *a smith*; Gen. ꝑmiꝺeꝛ, *of a smith*; Plur. ꝑmiꝺeꝛ, or ꝑmiꝺaꝛ, *smiths*; and so in two other of their seven declensions.

It is a farther confirmation of this opinion that in the old poets both the genitive and plural

were longer by a syllable than the original word; *knitis*, for *knight's*, in Chaucer; *leavis*, for *leaves*, in Spenser.

When a word ends in *s*, the genitive may be the same with the nominative, as *Venus temple*.

The plural is formed by adding *s*, as *table*, *tables*; *flie*, *flies*; *sister*, *sisters*: *wood*, *woods*; or *es* where *s* could not otherwise be sounded, as after *ch*, *s*, *sh*, *x*, *z*; after *e* sounded like *s*, and *g* like *j*; the mute *e* is vocal before *s*, as *lance*, *lances*; *outrage*, *outrages*.

The formation of the plural and adjective singular is the same.

A few words yet make the plural in *n*, as *men*, *women*, *oxen*, *swine*, and more anciently *eyen* and *shoon*. This formation is that which generally prevails in the Teutonick dialects.

Words that end in *f* commonly form their plural by *ves*, as *leaf*, *leaves*; *calf*, *calves*.

Except a few, *muff*, *muffs*; *chief*, *chiefs*. So *beef*, *roof*, *proof*, *relief*, *mischief*, *puff*, *cuff*, *dwarf*, *handkerchief*, *grief*.

Irregular plurals are *teeth* from *tooth*, *lice* from *louse*, *mice* from *mouse*, *geese*, from *goose*, *feet* from *foot*, *dice* from *die*, *pence* from *penny*, *brethren* from *brother*, *children* from child.

Plurals ending in *s* have no genitives: but we say, Women's *excellencies*, and *Weigh the* mens *wits against the* ladies *hairs*.

Dr. Wallis thinks *the Lord's house* may be said for *the house of Lords*, but such phrases are not now in use; and surely an English ear rebels against them. They would commonly produce a troublesome ambiguity, as *the Lord's house* may be the *house of Lords*, or *the house of a Lord*. Besides that the mark of elision is improper, for in the *Lord's house* nothing is cut off.

Some English substantives, like those of many other languages, change their termination as they express different sexes; as *prince*, *princess*; *actor*, *actress*; *lion*, *lioness*; *hero*, *heroine*. To those mentioned by Dr. Lowth may be added *arbitress*, *poetress*, *chaunteress*, *dutchess*, *tigress*, *governess*, *tutress*, *peeress*, *authoress*, *traytress*, and perhaps others. Of these variable terminations we have only a sufficient number to make us feel our want, for when we say of a woman that she is a *philosopher*, an *astronomer*, a *builder*, a *weaver*, a *dancer*, we perceive an impropriety in the termination which we cannot avoid; but we can say that she is an *architect*, a *botanist*, a *student*, because these terminations have not annexed to them the notion of sex. In words which the necessities of life are often requiring, the sex is distinguished not by different terminations but by different names, as a *bull*, a *cow*, a *horse*, a *mare*; *equus*, *equa*; a *cock*, a *hen*; and sometimes by pronouns prefixed, as *a* he-*goat*, *a* she-*goat*.

Of Adjectives.

Adjectives in the English language are wholly indeclinable; having neither case, gender, nor number, and being added to substantives in all relations without any change; as, *a good*, *woman*, *good women*, *of a good woman*; *a good man*, *good men*, *of good men*.

The Comparison of Adjectives.

The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding *er*, the superlative by adding *est* to the positive; as, *fair*, fairer, fairest; *love*, lovelier, loveliest; *sweet*, sweeter, sweetest; *low*, lower, lowest, *high*, higher, highest.

Some words are irregularly compared; *good*, *better*, *best*; *bad*, *worse*, *worst*; *little*, *less*, *least*; *near*, *nearer*, *next*; *much*, *more*, *most*; *many* (for *moe*), *more* (for *more*), *most*, (for *most*); *late*, *later*, *latest*, or *last*.

Some comparatives form a superlative by adding *most*, as *nether*, *nethermost*; *outer*, *outermost*; *under*, *undermost*; *up*, *upper*, *uppermost*; *fore*, *former*, *foremost*.

Most is sometimes added to a substantive, as *topmast*, *southmost*.

Many adjectives do not admit of comparison by terminations, and are only compared by *more* and *most*, as *benevolent*, *more benevolent*, *most benevolent*.

All adjectives may be compared by *more* and *most*, even when they have comparatives and superlatives regularly formed; as *fair*, *fairer*, or *more fair*, *fairest*, or *most fair*.

In adjectives that admit a regular comparison the comparative *more* is oftener used than the superlative *most* as *more fair* is oftener written for *fairer*, than *most fair* for *fairest*.

The comparison of adjectives is very uncertain; and being much regulated by commodiousness of utterance, or agreeableness of sound is not easily reduced to rules.

Monosyllables are commonly compared.

Polysyllables or words of more than two syllables, are seldom compared otherwise than by *more* and *most*, as *deplorable*, *more deplorable*, *most deplorable*.

Dissyllables are seldom compared if they terminate in *some*, as *fulsome*, *toilsome*; in *ful*, as *careful*, *spleenful*, *dreadful*; in *ing*, as *trifling*, *charming*; in *ous*, as *porous*; in *less*, as *careless*, *harmless*; in *ed*, as *wretched*; in *id*, as *candid*; in *al*, as *mortal*; in *ent*, as *recent*, *fervent*; in *ain*, as *certain*; in *ive*, as *missive*; in *dy*, as *woody*; in *fy*, as *puffy*; in *ky*, as *rocky*, except *lucky*; in *my*, as *roomy*; in *ny*, as *skinny*; in *py*, as *ropy*, except *happy*; in *ry*, as *hoary*.

Some comparatives and superlatives are yet found in good writers formed without regard to the foregoing rules; but in a language subjected so little and so lately to grammar, such anomalies must frequently occur.

So *shady* is compared by *Milton*.

She in *shadiest* covert hid,
Tun'd her nocturnal note. *Parad. Lost.*

And *virtuous*.

What she wills to say or do,
Seems wisest, *virtuousest*, discreetest, best.
Parad. Lost.

So *trifling* by *Ray*, who is indeed of no great authority.

It is not so decorous, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and *triflingest* things himself, without making use of

inferior or *subordinate minister. Rejon Gram.*

Famous, by *Milton.*

I shall be named among the *famousest*
Of women, sung at solemn festivals. *Agonistes.*

Inventive by *Ascham.*

Their have the *inventivest* heads for all purpose, and roundest tongues in all matters.
Ascham Schoolmaster.

Mortal, by *Bacon.*

The *mortalest* poisons practised by the West Indians, have some mixture of the blood, fat, or flesh of man. *Bacon.*

Natural, by *Wotton.*

I will now deliver a few of the propereſt and *naturallest* considerations that belong to this place. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Wretched by *Jonson.*

The *wretchedest* are the contemners of all helps; such as presuming on their own naturals, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they understand not things. *Ben Jonson.*

Powerful, by *Milton.*

We have sustain'd one day in doubtful fight
What heav'n great king hath *pow'rfullest* to send
Against us from about his throne. *Par. Lost.*

The termination in *ish* may be accounted in some sort a degree of comparison, by which the signification is diminished below the positive, as *black*, *blackish*, or tending to blackness; *salt*, *salish*, or having a little taste of salt: they therefore admit no comparison. This termination is seldom added but to words expressing sensible qualities, nor often to words of above one syllable, and is scarcely used in the solemn or sublime style.

Of Pronouns.

Pronouns, in the English language, are, *I*, *thou*, *he*, with their plurals, *we*, *ye*, *they*; *it*, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whosoever*, *whatsoever*, *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*, *his*, *her hers*, *their*, *theirs*, *this*, *that*, *other*, *another*, the *same*, *some*.

The pronouns personal are irregularly inflected.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	I	We
Accuſ. and other oblique cases.	Me	Us
Nom.	Thou	You
Oblique.	Thee	You

You is commonly used in modern writers for *ye*, particularly in the language of ceremony, where the second person plural is used for the second person singular, *You are my friend.*

	Singular.	Plural.	
Nom.	He	They	Applied to
Oblique.	Him	Them	masculines.
Nom.	She	They	Applied to
Oblique.	Her	Them	feminines.
Nom.	It	They	Applied to
Oblique.	Its	Them	neuters or things.

For *it* the practice of ancient writers was to use *he*, and for *its*, *his*.

The possessive pronouns like other adjectives, are without cases or change of termination.

The possessive of the first person is *my*, *mine*, *our*, *ours*; of the second, *thy*, *thine*, *your*, *yours*, of the third, from *he*, *his*, from *she*, *her*, and *hers*, and in the plural *their*, *theirs*, for both sexes.

Ours, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, are used when the substantive preceding is separated by a verb, as, *These are* our *books*. *These books are* ours. Your *children exceed* ours *in stature*, *but* ours *surpass* yours *in learning*.

Ours, *yours*, *hers*, *theirs*, notwithstanding their seeming plural termination, are applied equally to singular and plural substantives, as *This book is* ours. *These books are* ours.

Mine and *thine* were formerly used before a vowel, as *mine amiable lady*: which though now disused in prose, might be still properly continued in poetry: they are used as *ours*, and *yours*, when they are referred to a substantive preceding, as *thy* house is larger than *mine* but *my* garden is more spacious than *thine*.

Their and *theirs* are the possessive likewise of *they*, when *they* is the plural of *it*, and are therefore applied to things.

Pronouns relative are, *who*, *which*, *what*, *whether*, *whosoever*, *whatsoever*.

	Singular and plural.
Nom.	Who
Gen.	Whose
Other Oblique Cases.	Whom
Nom.	Which
Gen.	Of which, or whose
Other Oblique Cases.	Which.

Who is now used in relation to persons, and *which* in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded. At least it was common to say, the man *which*, though I remember no example of, the thing *who*.

Whose is rather the poetical than the regular genitive of *which*.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste
Brought death into the world. *Milton.*

Whether is only used in the nominative and accusative cases; and has no plural, being applied only to *one* of a number commonly to one of two; as Whether *of these is left I know not.* Whether *shall I choose?* It is now almost obsolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation.

Whosoever, *whatsoever*, being compounded of

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who or *what*, and *soever*, follow the rule of their primitives.

	Singular	Plural
In all Cases.	This	These
	That	Those
	Other	Others
	Whether	

The plural *others* is not used but when it is preferred to a substantive preceding, as *I have sent* other *horses. I have not sent the same horses but* others.

Another, being only *an other*, has no plural.

Here, *there*, and *where*, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal use. *Hereof, herein, hereby, hereafter, herewith, thereof, therein, thereby, thereupon, therewith, whereof, wherein, whereby, whereupon, wherewith*, which signify, *of this, in this*, &c. *of that, in that*, &c. *of which, in which*, &c.

Therefore, and *wherefore*, which are properly *there for* and *where for, for that, for which*, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in use. The rest seem to be passing by degrees into neglect, though proper, useful, and analogous. They are referred both to singular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words used only in conjunction with pronouns, *own* and *self*.

Own is added to possessives, both singular and plural, as *my* own *hand*, *our* own *house*. It is emphatical, and implies a silent contrariety or opposition; as, *I live in my own house*, that is, *not in an hired house. This I did with my own hand*, that is, *without help*, or *not by proxy*.

Self is added to possessive, as *myself, yourselves*; and sometimes to personal pronouns, as *himself, itself, themselves*. It then, like *own*, expresses emphasis and opposition, as *I did this myself*, that is, *not another*; or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as *We hurt ourselves by vain rage.*

Himself, itself, themselves, is supposed by *Wallis* to be put by corruption, for *his self, it self, their selves*; so that *self* is always a substantive. This seems justly observed, for we say, *He came himself*; *Himself shall do this*; where *himself* cannot be an acculative.

Of the VERB.

English verbs are active, as *I love*; or neuter, as *I languish*. The neuters are formed like the active.

Most verbs signifying *action*; may likewise signify *condition* or *habit*, and become *neuters* as *I love*, I am in love; *I strike*, I am now striking.

Verbs have only two tenses inflected in their terminations, the present; and the simple preterite; the other tenses are compounded of the auxiliary verbs *have, shall, will, let, may, can*, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The passive voice is formed by joining the participle preterite to the substantive verb, as *I am loved.*

To have. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. *I* have, *thou* hast, *he* hath *or* has
Plur. *We* have, *ye* have, *they* have.

Has is a termination corrupted from *hath*, but now more frequently used both in verse and prose.

Simple Preterite.

Sing. *I* had, *thou* hadst, *he* had;
Plur. *We* had, *ye* had, *they* had.

Compound Preterite.

Sing. *I* have had, *thou* hast had, *he* has *or* hath had;
Plur. *We* have had, *ye* have had, *they* have had.

Preterpluperfect.

Sing. *I* had had, *thou* hadst had, *he* had had;
Plur. *We* had had, *ye* had had, *they* had had.

Future.

Sing. *I* shall have, *thou* shalt have, *he* shall have
Plur. *We* shall have, *ye* shall have, *they* shall have

Second future.

Sing. *I* will have, *thou* wilt have, *he* will have
Plur. *We* will have, *ye* will have, *they* will have

By reading these future tenses may be observed the variations of *shall* and *will*.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Have *or* have *thou*, let *him* have;
Plur. Let *us* have, have *or* have *ye*, let *them* have

Conjunctive Mood.

Present.

Sing. *I* have, *thou* have, *he* have;
Plur. *We* have, *ye* have, *they* have.

Preterite simple as in the Indicative.

Preterite compound.

Sing. *I* have had, *thou* have had, *he* have had;
Plur. *We* have had, *ye* have had, *they* have had

Future.

Sing. *I* shall have, as in the Indicative.

Second Future.

Sing. *I* shall have had, *thou* shalt have had, *he* shall have had.
Plur. *We* shall have had, *ye* shall have had, *they* shall have had.

Potential.

The potential form of speaking is expressed by *may, can*, in the present; and *might, could, or should*, in the preterite, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

Present.

Sing. *I* may have, *thou* mayst have, *he* may have.

Plur. We may have, *ye* may have, *they* may have.

Preterite.

Sing. I might have, *thou* mightſt have, *he* might have;
Plur. We might have, *ye* might have, *they* might have.

Preſent.

Sing. I can have, *thou* canſt have, *he* can *have*;
Plur. We can have, *ye* can have, *they* can have.

Preterite.

Sing. I could have, *thou* couldeſt have, *he* could have;
Plur. We could have, *ye* could have, *they* could have.

In like manner *ſhould* is united to the verb.

There is likewiſe a double *Preterite.*

Sing. I ſhould have had, *thou* ſhouldſt have had, *he* ſhould have had;
Plur. We ſhould have had, *ye* ſhould have had, *they* ſhould have had.

In like manner we uſe, *I might* have had; *could* have had *&c.*

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent. To have.
Preterite. To have had.
Participle preſent. Having.
Participle Preterite. Had.

Verb active. *To love.*

Indicative. *Preſent.*

Sing. I love, *thou* loveſt, *he* loveth *or* loves;
Plur. We love, *ye* love, *they* love.

Preterite ſimple.

Sing. I loved, *thou* lovedſt, *he* loved;
Plur. We loved, *ye* loved, *they* loved.
Preterperfect compared. I have loved, *&c.*
Preterpluperfect. I had loved, *&c.*
Future. I ſhall love, *&c. I* will love, *&c.*

Imperative.

Sing. Love *or* love *thou*, let *him* love;
Plur. Let *us* love, love *or* love *ye*, let them *love.*

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*

Sing. I love, *thou* love, *he* love;
Plur. We love, *ye* love, *they* love.
Preterite ſimple, as in the Indicative.
Preterite compound, I have loved, *&c.*
Future. I ſhall love, *&c.*
Second Future. I ſhall have loved, *&c.*

Potential.

Preſent. I may *or* can love, *&c.*
Preterite, I might, could, *or* ſhould have loved, *&c.*
Double future. I might, could, *or* ſhould have loved, *&c.*

Infinitive.

Preſent. To love.
Preterite. To have loved.
Participle preſent. Loving.
Participle paſt. Loved.

The paſſive is formed by the addition of the participle preterite, to the different tenſes of the verb *to be*, which muſt therefore be here exhibited.

Indicative. *Preſent.*

Sing. I am, *thou* art, *he* is;
Plur. We are *or* be, *ye* are *or* be, *they* are *or* be.

The plural *be* is now very little in uſe.

Preterite.

Sing. I was, *thou* waſt *or* wert, he was;
Plur. We were, *ye* were, *they* were.

Wert is properly of the conjunctive mood, and ought not to be uſed in the indicative.

Preterite compound. I have been, *&c.*
Preterpluperfect. I had been, *&c.*
Future. I ſhall *or* will be, *&c.*

Imperative.

Sing. Be *thou*: let *him* be;
Plur. Let *us* be; be *ye*; let *them* be.

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*

Sing. I be, *thou* beeſt, *he* be;
Plur. We be, *ye* be, *they be.*

Preterite.

Sing. I were, *thou* wert, *he* were;
Plur. We were, *ye* were, *they* were.
Preterite compound. I have been, *&c.*
Future. I ſhall have been, *&c.*

Potential.

I may *or* can; would, could, *or* ſhould be; could, would, *or* ſhould have been, *&c.*

Infinitive.

Preſent. To be.
Preterite. To have been.
Participle preſent. Being.
Participle preterite. Having been.

Paſſive Voice. Indicative Mood.

I am loved, *&c. I* was loved, *&c. I* have been loved, *&c.*

Conjunctive Mood.

If *I* be loved, *&c.* If *I* were loved, *&c.* If *I* ſhall have been loved, *&c.*

Potential Mood,

I may *or* can be loved, *&c. I* might, could, *or* ſhould be loved, *&c.* I might, could, *or* ſhould have been loved, *&c.*

Infinitive.

Preſent. To be loved.

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Preterite. To have been loved.
Participle. Loved.

There is another form of Engliſh verbs in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb *do* in its various inflexions, which are therefore to be learned in this place.

To do.

Indicative. *Preſent.*
Sing. I do, *thou* doſt, *he* doth;
Plur. We did, *ye* do, *they* do.

Preterite.
Sing. I did, *thou* didſt, *he* did;
Plur. We did, *ye* did, *they* did.
Preterite, &c. I have done, &c. *I* had done, &c.
Future. I ſhall *or* will do, &c.

Imperative.
Sing. Do *thou*, let *him* do;
Plur. Let *us* do, do *ye*, let *them* do.

Conjunctive. *Preſent.*
Sing. I do, *thou* do, *he* do.
Plur. We do, *ye* do, *they* do.

The reſt are as in the Indicative.
Infinitive. To do; to have done.
Participle preſent. Doing.
Participle preter. Done.

Do is ſometimes uſed ſuperfluouſly, as *I do love*, *I* did *love*; ſimply for *I love*, or *I loved*; but this is conſidered as a vitious mode of ſpeech.

It is ſometimes uſed emphatically: as,
I do *love thee, and when I love thee not,*
Chaos is come again. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is frequently joined with a negative; as, *I like her, but I* do *not love her*; *I wiſhed him ſucceſs, but* did *not help him.* This, by cuſtom at leaſt, appears more eaſy than the other form of expreſſing the ſame ſenſe by a negative adverb after the verb, *I like her, but* love *her not.*

The imperative prohibitory is ſeldom applied in the ſecond perſon, at leaſt in proſe, without the word *do*; as, *Stop him, but* do *not hurt him*; *Praiſe beauty, but* do *not dote on it.*

Its chief uſe is in interrogative forms of ſpeech, in which it is uſed through all the perſons; as, Do *I live?* Doſt *thou ſtrike me?* Do *they rebel?* Did *I complain?* Didſt *thou love her?* Did *ſhe die?* So likewiſe in negative interrogations; Do *I not yet grieve?* Did *ſhe not die?*

Do and *did* are thus uſed only for the preſent and ſimple preterite.

There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, which, when it is uſed, may not improperly denominate them *neuter paſſives*, as they are inflected according to the paſſive form by the help of the verb ſubſtantive *to be*. They anſwer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in French; as,

I am riſen, ſurrexi, *Latin*; Je me ſuis levé; *French.*

I was walked out, exieram; Je m'étois promené;

In like manner we commonly expreſs the preſent tenſe; as, I am going, *eo.* I am grieved, *doleo.* She is dying, *illa moritur.* The tempeſt is raging, *furit procella.* I am purſuing an enemy, *hoſtem inſequor.* So the other tenſes, as, *We were walking*, περιπατουμεν ημεν *eramus, I have been walking, I had been walking, ſhall or will be walking.*

There is another manner of uſing the active participle, which gives it a paſſive ſignification; as, The grammar is now printing *grammatica jam nunc chartis imprimitur.* The braſs is forging, *æra excuduntur.* This is, in my opinion, a vitious expreſſion, probably corrupted from the phraſe more pure, but now ſomewhat obſolete, *The book is a printing, The braſs is a forging*, being properly *at*, and *printing* and *forging* verbal nouns ſignifying action, according to the analogy of this language.

The indicative and conjunctive moods are in modern writers frequently confounded, or rather the conjunctive is wholly neglected, when for convenience of verſification does not invite its revival. It is uſed among the purer writers after *if, though, ere, before, whether, except, unleſs, whatſoever, whomſoever*, and words of wiſhing; as, *Doubtleſs thou art our father*, though *Abraham* be *ignorant of us, and Iſrael* acknowledge us not.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

The Engliſh verbs were divided by Ben Jonſon into four conjugations, without any reaſon ariſing from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation, ſuch as has been exemplified; from which all deviations are to be conſidered as anomalies, which are indeed in our monoſyllables, Saxon verbs and the verbs derived from them, very frequent: but almoſt all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages, follow the regular form.

Our verbs are obſerved by Dr. *Willis* to be irregular only in the formation of the preterite and its participle. Indeed in the ſcantineſs of our conjugations there is ſcarcely any other place for irregularity.

The firſt irregularity, is a ſlight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction; the laſt ſyllable *ed* is often joined with the former by ſuppreſſion of *e*; as *lov'd* for *loved*; after *c, ch, ſ, f, k, x*, and after the conſonants *s, th*, when more ſtrongly pronounced, and ſometimes after *m, n, r*, if preceded by a ſhort vowel, *t* is uſed in pronunciation, but very ſeldom in writing, rather than *d*; as *plac't, ſnatch't, fiſh't, walk't, dwel't, ſwell, ſoft*, *plac'd, snatch'd, fiſh'd, wak'd, dwel'd, ſmel'd*; or *placed, snatched, fiſhed, waked, dwelled, ſmelled.*

Thoſe words which terminate in *l*, or *ll*, or *p*, make their preterite in *t*, even in ſolemn language; as *crept, felt, dwelt*; ſometimes after *x*, *ed* is changed into *t*; as *vext*: this is not conſtant.

A long vowel is often changed into a ſhort one; thus *kept, ſlept, wept, crept, ſwept*; from the verbs, to *keep*, to *ſleep*, to *weep*, to *creep*, to *ſweep.*

Where *d* or *t* go before, the additional letters do not alter this contracted form, coaleſce into one ſound with the radical *d* or *t*; if *t* were the radical, they coaleſce into *t*; but if *d* were the radical, then into *d* or *t*, as the one or the other ſound may be more eaſily pronounced; as, *read, led, greed, ſhed, ſhred, bid, hid, chid, fed, bleed, ſped, ſtrid, ſlid, rid*; from the verbs, to *read*, to *lead*, to *ſpread*, to *ſhed*, to *ſhred*, to *bid*, to *hide*, to *chide*, to *feed*, to *bleed*, to *breed*, to *ſpeed*, to *ſtride*, to *ſlide*, to *ride*. And thus, *cut, hurt, caſt, burſt, eat, beat, ſweat, ſit, quit, ſmit, writ, bit, bit, met, ſhot*; from the verbs, to *cut*, to *hurt*, to *caſt*, to *burſt*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *ſweat*, to *ſit*, to *quit*, to *ſmite*, to *write*, to *bite*, to *bit*, to *meet*, to *ſhoot*. And in like manner, *lent, ſent, rent, girt*; from the verbs, to *lend*, to *ſend*, to *rend*, to *gird*.

The participle preterite or paſſive is often formed in *en* inſtead of *ed*; as, *been, taken, ſeen, ſtolen, known*, from the verbs, to *be*, to *take*, to *ſee*, to *ſteal*, to *know*.

Many words have two or more participles, as *bit* only, *written, bitten, eaten, beaten, bidden, ridden, ſhaven, choſen, broken*; but likewiſe *writ, bit, eat, beat, bid, chid, ſhot, choſe, broke*, are promiſcuouſly uſed in the participle, from the verbs to *write*, to *bite*, to *eat*, to *beat*, to *bide*, to *ride*, to *ſhoot*, to *chooſe*, to *break*, and many ſuch like.

In the ſame manner *ſworn, ſhewn, blown, mown, loaden, laden*, as well as. *ſow'd, ſhow'd, blow'd, mow'd, loaded, laded*, from the verbs to *ſwear*, to *ſhew*, to *blow*, to *mow*, to *load*, or *lade*.

Concerning theſe double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he ſhall ſeldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle diſtinct from its preterite, as *write, wrote, written*, that diſtinct participle is more proper and elegant, as *The book is* written, is better than *The book is* wrote. *Wrote* however may be uſed in poetry; at leaſt, if we allow any authority to poets, who, in the exultation of genius, think themſelves intitled to trample on grammar.

There are other anomalies in the preterite.

1. *Win, ſpin, begin, ſwim, ſtrike, ſtick, ſing, ding, ſpring, ring, wring, ſpring, ſwing, drink, ſink, ſhrink, ſtink, come, run, find, bind, grind, wind*, both in the preterite imperfect and participle paſſive, *give, know, ſpun, begun, ſwum, ſtruck, ſtuck, ſung, ſtung, ſlung, rung, wrung, ſprung, rung, drunk, ſunk, ſhrunk, ſtunk, come, run, found, bound, ground, wound*. And moſt of them are alſo formed in the preterite by *a*, as *began, ran, ſang, ſprang, drank, came, ran*, and ſome others; but moſt of theſe are now obſolete. Some in the participle paſſive likewiſe take *en*, as *ſtricken, ſtrucken, drunken, bounden*.

2. *Fight, teach, reach, ſeek, beſeech, catch, buy, bring, think, work*, make, *fought, taught, raught, ſought, beſought, caught, bought, brought, thought, wrought*.

But a great many of theſe retain likewiſe the regular form, as *teached, reached, beſeeched, ſeeked, worked*.

3. *Take, ſake, forſake, wake, awake, ſtand, break, ſpeak, bear, ſhear, ſwear, tear, weave, cleave, ſtrive, thrive, drive, ſhine, riſe, ariſe, ſmite, write, bide, abide, ride, cloſe, chuſe, tread, get, beget, forget, ſeethe*, make in both preterite and participle *took, forſook, woke, awoke, ſtood, broke, ſpoke, bore, ſhore, ſwore, tore, wore, wove, clove, ſtrove, threw, drove, ſhone, roſe, aroſe, ſmote, wrote, bade, abode, rode, chuſe, trode, got, begot, forgot, ſod*. But we ſay likewiſe, *thrive, riſe, ſmit, writ, abid, rid*. In the preterite ſome are likewiſe formed by *a*, as, *brake, ſpake, bare, ſhare, ſware, tare, ware, clave, gat, begat, forgat*, and perhaps ſome others, but more rarely. In the participle paſſive are many of them formed by *en*; as, *taken, ſhaken, forſaken, broken, ſpoken, born, ſhorn, ſworn, torn, worn, woven, cloven, thriven, driven, riſen, ſmitten, ridden, choſen, trodden, gotten, begotten, forgotten, ſodden*. And many do likewiſe retain the analogy in both, as *waked, awaked, ſheared, weaved, leaved, abided, ſeethed*.

4. *Give, bid, ſit*, make in the preterite, *gave, bade, ſate*; in the participle paſſive *given, bidden, ſitten*; but in both *bid*.

5. *Draw, know, grow, throw, blow, crow* like a cock, *fly, ſlay, ſee, ly*, make their preterite *drew, knew, grew, threw, blew, crew, flew, ſlew, ſaw, lay*; their participles paſſive by *n, drawn, known, grown, thrown, blown, flown, ſlain, ſeen, lien, lain*. Yet from *flee* is made *fled*; from *go*, *went*, from the old *wend*, the participle is *gone*.

Of Derivation.

That the Engliſh language may be more eaſily underſtood, it is neceſſary to enquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives and how the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this enquiry I ſhall ſometimes copy Dr. *Wallis*, and ſometimes endeavour to ſupply his defects, and rectify his errors.

Nouns are derived from verbs.

The thing implied in the verbs as done or produced, is commonly either the preſent of the verb; as, to love, *love*; to fright, a *fright*; to fight, a *fight*; or the preterite of the verb, as, to ſtrike, I ſtrick *or* ſtrook, a *ſtroke*.

The action is the ſame with the participle preſent, as *loving, frighting, fighting, ſtriking*.

The agent, or perſon acting, is denoted by the ſyllable *er* added to the verb, as *lover, frighter, ſtriker*.

Subſtantives, adjectives, and ſometimes other parts of ſpeech, are changed into verbs: in which caſe the vowel is often lengthened, or the conſonant ſoftened; as, a houſe, *to houſe*; braſs, *to braze*; glaſs *to glaze*; graſs, *to graze*; price *to prize*; breath, *to breathe*; a fiſh, *to fiſh*; oyl, *to oyl*; further, *to further*; forward; *to forward*; hinder, *to hinder*.

Sometimes the termination *en* is added, eſpecially to adjectives; as, haſte, *to haſten*; length, *to lengthen*; ſtrength, *to ſtrengthen*; ſhort, *to ſhorten*; faſt, *to faſten*; white, *to whiten*;

black, *to blacken*; hard, *to harden*; soft, *to soften*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *y*; as, a louse, *lousy*; wealth, *wealthy*; health, *healthy*; might, *mighty*; worth, *worthy*; wit, *witty*; lust, *lusty*; water, *watery*; earth, *earthy*; wood, a wood, *woody*; air, *airy*; a heart *hearty*; a hand, *handy*.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the termination *ful* denoting abundance; as, joy, *joyful*; fruit *fruitful*; youth, *youthful*; care, *careful*; use, *useful*; delight, *delightful*; plenty *plentiful*; help, *helpful*.

Sometimes in almost the same sense, but with some kind of diminution thereof, the termination *some* is added, denoting *something*, or *in some degree*; as delight, *delightsome*; game, *gamesome*; irk, *irksome*; burden, *burdensome*; trouble, *troublesome*; light, *lightsome*; hand, *handsome*; alone, *lonesome*; toil, *toilsome*.

On the contrary, the termination *less* added to substantives, makes adjectives signifying want; as, *worthless*, *witless*, *heartless*, *joyless*, *careless*, *helpless*. Thus comfort, *comfortless*; sap, *sapless*.

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the particle *un* prefixed to many adjectives, or *in* before the words derived from the Latin; as pleasant, *unpleasant*; wise *unwise*; profitable, *unprofitable*; patient, *impatient*. Thus *unworthy*, *unhealthy*, *unfruitful*, *unuseful*, and many more.

The original English privative is *un*; but as we often borrow from the Latin, or its descendants, words already signifying privation, as *inefficacious*, *impious*, *indiscreet*, the inseparable particles *un* and *in* have fallen into confusion from which it is not easy to disentangle them.

Un is prefixed to all words originally English, as, *untrue*, *untruth*, *unaught*, *unhandsome*.

Un is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as *unfeeling*, *unassisting*, *unaided*, *undelighted*, *unendeared*.

Un ought never to be prefixed to a participle present to mark a forbearance of action, as *unsighing*, but a privation of habit, as *unpitying*.

Un is prefixed to most substantives which have an English termination, as *unfertileness*, *unperfectness*, which if they have borrowed terminations, take *in* or *im*, as *infertility*, *imperfection*; *incivil*, *incivility*; *inactive*, *inactivity*.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is usual to retain the participle prefixed, as *indecent*, *inelegant*, *improper*; but if we borrow the adjective, and add the privative particle, we commonly prefix *un*, as *unpolite*, *ungallant*.

The prepositive particles *dis* and *mis* derived from the *des* and *mes* of the French signify almost the same as *un*; yet *dis* rather imports contrariety than privation, since it answers the Latin preposition *de*. *Mis* insinuates error, and for the most part may be rendered by the Latin words *male* or *perperam*. To like *to dislike*; honour, *dishonour*; to honour, to grace *to dishonour*, *to disgrace*; to deign, *to disdain*; chance, hap, *mischance*, *mishap*; to take, *to mistake*; deed, *misdeed*; to use, *to misuse*; to employ *to misemploy*; to apply, *to misapply*.

Words derived from Latin written with *di* or *dis* retain the same signification; as *distinguish*, distinguo; *detract*, detraho; *defame* defamo; *detain*, detineo.

The termination *ly* added to substantives, sometimes to adjectives, forms adjectives that import some kind of similitude or agreement being formed by contraction of *like* or *like*.

A giant, *giantly*, *giantlike*; earth, *earthly*; heaven, *heavenly*; world, *worldly*; God, *godly*; good *goodly*.

The same termination *ly*, added to adjectives forms adverbs of like signification; as beautiful *beautifully*; sweet, *sweetly*; that is, *in a beautiful manner*; *with some degree of sweetness*. The termination *ish* added to adjectives, imports diminution; and added to substantives imports similitude or tendency to a character; as, green *greenish*; white, *whitish*; soft, *softish*; a thief *thievish*; a wolf, *wolvish*; a child, *childish*.

We have forms of diminutives in substantives though not frequent; as, a hill, *a hillock*; a cock a *cockrel*; a pike, *pickrel*; this is a French termination: a goose, *a gosling*; this is a German termination: a lamb, *a lambkin*; a chick, *chicken*; a man, *a manikin*; a pipe, a *pipkin* and thus *Halkin*, whence the patronymick *Hawkins*, *Wilkin*, *Thomkin*, and others.

Yet still there is another form of diminution among the English, by lessening the sound itself especially of vowels; as there is a form of augmenting them by enlarging, or even lengthening it; and that sometimes not so much by change of the letters, as of their pronunciation as, *sup*, *sip*, *soop*, *sop*, *sippet*, where, besides the extenuation of the vowel, there is added the French termination *et*; *top*, *tip*; *spit*, *spout*; *babe*, *baby*, *bawm*; *great* pronounced long especially if with a stronger sound, *great*, *little* pronounced long *lit-tle*; *ting*, *tong*, *tang*, imports a succession of smaller and then greater sounds; and so in *jingle*, *jangle*, *tingle*, *tangle*, and many other made words.

Much however of this is arbitrary and fanciful, depending wholly on oral utterance, and therefore scarcely worthy the notice of Wallis.

Of concrete adjectives are made abstract substantives, by adding the termination *ness*; and a few in *hood* or *head*, noting character or qualities: as, white, *whiteness*; hard, *hardness*; great, *greatness*; skilful, *skilfulness*, *unskilfulness*;

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godhead, manhood, maidenhood, widowhood, knighthood, priesthood, likelihood, falsehood.

There are other abstracts, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination, *th*, a small change being sometimes made; as *long, length*; strong, *strength*; *broad, breadth*; *wide, width*; *deep, depth*; true, *truth*; warm, *warmth*; dear, *dearth*; flow, *flowth*: merry, *mirth*; heal, *health*; well, weal, *wealth*; dry, *drought*; young, *youth*; and so moon, *moneth*.

Like these are some words derived from verbs; die, *death*; till; *tilth*; grow, *growth*; mow, later *mow'th*, after *mow'th*; commonly *mowth* and written later *math*, after *math*; steal, *stealth*; bear, *birth*; rue, *ruth*; and probably *earth* from *to ear* or *plow*; fly, *flight*; weigh, *weight*; fray, *fright*; draw, *draught*.

These should rather be written *flighth, frighth*, only that custom will not suffer *h* to be twice repeated.

The same form retains *faith, spight, wreathe, wrath, breath, breath, breadth, south, worth, light, wight*, and the like, whose primitives are either entirely obsolete, or seldom occur. Perhaps they are derived from *fey* or *foy, spry, wry, weak, brew, new, fry, bray, say, work*.

Some ending in *ship*, imply an office, employment, or condition; as, *kingship, wardship, guardianship, partnership, stewardship, headship, lordship*.

Thus *worship*, that is *worthship*; whence *worshipful*, and to *worship*.

Some few ending in *dom, rick, wick*, do especially denote dominion, at least state or condition; as *kingdom, dukedom, earldom, princedom, popedom, christendom, freedom, wisdom, wheredom, bishoprick, bailiwick*.

Hood and *age* are plainly French terminations, and are of the same import with us as among them, scarcely ever occurring, except in words derived from the French, as *commandment, usage*.

There are in English often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation; as, *to beat, a beat, a batoon, a battle, a beetle, a battledor, to batter, batter*, a kind of glutinous composition or food, made by *beating* different bodies into one mass. All these are of similar signification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *batuo*. Thus *take, touch, tickle, tack, tackle*; all imply a local conjunction from the Latin *tango, tetigi, tactum*.

From *two* are formed *twain, twice, twenty, twelve, twins, twine, twig, twirl, twig, twitch, twinge, between, betwixt, twilight, twibil*.

The following remarks extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more subtlety than solidity, and such as perhaps might in every language be enlarged without end.

Sn usually imply the *nose*, and what relates to it. From the Latin *nasus* are derived the French *nez* and the English *nose*; and *ness*, a promontory, as projecting like a nose. But as if from the consonants *ns* taken from *nasus*, and transposed that they may the better correspond, *sn* denotes *nasus*; and thence are derived many words that relate to the nose, as *snout, sneeze, snore, snort, sneer, snicker, snot, snivel, snite, snuff, snuffle, snaffle, snarle, smudge*.

There is another *sn* which may perhaps be derived from the Latin *sinus*, as *snake, sneak, snail, snare*; so likewise *snap* and *snatch, snib, snub*.

Bl imply a *blast*; as *blow, blast, to blast, to blight*, and, metaphorically, *to blast* one's reputation; *blast*, a *bleak* place, to look *bleak*, or weather beaten, *bleak, bley, bleach, bluster, blurt, blister, blab, bladder, bleb, blubberlipt, blubber-cheek'd, blotted, blote-burrings, blast, blaze, to blow*, that is *blossom, bloom*; and perhaps *blood* and *bluſh*.

In the native words of our tongue is to be found a great agreement between the letters and the thing signified; and therefore the sounds of the letters smaller, sharper, louder, closer, softer, stronger, clearer, more obscure, and more stridulous, do very often intimate the like effects in the things signified.

Thus words that begin with *str* intimate the force and effect of the thing signified, as if probably derived from *τορνυμι*, or *strenuus*; as *strong, strength, strew, strike, streak, strake, stripe, strive, strife, struggle, strout, strut, stretch, strait, strict, straight*, that is, narrow, *distrain, stress, distress, string, strop, stream, streamer, strand, strip, stray, struggle, strange, stride, straddle*.

St in like manner imply strength, but in a less degree, so much only as is sufficient to preserve what has been already communicated, rather than acquire any new degree; as if it were derived from the Latin *sto*; for example, *stand, stay*, that is, to remain, or to prop; *staff, stay*, that is, to oppose; *stop, to stuff, stiffe, to stey*, that is, to stop; a *stay*, that is an obstacle: *stick, stut, stutter, stammer, stagger, stickle, stick, stake*, a sharp pale, and any thing deposited at play; *stock, stem, sting, to sting, stink, stitch, stud, stanchion, stub, stubble*, to *stub* up, *stump* whence *stumble, stalk to stalk, step, to stamp* with the feet, whence to *stamp*, that is, to make an impression and a stamp; *stew, to stow, to bestow, steward*, or *stow-ard, stead, steady, stedfast, stable, a stable, a stall, stool, still, stallage, stage, still*, adjective, and *still* adv. *stale, stout, sturdy, stead, stout, stallion, stiff, forehead, to starve* with hunger or cold; *stone, steel, stern, stanch, to stanch* blood, *to stare, steep, steeple, stair, standard*, a stated measure, *stately*. In all these, and perhaps some others, *st* denote something firm and fixed.

Thr imply a more violent degree of motion, as *throw, thrust, throng, throb, through, threat, threaten, thrall, threws*.

Wr imply some sort of obliquity or distortion, as *wry, to wreath, wrest, wrestle, wring, wrong, wrinch, wrench, wrangle, wrinkle, wroth, wreak, wrack, wretch, wrist, wrap*.

Sw imply a silent agitation, or softer kind of lateral motion; as *sway, swag, to sway, swag-*

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ger, ſcarce, ſcarce, ſcoop, ſcull, ſcum, ſcurf, ſcurvy, ſcuttle, ſcythe.

Nor is there much difference of *ſm* in *ſmooth, ſmug, ſmile, ſmirk, ſmite*, which ſignifies the ſame as to *ſtrike*, but is a ſofter word; *ſmall, ſmell, ſmack, ſmother, ſmart*, a *ſmart* blow properly ſignifies ſuch a kind of ſtroke, as with an originally ſilent motion implied in *ſm*, proceeds to a quick violence, denoted by *ar* ſuddenly ended, as is ſhewn by *t*.

Cl denote a kind of adheſion or tenacity, as in *cleave, cley, cling, climb, clamber clammy, claſp, to claſp, to clip, to clitch, cleak, clog, cloſe, to cloſe, a clod, a clot*, as a *clot* of blood, *clouted* cream, *a clutter, a cluſter*.

Sp imply a kind of diſſipation or expanſion, eſpecially a quick one, particularly if there be an *r*, as if it were from *ſparge* or *ſeparo*: for example, *ſpread, ſpring, ſprig, ſprout, ſprinkle, ſplit, ſplinter, ſpill, ſpit, ſputter, ſpatter*.

Sl denote a kind of ſilent fall, or a leſs obſervable motion; as in *ſlime, ſlide, ſlip, ſlipper, ſly, ſleight, ſlit, ſlow, ſlack, ſlight, ſling, ſlap*.

And ſo likewiſe *aſh*, in *craſh, raſh, gaſh, flaſh, claſh, laſh, ſlaſh, plaſh, traſh*, indicate ſomething acting more nimbly and ſharply. But *uſh*, in *cruſh, ruſh, guſh, ſluſh, bluſh, bruſh, buſh, puſh*, imply ſomething as acting more obtuſely and duſky. Yet in both there is indicated a ſwift and ſudden motion not inſtantaneous; but gradual, by the continued ſound *ſh*.

Thus in *ſling, ſling, ding, ſwing, cling, ſing, wring, ſling*, the tingling of the termination *ng*, and the ſharpneſs of the vowel *i*, imply the continuation of a very ſlender motion or tremour, at length indeed vaniſhing, but not ſuddenly interrupted. But in *tink, wink, ſink, clink, chink, think*, that end in a mute conſonant, there is alſo indicated a ſudden ending.

If there be an *l*, as in *jingle, tingle, tinkle, mingle, ſprinkle, twinkle*, there is implied a frequency, or iteration of ſmall acts. And the ſame frequency of acts, but leſs ſubtile by reaſon of the clearer vowel *a*, is indicated in *jangle, tangle, ſpangle, mangle, wrangle, brangle, dangle*; as alſo in *mumble, grumble, jumble*. But at the ſame time the cloſe *u* implies ſomething obſcure or obtunded; and a congeries of conſonants *mbl*, denotes a confuſed kind of rolling or tumbling, as in *ramble, ſcamble, ſcramble, wamble, amble*; but in theſe there is ſomething acute.

In *nimble* the acuteneſs of the vowel denotes celerity. In *ſparkle, ſp* denotes diſſipation, *ar* an acute crackling, *k* a ſudden interruption, *l* a frequent iteration; and in like manner in *ſprinkle*, unleſs *in* may imply the ſubtilty of the diſſipated guttules. *Thick* and *thin* differ in that the former ends with an obtuſe conſonant, and the latter with an acute.

In like manner, in *ſquelch, ſqeak, ſqueal, ſquall, brawl, wraul, yaul, ſpaul, ſcreak, ſhrick, ſhrill, ſharp, ſhrivel, wrinkle, crack, croſh, claſh, gnaſh, plaſh, cruſh, buſh, biſſeh, ſiſſe, whiſk, ſoft, jar, hurl, curl, whirl, buz, buſtle, ſpindle, dwindle, twine, twiſt*, and in many more, we may obſerve the agreement of ſuch ſort of ſounds with the things ſignified; and this ſo frequently happens, that ſcarce any language which I know can be compared with ours. So that one monoſyllable words of which kind are almoſt all ours, emphatically expreſſes what in other languages can ſcarce be explained but by compounds, or decompounds or ſometimes a tedious circumlocution.

We have many words borrowed from the Latin; but the greateſt part of them were communicated by the intervention of the French as, *grace, face, elegant, elegance, reſemble*.

Some verbs which ſeem borrowed from the Latin, are formed from the preſent tenſe, and ſome from the ſupines.

From the preſent are formed *ſpend, compound* expendo; *conduce*, conduco; *deſpiſe*, deſpicio; *approve*, approbo; *conceive*, concipio.

From the ſupines, *ſupplicate*, ſupplico; *demonſtrate*, demonſtro; *diſpoſe*, diſpono; *expatiate*, expatior; *ſuppreſs*, ſupprimo; *exempt*, eximo.

Nothing is more apparent, than that Wallis goes too far in queſt of originals. Many of theſe which ſeem ſelected as immediate deſcendants from the Latin, are apparently French, as, *conceive, approve, expoſe, exempt*.

Some words purely French, not derived from the Latin, we have transferred into our language; as, *garden, garter, buckler, to advance, to cry, to plead*, from the French *jardin, jartiere, bouclier, avancer, cryer, plaider*; though, indeed, even of theſe part is of Latin original.

As to many words which we have in common with the Germans, it is doubtful whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins from the Teutons, or both had them from ſome common original; as *wine*, vinum; *wind*, ventus; *went*, veni; *way*, via; *wall*, vallum; *wallow*, volvo; *wool*, vellus, *will*, volo; *worm*, vermis; *worth*, virtus; *waſp*, veſpa; *day*, dies; *draw*, traho; *tame*, domo, δαμαω; *yoke*, jugum, ζυγος; *over*, *upper*, ſuper, υπερ; *am*, ſum, ειμι; *break*, frango; *fly*, volo; *blow*, flo. I make no doubt but the Teutonick is more ancient than the Latin: and it is no leſs certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words not only from the Greek, eſpecially the Æolick, but from other neighbouring languages, as the Oſcan and others, which have long become obſolete, received not a few from the Teutonick. It is certain, that the Engliſh, German, and other Teutonick languages, retained ſome derived from the Greek, which the Latin has not; as *ax, achs, mit, ford, pfurd, daughter, tochter, mickle, mingle, moon, oar, grave, graff, to grave, to ſcrape, robole*, from αξινη, μιξις, ωκεανος, θυγατηρ, μεγαλος, μιγνυω, μηνη, ἐρεσσω, γραφω, ολος. Since they received theſe immediately from the Greeks, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may not other words be deri-

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and immediately from the same fountain, though they be likewise found among the Latin?

Our ancestors were studious to form borrowed words, however long into monosyllables; and not only cut off the formative termination, but cropped the first syllable, especially when beginning with a vowel; and rejected not any vowels in the middle, but likewise consonants of a weaker sound, retaining the larger, which seem the bones of words, or energy them for others of the same organ, in order that the sound might become the softer; but especially transposing their order, that they might be more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels. For example in expende, *spend*; exemplum, *sample*; excipio, *scape*; extraneous, *strange*; extractum, *stretch'd*; extricio, *to screw*; exfolio, *to scour*; excorio, *to scourge*; excortico, *to scratch*; and others beginning with *ex*: as, also emendo, *to mend*; episcopus, *bishop*; in Danish *bisp*; epistola, *pistle*, hospitale, *spittle*; Hispania, *Spain*; historia, *story*.

Many of these etymologies are doubtful, and some evidently mistaken.

The following are somewhat harder, *Alexander*, *Scander*; *Elizabetha*, *Betty*; apis, *bee*, apes, *bees*. *p*, passing into *b*, as in *bishop*; and by cutting off *a* from the beginning, which is restored into the middle; but for the old *bar* or *bare*, we now say *boar*; as for *lang*, *long*; for *bain*, *bane*, for *stane*, *stone*, aprugna, *brown*, *p* being changed into *b* and *u* transposed, as in *aper*, and *g* changed into *w* as in pignus, *pawn*; lege, *law*; alopex, *fox*, cutting off the beginning and changing *p* into *f*, as in pellis, *a fell*; pullus, *a foal*; pater, *father*; pavor, *fear*; polio, *file*; pleo, impleo, *fill*, *full*; piscis, *fish*; and transposing *e* into the middle, which was taken from the beginning; apex, *a piece*; peak, *pike*; zopissa, *sweize*; mustum, *stum*; defensio, *fence*; dispensator, *spenser*; asculto, escouter, Fr. *scout*; excalpo, *scrape*, restoring *l* instead of *r*, and hence *scrap*, *scrable*, *scrawl*; exculpo, *scoop*; externus, *stert*; extonitus, attonitus, *stoun'd*, Enneachus, *nave*: offendo, *fined*; obstipo, *stop*; audere, *dare*; cavere, *ware*, whence *a-ware*, *be-ware*, *wary*, *warn*, *warning*; for the Latin *v* consonant formerly sounded like our *w*, and the modern sound of the *v* consonant was formerly that of the letter *f*, that is, the Æolick digamma, which had the sound of *φ*, and the modern sound of the letter *f* was that of the Greek *φ* or *ph*; ulcus, ulcere, *ulser*, *sore*; and hence, *sorry*, *sorrow*, *sorrowful*; ingenium, *engine*, *gin*; scalenus, *leaning*, unless you would rather derive it from *κλινω*, whence inclino; infundibulum, *funnel*, gagates, *jett*; projectum, *to throw*; *a jetty*; cucullus, *a cowl*.

There are syncopes somewhat harder; from tempore, *time*; from nomine, *name*, domina, *dame*; as the French *homme*, *femme*, *nom*, from *homine*, *femina*, *nomine*. Thus pagina, *page*; *πους*, *foot*; *κατ-ακλα-ω*, *cub*; cantharus, *can*; tentorium, *tent*; precor, *pray*; præda, *prey*; specio, speculor, *spy*; plico, *ply*; implico, *imply*, replico, *reply*; complico, *comply*; sedes episcopalis, *see*.

A vowel is also cut off in the middle, that the number of the syllables may be lessened; as, amita, *aunt*; Spiritus, *spright*; debitum, *debt*; dubito, *doubt*; comes, comitis, *count*; clericus, *clerk*; quietus, *quit*, *quite*; acquieto, *to acquit*; separo, *to spare*; stabilis, *stable*; stabulum, *stable*; pallacium, *palace*, *place*; rabula, *rail*, *rawl*, *wraul*, *brawl*, *rable*, *brable*; quæsitor, *quest*.

As also a consonant, or at least one of a softer sound or even a whole syllable, rotundus, *round*; fragilis, *frail*; securus, *sure*; regula, *rule*; tegula, *tile*; subtilis, *subtle*; nomen, *noun*; decanus, *dean*; computo, *count*; subitaneus, *sudden*, *soon*; superare, *to soar*; periculum, *peril*; mirabile, *marvel*; as magnus, *main*; dignor, *deign*; tingo, *stain*; tinctum, *taint*; pingo, *paint*; prædari, *reach*.

The contraction may seem harder where many of them meet, as *κυριακος*, *kyrk*, *church*; presbyter, *priest*; sacristanus, *sexton*; frango, fregi, *break*, *breach*; agus, *φαγω*; *beech*, *f* changed into *b*, and *g* into *ch*, which are letters near a-kin; frigesco, *freeze*, frigesco, *fresh*; *sc* into *sh*, as above in *bishop*, *fish*, so in *schapha*, *skiff*, *ship*, and refrigesco, *refresh*; but viresco, fresh; phlebotamus, *fleam*; bovina, *beef*; vitulina, *veal*; scutifer, *squire*; pœnitentia, *penance*; sanctuarium, *sanctuary*, *sentry*, quæsitio, *chase*; perquisitio, *purchase*; anguilla, *eel*; insula, *isle*, *ile*, *island*, *iland*; insuletta, *islet*, *ilet*, *eyght*, and more contractedly *ey*, whence, *Orkney*, *Ruley*, *Eley*; examinare, *to scan*; namely, by rejecting from the beginning and end *e* and *o*, according to the usual manner, the remainder *namin*, which the Saxons, who did not use *x*, writ *escamen*, or *scaman*, is contracted into *scan*; as from dominus, *don*; nomine, *noun*; abomino, *ban*; and indeed *apum*, *examen*, they turned, into *sciame*; for which we say *swarme*, by inserting *r* to denote the murmuring; the saurus, *store*; sedile, *stool*; *wros*, *wet*; sudo, *sweat*; gaudium, *gay*; jocus, *joy*; succus, *juice*, catena, *chain*; caligula, calga, chause, chausse, Fr. *bose*; extinguo, *stanch*, *squench*, *quench*, *stint*; foras, *forth*; species, *spice*; recito, *read*; adjuvo, *aid*; *ævum*, ævum, *ay*, *age*, *ever*; floccus, *lock*; excerpo, *scrape*, *scrabble*, *scrawl*; extravagus, *stray*, *straggle*; collectum, *clot*, *clutch*; colligo, *coil*; recolligo; *recoil*; severo, *swear*; stridulus, *shrill*; procurator, *proxy*; pulso, *to push*; calamus, *a quill*; impetere, *to impeach*; augeo, auxi, *wax*; and vanesco, vanui, *wane*; syllabare, *to spell*; puteus, *pit*; granum, *corn*; comprimo, *cramp*, *crump*, *crumple*, *crinkle*.

Some may seem harsher, yet may not be rejected, for it at last appears, that some of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whose etymology is acknowledged by every body: as, Alexander, *Elick*, *Scander*, *Sander*, *Sandy*, *Sanny*; Elizabetha, *Elizabeth*,

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Eliſabeth, *Betty*, *Beſs*; Margareta, *Margaret*, *Margot*, *Meg*, *Peg*; Maria, *Mary*, *Mal*, *Pal*, *Malkin*, *Mawkin*, *Mawkes*; Mathæus, *Mattha*, *Matthew*; Martha, *Mat*, *Pat*; Gulielmus, *Wilhelmus*, *Girolamo*, *Guillaume*, *William*, *Will*, *Bill*, *Wilkin*, *Wicken*, *Wicks*, *Weeks*.

Thus cariophyllus, flos; gerofilo, Ital. girifflee, giloſer, Fr. *gilliflower*, which the vulgar call *julyflower*, as if derived from the month *July*; petroſelinum, *parſley*; portulaca, *purſlain*; cydonium, *quince*; cydoniatum, *quiddeny*; perſicum, *peach*; eruca, *eruke*, which they corrupt to *ear-wig*, as if it took its name from the ear; annulus geminus, *a gimmal* and *jumbal-ring* is transferred to other things thus interwoven; quelques choſes, *kickſhaws*. Since the origin of theſe, and many others, however forced is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus disfigured many, eſpecially as they ſo much affected monoſyllables; and to make the ſound the ſofter, took this liberty of maiming, taking away, changing, tranſpoſing, and ſoftening them.

But while we derive theſe from the Latin, I do not mean to ſay, that many of them did not immediately come to us from the Saxon, Daniſh, Dutch, and Teutonick languages, and other dialects, and ſome taken more lately from the French or Italians, or Spaniards.

The ſame word, according to its different ſignifications, often has a different origin; as, *to bear a burden*, from *fero*; but *to bear*, whence *birth*, *born*, *beirn*, come from *pario*; and a *bear*, at leaſt if it be of Latin original, from *fero*. Thus *perch*, a fiſh, from *perca*; but *perch*, a meaſure, from *pertica*, and likewiſe *to perch*. To *ſpell* is from *ſyllaba*: but *ſpell*, an inchantment, by which it is believed, that the boundaries are ſo fixed in lands that none can paſs them againſt the maſter's will, from *expello*; and *ſpell*, a meſſenger, from, *epiſtola*; whence *goſpel*, *good-ſpell*, or *god-ſpell*. Thus *freeſe*, or *freeze*, from *frigeſco*; but *freeze*, an architectonick word, from *zophorus*; but *freeſe*, for *cloth*, from *Friſia*, or perhaps from *frigeſco*, as being more fit than any other for keeping out the cold.

There are many words among us, even monoſyllables, compounded of two or more words, at leaſt ſerving inſtead of compounds, and compriſing the ſignification of more words than one; as from *ſcrip* and *roll* comes *ſcroll*; from *proud* and *dunce*, *prance*; from *ſt* of the verb *ſtay* or *ſtand* and *out*, is made *ſtout*; from *ſtout* and *hardy*, *ſturdy*; from *ſp* of *ſpit* or *ſpew*, and *out*, comes *ſpout*; from the ſame *ſp* with the termination *in*, is *ſpin*; and adding out, *ſpin out*: and from the ſame *ſp*, with *it*, is *ſpit*, which only differs from *ſpout* in that it is ſmall, and with leſs noiſe and force; but *ſputter* is, becauſe of the obſcure *u*, ſomething between *ſpit* and *ſpout*: and by reaſon of adding *r*, it intimates a frequent iteration and noiſe, but obſcurely confuſed; whereas *ſpatter*, on account of the ſharper and clearer vowel *a*, intimates a more diſtinct noiſe, in which it chiefly differs from *ſputter*. From the ſame *ſp*, and the termination *ark*, comes *ſpark*, ſignifiying a ſingle emiſſion of fire with a noiſe; namely, *ſp*, emiſſion, *ar* the more acute noiſe, and *k*, mute conſonant, intimates its being ſuddenly terminated; but adding *l*, is made the frequentative *ſparkle*. The ſame *ſp*, by adding *r*, the *ſpr*, implies a more lively impetus of diffuſing, expanding itſelf; to which adding the termination *ing*, it becomes *ſpring*: its vigour *ſpr* ports, its ſharpneſs the termination *ing*, laſtly *in* acute and tremulous ends in the n conſonant *g*, denotes the ſudden ending of motion, that it is meant in its primary ſign cation, of a ſingle, not a complicated exiliti Hence we call *ſpring* whatever has an elaſ force; as alſo a fountain of water, and the the origin of any thing: and to *ſpring*, to g minate, and *ſpring*, one of the four ſeaſo From the ſame *ſpr* and *out*, is formed *ſpre* and with the termination *ig*, *ſprig*; of whi the following, for the moſt part, is the diffe ence: *ſprout*, of a groſſer ſound, imports a ſi ter or groſſer bud; *ſprig*, of a ſlenderer foun denotes a ſmaller ſhoot. In like manne from *str* of the verb *ſtrive*, and *out*, comes *ſtrou* and *ſtrut*. From the ſame *str*, and the termi nation *uggle* is made *struggle*; and this *gl* import but without any great noiſe, by reaſon t the obſcure ſound of the vowel *u*. In like man ner, from *throw* and *roll* is made *trull*; and a moſt in the ſame is *trundle*, from throt or *thruſt*, and *rundle*. Thus *graff* and *grough* compounded of *grove* and *rough*; and *trudg* from tread or *trot* and *drudge*.

In theſe obſervations it is eaſy to diſcove great ſagacity and great extravagance, as ability to do much defeated by the deſire of doing more than enough. It may be remarked,

1. That *Wallis's* derivations are often ſo made, that by the ſame licence any language may be deduced from any other.

2. That he makes no diſtinction between words immediately derived by us from the Latin, and thoſe which being copied from other languages, can therefore afford no example of the genius of the Engliſh language, or its laws of derivation.

3. That he derives from the Latin, often with great harſhneſs and violence, words apparently Teutonick; and therefore, according to his own declaration, probably older than the tongue to which he refers them.

4. That ſome of his derivations are apparently erroneous.

SYNTAX.

The eſtabliſhed practice of grammarians requires that I ſhould here treat of the *Syntax*; but our language has ſo little inflection or variety of terminations, that its conſtruction neither requires nor admits many rules. *Wallis*, therefore, has totally neglected it; and *Jonſon*, whoſe

desire of following the writers upon the learned languages made him think a syntax indispensably necessary, has published such petty observations as were better omitted.

The verb, as in other languages, agrees with the nominative in number and person; as, *Thou fall from good: he runs to death.*

Our adjectives and pronouns are invariable.

Of two substantives the noun possessive is in the genitive; as, *His father's glory; The sun's beat.*

Verbs transitive require an oblique case: as, *He loves me; You fear him.*

All prepositions require an oblique case: as, *He gave this to me; He took this* from *me; He stay'd* with *me.*

PROSODY.

It is common for those that deliver the grammar of modern languages, to omit the Prosody. Father of the Italians is neglected by *Buomattei*; that of the French by *Desmarais*; and that of the English by *Wallis*, *Cooper*, and even by *Jonson*, though a poet. But as the laws of metre are included in the idea of grammar, I have thought proper to insert them.

Prosody comprises *orthoepy*, or the rules of pronunciation; and *orthometry*, or the laws of versification.

PRONUNCIATION is just, when every letter has its proper sound, and when every syllable has its proper accent, or, which in English versification is the same, its proper quantity.

The sounds of the letters have been already explained; and rules for the accent or quantity are not easily to be given, being subject to innumerable exceptions. Such however as I have read or formed, I shall here propose.

1. Of dissyllables, formed by affixing a termination, the former syllable is commonly accented, as *childish*, *kingdom*, *actest*, *acted*, *toilsome*, *lovely*, *sister*, *suitor*, *foremost*, *zealous*, *sulness*, *godly*, *manly*, *artist*.

2. Dissyllables formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word have commonly the accent on the latter; as, *to begét*, to *beseém*, *to bedéw*.

3. Of dissyllables, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former syllable; as, to *descánt*, *a descant*; *to cement*, *a cément*; *a contráct*, *to contract*.

This rule has many exceptions. Though verbs seldom have their accent on the former, yet nouns have it often on the latter syllable; as *delight*, *perfume*.

4. All dissyllables ending in *y*, as *crány*; in *ow*, as *fallow*, *sorrow*; in *ow*, as, *willow*, *hollow*, except *allow*; in *le*, as *battle*, *bible*; in *ish*, as *banish*; in *ck*, as *cambrick*, *casseck*; in *ter*, as *to batter*; in *age*, as *courage*; in *en*, as *fasten*; in *et*, as *quiet*; accent the former syllable.

5. Dissyllable nouns; in *er*, as *canker*, *butter*, have the accent on the former syllable.

6. Dissyllable verbs terminating in a consonant and *e* final, as *comprise*, *escape*; or having a diphthong in the last syllable, as *appease*, *reveal*; or ending in two consonants, as *attend*; have the accents on the latter syllable.

7. Dissyllable nouns having a diphthong in the latter syllable, have commonly their accent on the latter syllable, as *applause*; except words in *ain*, *certain*, *mountain*.

8. Trissyllables formed by adding a termination, or prefixing a syllable, retain the accent of the radical word; as, *lovelíness*, *tenderness*, *contémner*, *wágoner*, *physical*, *bespátter*, *commending*, *commending*, *assúrance*.

9. Trissyllables ending in *ous*, as *gracious*, *árduous*; in *al*, as *cápital*; in *ion*, as *ménsion*; accent the first.

10. Trissyllables ending in *ce*, *ent*, and *ate*, accent the first syllable, as *countenance*, *continence*, *ornament*, *imminent*, *élegant*, *propagate*, except they be derived from words having the accent on the last, as *contrivance*, *acquaintance*; or the middle syllable hath a vowel before two consonants, as *promúlgate*.

11. Trissyllables ending in *y*, as *entity*, *specify*, *liberty*, *victory*, *subsidy*, commonly accent the first syllable.

12. Trissyllables in *re* or *le* accent the first syllable, as, *légible*, *théatre*, except *disciple*, and some words which have a position, as *example*, *epistle*.

13. Trissyllables in *ude* commonly accent the first syllable, as *plénitude*.

14. Trissyllables ending in *ator or atour*, as *creátour*, or having in the middle syllable a diphthong, as *endéavour*; or a vowel before two consonants, as *domestick*; accent the middle syllable.

15. Trissyllables that have their accent on the last syllable are commonly French, as *acquiésce*, *repartée*, *magazine*, or words formed by prefixing one or two syllables to an acute syllable, as *immatúre*, *overchárge*.

16. Polysyllables, or words of more than three syllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived. as *árrogating*, *cóntinency*, *incóntinently*, *commendable*, *communicableness*. We should therefore say *dispútable*, *indispútable*, rather than *disputable*, *indisputable*; and *advertísement*, rather than *advértisement*.

17. Words in *ion* have the accent upon the antepenult, as, *salvátion*, *perturbátion*, *concóction*; words in *atour* or *ator* on the penult, as *dedicátor*.

18. Words ending in *le* commonly have the accent on the first syllable, as *amicable*, unless the second syllable have a vowel before two consonants, as *combústible*.

19. Words ending in *ous* have the accents on the antepenult, as *uxórious*, *voluptuous*.

20. Words ending in *ty* have their accent on the antepenult, as *pusillanimity*, *activity*.

These rules are not advanced as complete or infallible, but proposed as useful. Almost every rule of every language has its exceptions; and in English, as in other tongues, much must be learned by example and authority. Perhaps more and better rules may be given that have escaped my observation.

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VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of syllables according to certain laws.

The feet of our verses are either iambick, as *alóft, create*; or trochaick, as *hóly, lófty*.

Our iambick measure comprises verses

Of four syllables,

Most good, most fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you's loft;
For all the coft
Words can beftow,
So poorly fhow
Upon your praife,
That all the ways
Senfe hath, comes fhort. *Drayton.*

With raviſh'd ears
The monarch hears. *Dryden.*

Of ſix,

This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not ſing an ode;
Or ſhall that holy fire,
In us that ſtrongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?

Though in the utmoſt peak,
A while we do remain,
Amongſt the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to ſleet and rain,
No ſport our hours ſhall break,
To exerciſe our vein.

What though bright Phœbus' beams
Refreſh the ſouthern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's ſtreams
Be many wonders found:

Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in ſilver ſwathes,
And what of all moſt dear,
Buxton's delicious baths.
Strong ale and noble chear,
T' aſſwage breem winter's ſcathes.

In places far or near,
Or famous, or obſcure,
Where wholſom is the air,
Or where the moſt impure,
All times, and every where,
The muſe is ſtill in ure. *Drayton.*

Of eight, which is the uſual meaſure for ſhort poems,

And may at laſt my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and moſſy cell,
Where I may ſit, and nightly ſpell
Of ev'ry ſtar the ſky doth ſhew,
And ev'ry herb that ſips the dew.
M

Often, which is the common meaſure of roick and tragick poetry,

Full in the midſt of this created ſpace,
Betwixt heav'n, earth, and ſkies there ſtan
place
Confining on all three; with triple bound
Whence all things, though remote are view'
around,
And thither bring their undulating ſound.
The palace of loud Fame, her ſeat of pow'r,
Plac'd on the ſummit of a lofty tow'r;
A thouſand winding entries long and wide
Receive of freſh reports a flowing tide.
A thouſand crannies in the walls are made
Nor gate nor bars exclude the buſy trade.
'Tis built of braſs, the better to diffuſe
The ſpreading ſounds, and multiply the nev
Where echoes in repeated echoes play:
A mart for ever full; and open night and d
Nor ſilence is within, nor voice expreſs,
But a deaf noiſe of ſounds that never ceaſe;
Confuſ'd, and chiding like the hollow rore
Of tides, receding from th' infulted ſhore;
Or like the broken thunder heard from far,
When Jove to diſtance drives the rolling war
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crouds, or iſſuing forth or ent'ring in:
A thorough-fare of news; where ſome deviſ
Things never heard, ſome mingle truth wi
lies;
The troubled air with empty ſounds they bea
Intent to hear, and eager to repeat.
Dryde

In all theſe meaſures the accents are to b placed on even ſyllables; and every line con ſidered by itſelf is more harmonious, as thi rule is more ſtrictly obſerved. The variation neceſſary to pleaſure belong to the art of poe try, not the rules of grammar.

Our trochaick meaſures are

Of three ſyllables.

Here we may'
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath:
Other joys,
Are but toys. *Walton's Angler.*

Of five.

In the days of old,
Stories plainly told,
Lover's felt annoy. *Old Ballad.*

Of ſeven.

Faireſt piece of well form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth.
Waller.

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In these measures the accent is to be placed on the odd syllables.

These are the measures which are now in use, and above the rest those of seven, eight, and ten syllables. Our ancient poets wrote verse sometimes of twelve syllables, as Drayton's Polyolbion,

Of all the Cambrian shires their heads that bear so high,
And earth'ly survey their soils with an ambitious eye.
Mervina for her hills, as for their matchless crowds,
The neareſt that are said to kiss the wand'ring clouds,
Especial audience craves offended with the throng,
That she of all the rest neglected was so long;
Alleging for herself, when through the Saxon's pride,
The godlike race of Brute to Severn's setting side,
Were cruelly inforc'd, her mountains did relieve
Those whom devouring war else ev'ry where did grieve,
And when all Wales beside (by fortune or by might)
Unto her ancient foe resign'd her ancient right,
A constant maiden still she only did remain,
The last her genuine laws which stoutly did retain,
And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar things;
So only she is rich, in mountains, meres, and springs,
And holds herself as great in her superfluous wake,
As others by their towns, and fruitful tillage grac'd.

And of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.

And as the mind of such a man, that hath a long way gone,
And evil knoweth not his way, or else would let alone
His purpos'd journey, is distract.

The measures of twelve and fourteen syllables were often mingled by our old poets, sometimes in alternate lines, and sometimes in alternate couplets.

The verse of twelve syllables, called an *Alexandrine*, is now only used to diversify heroick lines.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestick march, and energy divine. *Pope.*

The pause in the Alexandrine must be at the sixth syllable.

The verse of fourteen syllables is now broken into a soft lyrick measure of verses, consisting alternately of eight syllables and six.

She to receive thy radiant flame,
Selects a whiter space. *Fenton.*

When all shall praise, and ev'ry lay
Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day
Shall I lament to see. *Lewis to Pope.*

Beneath this tomb an infant lies
To earth whose body lent,
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,
But not more innocent.
When the Archangel's trump shall blow,
And souls to bodies join,
What crowds shall wish their lives below
Had been as short as thine. *Wesley.*

We have another measure very quick and lively, and therefore much used in songs, which may be called the *anapestick*, in which the accent rests upon every third syllable.

May I govern my passions with absolute sway.
And grow wiser and better as life wears away.
Dr. *Pope.*

In this measure a syllable is often retrenched from the first foot, as

Diogenes surly and proud. Dr. *Pope.*

When present, we love, and when absent agree,
I think not of Iris nor Iris of me. *Dryden.*

These measures are varied by many combinations, and sometimes by double endings, either with or without rhyme, as in the heroic measure.

'Tis the divinity that stirs *within us*,
'Tis heaven itself that points out *an hereafter*,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison.*

So in that of eight syllables,

They neither added nor confounded,
They neither wanted nor abounded. *Prior.*

In that of seven,

For resistance I could fear none,
But with twenty ships had done,
What thou, brave and happy Vernon,
Hast atchiev'd with six alone. *Glover.*

In that of six,

'Twas when the seas were roaring,
With hollow blasts of wind,

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A damsel lay deploring,
All on a rock reclined.

In the anapestick,

When terrible tempests assail us,
And mountainous billows affright;
Nor power nor wealth can avail us,
But skilful industry steers right. *Ballad.*

To these measures and their laws, may be reduced every species of English verse.

Our versification admits of few licences, except a *synalepha*, or elision, or elision of *e* in *the* before a vowel, as *th' eternal*; and more r of *e* in *to*, as *t'accept*; and a *synæresis*, by w two short vowels coalesce into one syllabl *gueſtion*, *ſpecial*; or a word is contracted by expulsion of a short vowel before a liqui *inv'rick*, *temp'rance*.

Thus have I collected rules and examples which the English language may be learn if the reader be already acquainted with gra matical terms, or taught by a master to th that are more ignorant. To have writte grammar for such as are not yet initiated in schools, would have been tedious, and perh at last ineffectual.

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The SAXON AND ENGLISH ALPHABETS.

A	A	a	a	O	O	o	o
B	B	b	b	P	P	p	p
C	C	c	c	Q	Q	q	q
D	D	ð	d	R	R	r	r
E	E	e	e	S	S	ſ	ſ
F	F	f	f	T	T	t	t
G	G	ȝ	g	U	U	u	u
H	H	h	h	V	V	v	v
I	I	ı	i	W	W	p	w
K	K	k	k	X	X	x	x
L	L	l	l	Y	Y	ẏ	y
M	M	m	m	Z	Z	z	z
N	N	n	n				

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A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A B A

A Has in the Engliſh language, three different ſounds. The broad ſound, as, *all, wall.* The open, *father, rather.* The ſlender, or cloſe, is the peculiar *a* of the Engliſh language. Of this ſound we have examples, in *place, face, wake.*

2. A, an article ſet before nouns of the ſingular number; *a* man, *a* tree. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written *an*; as, *an* ox.

3. A is ſometimes, a noun; as, great *A.*

4. A is placed before a participle, or participial noun.

A hunting. *Prior.*
A begging. *Dryd.*

5. A has a ſignification denoting proportion. The landlord hath a hundred *a* year. *Addiſon.*

6. A is uſed in burleſque poetry, to lengthen out a ſyllable.

For cloves and nutmegs to the line-*a* *Dryd.*

7. A is ſometimes put for *he.*

8. A in compoſition, ſeems ſometimes the French *a*, and ſometimes *at*, as *aſide, aſlope, aware, a-weary, a-trip.* *Shak.*

9. A is ſometimes redundant; as, *ariſe, arouſe, awake.* *Dryd.*

10. A, in abbreviations, ſtands, for *artium*, or *artis*; as, A. M. *artium magiſter.*

ABACUS. *ſ.* [Lat.]
1. A counting-table.
2. The uppermoſt member of a column.

ABAFT. *n.* [of abæftan, Sax.] From the foreparts of the ſhip, towards the ſtern.

To ABA'NDON. *v. a.* [*abandonner*, Fr.]
1. To give up, reſign, or quit. *Dryd.*
2. To deſert. *Sidney. Shak.*
3. To forſake. *Spenſer.*

ABA'NDONED. *part. a.*
1. Given up. *Shak.*
2. Forſaken.
3. Corrupted in the higheſt degree.

A B B

ABA'NDONMENT. *ſ.* [*abandonnement*, Fr.] The act of abandoning.

ABARTICULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ab*, from, and *articulus*, a joint, Lat.] That ſpecies of articulation that has manifeſt motion.

To ABA'SE. *v. a.* [*abaiſſer*, Fr.] To caſt down, to depreſs, to bring low. *Sidney.*

ABA'SEMENT. *ſ.* The ſtate of being brought low; depreſſion. *Eccleſiaſtes.*

To ABA'SH. *v. a.* [See BASHFUL.] To make aſhamed. *Milton.*

To ABA'TE. *v. a.* [from the French *abbatre.*]
1. To leſſen, to diminiſh. *Davies.*
2. To deject, or depreſs. *Dryd.*
3. To let down the price in ſelling.
4. [In common law.] to *abate* a writ is, by ſome exception, to defeat or overthrow it. *Cowel.*

To ABA'TE. *v. n.* To grow leſs. *Dryd.*

ABA'TEMENT. *ſ.* [*abatement*, Fr.]
1. The act of abating. *Locke.*
2. The ſtate of being abated. *Arbuth.*
3. The ſum or quantity taken away in the act of abating. *Swift.*
4. The cauſe of abating; extenuation. *Atterbury.*

ABA'TER. *ſ.* The agent or cauſe by which an abatement is procured. *Arbuthnot.*

ABB. *ſ.* The yearn on a weaver's warp, among clothiers. *Chambers.*

A'BBA. *ſ.* [Heb. אב] A Syriack word, which ſignifies father.

A'BBACY. *ſ.* [*abbatia*, Lat.] The rights, poſſeſſions, or privileges of an abbot.

A'BBESS. *ſ.* [*abbatiſſa*, Lat. *abbeſſe*, Fr.] The ſuperiour of a nunnery. *Dryd.*

A'BBEY, or ABBY. *ſ.* [*abbatia*, Lat.] A monaſtery of religious perſons, whether men or women. *Shak.*

A'BBEY-LUBBER. *ſ.* A ſlothful loiterer in a religious houſe, under pretence of retirement. *Bryd.*

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A'BBOT. *f.* [in the lower Latin *abbas.*] The chief of a convent of men.

To ABBRE'VIATE. *v. a.* [*abbreviare*, Lat.]
1. To ſhorten by contraction of parts without loſs of the main ſubſtance. *Bacon.*
2. To ſhorten, to cut ſhort. *Brown.*

ABBREVIA'TION. *f.*
1. The act of abbreviating.
2. The means uſed to abbreviate, as characters ſignifying whole words. *Swift.*

ABBREVIA'TOR. *f.* One who abridges.

ABBRE'VIATURE. *f.* [*abbreviatura*, Lat.]
1. A mark uſed for the ſake of ſhortening.
2. A compendium or abridgement. *Taylor.*

ABBREUVOIR. f. [in French, a Watering-place.] Among maſons, the joint or juncture of two ſtones.

A, B, C, pronounced *abece.*
1. The alphabet.
2. The little books by which the elements of reading are taught.

To A'BDICATE. *v. a.* [*abdico*, Lat.] To give up; to reſign; applied commonly to ſome right, or office. *Addiſon.*

ABDICA'TION. *f.* [*abdicatio*, Lat.] The act of abdicating; reſignation.

A'BDICATIVE. *a.* That which cauſes or implies *abdication.*

ABDO'MEN. *f.* [Lat. from *abdo*, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly; it contains the ſtomach, guts, liver, ſpleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritonæum.

ABDO'MINAL. } *a.* Relating to the ab-
ABDO'MINOUS. } domen.

To ABDU'CE. *v. a.* [*abduco*, Lat.] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another. *Brown.*

ABDU'CENT. *a.* Muſcles abducent ſerve to open or pull back divers parts of the body.

ABDU'CTOR. f. [Lat.] The muſcle, which draws back the ſeveral members. *Arbuthnot.*

ABECEDA'RIAN. *f.* [from the names of *a*, *b*, *c*.] A teacher of the alphabet, or firſt rudiments of literature.

A'BECEDARY. *a.* Belonging to the alphabet.

ABE'D. *ad.* [from *a.* for *at.*] In bed. *Sidney.*

ABE'RRANCE. *f.* A deviation from the right way; an errour. *Glanville.*

ABE'RRANCY. The ſame with ABERRANCE. *Brown.*

ABE'RRANT. *a.* [from *aberrans*, Lat.] Wandering from the right or known way.

ABERRA'TION. *f.* [from *aberratio*, Lat.] The act of deviating from the common track. *Glanv.*

ABE'RRING. *part.* [*aberro*, Lat.] Going aſtray. *Brown.*

To ABERU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*averunco*, Lat.] To pull up by the roots.

To ABE'T. *v. a.* [from *betan*, Sax.] To puſh forward another, to ſupport him in his deſigns by connivance, encouragement, or help. *Fairy Q.*

ABE'TMENT. *f.* The act of abetting.

ABE'TTER, or ABE'TTOR. *f.* He that abets; the ſupporter or encourager of another. *Dryd.*

ABEY'ANCE. *f.* The right of fee ſimple lieth in *abeyance*, when it is all only in the brance, intendment, and conſideratio law.

To ABHO'R. *v. a.* [*abhorreo*, Lat.] with acrimony; to loath.

ABHO'RRENCE. } *f.* [from *abhor.*]
ABHO'RRENCY. } of abhorring, dete *Locke*

ABHO'RRENT. *a.* [from *abhor.*]
1. Struck with abhorrence.
2. Contrary to, foreign, inconſiſtent wit

ABHO'RRER. *f.* [from *abhor.*] A hate ter.

To ABI'DE. *v. n.* I abode or abid. [fr biþian, Sax.]
1. To dwell in a place, not to remove.
2. To dwell.
3. To remain, not ceaſe or fail.
4. To continue in the ſame ſtate. *St*
5. It is uſed with the particle *with* b perſon, and *at* or *in* before a place.

To ABI'DE. *v. a.*
1. To wait for, expect, attend, await. *Fa*
2. To bear or ſupport the conſequenc thing.
3. To bear or ſupport, without being quered. *Wood*
4. To bear without averſion.
5. To bear or ſuffer.

ABI'DER. *f.* [from *abide.*] The perſon abides or dwells in a place.

ABI'DING. *f.* [from *abide.*] Continuance.

A'BJECT. *a.* [*abjectus*, Lat.]
1. Mean or worthleſs. *Add*
2. Contemptible, or of no value.
3. Without hope or regard.
4. Deſtitute, mean and deſpicable. *Dry*

A'BJECT. *f.* A man without hope. *Pſa*

To A'BJECT. *v. a.* [*abjicio*, Lat.] To throw aw

ABJE'CTEDNESS. *f.* [from *abject.*] The ſt of an abject.

ABJE'CTION. *f.* [from *abject.*] Meanneſs mind; ſervility; baſeneſs. *Hoo*

A'BJECTLY. *ad.* [from *abject.*] In an abj manner, meanly.

A'BJECTNESS. *f.* [from *abject.*] Servili meanneſs. *Gr*

ABI'LITY. *f.* [*habilité*, Fr.]
1. The power to do any thing, whether pending upon ſkill, or riches, or ſtrength. *Sid*
2. Capacity, qualification, power. *D*
3. When it has the plural number, *abilities*, frequently ſignifies the faculties or powers the mind. *Roge*

ABINTE'STATE. *a.* [of *ab*, from, and *inte tus*, Lat.] A term of law, implying him t inherits from a man who though he had t power to make a will, yet did not make it.

To ABJU'RE. *v. a.* [*abjuro*, Lat.]
1. To ſwear not to do ſomething. *Ha*
2. To retract, or recant, or abnegate a po tion upon oath.

ABJURA'TION. *f.* [from *abjure.*] The act abjuring; the oath taken for that end.

To ABLA'CTATE. *v. a.* [*ablactо*, Lat.] wean from the breaſt.

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ABLACTATION. *f.* One of the methods of grafting.

ABLAQUEATION. *f.* [*ablaqueatio*, Lat.] The practice of opening the ground about the roots of trees. *Evelyn.*

ABLATION. *f.* [*ablatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

ABLATIVE. *a.* [*ablativus*, Lat.]

1. That which takes away.

2. The fifth case of the Latin nouns.

ABLE. *a.* [*habile*, Fr. *habilis*, Lat.]

1. Having strong faculties, or great strength of knowledge, riches or any other power of mind, body, or fortune. *Bacon.*

2. Having power sufficient. *South.*

To ABLE. *v. a.* To make able; to enable. *Shak.*

ABLE-BODIED. *a.* Strong of body.

To ABLEGATE. *v. a.* [*ablego*, Lat.] To send abroad upon some employment.

ABLEGATION. *f.* [from *ablegate.*] A sending abroad.

ABLENESS. *f.* [from *able.*] Ability of body, vigour, force. *Sidney.*

ABLEPSY. *f.* [Ἀβλεψία, Gr.] Want of sight. *Dict.*

ABLUENT. *a.* [*abluens*, Lat.] That which has the power of cleansing.

ABLUTION. *f.* [*ablutio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cleansing.

2. The rinsing of chemical preparations in water.

3. The cup given, without consecration, to the laity in the popish churches.

To ABNEGATE. *v. a.* [from *abnego*, Lat.] To deny.

ABNEGATION. *f.* [*abnegatio*, Lat.] Denial, renunciation. *Hammond.*

ABOARD. *a.* [from the French *a bord*, as *aller a bord, remayer a bord.*] In a ship. *Raleigh.*

ABODE. *f.* [from *abide.*]

1. Habitation, dwelling, place of residence. *Waller.*

2. Stay, continuance in a place. *Shak.*

3. To make *abode*; to dwell, to reside, to inhabit. *Dryd.*

To ABODE. *v. a.* [See BODE.] To foretoken or foreshow; to be a prognostick, to be ominous. *Shak.*

ABODEMENT. *f.* [from *to abode.*] A secret anticipation of something future. *Shak.*

To ABOLISH. *v. a.* [from *abolco*, Lat.]

1. To annul. *Hooker.*

2. To put an end to; to destroy. *Haywo.*

ABOLISHABLE. *a.* [from *abolish.*] That which may be abolished.

ABOLISHER. *f.* [from *abolish.*] He that abolishes.

ABOLISHMENT. *f.* [from *abolish.*] The act of abolishing. *Hooker.*

ABOLITION. *f.* [from *abolish.*] The act of abolishing. *Grew.*

ABOMINABLE. *a.* [*abominabilis*, Lat.]

1. Hateful, detestable. *Swift.*

2. Unclean. *Leviticus.*

3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of vague and indeterminate censure. *Shak.*

ABO'MINABLENESS. *f.* [from *abominable.*] The quality of being abominable; hatefulness, odiousness. *Bentley.*

ABO'MINABLY. *ad.* [from *abominable.*] Excessively, extremely, exceedingly; in the ill sense. *Arbuthnot.*

To ABO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*abominor*, Lat.] To abhor, detest, hate utterly. *Southern.*

ABOMINATION. *f.*

1. Hatred, detestation. *Swift.*

2. The object of hatred. *Genesis.*

3. Pollution, defilement. *Shak.*

4. The cause of pollution. *2 Kings.*

ABORIGINES. f. [Lat.] The earliest inhabitants of a country; those of whom no original is to be traced; as, the Welsh in Britain.

ABO'RTION. *f.* [*abortio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bringing forth untimely.

2. The produce of an untimely birth. *Arbuth.*

ABO'RTIVE. *f.* That which is born before the due time. *Peacham.*

ABO'RTIVE. *a.* [*abortivus*, Lat.]

1. Brought forth before the due time of birth. *Shak.*

2. Figuratively, that which fails for want of time. *South.*

3. That which brings forth nothing. *Milton.*

ABO'RTIVELY. *ad.* [from *abortive.*] Born without the due time; immaturely, untimely.

ABO'RTIVENESS. *f.* [from *abortive.*] The state of abortion.

ABO'RTMENT. *f.* [from *aborto*, Lat.] The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth. *Bacon.*

ABO'VE. *prep.* [from *a.* and bupan, Saxon; *boven*, Dutch.]

1. Higher in place. *Dryden.*

2. More in quantity or number. *Exod.*

3. Higher in rank, power, or excellence. *Pfal.*

4. Superiour to; unattainable by. *Swift.*

5. Beyond; more than. *Locke.*

6. Too proud for; too high for. *Pope.*

ABO'VE. *ad.*

1. Over-head. *Bacon.*

2. In the regions of heaven. *Pope.*

3. Before. *Dryd.*

From above.

1. From an higher place. *Dryd.*

2. From heaven. *James.*

ABOVE ALL. In the first place; chiefly. *Dry.*

ABOVE-BOARD. In open sight; without artifice or trick. *L'Eſtrange.*

ABOVE-CITED. Cited before. *Addiſon.*

ABOVE-GROUND. An expression used to signify, that a man is alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED. Mentioned before.

To ABO'UND. *v. n.* [*abundo*, Lat. *abonder*, French.]

1. To have in great plenty; followed by *with* or *in.*

2. To be in great plenty.

ABO'UT. *prep.* [abutan, or abuton, Sax.]

1. Round, surrounding, encircling. *Dryd.*

2. Near to. *Ben Jonſ.*

3. Concerning, with regard to, relating to. *Locke.*

4. Engaged in, employed upon. *Taylor.*

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5. Appendant to the perſon; as cloaths, &c. *Milton.*

6. Relating to the perſon; as a ſervant. *Sid.*

ABO'UT. *ad.*

1. Circularly. *Shakeſp.*
2. In circuit. *Shakeſp.*
3. Nearly. *Bacon.*
4. Here and there; every where. *Fa. Q.*
5. With *to* before a verb; as, *about to fly*; upon the point, within a ſmall time of.
6. The longeſt way, in oppoſition to the ſhort ſtraight way. *Shakeſp.*
7. To bring *about*; to bring to the point or ſtate deſired; as, *he has brought about his purpoſes.*
8. To come *about*; to come to ſome certain ſtate or point.
9. To go *about* a thing; to prepare to do it. Some of theſe phraſes ſeem to derive their original from the French *a bout*; *venir a bout d'une choſe*; *venir a bout de quelqu'un.*

A. Bp. for Archbiſhop.

ABRACADA'BRA. *ſ.* A ſuperſtitious charm againſt agues.

To ABRA'DE. *v. a.* [*abrado*, Lat.] To rub off; to wear away from other parts. *Hale.*

A'BRAHAM's BALM. *ſ.* An herb.

ABRA'SION. *ſ.* [See ABRADE.]

1. The act of abrading; the rubbing off.
2. The matter worn off by the attrition of bodies.

ABRE'AST. *ad.* [See BREAST.] Side by ſide; in ſuch a poſition that the breaſts may bear againſt the ſame line. *Shakeſp.*

To ABRI'DGE. *v. a.* [*abreger*, Fr. *abbrevio*, Lat.]

1. To make ſhorter in words, keeping ſtill the ſame ſubſtance. 2 *Macc.*
2. To contract, to diminiſh, to cut ſhort. *Locke.*
3. To deprive of. *Shakeſp.*

ABRI'DGED OF. *p.* Deprived of, debarred from.

ABRI'DGER. *ſ.* [from *abridge.*]

1. He that abridges; a ſhortener.
2. A writer of compendiums or abridgments.

ABRI'DGMENT. *ſ.* [*abregement*, French.]

1. The contraction of a larger work into a ſmall compaſs. *Hooker.*
2. A diminution in general. *Donne.*
3. Reſtraint or abridgement of liberty. *Locke.*

ABRO'ACH. *ad.* [See *To* BROACH.]

1. In a poſture to run out. *Swift.*
2. In a ſtate of being diffuſed or propagated. *Shakeſp.*

ABRO'AD. *ad.* [compounded of *a* and *broad.*]

1. Without confinement; widely; at large. *Milt.*
2. Out of the houſe. *Shakeſp.*
3. In another country. *Hooker.*
4. In all directions, this way and that. *Dryd.*
5. Without; not within. *Hooker.*

To A'BROGATE. *v. a.* [*abrogo*, Lat.] To take away from a law its force; to repeal, to annul. *Hooker.*

ABROGA'TION. *ſ.* [*abrogatio*, Lat.] The act of abrogating, the repeal of a law. *Clarendon.*

ABRU'PT. *a.* [*abruptus*, Lat.]

1. Broken, craggy. *T.*
2. Divided, without any thing intervening
3. Sudden, without the cuſtomary or preparatives.
4. Unconnected. *B.*

ABRU'PTION. *ſ.* [*abruptio*, Lat.] Violent ſudden ſeparation. *Wood*

ABRU'PTLY. *ad.* [See ABRUPT.] Without the due forms of preparation. *Sidney*

ABRU'PTNESS. *ſ.* [from *abrupt.*]

1. An abrupt manner, haſte, ſuddenneſs.
2. Unconnectedneſs, roughneſs, craggin *Wood*

A'BSCESS. *ſ.* [*abſceſſus*, Lat.] A morbid c in the body. *A*

To ABSCI'ND. *v. a.* To cut off.

ABSCI'SSA. ſ. [Lat.] Part of the diame a conick ſection, intercepted between the tex and a ſemi ordinate.

ABSCI'SSION. *ſ.* [*abſciſſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of cutting off. *Wiſ*
2. The ſtate of being cut off. *Bo*

To ABSCO'ND. *v. n.* [*abſcondo*, Lat.] To one's ſelf.

ABSCO'NDER. *ſ.* [from *abſcond.*] The pe that abſconds.

A'BSENCE. *ſ.* [See ABSENT.]

1. The ſtate of being abſent, oppoſed to ſence. *S*
2. Want of appearance, in the legal *ſenſe.*
3. Inattention, heedleſſneſs, neglect of preſent object. *Add*

A'BSENT. *v. a.* [*abſens*, Lat.]

1. Not preſent; uſed with the particle *fr*

2. Abſent in mind, inattentive. *Add*

To ABSE'NT. *v. a.* To withdraw, to fort to come into preſence. *S*

ABSENTE'E. *ſ.* A word uſed commonly w regard to Iriſhmen living out of their coun *Dev*

ABSI'NTHIATED. *p.* [from *abſinthium*, L Impregnated with wormwood.

To ABSI'ST. *v. n.* [*abſiſto*, Lat.] To ſtand off leave off.

To ABSO'LVE. *v. a.* [*abſolvo*, Lat.]

1. To clear, to acquit of a crime in a judi ſenſe. *Sh*
2. To ſet free from an engagement or promi *Wall*
3. To pronounce a ſin remitted, in the ecc ſiaſtical ſenſe. *Po*
4. To finiſh, to complete. Little uſed.

A'BSOLUTE. *a.* [*abſolutus*, Lat.]

1. Complete; applied as well to perſons things. *Hook*
2. Unconditional; as, an *abſolute* promiſe. *Sou*
3. Not relative; as, *abſolute* ſpace. *Stilling*
4. Not limited; as, *abſolute* power. *Dryd*

A'BSOLUTELY. *ad.* [from *abſolute.*]

1. Completely, without reſtriction. *Sidn*
2. Without relation. *Hook*
3. Without limits or dependance. *Dryde*
4. Without condition. *Hooke*
5. Peremptorily, poſitively. *Milto*

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ABSOLUTENESS. *f.* [from *absolute.*]
1. Completeness.
2. Freedom from dependance, or limits. *Clarend.*
3. Despotism. *Bacon.*

ABSOLUTION. *f.* [*absolutio*, Lat.]
1. Acquittal.
2. The remission of sins, or penance. *South.*

ABSOLUTORY. *a.* [*absolutorius*, Lat.] That which absolves.

ABSONANT. *a.* Contrary to reason.

ABSONOUS. *a.* [*absonus*, Lat.] Absurd, contrary to reason.

To ABSORB. *v. a.* [*absorbeo*, Lat. preter. *absorbed*, part. pret. *absorbed*, or *absorpt.*]
1. To swallow up. *Philips.*
2. To suck up. *Harvey.*

ABSORBENT. *f.* [*absorbens*, Lat.] A medicine that, by the softness or porosity of its parts, either eases the asperities of pungent humours, or draws away superfluous moisture in the body. *Quincy.*

ABSORPT. *p.* [from *absorb.*] Swallowed up. *Pope.*

ABSORPTION. *f.* [from *absorb.*] The act of swallowing up. *Burnet.*

To ABSTAIN. *v. n.* [*abstineo*, Lat.] To forbear, to deny one's self any gratification.

ABSTEMIOUS. *a.* [*abstemius*, Lat.] Temperate, sober, abstinent.

ABSTEMIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *abstemious.*] Temperately, soberly, without indulgence.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS. *f.* [See ABSTEMIOUS.] The quality of being abstemious.

ABSTENTION. *f.* [from *abstineo*, Lat.] The act of holding off.

To ABSTERGE. *v. a.* [*abstergo*, Lat.] To cleanse by wiping.

ABSTERGENT. *a.* Cleansing; having a cleansing quality.

To ABSTERSE. [See ABSTERGE.] To cleanse, to purify. Not in use. *Brown.*

ABSTERSION. *f.* [*abstersio*, Lat.] The act of cleansing. *Bacon.*

ABSTERSIVE. *a.* [from *abstergo.*] That has the quality of abstersing or cleansing. *Bacon.*

ABSTINENCE. *f.* [*abstinentia*, Lat.]
1. Forbearance of any thing. *Locke.*
2. Fasting, or forbearance of necessary food. *Sh.*

ABSTINENT. *a.* [*abstinens*, Lat.] That uses abstinence.

To ABSTRACT. *v. a.* [*abstrabo*, Lat.]
1. To take one thing from another.
2. To separate ideas. *Locke.*
3. To reduce to an epitome. *Watts.*

ABSTRACT. *a.* [*abstractus*, Lat.] Separated from something else, generally used with relation to mental perceptions; as, *abstract* mathematicks. *Wilkins.*

ABSTRACT. *f.* [from the verb.]
1. A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater. *Shak.*
2. An epitome made by taking out the principal parts. *Watts.*
3. The state of being abstracted. *Wotton.*

ABSTRACTED. *p. a.* [from *abstract.*]
1. Separated. *Milton.*
2. Refined, abstruse. *Donne.*
3. Absent of mind.

ABSTRACTEDLY. *ad.* With abstraction, simply, separately from all contingent circumstances. *Dryden.*

ABSTRACTION. *f.* [*abstractio*, Lat.]
1. The act of abstracting. *Watts.*
2. The state of being abstracted.
3. Absence of mind, inattention.
4. Disregard of worldly objects. *Pope.*

ABSTRACTIVE. *a.* [from *abstract.*] Having the power or quality of abstracting.

ABSTRACTLY. *ad.* [from *abstract.*] In an abstract manner, absolutely. *Bentley.*

ABSTRUSE. *a.* [*abstrusus*, Lat. thrust out of sight.]
1. Hidden.
2. Difficult, remote from conception or apprehension.

ABSTRUSELY. *ad.* Obscurely, not plainly, or obviously.

ABSTRUSENESS. *f.* [from *abstruse.*] Difficulty or obscurity. *Boyle.*

ABSTRUSITY. *f.*
1. Abstruseness.
2. That which is abstruse. *Brown.*

To ABSUME. *v. a.* [*absumo*, Lat.] To bring to an end by a gradual waste. *Hale.*

ABSURD. *a.* [*absurdus*, Lat.]
1. Unreasonable; without judgment. *Bacon.*
2. Inconsistent; contrary to reason. *South.*

ABSURDITY. *f.* [from *absurd.*]
1. The quality of being absurd. *Locke.*
2. That which is absurd. *Addison.*

ABSURDLY. *ad.* [from *absurd.*] Improperly, unreasonably. *Swift.*

ABSURDNESS. *f.* The quality of being absurd; injudiciousness, impropriety.

ABUNDANCE. *f.* [*abondance*, Fr.]
1. Plenty. *Crashaw.*
2. Great numbers. *Addison.*
3. A great quantity. *Raleigh.*
4. Exuberance, more than enough. *Spenser.*

ABUNDANT. *a.* [*abundans*, Lat.]
1. Plentiful. *Par. Lost.*
2. Exuberant. *Arbuth.*
3. Fully stored; with *in.* *Burnet.*

ABUNDANTLY. *ad.* [from *abundant.*]
1. In plenty. *Gen.*
2. Amply, liberally, more than sufficiently. *Rogers.*

To ABUSE. *v. a.* [*abutor*, Lat.] In *abuse*, the verb *f.* has the sound of *z*; in the noun, the common sound.]
1. To make an ill use of. *1 Cor.*
2. To deceive, to impose upon. *Bacon.*
3. To treat with rudeness. *Shak.*

ABUSE. *f.* [from the verb *abuse.*]
1. The ill use of any thing. *Hooker.*
2. A corrupt practice, bad custom. *Swift.*
3. Seducement. *Sidney.*
4. Unjust censure, rude reproach. *Milton.*

ABUSER. *f.* [pronounced *abuzer.*]
1. He that makes an ill use.
2. He that deceives.
3. He that reproaches with rudeness.

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4. A raviſher, a violater.

ABU'SIVE. *a.* [from *abuſe.*]
1. Practiſing abuſe. *Pope.*
2. Containing abuſe; as, an *abuſive* lampoon. *Roſcommon.*
3. Deceitful. *Bacon.*

ABU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *abuſe.*]
1. Improperly, by a wrong uſe. *Boyle.*
2. Reproachfully. *Herbert.*

To ABU'T. *v. n,* obſolete. [*aboutir,* to touch at the end, Fr.] To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to.

ABU'TMENT. *ſ.* [from *abut.*] That which abuts, or borders upon another.

ABY'SM. *ſ.* [*abyſm,* old Fr.] A gulf; the ſame with *abyſs.* *Shak.*

ABY'SS. *ſ.* [*abyſſus,* Lat. ἄβυσσος, bottomleſs, Gr.]
1. A depth without bottom. *Milton.*
2. A great depth, a gulf. *Dryden.*
3. That in which any thing is loſt. *Locke.*
4. The body of waters at the center of the earth. *Burnet.*
5. In the language of divines, hell. *Roſc.*

AC, AK, or AKE. In the names of places, as *Acton,* an oak, from the Saxon ac, an oak.

ACA'CIA. ſ. [Lat.]
1. A drug brought from Egypt, which, being ſuppoſed the inſpiſſated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of ſloes. *Savary.*
2. A tree commonly ſo called here.

ACADE'MIAL. *a.* [from *academy.*] Relating to an academy.

ACADE'MIAN. *ſ.* [from *academy.*] A ſcholar of an academy or univerſity. *Wood.*

ACADE'MICAL. *a.* [*academicus,* Lat.] Belonging to an univerſity. *Wotton.*

ACADE'MICK. *ſ.* [from *academy.*] A ſtudent of an univerſity. *Watts.*

ACADE'MICK. *ſ.* [*accademicus,* Lat.] Relating to an univerſity. *Dunciad.*

ACADEMI'CIAN. *ſ.* [*academicien,* Fr.] The member of an academy.

A'CADEMIST. *ſ.* [from *academy.*] The member of an academy. *Ray.*

A'CADEMY. *ſ.* [*academia,* Lat.]
1. An aſſembly or ſociety of men, uniting for the promotion of ſome art. *Shak.*
2. The place where ſciences are taught. *Dryd.*
3. An univerſity.
4. A place of education, in contradiſtinction to the univerſities or publick ſchools.

ACA'NTHUS. ſ. [Lat.] The herb bear's foot. *Milton.*

ACATALE'CTICK. *ſ.* [ἀκαταληκτικος, Gr.] A verſe which has the complete number of ſyllables.

To ACCE'DE. *v. n.* [*accedo,* Lat.] To be added to, to come to.

To ACCE'LERATE. *v. a.* [*accelero,* Lat.] To make quick, to haſten, to quicken motion. *Bac.*

ACCELERA'TION. *ſ.* [*acceleratio,* Lat.]
1. The act of quickening motion.
2. The ſtate of the body accelerated. *Hale.*

To ACCE'ND. *v. a.* [*accendo,* Lat.] To kindle, to ſet on fire. *Decay of Piety.*

ACCE'NSION. *ſ.* [*accenſio,* Lat.] The act kindling, or the ſtate of being kindled. *Woo*

A'CCENT. *ſ.* [*accentus,* Lat.]
1. The manner of ſpeaking or pronouncin *Sh*
2. The ſound of a ſyllable.
3. The marks made upon ſyllables to reg late their pronunciation. *Hol*
4. A modification of the voice, expreſſive the paſſions or ſentiments. *Pri*

To A'CCENT. *v. a.* [from *accentus,* Lat.]
1. To pronounce, to ſpeak words with part cular regard to the grammatical marks rules. *Loc*
2. In poetry to pronounce or utter in gene ral. *Wotto*
3. To write or note the accents.

To ACCE'NTUATE. *v. a.* [*accentuer,* Fr.] T place the proper accents over the vowels.

ACCENTUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *accentuate.*] Th act of placing the accent in pronunciation.

To ACCE'PT. *v. a.* [*accipio,* Lat. *accepter,* Fr.]
1. To take with pleaſure; to receive kindly *Dryden.*
2. In the language of the Bible, to *accept perſons,* is to act with perſonal and partial regard. *Job.*

ACCEPTABI'LITY. *ſ.* The quality of being acceptable. *Taylor.*

ACCE'PTABLE. *a.* [*acceptable,* Fr.] Grateful; pleaſing.

ACCE'PTABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *acceptable.*] The quality of being acceptable. *Grew.*

ACCE'PTABLY. *ad.* [from *acceptable.*] In an acceptable manner. *Taylor.*

ACCE'PTANCE. *ſ.* [*acceptance,* Fr.] Reception with approbation. *Spenſer.*

ACCEPTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *accept.*]
1. Reception, whether good or bad.
2. Good reception, acceptance.
3. The ſtate of being acceptable, regard.
4. Acceptance in the juridical ſenſe.
5. The meaning of a word.

ACCE'PTER. *ſ.* [from *accept.*] The perſon that accepts.

ACCEPTILA'TION. *ſ.* [*acceptilatio,* Lat.] The remiſſion of a debt by an acquittance from the creditor, teſtifying the receipt of money which has never been paid.

ACCE'PTION. *ſ.* [*acception,* Fr. from *acceptio,* Lat.] The received ſenſe of a word; the meaning. *Hammond.*

ACCE'SS. *ſ.* [*acceſſus,* Lat. *acces,* Fr.]
1. The way by which any thing may be approached. *Hammond.*
2. The means, or liberty of approaching either to things or men. *Milton.*
3. Encreaſe, enlargement, addition. *Bacon.*
4. The returns or fits of a diſtemper.

A'CCESSARINESS. *ſ.* [from *acceſſary.*] The ſtate of being acceſſary.

A'CCESSARY. *ſ.* He that, not being the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it. *Clarend.*

ACCE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*acceſſibilis,* Lat. *acceſſible,* Fr.] That which may be approached.

ACCE'SSION. *ſ.* [*acceſſio,* Lat. *acceſſion,* Fr.]

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1. Increase by something added; enlargement, augmentation.
2. The act of coming to, or joining one's self to; as *accession* to a confederacy.
3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's *accession* to the throne.

ACCESSORILY. *ad.* [from *accessory.*] In the manner of an accessory.

ACCESSORY. *a.* Joined to another thing, so as to increase it, additional.

ACCESSORY. *f.* [*accessorius*, Lat. *accessoire*, Fr.]
1. A man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation.
2. That which does accede unto some principal fact or thing in law.

ACCIDENCE. *f.* [a corruption of *accidents*, from *accidentia*, Lat.] The little book containing the first rudiments of grammar, and explaining the properties of the eight parts of speech.

ACCIDENT. *f.* [*accidens*, Lat.]
1. The property or quality of any being, which may be separated from it, at least in thought. *Davies.*
2. In grammar, the property of a word. *Holder.*
3. That which happens unforeseen; casuality, chance. *Hooker.*

ACCIDE'NTAL. *f.* [*accidental*, Fr.] A property unessential.

ACCIDE'NTAL. *a.* [from *accident.*]
1. Having the quality of an accident, unessential.
2. Casual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

ACCIDE'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *accidental.*]
1. Unessentially.
2. Casually; fortuitously.

ACCIDE'NTALNESS. *f.* [from *accidental.*] The quality of being accidental.

ACCIPIENT. *f.* [*accipiens*, Lat.] A receiver.

To ACCITE. *v. a.* [*accito*, Lat.] To call; to summons. *Shak.*

ACCLAIM. *f.* [*acclamo*, Lat.] A shout of praise; acclamation; poetical. *Milton.*

ACCLAMA'TION. *f.* [*acclamatio*, Lat.] Shouts of applause. *South.*

ACCLIVITY. *f.* [from *acclivus*, Lat.] The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the ascent of an hill is the *acclivity*, the descent is the declivity. *Ray.*

ACCLIVIOUS. *a.* [*acclivus*, Lat.] Rising with a slope.

To ACCLOY. *v. a.* [See CLOY.]
1. To fill up, in an ill sense; to crowd; to stuff full. *Fairy Queen.*
2. To fill to satiety. *Ray.*

To ACCOIL. *v. n.* [See COIL.] To crowd; to keep a *coil* about, to bustle, to be in a hurry. *Fairy Queen.*

ACCOLENT. *f.* [*accolens*, Lat.] A borderer.

ACCOMMODABLE. *a.* [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] That which may be fitted. *Watts.*

To ACCOMMODATE. *v. a.* [*accommodo*, Lat.] To supply with conveniences of any kind. *Sh.*

ACCOMMODATE. *a.* [*accommodatus*, Lat.] Suitable, fit.

ACCOMMODATELY. *ad.* [from *accommodate.*] Suitably, fitly.

ACCOMMODATION. *s.* [from *accommodate.*]
1. Provision of conveniencies.
2. *In the plural*; conveniencies; things requisite to ease or refreshment. *Clarendon.*
3. Adaptation, fitness. *Hale.*
4. Composition of a difference, reconciliation, adjustment.

ACCOMPANABLE. *a.* [from *accompany.*] Sociable.

ACCOMPANIER. *f.* [from *accompany.*] The person that makes part of the company; companion.

To ACCOMPANY. *v. a.* [*accompagner*, Fr.]
1. To be with another as a companion.
2. To join with. *Swift.*

ACCOMPLICE. *f.* [*complice*, Fr. from *complex*, Lat.]
1. An associate, a partaker, usually in an ill sense. *Swift.*
2. A partner, or co-operator. *Addison.*

To ACCOMPLISH. *v. a.* [*accomplier*, Fr. from *compleo*, Lat.]
1. To complete, to execute fully; as, to *accomplish* a design. *Ezekiel.*
2. To complete a period of time. *Dan.*
3. To fulfil; as a prophecy. *Addison.*
4. To gain, to obtain. *Shak.*
5. To adorn, or furnish, either mind or body. *Shakespeare.*

ACCOMPLISHED. *p. a.*
1. Complete in some qualification. *Locke.*
2. Elegant, finished in respect of embellishments. *Milton.*

ACCOMPLISHER. *f.* [from *accomplish.*] The person that accomplishes.

ACCOMPLISHMENT. *f.* [*accomplissement*, Fr.]
1. Completion, full performance, perfection. *Hayward.*
2. Completion; as of a prophecy. *Atterb.*
3. Embellishment, elegance, ornament of mind or body. *Addison.*
4. The act of obtaining any thing. *South.*

ACCOMPT. *f.* [*compte*, Fr.] An account, a reckoning. *Hooker.*

ACCOMPTANT. *f.* [*accomptant*, Fr.] A reckoner, computer.

To ACCORD. *v. a.* [derived by some, from *chorda*, the string of a musical instrument; by others, from *cordis*, hearts.] To make agree; to adjust one thing to another. *Pope.*

To ACCORD. *v. n.* To agree, to suit one with another. *Tillotson.*

ACCORD. *f.* [*accord*, Fr.]
1. A compact; an agreement. *Dryden.*
2. Concurrence, union of mind. *Spenser.*
3. Harmony, symmetry. *Dryden.*
4. Musical note. *Bacon.*
5. Own accord, voluntary motion. *Spenser.*

ACCORDANCE. *f.* [from *accord.*]
1. Agreement with a person. *Fairfax.*
2. Conformity to something. *Hammond.*

ACCORDANT. *a.* [*accordant*, Fr.] Willing; in a good humour. *Shak.*

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ACCO'RDING. *p.* [from *accord.*]
1. In a manner suitable to, agreeably to.
2. In proportion. *Hooker.*
3. With regard to. *Holder.*

ACCO'RDINGLY. *ad.* [from *accord.*] Agreeably, suitably, conformably. *Shak.*

To ACCO'ST. *v. a.* [*accoſter*, Fr.] To ſpeak to firſt; to addreſs, to ſalute. *Milton.*

ACCO'STABLE. *a.* [from *accoſt.*] Eaſy of acceſs, familiar. *Wotton.*

ACCO'UNT. *ſ.* [from the old French *accompt.*]
1. A computation of debts or expences. *Shak.*
2. The ſtate or reſult of a computation.
3. Value or eſtimation. *2 Mac.*
4. Diſtinction, dignity, rank. *Pope.*
5. Regard, conſideration, ſake. *Locke.*
6. A narrative, relation.
7. Examination of an affair taken by authority. *Matt.*
8. The relation and reaſons of a tranſaction given to a perſon in authority. *Shak.*
9. Explanation; aſſignment of cauſes. *Locke.*
10. An opinion concerning things previouſly eſtabliſhed. *Bacon.*
11. The reaſons of any thing collected. *Addiſ.*
12. [In law.] A writ or action brought againſt a man. *Cowell.*

To ACCO'UNT. *v. a.* [See ACCOUNT.]
1. To eſteem, to think, to hold in opinion. *Deut.*
2. To reckon, to compute. *Holder.*
3. To give an account, to aſſign the cauſes. *Sw.*
4. To make up the reckoning; to anſwer for practices. *Dryden.*
5. To aſſign to. *Clarendon.*
6. To hold in eſteem. *Chron.*

ACCO'UNTABLE. *a.* [from *account.*] Of whom an account may be required; who muſt anſwer for. *Oldham.*

ACCO'UNTANT. *a.* [from *account.*] Accountable to; reſponſible for. *Shak.*

ACCO'UNTANT. *ſ.* [See ACCOMPTANT.] A computer; a man ſkilled or employed in accounts. *Brown.*

ACCO'UNT-BOOK. *ſ.* A book containing accounts. *Swift.*

To ACCO'UPLE. *v. a.* [*accoupler*, Fr.] To join, to link together. *Bacon.*

To ACCO'URT. *v. a.* To entertain with courtſhip, or courteſy. *Fairy Queen.*

To ACCO'UTRE. *v. n.* [*accoutrer*, Fr.] To dreſs, to equip. *Dryden.*

ACCO'UTREMENT. *ſ.* [*accoutrement*, Fr.] Dreſs, equipage, trappings, ornament. *Shak.*

ACCRE'TION. *ſ.* [*accretio*, Lat.] The act of growing to another, ſo as to increaſe it. *Bacon.*

ACCRE'TIVE. *a.* [from *accretion.*] Growing; that which by growth is added. *Glanv.*

To ACCRO'ACH. *v. a.* [*accrocher*, Fr.] To draw to one as with a hook.

To ACCRU'E. *v. n.* [from the particle *accru*, Fr.]
1. To accede to, to be added to. *Hooker.*
2. To be added, as an advantage or improvement. *South.*
3. In a commercial ſenſe, to be produced, or ariſe as profits. *Addiſon.*

ACCUBA'TION. *ſ.* [from *accubo*, to lie down to, Lat.] The ancient poſture of leaning at meals. *Brown.*

To ACCU'MB. *v. a.* [*accumbo*, Lat.] To lie at the table, according to the ancient manner. *Di*

To ACCU'MULATE. *v. a.* [from *accumulo*, Lat.] To pile up, to heap together. *Sh*

ACCUMULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *accumulate.*]
1. The act of accumulating.
2. The ſtate of being accumulated. *Arbu*

ACCU'MULATIVE. *a.* [from *accumulate.*]
1. That which accumulates.
2. That which is accumulated. *Go. of Ta*

ACCUMULA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *accumulate.*] He that accumulates; a gatherer or heaper together. *Decay of Pie*

A'CCURACY. *ſ.* [*accuratio*, Lat.] Exactneſs, nicety. *Delany. Arbu*

A'CCURATE. *a.* [*accuratus*, Lat.]
1. Exact, as oppoſed to negligence or ignorance.
2. Exact, without defect or failure. *Golſ*

A'CCURATELY. *ad.* [from *accurate.*] Exactly, without errour, nicely. *Newto*

A'CCURATENESS. *ſ.* [from *accurate.*] Exactneſs, nicety. *Newto*

To ACCU'RSE. *v. a.* [See CURSE.] To doom to miſery. *Hooke*

ACCU'RSED. *part. a.*
1. That which is curſed or doomed to miſery *Denham*
2. Execrable; hateful; deteſtable. *Shak*

ACCU'SABLE. *a.* [from the verb *accuſe.*] That which may be cenſured; blameable, culpable. *Brown.*

ACCUSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *accuſe.*]
1. The act of accuſing. *Milton.*
2. The charge brought againſt any one. *Shak.*

ACCU'SATIVE. *a.* [*accuſativus*, Lat.] A term of grammar, ſignifying the relation of the noun, on which the action implied in the verb terminates. The 4th caſe of a noun.

ACCU'SATORY. *a.* [from *accuſe.*] That which produceth or containeth an accuſation. *Ayliffe.*

To ACCU'SE. *v. a.* [*accuſo*, Lat.]
1. To charge with a crime. *Dryden.*
2. To blame or cenſure. *Romans.*

ACCU'SER. *ſ.* [from *accuſe.*] He that brings a charge againſt another. *Ayliffe.*

To ACCU'STOM. *v. a.* [*accoutumer*, Fr.] To habituate, to endure. *Milton.*

ACCU'STOMABLE. *a.* [from *accuſtom.*] Of long cuſtom or habit. *Hale.*

ACCU'STOMABLY. *ad.* According to cuſtom. *Bacon.*

ACCU'STOMANCE. *ſ.* [*accoutumance*, Fr.] Cuſtom, habit, uſe. *Boyle.*

ACCUSTOMARILY. *ad.* In a cuſtomary manner.

ACCU'STOMARY. *a.* [from *accuſtom.*] Uſual, long practiſed.

ACCU'STOMED. *a.* [from *accuſtom.*] According to cuſtom; frequent; uſual. *Shak.*

ACE. *ſ.* [*as*, Lat.] *Arbuthnot.*
1. An unit; a ſingle point on cards or dice. *South.*

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2. A small quantity. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

ACEPHALOUS. *a.* [ἀκεφαλος, Gr.] Wanting a head.

ACERB. *a.* [*acerbus*, Lat.] Acid, with an addition of roughness. *Quincy.*

ACERBITY. *s.* [*acerbitas*, Lat.]
1. A rough sour taste.
2. Applied to men, sharpness of temper. *Pope.*

To ACERVATE. *v. a.* [*acervo*, Lat.] To heap up.

ACERVATION. *s.* [from *acervate.*] The act of heaping together.

ACESCENT. *a.* [*acescens*, Lat.] That has a tendency to sourness or acidity. *Arbuthnot.*

ACETOSE. *a.* That has in it any thing sour.

ACETOSITY. *s.* [from *acetose.*] The state of being acetose, or of containing sourness.

ACETOUS. *a.* [from *acetum*, vinegar, Lat.] Having the quality of vinegar; sour. *Boyle.*

ACHE. *s.* [ace, Sax. αχος, Greek.] A continued pain. *Shakespeare.*

To ACHE. *v. n.* To be in pain. *Glanville.*

To ACHIEVE. *v. a.* [*achever*, Fr.]
1. To perform; to finish. *Dryden.*
2. To gain; to obtain. *Milton.*

ACHIEVEMENT. *s.* [*achevement*, Fr.]
1. The performance of an action. *Spenser.*
2. The escutcheon, or ensigns armorial. *Dryden.*

ACHIEVER. *s.* [from *achieve.*] He that performs what he endeavours after. *Shakespeare.*

A'CHING. *s.* [from *ache.*] Pain. *South.*

ACHOR. *s.* [αχωρ.] A species of the herpes.

A'CID. *a.* [*acidus*, Lat. *acide*, Fr.] Sour; sharp. *Bacon. Quincy.*

ACIDITY. *s.* [from *acid.*] An acid taste; sharpness; sourness. *Ray.*

A'CIDNESS. *s.* [from *acid.*] The quality of being acid; acidity.

ACIDULÆ. *s.* [that is, *aquæ acidulæ.*] Medicinal springs impregnated with sharp particles, as all the nitrous, chalybeate, and alum springs are. *Quincy.*

To ACIDULATE. *v. a.* To tinge with acids in a slight degree. *Arbuthnot.*

To ACKNO'WLEDGE. *v. a.*
1. To own the knowledge of; to own any thing or person in a particular character. *Dav.*
2. To confess, as a fault. *Psalms.*
3. To own, as a benefit. *Milton.*

ACKNO'WLEDGING. *a.* [from *acknowledge.*] Grateful. *Dryden.*

ACKNO'WLEDGMENT. *s.*
1. Admission of any character in another. *Hale.*
2. Confession of the truth of any position. *Hook.*
3. Confession of a fault.
4. Confession of a benefit received. *Dryden.*
5. Act of attestation to any concession; such as homage. *Spenser.*
6. Something given or done in confession of a benefit received. *Temple.*

ACME. *s.* [ακμη, Gr.] The height of any thing; more especially used to denote the height of a distemper. *Quincy.*

ACOLOTHIST. *s.* [ακολουθος, Gr.] One of the lowest order in the Romish church. *Ayliffe.*

ACONITE. *s.* [*aconitum*, Latin.] The herb wolfsbane. In poetical language, poison in general. *Dryden.*

A'CORN. *s.* [æcenn, Sax. from ac, an oak, and corn, corn.] The seed or fruit born by the oak. *Dryden.*

A'CORNED. *a.* [from *acorn.*] Stored with acorns.

ACOUSTICS. *s.* [ακουστικα, of ακουω, Gr.]
1. The doctrine or theory of sounds.
2. Medicines to help the hearing. *Quincy.*

To ACQUAINT. *v. a.* [*accointer*, Fr.]
1. To make familiar with. *Davies.*
2. To inform. *Shakespeare.*

ACQUAINTANCE. *s.* [*accointance*, Fr.]
1. The state of being acquainted with; familiarity; knowledge. *Dryden. Atterbury.*
2. Familiar knowledge. *South.*
3. A slight or initial knowledge, short of friendship. *Swift.*
2. The person with whom we are acquainted.

ACQUAINTED. *a.* Familiar; well known. *Sh.*

ACQUEST. *s.* [*acquest*, Fr.] Acquisition; the thing gained. *Woodward.*

To ACQUIESCE. *v. n.* [*acquiescer*, Fr. *acquiescere.* Latin.] To rest in, or remain satisfied with. *South.*

ACQUIESCENCE. *s.* [from *acquiesce.*]
1. A silent appearance of content. *Clarendon.*
2. Satisfaction; rest; content. *Addison.*
3. Submission; confidence. *South*

ACQUIRABLE. *a.* [from *acquire.*] That may be acquired; attainable. *Bentley.*

To ACQUIRE. *v. a.* [*acquiro*, Lat.]
1. To gain by one's labour or power. *Shak.*
2. To come to; to attain. *Glanville.*

ACQUIRED. *particip. a.* [from *acquire.*] Gained by one's self. *Locke.*

ACQUIREMENT. *s.* [from *acquire.*] That which is acquired; gain; attainment. *Add.*

ACQUIRER. *s.* [from *acquire.*] The person that acquires; a gainer.

ACQUISITION. *s.* [*acquisitio*, Lat.]
1. The act of acquiring or gaining. *South.*
2. The thing gained; acquirement. *Denham.*

ACQUISITIVE. *a.* [*acquisitivus*, Lat.] That is acquired or gained. *Wotton.*

ACQUIST. *s.* [See ACQUEST.] Acquirement; attainment: not in use. *Milton.*

To ACQUIT. *v. a.* [*acquitter*, Fr.]
1. To set free. *Spenser.*
2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to absolve. *Dryden.*
3. To clear from any obligation. *Dryden.*

ACQUITMENT. *s.* [from *acquit.*] The state of being acquitted, or act of acquitting. *South.*

ACQUITTAL. *s.* A deliverance from an offence. *Cowell.*

To ACQUITTANCE. *v. n.* To procure an acquittance; to acquit. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

ACQUITTANCE. *s.* [from *acquit.*]
1. The act of discharging from a debt. *Milton.*
2. A writing testifying the receipt of a debt. *Sh.*

A'CRE. *s.* [æcne, Sax.] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and four in breadth, or 4840 square yards.

A'CRID. *a.* [*acer*, Lat.] Having a hot biting taste; bitter. *Arbuthnot.*

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ACRIMO'NIOUS. *a.* Abounding with acrimony; sharp; corrosive. *Harvey.*

A'CRIMONY. *s.* [*acrimonia*, Latin.]
1. Sharpness; corrosiveness. *Bacon.*
2. Sharpness of temper; severity. *South.*

A'CRITUDE. *s.* [from *acrid.*] An acrid taste; a biting heat on the palate. *Grew.*

ACROAMA'TICAL. *a.* [ἀκροαματικὸς, Gr.] Of or pertaining to deep learning.

ACRO'NYCAL. *a.* [from ἄκρος, *summus*, and νὺξ, *nox*; importing the beginning of night.] A term applied to the stars, of which the rising or setting is called *acronycal*, when they either appear above or sink below the horizon at sunset. It is opposed to *cosmical.*

ACRO'NYCALLY. *ad.* [from *acronycal.*] At the acronycal time. *Dryden.*

A'CROSPIER. *s.* [from ἄκρος and σπεῖρα, Gr.] A shoot or sprout from the end of seeds. *Mort.*

A'CROSPIRED. *part. a.* Having sprouts. *Mort.*

ACRO'SS. *ad.* Athwart; laid over something so as to cross it. *Bacon.*

ACRO'STICK. *s.* [from ἄκρος and στίχος, Gr.] A poem in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written.

A'CROTERS or *ACROTE'RIA. s.* [from ἄκρον, Gr. the extremity of any body.] Little pedestals without bases, placed at the middle and the two extremes of pediments.

To ACT. *v. n.* [*ago*, *actum*, Lat.]
1. To be in action; not to rest. *Pope.*
2. To perform the proper functions. *South.*
3. To practise arts or duties; to conduct one's self. *Dryden.*
4. To produce effects in some passive subject. *Arbuthnot.*

To ACT. *v. a.*
1. To bear a borrowed character, as a stage-player. *Pope.*
2. To counterfeit; to feign by action. *Dryd.*
3. To actuate; to put in motion; to regulate the movements. *South.*

ACT. *s.* [*actum*, Latin.]
1. Something done; a deed; an exploit. *Sha.*
2. Agency; the power of producing an effect. *Shakespeare.*
3. Action; the performance of exploits. *Dryd.*
4. The doing of some particular thing; a step taken; a purpose executed. *Shakespeare.*
5. A state of reality; effect. *Hooker.*
6. A part of a play during which the action proceeds without interruption. *Roscommon.*
7. A decree of a court of justice. *Shakespeare.*
8. Record of judicial proceedings. *Ayliffe.*

A'CTION. *s.* [*actio*, Fr. *actio*, Lat.]
1. The quality or state of acting, opposite to *rest.* *Shakespeare.*
2. An act or thing done; a deed. *Shakespeare.*
3. Agency; operation. *Bentley.*
4. The series of events represented in a fable. *Addison.*
5. Gesticulation; the accordance of the motions of the body with the words spoken. *Add.*
6. [In law.] Action personal belongs to a man against another. Action real is given to any man against another, that possesses the thing required or sued for in his own right and no other man's. Action mixt is which lies as well against or for the thing which we seek, as against the person that hath it. *Co*

A'CTIONABLE. *a.* [from *action.*] That admits an action in law; punishable. *Ho*

A'CTION-TAKING. *a.* Litigious. *Sha*

ACTITA'TION. *s.* [from *actito*, Latin.] Action quick and frequent.

To A'CTIVATE. *v. a.* [from *active.*] To make active. *Ba*

A'CTIVE. *a.* [*activus*, Lat.]
1. That has the power or quality of acting. *New*
2. That which acts, opposed to *passive. Du*
3. Busy; engaged in action. *Denh*
4. Practical; not merely theoretical. *How*
5. Nimble; agile; quick. *Dry*
6. In grammar, a verb *active* is that which signifies action; as, *I teach.* *Cla*

A'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *active.*] Busily; nimbly.

A'CTIVENESS. *s.* [from *active.*] Quickness; nimbleness. *Wilk*

ACTI'VITY. *s.* [from *active.*] The quality of being active. *Bac*

A'CTOR. *s.* [*actor*, Latin.]
1. He that acts, or performs any thing. *Bac*
2. He that personates a character; a stage-player. *Ben Jons*

A'CTRESS. *s.* [*actrice*, Fr.]
1. She that performs any thing. *Addiso*
2. A woman that plays on the stage.

A'CTUAL. *a.* [*actuel*, Fr.]
1. That which comprises action. *Shakespear*
2. Really in act; not merely potential. *Mil*
3. In act; not purely in speculation. *Dryde*

ACTUA'LITY. *s.* [from *actual.*] The state of being actual. *Cheyn*

A'CTUALLY. *ad.* [from *actual.*] In act; in effect; really. *South*

A'CTUALNESS. *s.* [from *actual.*] The quality of being actual.

A'CTUARY. *s.* [*actuarius*, Latin.] The register, or officer, who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court. *Ayliffe*

To A'CTUATE. *v. a.* [from *ago*, *actum*, Lat. To put into action. *Addison.*

A'CTUATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Put into action; brought into effect. *South.*

ACTUO'SE. *a.* [from *act.*] That has strong powers of action.

To A'CTUATE. *v. a.* [*acuo*, Lat.] To sharpen.

ACU'LEATE. *a.* [*aculeatus*, Lat.] That has a point or sting; prickly.

ACU'MEN. s. [Lat.] A sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellects. *Pope.*

ACU'MINATED. *particip. a.* Ending in a point; sharp-pointed. *Wiseman.*

ACU'TE. *a.* [*acutus*, Lat.]
1. Sharp, opposed to *blunt.* *Locke.*
2. Ingenious, opposed to *stupid.* *Locke.*
3. Vigorous; powerful in operation. *Locke.*
4. *Acute* disease. Any disease which is attended with an increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days. *Quincy.*

3. *Acute* accent; that which raiſes or ſharpens the voice.

ACUTELY. *ad.* [from *acute.*] After an acute manner; ſharply. *Locke.*

ACUTENESS. *ſ.* [from *acute.*]
1. Sharpneſs.
2. Force of intellects. *Locke.*
3. Quickneſs and vigour of ſenſes. *Locke.*
4. Violence and ſpeedy criſis of a malady. *Br.*
5. Sharpneſs of ſound. *Boyle.*

ADACTED. *part. a.* [*adactus*, Lat.] Driven by force.

ADAGE. *ſ.* [*adagium*, Lat.] An old maxim; a proverb. *Glanville.*

ADAGIO. *ſ.* [Ital. ſignifying *at leiſure.*] A term uſed by muſicians to mark a ſlow time.

ADAMANT. *ſ.* [*adamas*, Lat.]
1. A ſtone of impenetrable hardneſs. *Shakeſp.*
2. The diamond. *Ray.*
3. The loadſtone. *Bacon.*

ADAMANTE'AN. *a.* [from *adamant.*] Hard as adamant. *Milton.*

ADAMA'NTINE. *a.* [*adamantinus*, Lat.]
1. Made of adamant. *Dryden.*
2. Having the qualities of adamant; as, hardneſs, indiſſolubility. *Davies.*

ADAM's-APPLE. *ſ.* [In anatomy.] A prominent part of the throat.

To ADA'PT. *v. a.* [*adapto*, Lat.] To fit; to ſuit; to proportion. *Swift.*

ADAPTATION. *ſ.* [from *adapt.*] The act of fitting one thing to another; the fitneſs of one thing to another. *Boyle.*

ADAPTION. *ſ.* [from *adapt.*] The act of fitting. *Cheyne.*

To ADD. *v. a.* [*addo*, Lat.]
1. To join ſomething to that which was before.
2. To perform the mental operation of adding one number or conception to another. *Locke.*

To ADDE'CIMATE. *v. a.* [*addecimo*, Lat.] To take or aſcertain tithes.

To ADDE'EM. *v. a.* [from *deem.*] To eſteem; to account. Out of uſe. *Daniel.*

ADDER. *ſ.* [ættep, Sax. poiſon.] A ſerpent; a viper; a poiſonous reptile. *Taylor.*

ADDER's GRASS. *ſ.* A plant.

ADDER's TONGUE. *ſ.* An herb. *Miller.*

ADDER's WORT. *ſ.* An herb.

ADDIBILITY. *ſ.* [from *addible.*] The poſſibility of being added. *Locke.*

ADDIBLE. *a.* [from *add.*] Poſſible to be added. *Locke.*

ADDICE. *ſ.* [corruptly *adz*; abeye, Sax.] A kind of axe. *Moxon.*

To ADDI'CT. *v. a.* [*addico*, Lat.]
1. To devote, to dedicate. *Cor.*
2. It is commonly taken in a bad ſenſe; as, *he addicted himſelf to vice.*

ADDI'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *addicted.*] The quality or ſtate of being addicted. *Boyle.*

ADDI'CTION. *ſ.* [*addictio*, Lat.]
1. The act of devoting, or giving up.
2. The ſtate of being devoted. *Shakeſpeare.*

ADDITAMENT. *ſ.* [*additamentum*, Latin.] The addition, or thing added.

ADDITION. *ſ.* [from *add.*] *Hale.*
1. The act of adding one thing to another; oppoſed to *diminution.* *Bentley.*
2. Additament, or the thing added. *Ham.*
3. [In arithmetick.] The reduction of two or more numbers of like kind together into one ſum or total. *Cocker.*
4. [In law.] A title given to a man over and above his chriſtian name and ſurname. *Cowel.*

ADDITIONAL. *a.* [from *add.*] That is added. *Addiſon.*

A'DDITORY. *a.* [from *add.*] That has the power or quality of adding. *Arbuthnot.*

A'DDLE. *a.* [from abel, a diſeaſe, Saxon. *Skinner*; perhaps from ydel, idle, barren, unfruitful.] Originally applied to eggs, and ſignifying ſuch as produce nothing; thence transferred to brains that produce nothing. *Burton.*

To A'DDLE. *v. a* [from the adjective.] To make addle; to make barren. *Brown.*

A'DDLE-PATED. *a.* Having barren brains. *Dryden.*

To ADDRE'SS. *v. a.* [*addreſſer*, Fr.]
1. To prepare one's ſelf to enter upon any action. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To get ready. *Hayward.*
3. To apply to another by words.

ADDRE'SS. *ſ.* [*addreſſe*, Fr.]
1. Verbal application to any one; petition. *Pr.*
2. Courtſhip. *Addiſon.*
3. Manner of accoſting another.
4. Skill; dexterity. *Swift.*
5. Manner of directing a letter.

ADDRE'SSER. *ſ.* [from *addreſs.*] The perſon that addreſſes or petitions.

ADDU'CENT. *a.* [*adducens*, Lat.] A word applied to thoſe muſcles that bring forward, cloſe, or draw together the parts of the body to which they are annexed. *Quincy.*

To ADDU'LCE. *v. a.* [*addoucir*, Fr. *dulcis*, Lat.] To ſweeten. Not in uſe. *Bacon.*

ADE'MPTION. *ſ.* [*ademptum*, Lat.] Privation.

ADENO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [from ἀδὴν and γραφω, Gr.] A treatiſe of the glands.

ADE'PT. *ſ.* [*adeptus*, Lat.] He that is completely ſkilled in the ſecrets of his art. *Pope.*

ADE'PT. *a.* Skilful; thoroughly verſed. *Boyle.*

A'DEQUATE. *a.* [*adequatus*, Lat.] Equal to; proportionate. *South.*

A'DEQUATELY. *ad.* [from *adequate.*] In an adequate manner; with exactneſs of proportion. *South.*

A'DEQUATENESS. *ſ.* [from *adequate.*] The ſtate of being adequate; exactneſs of proportion.

To ADHE'RE. *v. a.* [*adhæro*, Lat.]
1. To ſtick to.
2. To be conſiſtent; to hold together. *Shak.*
3. To remain firmly fixed to a party, perſon, or opinion. *Shakeſpeare. Boyle.*

ADHE'RENCE. } *ſ.* [from *adhere.*]
ADHE'RENCY. }
1. The quality of adhering; tenacity.
2. Fixedneſs of mind; ſteadineſs; fidelity.

ADHE'RENT. *a.* [from *adhere.*]
1. Sticking to. *Pope.*
2. United with. *Watts.*

ADHE'RENT. *ſ.* [from *adhere.*] A follower; a partiſan. *Raleigh.*

ADHE'RER. *s.* [from *adhere.*] He that adheres. *Swift.*

ADHE'SION. *s.* [*adhæſio*, Lat.] The act or ſtate of ſticking to ſomething. *Boyle.*

ADHE'SIVE. *a.* [from *adheſion.*] Sticking; tenacious. *Thomſon.*

To ADHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*adhibeo*, Lat.] To apply; to make uſe of. *Forbes.*

ADHIBI'TION. *s.* [from *adhibit.*] Application; uſe.

ADJA'CENCY. *s.* [from *adjaceo*, Lat.]
1. The ſtate of lying cloſe to another thing.
2. That which is adjacent. *Brown.*

ADJA'CENT. *a.* [*adjacens*, Latin.] Laying cloſe; bordering upon ſomething. *Bacon.*

ADJA'CENT. *s.* That which lies next another. *Locke.*

ADIA'PHOROUS. *a.* [ἀδιάφορος, Gr.] Neutral. *Boyle.*

ADIA'PHORY. *s.* [ἀδιαφορία, Gr.] Neutrality; indifference.

To ADJE'CT. *v. a.* [*adjicio*, *adjectum*, Latin.] To add to; to put to another thing.

ADJE'CTION. *s.* [*adjectio*, Lat.]
1. The act of adjecting, or adding.
2. The thing adjected, or added. *Brown.*

ADJECTI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *adjection.*] Added; thrown in upon the reſt.

A'DJECTIVE. *a.* [*adjectivum*, Lat.] A word added to a noun, to ſignify the addition or ſeparation of ſome quality, circumſtance, or manner of being; as, *good*, *bad.* *Clarke.*

A'DJECTIVELY. *ad.* [from *adjective.*] After the manner of an adjective.

ADIEU'. *ad.* [from *à Dieu.*] Farewell. *Prior.*

To ADJOIN. *v. a.* [*adjoindre*, Fr. *adjungo*, Lat.] To join to; to unite to; to put to. *Watts.*

To ADJOIN. *v. n.* To be contiguous to. *Dryd.*

To ADJOURN. *v. a.* [*ajourner*, Fr.]
1. To put off to another day. *Bacon.*
2. To put off; to defer. *Dryden.*

ADJOURNMENT. *s.* [*ajournement*, Fr.]
1. A putting off till another day. *L'Eſtrange.*
2 Delay; procraſtination. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'DIPOUS. *a.* [*adipoſus*, Lat.] Fat.

A'DIT. *s.* [*aditus*, Lat.] A paſſage under ground for miners. *Ray.*

ADITION. *s.* [*aditus*, Lat.] The act of going to another.

To ADJUDGE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Lat.]
1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties by a judicial ſentence. *Locke.*
2. To ſentence to a puniſhment. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To judge; to decree. *Knolles.*

To ADJU'DICATE. *v. a.* [*adjudico*, Latin.] To adjudge.

ADJUDICA'TION. *s.* [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] The act of granting ſomething to a litigant.

To A'DJUGATE. *v. a.* [*adjugio*, Latin.] To yoke to; to join to another by a yoke.

A'DJUMENT. *s.* [*adjumentum*, Lat.] Help.

A'DJUNCT. *s.* [*adjunctum*, Lat.] Something adherent or united to another. *Swift.*

A'DJUNCT. *a.* Immediately conſequent. *Sh.*

ADJU'NCTION. *s.* [*adjunctio*, Lat.]
1. The act of adjoining, or coupling together.
2. The thing joined.

ADJU'NCTIVE. *s.* [*adjunctivus*, Lat.]
1. He that joins.
2. That which is joined.

ADJURA'TION. *s.* [*adjuratio*, Lat.]
1. The act of propoſing an oath to anoth
2. The form of oath propoſed to another

To ADJU'RE. *v. a.* [*adjuro*, Lat.] To im an oath upon another, preſcribing the in which he ſhall ſwear. *M*

To ADJU'ST. *v. a.* [*ajuſter*, Fr.]
1. To regulate; to put in order. *S*
2. To make accurate. *L*
3. To make conformable. *Ad*

ADJU'STMENT. *s.* [*ajuſtement*, Fr.]
1. Regulation; the act of putting in meth ſettlement. *Woodw*
2. The ſtate of being put in method. *W*

A'DJUTANT. *s.* A petty officer whoſe is to aſſiſt the major, by diſtributing pay overſeeing puniſhment.

To ADJU'TE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, *adjutum*, La To help; to concur. Not uſed. *Ja*

ADJU'TOR. *s.* [*adjutor*, Lat.] A helper.

A'DJUTORY. *a.* That does help.

ADJU'TRIX. *s.* She who helps.

A'DJUVANT. *a.* [*adjuvans*, Lat.] Helpf uſeful.

To A'DJUVATE. *v. a.* [*adjuvo*, Latin.] help; to further; to put forward.

ADME'ASUREMENT. *s.* [See MEASUR The act or practice of meaſuring accord to rule. *Ba*

ADMENSURA'TION. *s.* [*ad* and *menſu* Lat.] The act of meaſuring to each his p

ADMI'NICLE. *s.* [*adminiculum*, Lat.] Hel ſupport; furtherance.

ADMINI'CULAR. *a.* [from *adminiculum*, La That gives help.

To ADMI'NISTER. *v. a.* [*adminiſtro*, Latin.
1. To give; to afford; to ſupply. *Phil*
2. To act as the miniſter or agent in any e ployment or office, *Pe*
3. To diſtribute juſtice.
4. To diſpenſe the ſacraments. *Hook*
5. To tender an oath. *Shakeſpear*
6. To give phyſick as it is wanted.
7. To contribute; to bring ſupplies. *Spe*
8. To perform the office of an adminiſtrat

To ADMI'NISTRATE. *v. a.* [*adminiſtro*, La To give as phyſick. Not in uſe. *Woodwar*

ADMINISTRA'TION. *s.* [*adminiſtratio*, Lat.
1. The act of adminiſtering or conducti any employment. *Shakeſpear*
2. The active or executive part of gover ment. *Swif*
3. Thoſe to whom the care of publick affai is committed.
4. Diſtribution; exhibition; diſpenſation. *He*

ADMI'NISTRATIVE. *a.* [from *adminiſtrat* That does adminiſter.

ADMINISTRA'TOR. *s.* [*adminiſtrator*, Lat.
1. He that has the goods of a man dying in teſtate committed to his charge. *Cowe*
2. He that officiates in divine rites. *Watt*
3. He that conducts the government. *Swif*

ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP. *s.* [from *admin ſtrator.*] The office of adminiſtrator.

ADMINISTRATRIX. *s.* [Latin.] She who administers in consequence of a will.

ADMIRABLE. *a.* [*admirabilis*, Lat.] To be admired; of power to excite wonder. *Sidney.*

ADMIRABLENESS. } *s.* [from *admirable.*]

ADMIRABLITY. } The quality or state of being admirable.

ADMIRABLY. *ad.* [from *admirable.*] In an admirable manner. *Addison.*

ADMIRAL. *s.* [*amiral*, Fr.]

1. An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy. *Cowell.*

2. The chief commander of a fleet. *Knolles.*

3. The ship which carries the admiral. *Knol.*

ADMIRALSHIP. *s.* [from *admiral.*] The office of admiral.

ADMIRALTY. [*amiralté*, Fr.] The power, or officers, appointed for the administration of naval affairs.

ADMIRATION. *s.* [*admiratio*, Lat.] Wonder; the act of admiring or wondering. *Milton.*

To ADMIRE. *v. a.* [*admiror*, Latin.]

1. To regard with wonder. *Glanville.*

2. To regard with love.

To ADMIRE. *v. n.* To wonder. *Ray.*

ADMIRER. *s.* [from *admire.*]

1. The person that wonders, or regards with admiration. *Addison.*

2. A lover.

ADMIRINGLY. *ad.* [from *admire.*] With admiration. *Shakespeare.*

ADMISSIBLE. *a.* [*admitto*, *admissum*, Latin.] That may be admitted. *Hale.*

ADMISSION. *s.* [*admissio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of admitting. *Bacon.*

2. The state of being admitted. *Dryden.*

3. Admittance; the power of entering. *Wood.*

4. The allowance of an argument.

To ADMIT. *v. a.* [*admitto*, Latin.]

1. To suffer to enter. *Pope.*

2. To suffer to enter upon an office. *Clarend.*

3. To allow an argument or position. *Fairfax.*

4. To allow, or grant, in general. *Dryden.*

ADMITTABLE. *a.* [from *admit.*] That may be admitted. *Ayliffe.*

ADMITTANCE. *s.* [from *admit.*]

1. The act of admitting; permission to enter.

2. The power or right of entering. *Locke.*

3. Custom. Out of use. *Shakespeare.*

4. Concession of a position. *Brown.*

To ADMIX. *v. a.* [*admisceo*, Lat.] To mingle with something else.

ADMIXTION. *s.* [from *admix.*] The union of one body with another. *Bacon.*

ADMIXTURE. *s.* [from *admix.*] The body mingled with another. *Woodward.*

To ADMONISH. *v. a.* [*admoneo*, Latin.] To warn of a fault; to reprove gently. *Dryden.*

ADMONISHER. *s.* [from *admonish.*] The person that puts another in mind of his faults or duty. *Dryden.*

ADMONISHMENT. *s.* [from *admonish.*] Admonition; notice of faults or duties. *Shakespeare.*

ADMONITION. *s.* [*admonitio*, Latin.] The hint of a fault or duty; counsel; gentle reproof. *Hooker.*

ADMONITIONER. *s.* [from *admonition.*] A general adviser. A ludicrous term. *Hooker.*

ADMONITORY. *a.* [*admonitorius*, Latin.] That does admonish. *Hooker.*

To ADMOVE. *v. a.* [*admoveo*, Latin.] To bring one thing to another. Not used. *Brown.*

ADMURMURATION. *s.* [*admurmuro*, Lat.] The act of murmuring to another.

ADO. *s.* [from the verb *to do*, with *a* before it, as the French *affaire*, from *à* and *faire.*]

1. Trouble; difficulty. *Sidney.*

2. Bustle; tumult; business. *Locke.*

3. More tumult and show of business than the affair is worth. *L'Estrange.*

ADOLESCENCE. } *s.* [*adolescentia*, Latin.]

ADOLESCENCY. } The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty. *Brown.*

To ADOPT. *v. a.* [*adopto*, Latin.]

1. To take a son by choice; to make him a son, who was not so by birth. *Dryden.*

2. To place any person or thing in a nearer relation to something else. *Locke.*

ADOPTEDLY. *ad.* [from *adopted.*] After the manner of something adopted. *Shakespeare.*

ADOPTER. *s.* [from *adopt.*] He that gives some one by choice the right of a son.

ADOPTION. *s.* [*adoptio*, Latin.]

1. The act of adopting. *Shakespeare.*

2. The state of being adopted. *Rogers.*

ADOPTIVE. *a.* [*adoptivus*, Latin.]

1. That is adopted by another. *Bacon.*

2. That does adopt another. *Ayliffe.*

ADORABLE. *a.* [*adorable*, Fr.] That ought to be adored; worthy of divine honours. *Cheyne.*

ADORABLENESS. *s.* [from *adorable.*] Worthiness of divine honours.

ADORABLY. *ad.* [from *adorable.*] In a manner worthy of adoration.

ADORATION. *s.* [*adoratio*, Lat.]

1. The external homage paid to the Divinity, distinct from mental reverence. *Hooker.*

2. Homage paid to persons in high place or esteem. *Shakespeare.*

To ADORE. *v. a.* [*adoro*, Lat.] To worship with external homage. *Dryden.*

ADORER. *s.* [from *adore.*] He that adores; a worshipper. *Prior.*

To ADORN. *v. a.* [*adorno*, Lat.]

1. To dress; to deck the person with ornaments *Cowley.*

2. To set out any place or thing with decorations. *Cowley.*

3. To embellish with oratory. *Sprat.*

ADORNMENT. *s.* [from *adorn.*] Ornament; embellishment. Not in use. *Raleigh.*

ADOWN. *ad.* [from *a* and *down.*] Down; on the ground. *Spenser.*

ADOWN. *prep.* Down; toward the ground. *Br.*

ADREAD. *ad.* [from *a* and *dread.*] In a state of fear. Obsolete. *Sidney.*

ADRIFT. *ad.* [from *a* and *drift.*] Floating at random.

ADROIT. *a.* [French.] Dexterous; active; skilful. *Jervas.*

ADROITNESS. *s.* [from *adroit.*] Dexterity; readiness; activity.

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ADRY. *a.* [from *a* and *dry*.] Athirſt; thirſty.

ADSCITI'TIOUS. *a.* [*aſcitus*, Lat.] That is taken in to complete ſomething; additional.

ADSTRI'CTION. *s.* [*adſtrictio*, Lat.] The act of binding together.

To ADVA'NCE. *v. a.* [*avancer*, Fr.]
1. To bring forward, in the local ſenſe. *Par. L.*
2. To raiſe to preferment; to aggrandize. *Eſt.*
3. To improve. *Tillotſon.*
4. To heighten; to grace. *South.*
5. To forward; to accelerate. *Bacon.*
6. To propoſe; to offer to the publick. *Dryd.*

To ADVANCE. *v. n.*
1. To come forward. *Parnel.*
2. To make improvement. *Locke.*

ADVA'NCE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of coming forward. *Clarendon.*
2. A tendency to come forward to meet a lover; an act of invitation. *Walſh.*
3. Gradual progreſſion; riſe from one point to another. *Atterbury.*
4. Improvement; progreſs toward perfection. *Hale.*

ADVA'NCEMENT. *s.* [*avancement*, Fr.]
1. The act of coming forward. *Swift.*
2. The ſtate of being advanced; preferment. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The act of advancing another. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Improvement. *Brown.*

ADVA'NCER. *s.* [from *advance*.] A promoter; a forwarder. *Bacon.*

ADVA'NTAGE. *s.* [*avantage*, Fr.]
1. Superiority. *Spratt.*
2. Superiority gained by ſtratagem. *Spenſer.*
3. Opportunity; convenience. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Favourable circumſtance. *Waller.*
5. Gain; profit.
6. Overplus; ſomething more than the mere lawful gain. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Preponderation on one ſide of the compariſon.

To ADVA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To benefit. *Locke.*
2. To promote; to bring forward. *Clanville.*

ADVA'NTAGABLE. *a.* [from *advantage*.] Profitable; convenient; gainful. *Hayward.*

ADVA'NTAGED. *a.* [from the verb.] Poſſeſſed of advantages. *Glanville.*

ADVA'NTAGE GROUND. *s.* Ground that gives ſuperiority, and opportunities of annoyance or reſiſtance. *Clarendon.*

ADVANTA'GEOUS. *a.* [*avantageux*, Fr.] Profitable; uſeful; opportune. *Hammond.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *advantageous*.] Conveniently; opportunely; profitably. *Arbuthnot.*

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. *s.* [from *advantageous*.] Profitableneſs; uſefulneſs; convenience. *Boyle.*

To ADVE'NE. *v. n.* [*advenio*, Latin.] To accede to ſomething; to be ſuperadded. *Ayliffe.*

ADVE'NIENT. *a.* [*adveniens*, Latin.] Advening; ſuperadded. *Glanville.*

A'DVENT. *s.* [from *adventus*, Lat.] The name of one of the holy ſeaſons, ſignifying the *coming*; that is, the coming of our Saviour; which is made the ſubject of our devotion during the four weeks before Chriſtmas.

ADVE'NTINE. *a.* [from *advenio*, *adve* Lat.] Adventitious; that which is ext cally added. Not in uſe.

ADVENTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*adventitius*. Lat.] does advene; accidental; ſupervenient; trinſically added. *Boyle. D*

ADVE'NTIVE. *s.* [from *advenio*, Latin.] thing or perſon that comes from wit Not in uſe.

ADVE'NTUAL. *a.* [from *advent*.] Rel to the ſeaſon of advent. *Biſhop Saunde*

ADVE'NTURE. *s.* [French.]
1. An accident; a chance; a hazard. *H*
2. An enterpriſe in which ſomething mu left to hazard. *Dry*

To ADVE'NTURE. *v. n.* [*aventurer*, Fr.]
1. To try the chance; to dare. *Shakeſp*
2. In an active ſenſe, to put into the pow chance. *Ju*

ADVE'NTURER. *s.* [*aventurier*, Fr.] that ſeeks occaſions of hazard; he that himſelf into the hands of chance. *Spe*

ADVE'NTURSOME. *s.* [from *adventu* The ſame with *adventurous*. A low wor

ADVE'NTURESOMENESS. *s.* [from *adv turſome*.] The quality of being adventu ſome.

ADVE'NTUROUS. *a.* [*aventureux*, Fr.]
1. Inclined to adventures; bold; dari courageous. *Dryd*
2. Full of hazard; dangerous. *Addi*

ADVE'NTUROUSLY. *ad.* [from *advent rous*.] Boldly; daringly. *Shakeſpea*

A'DVERB. *s.* [*adverbium*, Lat.] A word join to a verb or adjective, and ſolely applied the uſe of qualifying and reſtraining the l titude of their ſignification. *Clarl*

ADVE'RBIAL. *a.* [*adverbialis*, Latin.] Th has the quantity or ſtructure of an adverb.

ADVE'RBIALLY. *ad.* [*adverbialiter*, Latin In the manner of an adverb. *Addiſon*

ADVE'RSABLE. *a.* [from *adverſe*.] Co trary to; oppoſite to.

ADVERSARIA. *s.* [Lat.] A common-place a book to note in. *Bail.*

A'DVERSARY. *s.* [*adverſaire*, Fr. *adverſarius*, Lat.] An opponent; antagoniſt; enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

ADVE'RSATIVE. *a.* [*adverſativus*, Lat.] A word which makes ſome oppoſition or variety.

A'DVERSE. *a.* [*adverſus*, Lat.]
1. Acting with contrary directions. *Milton.*
2. Calamitous; afflictive; pernicious: oppoſed to *proſperous*. *Reſtoration.*
3. Perſonal opponent. *Sidney.*

ADVE'RSITY. *s.* [*adverſité*, Fr.]
1. Affliction; calamity; the cauſe of ſorrow; misfortune. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The ſtate of unhappineſs; miſery. *Shak.*

A'DVERSELY. *ad.* [from *adverſe*.] Oppoſitely; unfortunately. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ADVE'RT. *v. n.* [*adverto*, Latin.] To attend to; to regard; to obſerve. *Ray.*

ADVE'RTENCE. } *s.* [from *advert*.] Atten-
ADVE'RTENCY. } tion; regard; conſideration; heedfulneſs. *Decay of Piety*

To ADVERTISE. v. a. [advertir, Fr.]
1. To inform another; to give intelligence.
2. To give notice of any thing in the publick prints.

ADVERTISEMENT. s. [avertiſſement, Fr.]
1. Inſtruction; admonition. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Intelligence; information. *Holder.*
3. Notice of any thing publiſhed in a paper of intelligence.

ADVERTISER. s. [avertiſeur, Fr.]
1. He that gives intelligence or information.
2. That paper in which advertiſements are publiſhed.

ADVERTISING. a. [from advertiſe.] Active in giving intelligence; monitory. *Shakeſp.*

To ADVESPERATE. v. n. [adveſpero, Latin.] To draw toward evening.

ADVICE. s. [avis, advis, Fr.]
1. Counſel; inſtruction. *Prior.*
2. Reflection; prudent conſideration. *Shak.*
3. Conſultation; deliberation. *Bacon.*
4. Intelligence.

ADVICE-BOAT. s. A veſſel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVISABLE. a. [from adviſe.] Prudent; fit to be adviſed. *South.*

ADVISABLENESS. s. [from adviſable.] The quality of being adviſable; fitneſs; propriety.

To ADVISE. v. a. [aviſer, Fr.]
1. To counſel. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To inform; to make acquainted.

To ADVISE. v. n.
1. To conſult.
2. To conſider; to deliberate. *Milton.*

ADVISED. *particip.* a. [from adviſe.]
1. Acting with deliberation and deſign; prudent; wiſe. *Bacon.*
2. Performed with deliberation; acted with deſign. *Hooker.*

ADVISEDLY. ad. [from adviſed.] Deliberately; purpoſely; by deſign; prudently. *Sac.*

ADVISEDNESS. s. [from adviſed.] Deliberation; cool and prudent procedure. *Saunderſon.*

ADVISEMENT. s. [aviſement, Fr.]
1. Counſel; information. *Spenſer.*
2. Prudence; circumſpection.

ADVISER. s. [from adviſe.] The perſon that adviſes; a counſellor. *Walter.*

ADULATION. s. [adulation, Fr. adulatio, Lat.] Flattery; high compliment. *Clarendon.*

ADULATOR. s. [adulator, Lat.] A flatterer.

ADULATORY. a. [adulatorius, Lat.] Flattering; full of compliments.

ADULT. a. [adultus, Lat.] Grown up; paſt the age of infancy. *Blackmore.*

ADULT. s. A perſon above the age of infancy, or grown to ſome degree of ſtrength. *Sharp.*

To ADULTER. v. a. [adulterer, Fr.] To commit adultery with another. *Jonſon.*

ADULTERANT. s. [adulterans, Lat.] The perſon or thing which adulterates.

To ADULTERATE. v. a. [adulterer, Fr.]
1. To commit adultery. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To corrupt by ſome foreign admixture. *Boyle.*

ADULTERATE. a. [from the verb.]
1. Tainted with the guilt of adultery. *Shak.*
2. Corrupted with ſome foreign mixture. *San.*

ADULTERATENESS. s. [from adulterate.] The quality or ſtate of being adulterate.

ADULTERATION. s. [from adulterate.]
1. The act of corrupting by foreign mixture; contamination. *Bacon.*
2. The ſtate of being contaminated. *Felton.*

ADULTERER. s. [adulter, Latin.] The perſon guilty of adultery. *Dryden.*

ADULTERESS. s. [from adulterer.] A woman that commits adultery.

ADULTERINE. s. [adulterine, Fr.] A child born of an adultereſs.

ADULTEROUS. a. [adulterinus, Lat.] Guilty of adultery. *Taylor.*

ADULTERY. s. [adulterium, Lat.] The act of violating the bed of a married perſon. *Dryden.*

ADULTNESS. s. [from adult.] The ſtate of being adult.

ADUMBRANT. a. [from adumbrate.] That gives a ſlight reſemblance.

To ADUMBRATE. v. a. [adumbro, Lat.] To ſhadow out; to give a ſlight likeneſs; to exhibit a faint reſemblance. *Decay of Piety.*

ADUMBRATION. s. [from adumbrate.]
1. The act of giving a ſlight and imperfect repreſentation. *Bacon.*
2. A faint ſketch. *Hale.*

ADUNATION. s. [from ad and unus, Latin.] The ſtate of being united; union. *Boyle.*

ADUNCITY. s. [aduncitas, Lat.] Crookedneſs; hookedneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

ADUNQUE. a. [aduncus, Latin.] Crooked; bending inward; hooked. *Bacon.*

ADVOCACY. s. [from advocate.] Vindication; defence; apology. *Brown.*

ADVOCATE. s. [advocatus, Latin.]
1. He that pleads the cauſe of another in a court of judicature. *Ayliffe. Dryden.*
2. He that pleads any cauſe, in whatever manner, as a controvertiſt or vindicator. *Shakeſp.*
3. In the ſacred ſenſe, one of the offices of our Redeemer. *Milton.*

ADVOCATION. s. [from advocate.] The office of pleading; plea; apology. *Shakeſp.*

ADVOLATION. s. [advolo, advolatum, Latin.] The act of flying to ſomething.

ADVOLUTION. s. [advolutio, Latin.] The act of rolling to ſomething.

ADVOUTRY. s. [avoutrie, Fr.] Adultery. *Bacon.*

ADVOWEE. s. He that has the right of advowſon.

ADVOWSON. s. A right to preſent to a benefice. *Cowell.*

To ADURE. v. n. [aduro, Latin.] To burn up. *Bacon.*

ADUST. a. [aduſtus, Lat.]
1. Burnt up; ſcorched. *Bacon.*
2. It is generally now applied to the complexion and humours of the body. *Pope.*

ADUSTED. a. [See ADUST.] Burnt; dried with fire; ſcorched. *Milton.*

ADUSTIBLE. a. [from aduſt.] That may be aduſted, or burnt up.

ADUSTION. s. [from aduſt.] The act of burning up, or drying, as by fire. *Harvey.*

ADZ. *s.* See ADDICE.

AE, or Æ. A dipthong of the Latin language, which ſeems not properly to have any place in the Engliſh; therefore for *Cæſar* we write *Ceſar*.

Æ'GILOPS. *s.* [αιγιλωψ, Gr.] A tumour in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the noſe: alſo a plant ſo called, for its ſuppoſed virtues againſt ſuch a diſtemper. *Quin.*

ÆGYPTI'ACUM. *s.* An ointment conſiſting of honey, verdigreaſe, and vinegar. *Quincy.*

ÆL, or EAL, or AL. In compound names, *all*, or *altogether*. So *Aldred*, *altogether reverend*: *Alfred*, *altogether peaceful*. *Gibſon.*

ÆLF, Implies aſſiſtance. So *Elfwin* is *victorious*. *Gibſon.*

AE'RIAL. *a.* [*aerius*, Lat.]
1. Belonging to the air, as conſiſting of it. *Ar.*
2. Produced by the air. *Dryden.*
3. Inhabiting the air. *Milton.*
4. Placed in the air. *Pope.*
5. High; elevated in ſituation. *Philips.*

A'ERIE. *s.* [*aire*, Fr.] A neſt of hawks or any other birds of prey. *Cowel.*

AERO'LOGY. *s.* [αηρ and λογος, Gr.] The doctrine of the air.

A'EROMANCY. *s.* [αηρ and μαντις, Gr.] The art of divining by the air.

AERO'METRY. *s.* [αηρ and μετρεω, Gr.] The art of meaſuring the air.

AERO'SCOPY. *s.* [αηρ and σκοπεω, Gr.] The obſervation of the air.

Æ'THIOPS-MINERAL. *s.* A medicine, ſo called from its dark colour, made of quickſilver and ſulphur, ground together in a marble mortar. *Quincy.*

ÆTI'TES. *s.* [αετος, an eagle.] Eagleſtone. *Quincy.*

AFA'R. *s.* [from *a* for *at*, and *far*.]
1. At a great diſtance. *Bacon.*
2. To or from a great diſtance. *Dryden.*
3. *From* AFAR. From a diſtant place. *Addiſon.*
4. AFAR *off*. Remotely diſtant. *Hayward.*

AFE'ARD. *participial a* [from *to fear*, for *to fright*, with *a* redundant.] Frightened; terrified; afraid. *Ben Jonſon.*

AFER. s. [Lat.] The ſouthweſt wind. *Milton.*

AFFABI'LITY. *s.* [*affabilité*, Fr. *affabilitas*, Lat.] Eaſineſs of manners; courteouſneſs; civility; condeſcenſion. *Clarendon.*

A'FFABLE. *a.* [*affable*, Fr. *affabilis*, Lat.]
1. Eaſy of manners; accoſtable; courteous; complaiſant. *Bacon.*
2. Applied to the external appearance; benign; mild; favourable. *Tatler.*

A'FFABLENESS. *s.* [from *affable.*] Courteſy; affability.

A'FFABLY. *ad.* [from *affable.*] Courteouſly; civiliy.

A'FFABROUS. *a.* [*affabre*, Fr.] Skilfully made; complete.

AFFAI'R. *s.* [*affaire*, Fr.] Buſineſs; ſomething to be managed or tranſacted. *Pope.*

To AFFE'AR. *v. n.* [from *affier*, Fr.] To confirm; to eſtabliſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

To AFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*affecter*, Fr. *afficio*, *affectum*, Lat.]
1. To act upon; to produce effect in other thing. *Mil*
2. To move the paſſions. *Add*
3. To aim at; to aſpire to. *Dry*
4. To tend to; to endeavour after. *New*
5. To be fond of: to be pleaſed with. *Hea*
6. To make a ſhow of ſomething; to ſh the appearance of any thing. *Pe*
7. To imitate in an unnatural and conſtr ed manner. *Ben Jon*

AFFE'CT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Affection; paſſion; ſenſation. *Ba*
2. Quality; circumſtance. *Wiſem*

AFFECTATION. *s.* [*affectatio*, Lat.]
1. Fondneſs; high degree of liking. *Hoo*
2. An artificial ſhow; an elaborate appe ance; a falſe pretence. *Spectat*

AFFE'CTED. *participial. a.* [from *affect.*]
1. Moved; touched with affection. *Clarem*
2. Studied with overmuch care. *Shakeſpe*
3. In a perſonal ſenſe, full of affectation; *an affected lady*.

AFFE'CTEDLY. *ad.* [from *affected.*] In an fected manner; hypocritically. *Brow*

AFFE'CTEDNESS. *s.* [from *affected.*] T ſtate of being affected.

AFFE'CTION. *s.* [*affection*, Fr. *affectio*. La
1. The ſtate of being affected by any ca or agent. *Shakeſpea*
2. Paſſion of any kind. *Sid*
3. Love; kindneſs; good will to ſome pe ſon. *Po*
4. Zeal; paſſionate regard. *Bac*
5. State of the mind; in general. *Shakeſpea*
6. Quality; property. *Hold*
7. State of the body. *Wiſem*
8. Lively repreſentation in painting. *Wott*

AFFE'CTIONATE. *a.* [*affectionné*, Fr. fro *affection*.]
1. Full of affection; warm; zealous. *Spr*
2. Fond; tender. *Sid*
3. Benevolent; tender. *Roge*

AFFE'CTIONATELY. *ad.* [from *affectionat* Fondly; tenderly; benevolently.

AFFE'CTIONATENESS. *s.* [from *affectio ate.*] Fondneſs; tenderneſs; good will.

AFFE'CTIONED. *a.* [from *affection.*]
1. Affected; conceited. Obſolete. *Shake*
2. Inclined; mentally diſpoſed. *Ro*

AFFE'CTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *affect.*] In affecting manner.

AFFE'CTIVE *a.* [from *affect.*] That do affect; that ſtrongly touches. *Roger*

AFFECTUO'SITY. *s.* [from *affectuous.*] Pa ſionateneſs.

AFFE'CTUOUS. *a.* [from *affect.*] Full paſſion. Little uſed.

AFFI'ANCE. *s.* [*affiance*, from *affier*, Fr.]
1. A marriage contract. *Spenſe*
2. Truſt in general; confidence. *Shakeſpear*
3. Truſt in the divine promiſes and protec tion. *Atterbury*

To AFFI'ANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To betroth; to bind any one by promiſ to marriage. *Spenſe*
2. To give confidence. *Pop*

AFFI'ANCER. *s.* [from *affiance.*] He tha

makes a contract of marriage between two parties.

AFFIDA'TION. } *s.* [from *affido*, Lat. See
AFFIDA'TURE. } AFFIED.] Mutual contract; mutual oath of fidelity

AFFIDA'VIT. *s.* [*affidavit* signifies in the language of the common law, *he made oath.*] A declaration upon oath. *Spectator.*

AFFIED. *particip. a.* [from the verb *affy*, derived from *affido*.] Joined by contract; allianced. *Shakespeare.*

AFFILIA'TION. *s.* [from *ad* and *filius*, Lat.] Adoption; the act of taking a son. *Chambers.*

AFFINAGE. *s.* [*affinage*, Fr.] The act of refining metals by the coppel.

AFFINED. *a.* [from *affinis*, Lat.] Related to another. *Shakespeare.*

AFFINITY. *s.* [*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*, Latin.]
1. Relation by marriage.
2. Relation to; connection with.

To AFFIRM. *v. n.* [*affirmo*, Lat.] To declare; to tell confidently; opposed to the word *deny.*

To AFFIRM. *v. a.* To declare positively; to ratify or approve a former law or judgment.

AFFIRMABLE. *a.* [from *affirm.*] That may be affirmed. *Hale.*

AFFIRMANCE. *s.* [from *affirm.*] Confirmation: opposed to *repeal.* *Bacon.*

AFFIRMANT. *s.* [from *affirm.*] The person that affirms; a declarer.

AFFIRMA'TION. *s.* [*affirmatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of affirming or declaring: opposed to *negation.* *Shakespeare.*
2. The position affirmed. *Hammond.*
3. Confirmation; opposed to *repeal.* *Hooker.*

AFFIRMATIVE. *a.* [from *affirm.*]
1. That does affirm: opposed to *negative.*
2. That can or may be affirmed. *Newton.*
3. Positive; dogmatical. *Taylor.*

AFFIRMATIVELY. *ad.* from *affirmative*] On the opposite side; not negatively. *Brown.*

AFFIRMER. *s.* [from *affirm.*] The person that affirms. *Watts.*

To AFFIX. *v. a.* [*affigo*, *affixum*, Lat.]
1. To unite to the end; to subjoin. *Rogers.*
2. To connect consequentially. *Hammond.*

AFFIX. *s.* [*affixum*, Lat.] Something united to the end of a word. *Clarke.*

AFFIXION. *s.* [from *affix.*]
1. The act of affixing.
2. The state of being affixed.

AFFLA'TUS. *s.* [Lat.] Communication of some supernatural power. *Spenser.*

To AFFLI'CT. *v. a.* [*affligo*, *afflictum*, Latin.] To put to pain; to grieve; to torment. *Hooker.*

AFFLI'CTEDNESS. *s.* [from *afflicted.*] The state of affliction, or being afflicted; sorrowfulness; grief.

AFFLI'CTER. *s.* [from *afflict.*] The person that afflicts.

AFFLI'CTION. *s.* [*affliction*, Lat.]
1. The cause of pain or sorrow; calamity. *Hooker.*
2. The state of sorrowfulness; misery. *Addis.*

AFFLI'CTIVE. *a.* [from *afflict.*] Painful; tormenting. *South.*

A'FFLUENCE. } *s.* [*affluence*, Fr. *affluentia*,
A'FFLUENCY. } Latin.]
1. The act of flowing to any place; concourse. *Wotton.*
2. Exuberance of riches; plenty. *Rogers.*

A'FFLUENT. *a.* [*affluens*, Lat.]
1. Flowing to any part. *Harvey.*
2. Abundant; exuberant; wealthy. *Prior.*

A'FFLUENTNESS. *s.* [from *affluent.*] The quality of being affluent.

A'FFLUX. *s.* [*affluxus*, Lat.]
1. The act of flowing to some place; affluence.
2. That which flows to any place. *Harvey.*

AFFLU'XION. *s.* [*affluxio*, Lat.]
1. The act of flowing to a particular place.
2 That which flows from one place to another. *Brown.*

To AFFO'RD. *v. a.* [*affourrer*, *affourager*, Fr.]
1. To yield or produce.
2. To grant, or confer any thing. *Brown.*
3. To be able to sell. *Addison.*
4. To be able to bear expences. *Swift.*

To AFFO'REST. *v. a.* [*afforestare*, Lat.] To turn ground into forest. *Davies.*

To AFFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [*affrancher* Fr.] To make free.

To AFFRA'Y. *v. a.* [*affrayer*, Fr.] To fright; to terrify. Not in use. *Spenser.*

AFFRA'Y. *s.* A tumultuous assault of one or more persons upon others.

AFFRI'CTION. *s.* [*affrictio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another. *Boyle.*

To AFFRI'GHT. *v. a.* [See FRIGHT.] To affect with fear; to terrify. *Waller.*

AFFRI'GHT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Terrour; fear. *Dryden.*
2. The cause of fear; a terrible object; dreadful appearance. *Ben Jonson.*

AFFRI'GHTFUL. *a.* Full of affright or terrour; terrible; dreadful. *Decay of Piety.*

AFFRI'GHTMENT. *s.* [from *affright.*]
1. The impression of fear; terrour. *Locke.*
2. The state of fearfulness. *Hammond.*

To AFFRO'NT. *v. a.* [*affronter*, Fr.]
1. To meet face to face; to encounter. *Shakes.*
2. To meet in a hostile manner, front to front. *Milton.*
3. To offer an open insult; to offend avowedly. *Dryden.*

AFFRO'NT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Open opposition; encounter. *Milton.*
2. Insult offered to the face; contumely. *Dry.*
3. Outrage; act of contempt. *Milton.*
4. Disgrace; shame. *Arbuthnot.*

AFFRO'NTER. *s.* [from *affront.*] The person that affronts.

AFFRO'NTING. *particip. a.* [from *affront.*] That has the quality of affronting. *Watts.*

To AFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*affundo*, *affusum*, Lat.] To pour one thing upon another *Boyle.*

AFFU'SION. *s.* [*affusio*, Lat.] The act of affusing. *Grew*

To AFFY'. *v. a.* [*affier*, Fr.] To betroth in order to marriage. *Shakespeare.*

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To AFFY'. *v. n.* To put confidence in; to put truſt in; to confide! Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

AFFELD. *ad.* [from *a* and *field*. To the field. *Gay.*

AFLA'T. *ad.* [from *a* and *flat*.] Level with the ground. *Bacon.*

AFLO'AT. *a.* [from *a* and *float*.] Floating. *Add.*

AFO'OT. *ad.* [from *a* and *foot*.]
1 On foot; not on horſeback. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. In action; as, *a deſign is* afoot. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. In motion. *Shakeſpeare.*

AFO'RE. *prep.* [from *a* and *fore*.]
1. Before; nearer in place to any thing.
2. Sooner in time. *Shakeſpeare.*

AFO'RE. *ad.*
1. In time foregone or paſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Firſt in the way. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. In front; in the forepart. *Spenſer.*

AFO'REGOING. *part. a.* [from *afore* and *going*.] Going before.

AFO'REHAND. *ad.* [from *afore* and *hand*.]
1. By a previous proviſion. *Gov. of Tongue.*
2. Provided; prepared; previouſly fitted. *Bac.*

AFO'REMENTIONED. *a.* [from *afore* and *mentioned*.] Mentioned before. *Addiſon.*

AFO'RENAMED. *a.* Named before. *Peach.*

ASO'RESAID. *a.* Said before. *Bacon.*

AFO'RETIME. *ad.* In time paſt. *Suſanna.*

AFRA'ID. *particip. a.* [from the verb *affray*.] Struck with fear; terrified; fearful. *Dryden.*

AFRE'SH. *ad.* [from *a* and *freſh*.] Anew; again. *Watts.*

AFRO'NT. *ad.* [from *a* and *front*.] In front; in direct oppoſition the face. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'FTER. *prep.* [æfter, Sax.]
1. Following in place. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. In purſuit of. *Samuel.*
3. Behind. *Newton.*
4. Poſterior in time. *Dryden.*
5. According to. *Bacon.*
6. In imitation of. *Addiſon.*

A'FTER. *ad.*
1. In ſucceeding time. *Bacon.*
2. Following another. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'FTER is compounded with many words, but almoſt always in its genuine ſignification.

A'FTERAGES. *s.* [from *after* and *ages*.] Succeſſive times; poſterity. *Raleigh.*

A'FTER ALL. *ad.* At laſt; in fine; in concluſion. *Atterbury.*

A'FTERBIRTH. *s.* [from *after* and *birth*.] The ſecundine. *Wiſeman.*

A'FTERCLAP. *s.* Unexpected event after an affair is ſuppoſed to be at an end. *Spenſer.*

A'TERCOST. *s.* The expence incurred after the original plan is executed. *Mortimer.*

A'FTERCROP. *s.* Second harveſt. *Mortimer.*

To A'FTEREYE. *v. a.* To follow in view. *Sh.*

A'FTERGAME. *s* Methods taken after the firſt turn of affairs. *Wotton.*

A'FTERMATH. *s.* Second crop of graſs, mown in autumn.

A'FTERNOON. *s.* The time from the meridian to the evening. *Dryden.*

A'FTERPAINS. *s.* Pains after birth.

A'FTERPART. *s.* The latter part. *Locke.*

A'FTERPROOF. *s.*
1. Evidence poſterior to the thing in que
2. Qualities known by ſubſequent exper

A'FTERTASTE. *s.* Taſte remaining up tongue after the draught.

A'FTERTHOUGHT. *s.* Reflections afte act; expedients formed too late. *D*

A'FTERTIMES. *s.* Succeeding times. *D*

A'FTERWARD. *ad.* In ſucceeding time.

A'FTERWIT. *s.* Contrivance of expedien ter the occaſion of uſing them is paſt. *L*

AGA'IN. *ad.* [ægen, Saxon.]
1. A ſecond time; once more. *B*
2. On the other hand. *B*
3. On another part. *Dr*
4. In return.
5. Back; in reſtitution. *Shakeſp*
6. In recompence. *Prov*
7. In order of rank or ſucceſſion. *B*
8. Beſide; in any other time or place. *B*
9. Twice as much.
10. *Again and again*; with frequent re tion; often. *L*
11. In oppoſition: thou anſwereſt *again*.
12. Back; as, returning from ſome meſſ

AGA'INST. *prep.* [ænȝeon, Saxon.]
1. In oppoſition to any perſon: all are *ag* him. *Ga*
2. Contrarily to; in oppoſition to: it *againſt* his will. *Dry*
3. In contradiction to any opinion: tr *againſt* popery. *Sw*
4. With contrary motion or tenden *againſt* the ſtream. *Shakeſpe*
5. Contrary to rule: *againſt* law. *Mil*
6. Oppoſite to, in place: *againſt* the riv mouth. *Dry*
7. To the hurt of another: the accident *againſt* me. *Dav*
8. In expectation of: provided *againſt* time. *Dry*

AGA'PE. *ad.* [*a* and *gape*.] Staring with gerneſs. *Spectat*

A'GARICK. *s.* [*agaricum*, Latin.] A drug uſe in phyſick, and the dying trade. It is vided into male and female; the male is u only in dying, the female in medicine; t male grows on oaks, the female on larche

AGA'ST. *a.* [from *agaze*.] Struck with t rour; ſtaring with amazement. *Mil*

A'GATE. *s.* [*agate*, Fr. *achates*, Lat.] A p cious ſtone of the loweſt claſs. *Woodwa*

A'GATY. *a.* [from *agate*.] Partaking of t nature of agate. *Woodwa*

To AGA'ZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *gaze*.] T ſtrike with amazement; to ſtupify with ſu den terrour. Not uſed. *Spenſ*

AGA'ZED. *part. a.* [from *agaze*.] Struck wi amazement; terrified to ſtupidity. *Sh*

AGE. *s.* [*age*, Fr.]
1. Any period of time attributed to ſom thing, as the whole, or part of its duration. *S*
2. A ſucceſſion or generation of men. *R*
3. The time in which any particular man, race of men lived. *Po*
4. The ſpace of an hundred years; a centu

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3. The latter part of life, oldneſs. *Prior.*
4. Maturity; ripeneſs; full ſtrength of life. *Dryden.*
5. [In law.] In a man, the *age* of fourteen years is the *age* of diſcretion; and twenty-one years is the full *age*. A woman at twenty-one is able to alienate her lands. *Cowel.*

AGED. *a.* [from *age*.]
1. Old; ſtricken in years. *Prior.*
2. Old: applied to inanimate things. *Stilling.*

AGEDLY. *ad.* [from *aged*.] After the manner of an aged perſon.

AGEN. *ad.* [agen, Sax.] Again; in return; in recompence. *Dryden.*

AGENCY. *s.* [from *agent*.]
1. The quality of acting; the ſtate of being in action: action. *Woodward.*
2. Buſineſs performed by an agent. *Swift.*

AGENT. *a.* [*agens*, Lat.] That does act. *Bac.*

AGENT. *s.*
1. An actor; he that acts. *South.*
2. A ſubſtitute; a deputy; a factor. *Dryden.*
3. That which has the power of operating, or producing effects on another thing. *Temple.*

AGGENERATION. *s.* [from *ad* and *generatio*, Lat.] The ſtate of growing or uniting to another body. *Brown.*

To A'GGERATE. *v. a.* [from *aggero*, Latin.] To heap up.

To AGGLOMERATE. *v. a.* [*agglomero*, Lat.] To gather up in a ball, as a thread.

AGGLU'TINANTS. *s.* [from *agglutinate*.] Thoſe medicines which have the power of uniting parts together.

To AGGLU'TINATE. *v. a.* [from *ad* and *gluten*, Lat.] To unite one part to another. *Harv.*

AGGLUTINATION. *s.* [from *agglutinate*.] Union; cohеſion. *Wiſeman.*

AGGLU'TINATIVE. *a.* [from *agglutinate*.] That has the power of procuring agglutination. *Wiſeman.*

To A'GGRANDIZE. *v. a.* [*aggrandiſer*, Fr.] To make great; to enlarge; to exalt. *Watts.*

A'GGRANDIZEMENT. *s.* [*aggrandiſſement*, Fr.] The ſtate of being aggrandized.

A'GGRANDIZER. *s.* [from *aggrandize*.] The perſon that makes great another.

To AGGRA'TE. *v. a.* [*aggratare*, Ital.] To pleaſe; to treat with civilities. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

To A'GGRAVATE. *v. a.* [*aggravo*, Lat.]
1. To make heavy, in a metaphorical ſenſe; as, to *aggravate* an accuſation. *Milton.*
2. To make any thing worſe. *Bacon.*

AGGRAVATION. *s.* [from *aggravate*.]
1. The act of aggravating.
2. The act of enlarging to enormity. *Addiſon.*
3. The extrinſical circumſtances, which increaſe guilt or miſery. *Hammond.*

A'GGREGATE *a.* [*aggregatus*, Lat.] Framed by the collection of particular parts into one maſs, body, or ſyſtem. *Ray.*

A'GGREGATE. *s.* The reſult of the conjunction of many particulars. *Glanville.*

To A'GGREGATE. *v. a.* [*aggrego*, Lat.] To collect together; to accumulate; to heap many particulars into one maſs. *Milton.*

AGGREGATION. *s.* [from *aggregate*.]
1. Collection, or ſtate of being collected. *Brown.*
2. The collection, or act of collecting many particulars into one whole. *Woodward.*
3. The whole compoſed by the coacervation of many particulars; an aggregate.

To AGGRE'SS. *v. a.* [*aggredior*, *aggreſſum*, Lat.] To commit the firſt act of violence. *Pr.*

AGGRE'SSION. *s.* [*aggreſſio*, Lat.] The firſt act of injury; commencement of a quarrel by ſome act of iniquity. *L'Eſtrange.*

AGGRE'SSOR. *s.* [from *aggreſs*.] The perſon that firſt commences hoſtility; the aſſaulter or invader. *Pope.*

AGGRI'EVANCE. *s.* Injury; wrong endured.

To AGGRI'EVE. *v. a.* [from *grevis*, Lat.]
1. To give ſorrow; to vex. *Spenſer.*
2. To haraſs; to hurt in one's right. *Graun.*

To AGGROU'P. *v. a.* [*aggropare*, Italian.] To bring together into one figure. *Dryden.*

AGHA'ST. *a.* [from *a* and gaꝛt, a ghoſt.] Struck with horrour, as at the ſight of a ſpectre; ſtupified with terrour. *Addiſon.*

A'GILE. *a.* [*agilis*, Latin.] Nimble; ready; active. *Prior.*

A'GILENESS. *s.* [from *agile*.] Nimbleneſs; readineſs for motion; quickneſs; activity.

AGI'LITY. *s.* [*agilitas*, Latin.] Nimbleneſs; quickneſs; activity. *Watts.*

A'GIO. s. [Italian.] A mercantile term uſed chiefly in Holland and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and the value of money. *Chambers.*

To AGI'ST. *v. a.* [*giſte*, Fr. a bed.] To take in and feed the cattle of other men at a certain rate. *Blount.*

AGI'STMENT. *s.* A *modus* or compoſition, or mean rate, at which ſome right may be reckoned.

A'GITABLE. *a* [*agitabilis*, Latin.] That may be put in motion.

To A'GITATE *v. a.* [*agito*, Lat.]
1. To put in motion; to ſhake.
2. To actuate; to move. *Blackmore.*
3. To affect with perturbation.
4. To ſtir; to diſcuſs; to controvert. *Boyle.*
5. To contrive; to revolve. *K. Charles.*

AGITATION *s.* [*agitatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of moving any thing. *Bacon.*
2. The ſtate of being moved.
3. Diſcuſſion; controverſial examination.
4. Perturbation; diſturbance of the thoughts; violent motion of the mind. *Tatler.*
5. Deliberation; contrivance; the ſtate of being conſulted upon. *Swift.*

AGITATOR. *s.* [from *agitate*.] He that agitates any thing; he who manages affairs.

A'GLET. *s.* [*aigulette*, Fr.]
1. A tag of a point carved into ſome repreſentation of an animal. *Heyw. Shakeſpeare.*
2. The pendants at the ends of the chives of flowers, as in tulips.

A'GMINAL. *a.* [from *agmen*, Lat.] Belonging to a troop.

A'GNAIL. *s.* [from ange, grieved, and nagle, a pail.] A diſeaſe of the nails; a whitlow.

A'GNATION. *s.* [from *agnatus*, Lat.] Descent from the same father, in a direct male line.

AGNI'TION. *s.* [from *agnitio*, Lat.] Acknowledgment.

To AGNI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *agnosco*, Lat.] To acknowledge; to own Obsolete. *Shakespeare.*

AGNOMINA'TION. *s.* [*agnominatio*, Lat.] Allusion of one word to another. *Camden.*

A'GNUS CASTUS. s. [Lat.] The *chaste tree.* *Dryden.*

AGO'. *ad.* [agan, Sax.] Past; as, *long ago*; that is, long time has past since. *Addison.*

AGO'G. *ad.* In a state of desire. *South.*

AGO'ING. *ad.* [*a* and *going*.] In action. *Tatler.*

AGO'NE. *ad.* [agan, Sax.] Ago; past. *Jonson.*

A'GONISM. *s.* [*αγωνισμος*, Gr.] Contention for a prize.

AGONI'STES. *s.* [*αγωνιστης*, Gr.] A prize-fighter; one that contends at a public solemnity for a prize. *Milton.*

To A'GONIZE. *v. n.* [*agoniser*, Fr.] To feel agonies; to be in excessive pain. *Pope.*

A'GONY. *s.* [*αγων*, Gr. *agonie*, Fr.]
1. The pangs of death. *Roscommon.*
2. Any violent pain of body or mind. *Milt.*
3. It is particularly used in devotion for our Redeemer's conflict in the garden. *Hooker.*

AGO'OD. *ad.* [*a* and *good*.] In earnest. *Sh.*

AGO'UTY. *s.* An animal of the Antilles, of the bigness of a rabbit, with bright red hair, and a little tail without hair. *Trevoux.*

To AGRA'CE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grace*.] To grant favours to. Out of use *Spenser.*

AGRA'RIAN. *a.* [*agrarius*, Lat.] Relating to fields or grounds.

To AGRE'ASE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *grease*.] To daub; to grease. *Spenser.*

To AGRE'E. *v. n.* [*agreer*, Fr.]
1. To be in concord. *Pope.*
2. To yield to; to admit. *Burnet.*
3. To settle amicably. *Clarendon.*
4. To settle terms by stipulation. *Matthew.*
5. To settle a price between buyer and seller. *Matthew.*
6. To be of the same mind or opinion. *Clar.*
7. To be consistent. *Mark.*
8. To suit with. *Locke.*
9. To cause no disturbance in the body. *Arb.*

To AGRE'E. *v. a.*
1. To put an end to a variance. *Spenser.*
2. To make friends; to reconcile. *Bacon.*

AGRE'EABLE. *a.* [*agreeable*, Fr.]
1. Suitable to; consistent with. *Temple.*
2. Pleasing. *Addison.*

AGREE'ABLENESS. *s.* [from *agreeable*.]
1. Consistency with; suitableness to. *Locke.*
2. The quality of pleasing. *Collier.*
3. Resemblance; likeness. *Grew.*

AGREE'ABLY. *ad.* [from *agreeable*.] Consistently with; in a manner suitable to. *Swift.*

AGRE'ED. *particip. a.* [from *agree*.] Settled by consent. *Locke.*

AGRE'EINGNESS. *s.* [from *agree*.] Consistence; suitableness.

AGRE'EMENT. *s.* [*agreement*, French.]
1. Concord. *Ecclus.*
2. Resemblance of one thing to another. *Le*
3. Compact; bargain. *Arbuth*

A'GRICULTURE. *s.* [*agricultura*, Lati Tillage; husbandry. *Pe*

A'GRIMONY. *s.* [*agrimonia*, Latin.] T name of a plant. *Mil*

AGRO'UND. *ad.* [from *a* and *ground*.]
1. Stranded; hindered by the ground fr passing further. *Rale*
2. Hindered in the progress of affairs.

A'GUE. *s.* [*aigu*, Fr.] An intermitting fev with cold fits succeeded by hot. *Denha*

A'GUED. *a.* [from *ague*.] Struck with ague; shivering. *Shakespea*

A'GUE-FIT. *s.* [from *ague* and *fit*.] The p roxysm of the ague. *Shakespea*

A'GUE-TREE. *s.* [from *ague* and *tree*.] name sometimes given to sassafras.

A'GUISH. *a.* [from *ague*.] Having the qua ties of an ague. *Granvill*

A'GUISHNESS. *s.* [from *aguish*.] The qu lity of resembling an ague.

AH, *interjection.*
1. A word noting sometimes dislike and co sure. *Isaia*
2. Sometimes contempt and exultation. *Ps*
3. Most frequently compassion and complain *Pri*

AHA! AHA! *interject.* A word intimatin triumph and contempt. *Psalm*

AHE'AD. *ad.* [from *a* and *head*.]
1. Further onward than another. *Dryde*
2. Headlong; precipitantly. *L'Estrang*

AHE'IGHT. *ad.* [from *a* and *height*.] Aloft on high. *Shakespear*

AHOU'AI. s. The name of a poisonous plan

To AID. *v. a.* [*aider*, Fr.] To help; to su port; to succour. *Rosc*

AID. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Help; support. *Pop*
2. The person that gives support; a helper an auxiliary. *Tob*
3. A subsidy; money granted. *Cowe*

A'IDANCE. *s.* [from *aid*.] Help; support Little used. *Shakespear*

A'IDANT. *a.* [*aidant*, Fr.] Helping; helpfu Not in use. *Shakespear*

A'IDER. *s.* [from *aid*.] He that brings aid; helper; an ally. *Bacon*

A'IDLESS. *a.* [from *aid*.] Helpless; unsup ported; undefended. *Milto*

A'IGULET. *s.* [*aigulet*, Fr.] A point wit tags. *Spenser*

To AIL. *v. a.* [eglan, Saxon.]
1. To pain; to trouble; to give pain. *Ge*
2. To affect in any manner. *Dryden*

AIL. *s.* [from the verb.] A disease. *Pope*

A'ILING. *part. a.* Sickly; full of complaints

A'ILMENT. *s.* [from *ail*.] Pain; disease. *Sw*

To AIM. *v. n.* [*aimer*, Fr.]
1. To direct a missive weapon, as to a mark. *Pope*
2. To point the view, to direct the steps, to ward any thing; to tend toward; to endeavour to reach or obtain. *Tillotson*
3. To guess.

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To AIM. *v. a.* To direct the miſſile weapon; to point the weapon by the eye. *Dryden.*

AIM. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The direction of a miſſive weapon. *Dryden.*
2. The point to which the thing thrown is directed. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A purpoſe; an intention; a deſign. *Pope.*
4. The object of a deſign. *Locke.*
5. Conjecture; gueſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

AIR. *s.* [*air*, Fr. *aer*, Lat.]
1. The element encompaſſing the terraqueous globe. *Watts.*
2. The ſtate of the air; or the air conſidered with regard to health. *Bacon.*
3. Air in motion; a ſmall gentle wind. *Milt.*
4. Scent; vapour. *Bacon.*
5. Any thing light or uncertain. *Shak.*
6. The open weather; air unconfined. *Dryd.*
7. Vent; emiſſion into the air. *Dryden.*
8. Publication; expoſure to the publick view and knowledge. *Pope.*
9. Muſick, whether light or ſerious. *Pope.*
10. Poetry; a ſong. *Milton.*
11. The mien, or manner of the perſon. *Add.*
12. An affected or laboured manner of geſture. *Swift.*
13. Appearance. *Pope.*

To AIR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To expoſe or open to the air. *Dryden.*
2. To give enjoyment of the air. *Addiſon.*

AIRBLADDER. *s.* [from *air* and *bladder*.]
1. Any cuticle filled with air. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The bladder in fiſhes, by the contraction and dilatation of which they riſe or fall.

AIRBUILT. *a.* [from *air* and *built*.] Built in the air. *Pope.*

AIRDRAWN. *a.* Painted in air. *Shakeſpeare.*

AIRER. *s.* [from *To air*.] He that expoſes to the air.

AIRHOLE. *s.* [from *air* and *hole*.] A hole to admit the air.

AIRINESS. *s.* [from *airy*.]
1. Expoſure to the air; openneſs.
2. Lightneſs; gayety; levity. *Felton.*

AIRING. *s.* [from *air*.] A ſhort journey to take the air. *Addiſon.*

AIRLESS. *a.* [from *air*.] Wanting communication with the free air. *Shakeſpeare.*

AIRLING. *s.* [from *air*.] A young, light, gay perſon. *Ben Jonſon.*

AIRPUMP. *s.* [from *air* and *pump*.] A machine by means of which the air is exhauſted out of proper veſſels. *Chambers.*

AIRSHAFT. *s.* [from *air* and *ſhaft*.] A paſſage for the air into mines. *Ray.*

AIRY. *a.* [from *air*; *aereus*, Lat.]
1. Compoſed of air. *Bacon.*
2. Relating to the air. *Boyle.*
3. High in air. *Addiſon.*
4. Open to the free air. *Spenſer.*
5. Light as air; unſubſtantial. *Shak.*
6. Without reality; vain; trifling. *Temple.*
7. Flattering; looſe; full of levity. *Dryden.*
8. Gay; ſprightly; full of mirth; vivacious; lively; light of heart. *Taylor.*

AISLE. *s.* The walk in a church. *Addiſon.*

AIT. *s.* A ſmall iſland in a river.

To AKE. *v. n.* [from ἄχος, Gr.] To feel a laſting pain. *Locke.*

AKIN. *a.* [from *a* and *kin*.]
1. Related to; allied by blood. *Sidney.*
2. Allied to by nature. *L'Eſtrange.*

AL, ALD, being initials, are derived from the Saxon ealo, *ancient*. *Gibſon.*

A'LABASTER. *s.* [ἀλάβαστρον.] A kind of ſoft marble, eaſier to cut, and leſs durable, than the other kinds. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'LABASTER. *a.* Made of alabaſter. *Addiſon.*

ALA'CK! *interject.* Alas! an expreſſion of ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALA'CKADAY! *interject.* A word noting ſorrow and melancholy.

ALA'CRIOUSLY. *ad.* Cheerfully; without dejection. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

ALA'CRITY. *s.* [*alacritas*, Lat.] Cheerfulneſs; ſprightlineſs; gayety. *Dryden.*

ALAMO'DE. *ad.* [*a la mode*, Fr.] According to the faſhion.

ALA'ND. *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *land*.] At land: landed; on the dry ground. *Dryden.*

A'LARM. *s.* [from the Fr. *a l'arme*, to arms.]
1. A cry by which men are ſummoned to their arms. *Pope.*
2. Notice of any danger approaching.
3. Any tumult or diſturbance. *Pope.*

To ALA'RM. *v. a.*
1. To call to arms. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſurpriſe with the apprehenſion of any danger. *Tickel.*
3. To diſturb in general. *Dryden.*

ALA'RMBELL. *s.* [from *alarm* and *bell*.] The bell that is rung at the approach of an enemy. *Dryden.*

ALA'RMING. *particip. a.* [from *alarm*.] Terrifying; awakening; ſurpriſing.

ALA'RMPOST. *s.* [from *alarm* and *poſt*.] The poſt appointed by each body of men to appear at, when an alarm ſhall happen.

ALA'RUM. *s.* See ALARM. *Prior.*

To ALA'RUM. *v. a.* See ALARM. *Shak.*

ALAS! *interject.* [*helas*, Fr.]
1. A word expreſſing lamentation. *Pope.*
2. A word of pity. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A word of ſorrow and concern. *Milton.*

ALA'TE. *ad* [from *a* and *late*.] Lately.

ALB. *s.* [*album*, Lat.] A ſurplice.

ALBEI'T. *ad.* Although; notwithſtanding; though it ſhould be. *South.*

ALBUGI'NEOUS. *a.* [*albugo*, Lat.] Reſembling the white of an egg. *Brown.*

ALBU'GO. s. [Lat.] A diſeaſe in the eye, by which the cornea contracts a whiteneſs.

A'LCAHEST. *s.* An univerſal diſſolvent.

ALCA'ID. *s.*
1. The governour of a caſtle. *Dryden.*
2. The judge of a city. *Du Cange.*

ALCA'NNA. s. An Egyptian plant uſed in dying. *Brown.*

ALCHY'MICAL. *ad.* [from *alchymy*.] Relating to alchymy. *Camden.*

ALCHY'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *alchymical*.] In the manner of an alchymiſt. *Camden.*

A'LCHY'MIST. *s.* [from *alchymy*.] One who purſues or profeſſes the ſcience of alchymy. *Sh.*

A'LCHYMY. *s.* [of *al*, Arab. and χημεια, Gr.]
1. The more ſublime chymiſtry, which propoſes the tranſmutation of metals. *Donne.*
2. A kind of mixed metal uſed for ſpoons, and kitchen utenſils. *Bacon. Milton.*

A'LCOHOL. *s.* A high rectified dephlegmated ſpirit of wine. *Boyle.*

ALCOHOLIZA'TION. *s.* [from *alcoholize.*] The act of alcoholizing or rectifying ſpirits.

To A'LCOHOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *alcohol.*] To rectify ſpirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

A'LCORAN. *s.* [*al*, and *koran*, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts and credenda. *Saunderſon.*

A'LCOVE. *s.* [*alcova*, Span.] A receſs, or part of a chamber, ſeparated by an cſtrade, in which is placed a bed of ſtate. *Trevoux.*

A'LDER. *s.* [*alnus*, Lat.] A tree having leaves reſembling thoſe of the hazel. The wood is uſed by turners, and will endure long under ground, or in water. *Miller.*

ALDERLI'EVEST. *a.* Moſt beloved. *Shak.*

A'LDERMAN. *s.* [from *ald.* old, and *man.*]
A ſenator; a governour or magiſtrate, originally choſen on account of the experience his age had given him. *Pope.*

A'LDERMANLY. *ad.* [from *alderman.*] Like an alderman. *Swift.*

A'LDERN. *a.* [from *alder.*] Made of alder. *May.*

ALE. *s.* [eale, Saxon.]
1. A liquor made by infuſing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor. *Shak.*
2. A merry meeting uſed in country places. *Ben Jonſon.*

A'LEBERRY. *s.* [from *ale* and *berry.*] A beverage made by boiling ale with ſpirits and ſugar, and ſops of bread. *Beaumont.*

A'LEBREWER. *s.* [from *ale* and *brewer.*] One that profeſſes to brew ale. *Mortimer.*

A'LECONNER. *s.* [from *ale* and *con.*] An officer in the city of London, whoſe buſineſs is to inſpect the meaſures of publick houſes.

A'LECOST. *s.* The name of an herb.

A'LEGAR. *s.* [from *ale* and *aigre*, Fr. ſour.] Sour ale.

A'LEHOOF. *s.* [from *ale* and hoop, head.] Groundivy; once uſed for hops *Temple.*

A'LEHOUSE. *s.* [from *ale* and *houſe.*] A tipling-houſe *South.*

A'LEHOUSEKEEPER. *s.* [from *alehouſe* and *keeper.*] He that keeps ale publickly to ſell.

A'LEKNIGHT. *s.* [from *ale* and *knight.*] A pot companion; a tippler. Obſolete. *Camden.*

ALE'MBICK. *s.* A veſſel uſed in diſtilling, conſiſting of a veſſel placed over a fire, in which is contained the ſubſtance to be diſtilled, and a concave cloſely fitted on, into which the fumes ariſe by the heat; this cover has a beak or ſpout, into which the vapours riſe, and by which they paſs into a ſerpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water; here the vapours are condenſed, and what entered the pipe in fume, comes out in drops. *Boyle.*

ALE'NGTH. *ad.* [from *a* for *at*, and *length.*] At full length; along.

ALE'RT. *a.* [*alerte*, Fr.]
1. Watchful; vigilant; ready at a call.
2. Briſk; pert; petulant. *Addiſon.*

ALE'RTNESS. *s.* [from *alert.*] The quality of being alert; ſprightlineſs; pertness. *Addiſon.*

ALE'WASHED. *a.* [from *ale* and *waſh.*] Soaked in ale. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'LEWIFE. *s.* [from *ale* and *wife.*] A woman that keeps an alehouſe. *Swift.*

A'LEXANDERS. *s.* [*ſmyrnium*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

A'LEXANDER'S FOOT. *s.* The name of an herb.

ALEXA'NDRINE. *s.* A kind of verſe borrowed from the French, firſt uſed in a poem called *Alexander.* This verſe conſiſts of twelve ſyllables. *Pope.*

ALEXIPHA'RMICK. *a.* [from αλεξω and φαρμακον.] That drives away poiſon; antidotal. *Brown.*

ALEXITE'RICAL, or ALEXITE'RICK. *a.* That drives away poiſon.

A'LGATES. *ad.* [*all* and *gate.*] On any terms; every way. Obſolete. *Fairfax.*

A'LGEBRA. *s.* [An Arabick word.] A peculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity ſought, whether it be a number or a line, as if it were granted, and by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by conſequence, till the quantity at firſt only ſuppoſed to be known, or at leaſt ſome power thereof, is found to be equal to ſome quantity or quantities which are known, and conſequently itſelf is known.

ALGEBRA'ICAL. } *a.* Relating to algebra.
ALGEBRA'ICK. }

ALGEBRA'IST. *s.* [from *algebra.*] A perſon that underſtands or practiſes the ſcience of algebra. *Graunt.*

A'LGID. *a.* [*algidus*, Lat.] Cold; chill.

ALGI'DITY. *s.* Chilneſs; cold.

ALGI'FICK. *a.* [from *algor*, Lat.] That produces cold.

A'LGOR. *s.* [Lat.] Extreme cold; chilneſs.

A'LGORISM. } *s.* Arabick words, uſed to
A'LGORITHM. } imply the ſix operations of arithmetick, or the ſcience of numbers.

A'LIAS. *ad.* A Latin word, ſignifying *otherwiſe*; as, Mallet, *alias* Malloch; that is, *otherwiſe* Malloch.

A'LIBLE. *a.* [*alibilis*, Latin.] Nutritive; nouriſhing; that may be nouriſhed.

A'LIEN. *a.* [*alienus*, Lat.]
1. Foreign, or not of the ſame family or land. *Dryden.*
2. Eſtranged from; not allied to. *Rogers.*

A'LIEN. *s.* [*alienus*, Lat.]
1. A foreigner; not a denifon; one not allied; a ſtranger. *Addiſon.*
2. [In law.] One born in a ſtrange country, and never franchiſed. *Cowell.*

To A'LIEN. *v. a.* [*alienare*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]
1. To make any thing the property of another. *Hale.*

2. To estrange; to turn the mind or affection; to make averse. *Clarendon.*

ALIENABLE. *a.* [from *To alienate.*] That of which the property may be transferred. *Dennis.*

To ALIENATE. *v. a.* [*aliner*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.]
1. To transfer the property of any thing to another. *Bacon.*
2. To withdraw the heart or affections. *Till.*

ALIENATE. *a.* [*alienatus*, Lat.] Withdrawn from; stranger to. *Swift.*

ALIENATION. *s.* [*alienatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of transferring property. *Atterb.*
2. The state of being alienated.
3. Change of affection. *Bacon.*
4. Disorder of the faculties. *Hooker.*

To ALIGHT. *v. a.* [ahlıtan, Saxon.]
1. To come down, and stop. *Dryden.*
2. To fall upon. *Dryden.*

ALIKE. *ad.* [from *a* and *like.*] With resemblance; in the same manner, *Pope.*

ALIMENT. *s.* [*alimentum*, Latin.] Nourishment; nutriment; food. *Arbuthnot.*

ALIMENTAL. *a.* [from *aliment.*] That has the quality of aliment; that does nourish; that does feed. *Brown.*

ALIMENTARINESS. *s.* [from *alimentary.*] The quality of being alimentary.

ALIMENTARY. *a.* [from *aliment.*]
1. That belongs to aliment. *Arbuthnot.*
2. That has the power of nourishing. *Ray.*

ALIMENTATION. *s.* [from *aliment.*]
1. The quality of nourishing.
2. The state of being nourished. *Bacon.*

ALIMONIOUS. *a.* [from *alimony.*] That does nourish. *Harvey.*

ALIMONY. *s.* [*alimonia*, Lat.] Legal proportion of the husband's estate, which, by the sentence of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife for her maintenance, upon the account of separation from him. *Hudib.*

ALIQUANT. *a.* [*aliquantus*, Latin.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

ALIQUOT. *a.* [*aliquot*, Latin.] Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder; as, 3 is an *aliquot* part of 12.

ALISH. *a.* [from *ale.*] Resembling ale. *Mort.*

ALIVE. *a.* [from *a* and *live.*]
1. In the state of life; not dead.
2. Unextinguished; undestroyed; active; in full force. *Hooker.*
3. Cheerful; sprightly. *Clarissa.*
4. It is used to add an emphasis; as, the best man *alive.* *Clarendon.*

ALKAHEST. *s.* An universal dissolvent, or liquor which has the power of resolving all things into their first principles.

ALKALESCENT. *a.* [from *alkali.*] That has a tendency to the properties of an alkali. *Arb.*

ALKALI. *s.* [from an herb, called by the Egyptians *kali*; by us glasswort.] Any substance, which, when mingled with acid, produces effervescence and fermentation.

ALKALINE. *a.* [from *alkali.*] That has the qualities of alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

To ALKALIZATE. *v. a.* [from *alkali.*] To make alkaline.

ALKALIZATE. *a.* [from *alkali.*] Having the qualities of alkali. *Newton.*

ALKALIZATION. *s.* [from *alkali.*] The act of alkalizating.

ALKANET. *s.* [*anchusa*, Lat.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

ALKEKENGI. *s.* A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the same denomination; popularly also called *winter cherry.* *Chamb.*

ALKERMES. *s.* A confection whereof the *kermes* berries are the basis. *Chambers.*

ALL. *a.* [æll, Saxon.]
1. The whole number; every one. *Tillotson.*
2. The whole quantity; every part. *Locke.*

ALL. *s.*
1. The whole. *Prior.*
2. Every thing. *Shakespeare.*

ALL. *ad.* [See ALL. *a.*]
1. Quite; completely. *Locke.*
2. Altogether; wholly. *Dryden.*

All is much used in composition.

ALL-BEARING. *a.* [from *all* and *bear.*] Omniparious. *Pope.*

ALL-CHEERING. *a.* [from *all* and *cheer.*] That gives gaiety to all. *Shakespeare.*

ALL-CONQUERING. *a.* That subdues every thing. *Milton.*

ALL-DEVOURING. *a.* [from *all* and *devour*] That eats up every thing. *Pope.*

ALL-FOURS. *s.* [from *all* and *four.*] A low game at cards, played by two.

ALL-HAIL. *s.* [from *all* and *hail*, for health.] All health. *Walsh.*

ALL-HALLOW. } *s.* [from *all*, and *hallow.*]
ALL-HALLOWS. } All saints day.

ALL-HALLOWN. *a.* [from *all* and *hallow.*] The time about All saints day. *Shakespeare.*

ALL-HALLOWTIDE. *s.* [See ALL HALLOWN.] The term near All saints. *Bacon.*

ALL-HEAL. *s.* [*panax*, Lat.] A species of *iron-wort.*

ALL-JUDGING. *a.* [from *all* and *judge.*] That has the sovereign right of judgment. *Rowe.*

ALL-KNOWING. *a.* [from *all* and *know.*] Omniscient; all-wise. *Atterbury.*

ALL-POWERFUL. *a.* [from *all* and *powerful.*] Almighty; omnipotent. *Swift.*

ALL SAINTS DAY. *s.* The day on which there is a general celebration of the saints; the first of November.

ALL-SEEING. *a.* [from *all* and *see.*] That beholds every thing. *Dryden.*

ALL SOULS DAY. *s.* The day on which supplications are made for all souls by the church of Rome; the second of November. *Shakesp.*

ALL-SUFFICIENT. *a.* [from *all* and *sufficient.*] Sufficient to every thing. *Norris.*

ALL-WISE. *a.* [from *all* and *wise.*] Possest of infinite wisdom. *Prior.*

ALLANTOIS. *s.* The urinary tunick placed between the amnion and chorion. *Quincy.*

To ALLAY. *v. a.* [from *alloyer*, Fr.]

2. To mix one metal with another, to make it fitter for coinage. In this ſenſe, moſt authors write *alloy*. See ALLOY.
2. To join any thing to another, ſo as to abate its predominant qualities. *South.*
3. To quiet; to pacify; to repreſs. *Shakeſp.*

ALLA'Y. *s.* [*alloy*, Fr.]
1. The metal of a baſer kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear leſs. *Hud.*
2. Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that withwhich it is mingled. *Newton.*

ALLA'YER. *s.* [from *allay*.] The perſon or thing which has the power or quality of allaying. *Harvey.*

ALLA'YMENT. *s.* [from *allay*.] That which has the power of allaying. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALLEGA'TION. *s.* [from *allege*.]
1. Affirmation; declaration.
2. The thing alleged or affirmed. *Shakeſp.*
2. An excuſe; a plea. *Pope.*

To ALLE'GE. *v. a.* [*alleyo*, Latin]
1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain.
2. To plead as an excuſe, or argument. *Locke.*

ALLE'GEABLE. *a.* [from *allege*.] That may be alleged. *Brown.*

ALLE'GEMENT. *s.* [from *allege*.] The ſame with *allegation*.

ALLE'GER. *s.* [from *allege*.] He that alleges. *Boyle.*

ALLE'GIANCE. *s.* [*allegeance*, Fr.] The duty of ſubjects to the government. *Clarendon.*

ALLE'GIANT. *a.* [from *allege*.] Loyal; conformable to the duty of allegiance. *Shakeſp.*

ALLEGO'RICAL. } *a.* [from *allegory*.] Af-
ALLEGO'RICK. } ter the manner of an allegory; not real; not literal. *Pope.*

ALLEGO'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *allegory*] After an allegorical manner. *Pope.*

To ALLEGORIZE. *v. a.* [from *allegory*.] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory; to take in a ſenſe not literal. *Locke.*

A'LLEGORY. *s.* [αλληγορια.] A figurative diſcourſe, in which ſomething other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken. *Ben Jonſon.*

ALLE'GRO. s. A word denoting in muſick a ſprightly motion. It originally means *gay*, as in *Milton*.

ALLELU'JAH. s. A word of ſpiritual exultation; *Praiſe God.* *Gov. of Tongue.*

To ALLE'VIATE. *v. a.* [*alleve*, Latin.] To make light; to eaſe; to ſoften. *Bentley.*

ALLEVIA'TION. *s.* [from *alleviate*.]
1. The act of making light. *South.*
2. That by which any pain is eaſed, or fault extenuated. *Locke.*

A'LLEY. *s.* [*allée*, Fr.]
1. A walk in a garden. *Dryden.*
2. A paſſage in towns narrower than a ſtreet. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALLI'ANCE. *s.* [*alliance*, Fr.]
1. The ſtate of connexion with another by confederacy; a league.
2. Relation by marriage. *Dryden.*
3. Relation by any form of kindred. *Shak.*
4. The perſons allied to each other. *Addiſon.*

ALLI'CIENCY. *s.* [*allicio*, Lat.] The power of attracting any thing. *Glan*

To A'LLIGATE. *v. a* [*allego*, Latin.] To one thing to another; to unite.

ALLIGA'TION. *s.* [from *alligate*.]
1. The act of tying together; the ſtate being ſo tied.
2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to juſt the price of compounds, formed of ſeveral ingredients of different value.

ALLIGA'TOR. *s.* The crocodile.

A'LLIGATURE. *s.* [from *alligate*.] The gature by which two things are joined gether.

ALLI'SION. *s.* [*allido*, *alliſum*, Latin.] The of ſtriking one thing againſt another. *Wa*

ALLOCA'TION. *s.* [*alloco*, Lat.]
1. The act of putting one thing to another
2. The admiſſion of an article in reckoni an addition of it to the account.

ALLOCU'TION. *s.* [*allocutio*, Lat.] The of ſpeaking to another.

ALLO'DIAL. *a.* [from *allodium*.] Not f dal; independent.

ALLO'DIUM. s. A poſſeſſion held in abſol independence, without any acknowledgm of a lord paramount. There are no allod lands in England, all being held either me ately or immediately of the king.

ALLO'NGE. *s.* [*allonge*, Fr.]
1. A paſs or thruſt with a rapier.
2. A long rein in which a horſe is exerciſed

To ALLO'O. *v. a.* To ſet on; to incite a d by crying *alloo*. *Phil*

A'LLOQUY. *s.* [*alloquium*, Latin.] The act ſpeaking to another; addreſs; converſatio

To ALLO'T. *v. a.* [from *lot*.]
1. To diſtribute by lot.
2. To grant. *Dry*
3. To diſtribute, to give each his ſhare. *T*

ALLO'TMENT. *s.* [from *allot*.] The pa the ſhare, the portion granted. *Ro*

ALLO'TTERY. *s.* [from *allot*.] That whi is granted to any particular perſon in a di tribution. *Shakeſpea*

To ALLO'W. *v. a.* [*allouer*, Fr.]
1. To admit; not to contradict. *Loc*
2. To juſtify; to maintain as right. *Shak*
3. To grant; to yield. *Loc*
4. To permit. *Shakeſpea*
5. To authorize. *Shakeſpea*
6. To give to; to pay to. *Walt*
7. To make abatement, or proviſion. *Addiſ*

ALLO'WABLE. *a.* [from *allow*.]
1. That may be admitted without contra diction. *Brow*
2. Lawful; not forbidden. *Atterbu*

ALLO'WABLENESS. *s.* [from *allowable*] The quality of being allowable; lawfulneſs exemption from prohibition. *Sou*

ALLO'WANCE. *s.* [from *allow*.]
1. Admiſſion without contradiction. *Loc*
2. Sanction; licence. *Hooke*
3. Permiſſion. *Loc*
4. A ſettled rate for any uſe. *Bac*
5. Abatement from the ſtrict rigour of a law or demand. *Sou*

1. Falſified character. *Shakeſpeare.*

ALLOT. [See ALLAY.]

2. Baſer metal mixed in coinage. *Locke.*

2. Abatement; diminution. *Atterbury.*

To ALLUDE. *v. n.* [*alludo*, Lat.] To have ſome reference to a thing, without the direct mention. *Burnet.*

ALLUMINOR. *s.* [*alluminer*, Fr. to light.]

1. One who colours or paints upon paper or parchment. *Cowel.*

To ALLURE. *v. a.* [*leurer*, Fr.] To entice to any thing. *Milton.*

ALLURE. *s.* [from the verb.] Something ſet to entice birds. *Heyward.*

ALLUREMENT. *s.* [from *allure.*] Enticement; temptation. *Dryden.*

ALLURER. *s.* [from *allure.*] Enticer; enſnarer.

ALLURINGLY. *ad.* [from *allure.*] In an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLURINGNESS. *s.* [from *alluring.*] Enticement; temptation by propoſing pleaſure.

ALLUSION. *s.* [*alluſio*, Lat.] A hint; an implication. *Burnet.*

ALLUSIVE. *a.* [*alludo*, *alluſum*, Latin.] Hinting at ſomething. *Rogers.*

ALLUSIVELY. *ad.* [from *alluſive.*] In an alluſive manner. *Hammond.*

ALLUSIVENESS. *s.* [from *alluſive.*] The quality of being alluſive.

ALLUVION. *s.* [*alluvio*, Lat.]

1. The carriage of any thing to ſomething elſe by water.

2. The thing carried by water.

To ALLY. *v. a.* [*allier*, Fr.]

1. To unite by kindred, friendſhip, or confederacy. *Pope.*

2. To make a relation between two things. *Dryden.*

ALLY. *s.* [*allié*, Fr.] One united by ſome means of connexion. *Temple.*

ALMACANTER. *s.* A circle drawn parallel to the horizon.

ALMACANTER's STAFF. *s.* An inſtrument uſed to take obſervations of the ſun, about the time of its riſing and ſetting. *Chambers.*

ALMANACK. *s.* [from *al*, Arabick, and *μην*, a month.] A calendar. *Dryden.*

ALMANDINE. *s.* [Fr. *almandina* Ital.] A ruby coarſer and lighter than the oriental. *Diſt.*

ALMIGHTINESS. *s.* [from *almighty.*] Omnipotence; one of the attributes of God. *Tay.*

ALMIGHTY. *a.* [from *all* and *mighty.*] Being of unlimited power; omnipotent. *Geneſis. Shakeſpeare.*

ALMOND. *s.* [*amand*, Fr.] The nut of the almond tree. *Locke.*

ALMONDS *of the throat*, or TONSILS, called improperly *Almonds of the ears*; are two round glands placed on the ſides of the baſis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces. *Wiſeman.*

ALMOND-FURNACE. *s.* A peculiar kind of furnace uſed in refining. *Chambers.*

ALMONER. *s.* [*eleemoſynarius*, Lat.] The officer employed in the diſtribution of charity. *Dryden.*

A'LMONRY. *s.* [from *aumoner.*] The place where alms are diſtributed.

ALMO'ST. *ad.* [from *all* and *moſt.*] Nearly; well nigh. *Bentley.*

ALMS. *s.* [*eleemoſyna*, Lat.] What is given in relief of the poor. *Swift.*

A'LMSBASKET. *s.* [from *alms* and *baſket.*] The baſket in which proviſions are put to be given away. *L'Eſtrange.*

A'LMSDEED. *s.* [from *alms* and *deed*] A charitable gift. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'LMSGIVER. *s.* [from *alms* and *giver.*] He that ſupports others by his charity. *Bacon.*

A'LMSHOUSE. *s.* [from *alms* and *houſe.*] An hoſpital for the poor. *Pope.*

A'LMSMAN. *s.* [from *alms* and *man.*] A man who lives upon alms. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'LMUG-TREE. *s.* A tree mentioned in ſcripture.

A'LNAGAR. *s.* A meaſurer by the ell; a ſworn officer, whoſe buſineſs formerly was to inſpect the aſſize of woollen cloth. *Diſt.*

A'LNAGE. *s.* [from *aulnage*, Fr.] Ell-meaſure. *Diſt.*

A'LNIGHT. *s. Alnight* is a great cake of wax, with the wick in the midſt. *Bacon.*

A'LOES. *s.* [אלהים]

1. A precious wood uſed in the Eaſt for perfumes, of which the beſt ſort is of higher price than gold. *Savary.*

2. A tree which grows in hot countries. *Miller.*

3. A medicinal juice extracted not from the odoriferous, but the common *aloes tree*, by cutting the leaves, and expoſing the juice that drops from them, to the ſun.

ALOE'TICAL. *a.* [from *aloes.*] Conſiſting chiefly of aloes. *Wiſeman.*

ALO'FT. *ad.* [*loffter*, to lift up, Dan.] On high; in the air. *Suckling.*

ALO'FT. *prep.* Above. *Milton.*

A'LOGY. *s.* [*ἀλογος.*] Unreaſonableneſs; abſurdity. *Diſt.*

ALO'NE. *a.* [*alleen*, Dutch.]

1. Without another; ſingle. *Bentley.*

2. Without company; ſolitary. *Sidney.*

ALO'NG. *ad.* [*au longue*, Fr.]

1. At length. *Dryden.*

2. Through any ſpace meaſured lengthways. *Bacon.*

3. Forward; onward.

ALO'NGST. *ad.* Through the length. *Knolles.*

ALO'OF. *ad.* [*all off*; that is *quite off.*] At a diſtance; remotely. *Dryden.*

ALO'UD. *ad.* [from *a* and *loud.*] Loudly; with a great noiſe. *Waller.*

ALO'W. *ad.* [from *a* and *low.*] In a low place; not aloft. *Dryden.*

A'LPHA. *s.* The firſt letter in the Greek alphabet anſwering to our A; therefore uſed to ſignify the firſt. *Revelation.*

A'LPHABET. *s.* [from *ἀλφα*, *alpha*, and *βητα*, *beta*, the two firſt letters of the Greeks.] The letters or elements of ſpeech. *Dryden.*

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ALPHABE'TICAL. *a.* [from *alphabet.*] According to the series of letters. *Swift.*

ALPHABE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *alphabetical.*] According to the order of the letters. *Holder.*

ALRE'ADY. *ad.* [from *all* and *ready.*] At this present time. *Pope.*

ALS. *ad.* [*als*, Dutch.] Alſo. *Spenſer.*

A'LSO. *ad.* [from *all* and *ſo.*] In the ſame manner likewiſe. *Burnet.*

A'LTAR. *ſ.* [*altare*, Lat.]
1. The place where offerings to heaven are laid. *Dryden.*
2. The table in Chriſtian churches where the communion is adminiſtered. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'LTARGE. *ſ.* [*altaragium*, Latin.] An emolument from oblations. *Ayliffe.*

A'LTAR-CLOTH. *ſ.* [from *altar* and *cloth.*] The cloth thrown over the altar in churches. *Peacham.*

To A'LTER. *v. a.* [*alterer*, Fr.]
1. To change; to make otherwiſe than it is. *Stilling fleet.*
2. To take off from a perſuaſion or ſect. *Dryden.*

To A'LTER. *v. n.* To become otherwiſe than it was; to be changed; to ſuffer change.

A'LTERABLE. *a.* [from *alter*; *alterable*, Fr.] That which may be altered or changed. *Swift.*

A'LTERABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *alterable.*] The quality of being alterable.

A'LTERABLY. *ad.* [from *alterable.*] In ſuch a manner as may be altered.

A'LTERANT. *a.* [*alterant*, French.] That, which has the power of producing changes. *Bacon.*

ALTERA'TION. *ſ.* [from *alter*; *alteration*, French.]
1. The act of altering or changing. *Hooker.*
2. The change made. *Hooker.*

A'LTERATIVE. *a.* [from *alter.*] Medicines called *alterative*, are ſuch as have no immediate ſenſible operation, but gradually gain upon the conſtitution. *Gov. of the Tea.*

ALTERCA'TION *ſ.* [*altercation*, Fr.] Debate; controverſy. *Hakewill.*

ALTE'RN. *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Acting by turns. *Milton.*

ALTE'RNANCY. *ſ.* [from *alternate.*] Action performed by turns.

ALTE'RNATE. *a.* [*alternus*, Lat.] Being by turns; reciprocal. *South.*

ALTE'RNATE. *ſ.* [from *alternate.*] Viciſſitude. Not generally uſed. *Prior.*

To ALTE'RNATE. *v. a.* [*alterno*, Latin.]
1. To perform by turns. *Milton.*
2. To change one thing for another reciprocally. *Grew.*

ALTE'RNATELY. *ad.* [from *alternate.*] In reciprocal ſucceſſion; by turns. *Newton.*

ALTE'RNATENESS. *ſ.* [from *alternate.*] The quality of being alternate. *Dict.*

ALTERNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *alternate.* The reciprocal ſucceſſion of things. *Brown.*

ALTE'RNATIVE. *ſ.* [*alternatif*, Fr.] The choice given of two things; ſo that if rejected, the other muſt be taken.

ALTE'RNATIVELY. *ad.* [from *alterna*
By turns; reciprocally.

ALTE'RNATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *alter*
The quality or ſtate of being alternati

ALTE'RNITY. *ſ.* [from *altern.* Recipro
ceſſion, viciſſitude.

ALTHO'UGH. *conj.* [from *all* and *though*
Notwithſtanding; however.

ALTI'LOQUENCE. *ſ.* [*altus* and *loquor*
Pompous language.

ALTI'METRY. *ſ.* [*altimetria*, Lat.] T
of taking or meaſuring altitudes or hei

ALTI'SONANT. *a.* [*altiſonus*, Lat.]
ſounding; pompous in ſound.

A'LTITUDE. *ſ.* [*altitudo*, Latin.]
1. Height of place; ſpace meaſured up
2. The elevation of any of the heaven
dies above the horizon.
3. Situation with regard to lower thing
4. Height of excellence.
5. Higheſt point. *Shake*

A'LTOGETHER. *ad.* [from *all* and *toget*
Completely; without reſtriction; wi
exception.

A'LUDEL. *ſ.* [from *a* and *lutum.*] *Aludel*
ſubliming pots uſed in chymiſtry, fitted
one another without luting.

A'LUM. *ſ.* [*alumen*, Lat.] A kind of m
ſalt, of an acid taſte, leaving in the mo
ſenſe of ſweetneſs, accompanied with a
ſiderable degree of aſtringency.

ALUM-STONE. *ſ.* A ſtone or calx uſed i
gery, made by burning alum. *Wi*

ALU'MINOUS. *a.* [from *alum.*] Relati
alum, conſiſting of Alum. *Wi*

A'LWAYS. *a d.* [ealle pæga, Saxon.]
1. Perpetually; throughout all time.
2. Conſtantly without variation. *D*

A. M. *artium magiſter*, or maſter of arts.

AM. The firſt perſon of the verb *to be.* Se
To Be.

AMABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *amabilis*, Latin.]
Lovelineſs. *Tay*

AMADE'TTO. *ſ.* A ſort of pear.

AMADO'T. *ſ.* A ſort of pear.

AMAIN. *ad.* [from *main*, or *maigne*, old Fr.]
With vehemence; with vigour. *Dry*

AMA'LGAM. } *ſ.* The mixture of met
AMA'LGAMA. } procured by amalgamati
Boy

To AMA'LGAMATE. *v. n.* [properly *marry together.*] To unite metals with quic
ſilver.

AMALGAMA'TION. *ſ.* [from *amalgamate.*]
The act or practice of amalgamating metals
Bacl

AMANDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *amando*, Lat.]
The act of ſending on a meſſage.

AMANUE'NSIS. *ſ.* [Latin.] A perſon wh
writes what another dictates.

A'MARANTH. *ſ.* [*amaranthus*, Latin.]
1. The name of a plant.

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2. In poetry, an imaginary flower unfading. *Milton.*

AMARANTINE. *a.* [*amaranthinus*, Latin.] Confisting of amaranths. *Pope.*

AMARITUDE. *s.* [*amaritudo*, Lat.] Bitterness. *Harvey.*

AMA'SSMENT. *s.* [from *amass.*] A heap; an accumulation. *Glanville.*

AMA'SS *v. a.* [*amasser*, French.]
1. To collect together into one heap or mass. *Atterbury.*
2. To add one thing to another. *Pope.*

AMA'TE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *mate.*] To terrify: to strike with horror. Old word.

AMATORY. *a.* [*amatorius*, Lat.] Relating to love. Little used. *Bramhall.*

AMAUROSIS. *s.* [*αμαυρωσις*, Gr.] A dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eye, but from some distemperature of the inner parts, occasioning the representations of flies and dust floating before the eyes. *Quincy.*

AMA'ZE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *maze*, perplexity.]
1. To confuse with terrour. *Ezekiel.*
2. To put into confusion with wonder. *Smith.*
3. To put into perplexity. *Shakespeare.*

AMA'ZE. *s.* [from the verb *amaze.*] Astonishment; confusion, either of fear or wonder. *Milton. Dryden.*

AMA'ZEDLY. *ad.* [from *amaze.*] Confusedly; with amazement. *Macbeth.*

AMA'ZEDNESS. *s.* [from *amazed.*] The state of being amazed; wonder; confusion. *Shakespeare.*

AMAZEMENT. *s.* [from *amaze.*]
1. Confused apprehension; extreme fear; horrour. *Shakespeare.*
2. Extreme dejection. *Milton.*
3. Height of admiration. *Waller.*
4. Wonder at an unexpected event. *Acts.*

AMA'ZING. *participle. a.* [from *amaze.*] Wonderful; astonishing. *Addison.*

AMA'ZINGLY. *ad.* [from *amazing.*] To a degree that may excite astonishment. *Watts.*

AMAZON. [*a.* and *μαζος*, Gr.] The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour; so called from their cutting off their breasts. A virago. *Shakespeare.*

AMBAGES. *s.* [Lat.] A circuit of words; a multiplicity of words. *Locke.*

AMBASSA'DE. *s.* Embassy. Not in use. *Sb.*

AMBA'SSADOUR. *s.* [*ambassadeur*, French.] A person sent in a public manner from one sovereign power to another. The person of an ambassador is inviolable. *Dryden.*

AMBA'SSADRESS. *s.* [*ambassadrice*, French.]
1. The lady of an ambassadour.
2. A woman sent on a message. *Rowe.*

AMBASSAGE. *s.* [from *ambassadour.*] An embassy. *Bacon.*

AMBER. *s.* [from *ambar*, Arab.] A yellow transparent substance of a gummous or bituminous consistence, but a resinous taste, and a smell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltic sea. *Addison.*

AMBER. *a.* Consisting of amber. *Shakespeare.*

AMBER-DRINK. *s.* Drink of the colour of amber. *Bacon.*

AMBERGRIS. *s.* [from *amber* and *gris*, or *grey.*] A fragrant drug that melts almost like wax, commonly of a greyish or ash colour, used both as a perfume and a cordial. It is found on the sea-coasts of several warm countries, and on the western coasts of Ireland. *Waller.*

AMBER-SEED. resembles a millet. *Chambers.*

AMBER-TREE. *s.* A shrub whose beauty is in its small ever-green leaves. *Miller.*

AMBIDEXTER. s. [Latin.]
1. A man who has equally the use of both his hands. *Brown.*
2. A man who is equally ready to act on either side, in party disputes.

AMBIDEXTE'RITY. *s.* [from *ambidexter.*]
1. The quality of being able equally to use both hands.
2. Double dealing.

AMBIDE'XTROUS. *a.* [from *ambidexter*, Latin.]
1. Having with equal facility the use of either hand. *Vulgar Errours.*
2. Double dealing; practising on both sides. *L'Estrange.*

AMBIDE'XTROUSNESS. *s.* [from *ambidextrous.*] The quality of being ambidextrous.

AMBIENT. *a.* [*ambiens*, Lat.] Surrounding; encompassing.

AMBIGU. s. [French.] An entertainment consisting of a medley of dishes. *King.*

AMBIGUITY. *s.* [from *ambiguous.*] Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification. *South.*

AMBI'GUOUS. *a.* [*ambiguus*, Latin.]
1. Doubtful; having two meanings. *Clarend.*
2. Using doubtful expressions. *Dryden.*

AMBI'GUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ambiguous.*] In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully.

AMBI'GUOUSNESS. *s.* [from *ambiguous.*] uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

AMBI'LOGY. *s.* [*ambo* Lat. and *λογος*, Gr.] Talk of ambiguous signification. *Dict.*

AMBI'LOQUOUS *a.* [from *ambo* and *loquor*, Lat.] Using ambiguous expressions. *Dict.*

AMBIT. *s.* [*ambitus*, Latin.] The compass or circuit of any thing. *Grew.*

AMBITION. *s.* [*ambitio*, Latin.]
1. The desire of preferment or honour. *Sidney.*
2. The desire of any thing great or excellent. *Davies.*

AMBI'TIOUS. *a.* [*ambitiosus*, Lat.] Seized or touched with ambition; desirous of advancement; aspiring. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

AMBI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ambitious.*] With eagerness of advancement or preference. *Dry.*

AMBI'TIOUSNESS. *s.* The quality of being ambitious.

AMBITUDE. *s.* [*ambio*, Latin.] Compass; circuit.

To AMBLE. *v. n.* [*ambler*, French, *ambulo*, Latin.]

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1. To move upon an amble; to pace. *Dryd.*
2. To move eafily. *Shakespeare.*
3. To move with fubmiffion. *Rowe.*
4. To walk daintily. *Shakespeare.*

A'MBLE. *s.* [from the verb.] A pace or movement in which the horfe moves both his legs on one fide; an eafy pace.

A'MBLER. *s.* [from *to amble.*] A pacer.

A'MBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *ambling.*] With an ambling movement.

AMBRO'SIA. s. [ἀμβροσια.]
1. The imaginary food of the gods.
2. The name of a plant.

AMBRO'SIAL. *a.* [from *ambrofia.*] Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrofia; delicious. *Pope.*

A'MBRY. *s.* [corrupted from *almonry.*]
1. The place where alms are diftributed.
2. The place where plate, and utenfils for houfe-keeping are kept.

AMBS-ACE. *s.* [from *ambo*, Lat. and *ace.*] A double ace. *Bramhall.*

AMBULA'TION. *s.* [*ambulatio*, Latin.] The act of walking. *Brown.*

A'MBULATORY. *a.* [*ambulo*, Latin.]
1. That which has the power or faculty of walking. *Wilkins.*
2. That which happens during a paffage or walk. *Wotton.*
3. Moveable; fhifting place.

A'MBURY. *s.* A bloody wart on a horfe's body.

AMBUSCA'DE. *s.* [*embuscade*, Fr.] A private ftation in which men lie to furprife others. *Addifon.*

AMBUSCA'DO. *s.* [*emboícada*, Span.] A private poft in order to furprife. *Shakespeare.*

A'MBUSH. *s.* [*embusche*, French.]
1. The poft where foldiers or aflaffins are placed in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy. *Dryden.*
2. The act of furprifing another by lying in wait. *Milton.*
3. The ftate of lying in wait. *Hayward.*
4. The perfons placed in private ftations. *Sb.*

A'MBUSHED. *a.* [from *ambuſh.*] Placed in ambuſh. *Dryden.*

A'MBUSHMENT. *s.* [from *ambuſh.*] Ambuſh; furprife. *Spenser.*

AMBU'STION. *s.* [*ambuſtio*, Lat.] A burn; a fcald.

A'MEL. *s.* [*email*, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call *enamelled.* *Boyle.*

AME'N. ad. [Hebrew.] A term ufed in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, *ſo be it*; at the end of a creed, *ſo it is.* *Shakespeare.*

AME'NABLE. *a.* [*amenable*, French.] Reſponſible; ſubject ſo as to be liable to account. *Davies.*

A'MENANCE. *s.* [from *amener*, French.] Conduct; behaviour. Obſolete. *Spenser.*

To AME'ND. *v. a.* [*amender*, French.]
1. To correct; to change any thing that is wrong.
2. To reform the life.
3. To reſtore paſſages in writers which copiers are ſuppoſed to have depraved.

To AME'ND. *v. n.* To grow better.

AME'NDE. s. [French.] A fine, by which recompence is ſuppoſed to be made for fault.

AME'NDMENT. *s.* [*amendement*, Fr.]
1. A change from bad for the better.
2. Reformation of life.
3. Recovery of health. *Shakesp.*
4. [In law.] The correction of an error committed in proceſs.

AME'NDER. *s.* [from *amend.*] The perſon that amends any thing.

AME'NDS. *s.* [*amende*, Fr.] Recompence; compenſation.

AME'NITY. *s.* [*amenité*, Fr. *amenitas*, Lat.] Agreeableneſs of ſituation.

To AME'RCE. *v. a.* [*amercier*, Fr.] To puniſh with a fine or penalty.

AME'RCER. *s.* [from *amerce.*] He that fines upon any miſdemeanour.

AME'RCEMENT. *s.* [from *amerce.*] The pecuniary puniſhment of an offender. *Spenser.*

AMES-ACE. *s.* [*ambs-ace.*] Two aces or two dice.

AMETHO'DICAL. *a.* [from *a* and *method.*] Void of method; irregular.

A'METHYST. *s.* [ἀμεθυστος, Gr.] A precious ſtone of a violet colour, bordering on purple, ſuppoſed to hinder drunkenneſs. The oriental *amethyſt* is the moſt valuable. *Sandys.*

A'METHYSTINE. *a.* [from *amethyſt.*] Reſembling an amethyſt.

A'MIABLE. *a.* [*amiable*, French.]
1. Lovely; pleaſing; worthy to be loved.
2. Pretending love; ſhewing love. *Shakesp.*

A'MIABLENESS. *s.* [from *amiable.*] Lovelineſs; power of raiſing love.

A'MIABLY. *ad.* [from *amiable.*] In ſuch a manner as to excite love.

A'MICABLE. *a.* [*amicabilis*, Lat.] Friendly; kind.

A'MICABLENESS. *s.* [from *amicable.*] Friendlineſs; goodwill.

A'MICABLY. *ad.* [from *amicable.*] In a friendly way.

A'MICE. *s.* [*amict*, Fr.] The firſt or uppermoſt part of a prieſt's habit, over which he wears the alb. *Paradise Regained.*

AMI'D. } *prep.* [from *a* and *mid.*]
AMI'DST. }
1. In the midſt; middle. *Paradise Lost.*
2. Mingled with; ſurrounded by. *Dryden.*
3. Amongſt. *Addiſon.*

AMI'SS. *ad.* [*a* and *miſs.*]
1. Faultily; criminally. *Addiſon.*
2. In an ill ſenſe. *Fairfax.*
3. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing.
4. Impaired in health.

AMI'SSION *s.* [*amiſſio*, Latin.] Loſs.

To AMI'T. *v. a.* [*amitto*, Lat.] To loſe. *Brown.*

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A'MITY. *s.* [*amitie*, Fr.] Friendship. *Dryd.*

AMMONIAC. *s.*

GUM AMMONIAC is brought from the East Indies, and is supposed to ooze from an umbelliferous plant.

SAL AMMONIAC is a volatile salt of two kinds. The ancient was a native salt, generated in inns where pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, used to lodge; who travelling upon camels, urining in the stables, out of this urine arose a kind of salt, denominated *Ammoniac*. The modern *sal ammoniac* is entirely factitious, and made in Egypt, with soot, a little sea salt, and the urine of cattle. Our chymists imitate the Egyptian *sal ammoniac*, by adding one part of common salt to five of urine; with which same mix that quantity of soot.

AMMONIACAL. *a.* [from *ammoniac.*] Having the properties of ammoniac gum or salt.

AMMUNITION. *s.* [*munition*, Fr.] Military stores. *Clarendon.*

AMMUNITION-BREAD. *s.* Bread for the supply of the armies.

AMNESTY. *s.* [*αμνηστια.*] An act of oblivion. *Swift.*

AMNION. } [Lat.] The innermost mem-
AMNIOS. } brane with which the fœtus in the womb is immediately covered.

AMOMUM. *s.* [Lat.] A sort of fruit.

AMONG. }
AMONGST. } *prep.* [amang, Sax.]

1. Mingled with. *Paradise Lost.*
2. Conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number. *Addison.*

AMORIST. *s.* [from *amour.*] An inamorato; a gallant. *Boyle.*

AMOROUS. *a.*

1. Enamoured. *Shakespeare.*
2. Naturally inclined to love; fond. *Prior.*
3. Belonging to love. *Waller.*

AMOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *amorous.*] Fondly; lovingly. *Donne.*

AMOROUSNESS. *s.* [from *amorous.*] Fondness; lovingness. *Boyle.*

AMORT. *a.* [*a la mort*, Fr.] Depressed; spiritless. *Shakespeare.*

AMORTIZATION. } *s.* [*amortissement*, Fr.]
AMORTIZEMENT. } The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain. *Ayliffe.*

To AMORTIZE. *v. a.* [*amortir*, French.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation. *Blount.*

To AMOVE. *v. a.* [*amoveo*, Latin.]

1. To remove from a post or station.
2. To remove; to move; to alter. *F. Queen.*

To AMOUNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, Fr.] To rise in the accumulative quantity. *Burnet.*

AMOUNT. *s.* The sum total. *Thomson.*

AMOUR. *s.* [*amour*, Fr.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue. *South.*

AMPHIBIOUS. *a.* [*αμφι* and *βιος.*] That which can live in two elements. *Arbuthnot.*

AMPHIBIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *amphibious.*] The quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLOGICAL. *a.* [from *amphibology.*] Doubtful.

AMPHIBOLOGICALLY. *ad.* [from *amphibological.*] Doubtfully.

AMPHIBOLOGY. *s.* [*αμφιβολογια*, Gr.] Discourse of uncertain meaning. *Glanville.*

AMPHIBOLOUS. *a.* [*αμφι* and *βαλλω*, Gr.] Tossed from one another. *Howel.*

AMPHISBÆNA. s. [Lat. *αμφισβαινη*, Gr.] A serpent supposed to have two heads. *Milton.*

AMPHISCII. s. [Lat. *αμφισκιοι*, Gr.] People dwelling in climates, wherein the shadows, at different times of the year, fall contrary ways.

AMPHITHEATRE. *s.* [of *αμφιθεατρον*, Gr.] A building in a circular or oval form; having its area encompassed with rows of seats, one above another. *Dryden.*

AMPLE. *a.* [*amplus*, Latin.]

1. Large; wide; extended. *Thomson.*
2. Great in bulk. *Shakespeare.*
3. Unlimited; without restriction. *Dryden.*
4. Liberal; large; without parsimony. *Hooker.*
5. Large; splendid. *Clarendon.*
6. Diffusive; not contracted.

AMPLENESS. *s.* [from *ample.*] Largeness; splendour. *South.*

To AMPLIATE. *v. a.* To enlarge; to extend. *Brown.*

AMPLIATION. *s.* [from *ampliate.*]

1. Enlargement; exaggeration. *Ayliffe.*
2. Diffuseness. *Holder.*

To AMPLIFICATE. *v. a.* [*amplifico*, Lat.] To enlarge; to amplify.

AMPLIFICATION. *s.* [*amplification*, Fr.]

1. Enlargement; extension.
2. Exaggerated representation. *Pope.*

AMPLIFIER. *s.* [from *To amplify.*] One that exaggerates. *Sidney.*

To AMPLIFY. *v. a.* [*amplifier*, Fr.]

1. To enlarge. *Bacon.*
2. To exaggerate any thing. *Davies.*
3. To improve by new additions. *Watts.*

To AMPLIFY. *v. n.*

1. To lay one's self out in diffusion. *Watts.*
2. To form pompous representations. *Pope.*

AMPLITUDE. *s.* [*amplitude*, Fr.]

1. Extent. *Glanville.*
2. Largeness; greatness. *Bacon.*
3. Capacity. *Paradise Regained.*
4. Splendour; grandeur. *Bacon.*
5. Copiousness; abundance. *Watts.*
6. *Amplitude*, in astronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true east and west point thereof, and the centre of the the sun or star at its rising or setting.

AMPLY. *ad.* [*ample*, Fr.]

1. Largely; liberally. *Atterbury.*
2. At large; without reserve. *Paradise Lost.*
3. Copiously; with a diffusive detail. *Dryden.*

To AMPUTATE. *v. a.* [*amputo*, Lat.] To cut off a limb. *Wiseman.*

AMPUTATION. *s.* [*amputatio*, Lat.] The operation of cutting off a limb, or other part of the body. *Brown.*

AMULET. *s.* [*amulette*, Fr.] An appended;

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remedy; a thing hung about the neck, for preventing or curing. *Brown.*

To AMU'SE. *v. a.* [*amuſer*, Fr.]
1. To entertain with tranquility. *Walſh.*
2. To draw on from time to time.

AMU'SEMENT. *ſ.* [*amuſement*, French.] That which amuſes; entertainment. *Rogers.*

AMU'SER. *ſ.* [*amuſeur*, Fr.] He that amuſes.

AMU'SIVE. *a.* [from *amuſe.*] That which has the power of amuſing. *Thomſon.*

AMY'GDALATE. *a.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Made of almonds.

AMY'GDALINE. *a.* [*amygdala*, Lat.] Reſembling almonds.

AN. *article*, [ane, Saxon.]
1. One, but with leſs emphaſis; as *an* ox. *Locke.*
2. Any, or ſome. *Locke.*

A'NA. ſ. [*ana.*] A word uſed in the preſcriptions of phyſick, importing the like quantity. *Cowley.*

A'NA. ſ. Books ſo called from the laſt ſyllable of their titles; as, *Scaligerana.*

ANACA'MPTICK. *a.* [*ανακαμπτικὸς.*] Reflecting, or reflected.

ANACA'MPTICKS. *ſ.* The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptricks.

ANACATHA'RTICK. *ſ.* Any medicine that works upwards.

ANA'CHORETE, } [*ανακωρητης.*] A monk,
ANA'CHORITE. } who leaves the convent for a more ſolitary life.

ANA'CHRONISM. *ſ.* [from *ανα* and *χρονος.*] An error in computing time. *Dryden.*

ANACLA'TICKS. *ſ.* [*ανα* and *κλαω.*] The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks.

ANADIPLO'SIS. ſ. [*αναδιπλωσις.*] Reduplication; a figure in rhetorick.

ANAGOGE'TICAL. *a.* [*ανωγωγη.*] That which contributes or relates to ſpiritual elevation. *Dict.*

A'NAGRAM. *ſ.* [*ανα* and *γραμμα.*] A conceit ariſing from the letters of a name tranſpoſed, as this, of *W, i, l, l, i, a, m, N, o, y*, attorney general to Charles I. a very laborious man, *I moyl in law.* *Howel.*

ANAGRA'MMATISM. *ſ.* [from *anagram.*] The act or practice of making anagrams. *Camden.*

ANAGRA'MMATIST. *ſ.* [from *anagram.*] A maker of anagrams.

To ANAGRA'MMATIZE. *v. n.* [*anagrammatiſer*, Fr.] To make anagrams.

ANALE'PTICK. *a.* [*αναληπτικος.*] Comforting; corroborating. *Quincy.*

ANALO'GICAL. *a.* [from *analogy.*] Uſed by way of analogy. *Watts.*

ANALO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *analogical.*] In an analogical manner; in an analagous manner. *Cheyne.*

ANALO'GICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *analogical.*] The quality of being analogical.

To ANA'LOGIZE. *v. a.* [from *analogy.*] To explain by way of analogy. *Cheyne.*

ANA'LOGOUS. *a.* [*ανα* and *λογος.*] Having analogy having ſomething parallel. *Arbuth.*

ANA'LOGY. *ſ.* [*αναλογια.*]
1. Reſemblance between things with a to ſome circumſtances or effects.
2. By grammarians, it is uſed to ſignify agreement of ſeveral words in one con mode, as, *love, loved, hate, hated.*

ANA'LYSIS. *ſ.* [*αναλυσις.*]
1. A ſeparation of a compound body in ſeveral parts. *Arbu*
2. A conſideration of any thing in parts.
3. A ſolution of any thing, whether con al or mental, to its firſt elements. *Gla*

ANALY'TICAL. *a.* [from *analyſis.*]
1. That which reſolves any thing into principles.
2. That which proceeds by analyſis.

ANALY'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *analytic*] In ſuch a manner as ſeparates compo into ſimples. The manner of reſolving pounds into the ſimple conſtituent or co nent parts. *Hud*

To A'NALYZE. *v. a.* [*αναλυω.*] To reſo compound into its firſt principles.

A'NALYZER. *ſ.* [from *To analyze.*] which has the power of analyzing.

ANAMORPHO'SIS. ſ. [*ανα* and *μορφωσις.*] formation; perſpective projection, ſo th one point of view, it ſhall appear deform in another, an exact repreſentation.

ANA'NAS. ſ. The pine-apple. *Thom*

ANA'PHORA. ſ. [*αναφορα.*] A figure, w ſeveral clauſes of a ſentence are begun w the ſame word.

A'NARCH. *ſ.* An author of confuſion. *Mil*

ANA'RCHIAL. *a.* [from *anarchy.*] Confuſ without rule. *Che*

A'NARCHY. *ſ.* [*αναρχια.*] Want of gove ment; a ſtate without magiſtracy. *Sw*

ANASA'RKA. ſ. [from *ανα* and *σαρξ.*] A of dropſy, where the whole ſubſtance is f fed with pituitous humours. *Qui*

ANASTAMO'SIS. ſ. [from *ανα* and *στομα.*] The inoſculation of veſſels.

ANA'STROPHE. ſ. [*αναστροφη.*] A figur whereby words which ſhould have been pre cedent, are poſtponed.

ANA'THEMA. ſ. [*αναθεμα.*] A curſe pro nounced by eccleſiaſtical authority. *South*

ANATHE'MATICAL. *a.* [from *anathema.*] That which hath the properties of an anathema

ANATHEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *anathematical.*] In an anathematical manner.

To ANATHE'MATIZE. *v. a.* [from *anathema.*] To pronounce accurſed by eccleſiaſtical authority. *Hammond.*

ANATI'FEROUS. *a.* [from *anas* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing ducks. *Brown.*

ANA'TOCISM. *ſ.* [*anatocismus*, Latin, *ανατοκισμος.*] The accumulation of intereſt upon intereſt.

ANATO'MICAL. *a.* [from *anatomy.*]
1. Relating or belonging to anatomy. *Watts.*
2. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy. *Swift.*

ANATO'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *anatomical.*] In an anatomical manner. *Brown.*

ANA'TOMIST. *ſ.* [*ανατομος.*] He that ſtu

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then the ſtructure of animal bodies by means of diſſection. *Prior.*

To ANA'TOMIZE. *v. a.* [ανατεμνω.]
1. To diſſect an animal. *Hooker.*
2. To lay any thing open diſtinctly, and by minute parts. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANATOMY. *ſ.* [ανατομια.]
1. The art of diſſecting the body. *Pope.*
2. The doctrine of the ſtructure of the body. *Dryden.*
3. The act of dividing any thing. *Bacon.*
4. A ſkeleton. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. A thin meagre perſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANCESTOR. *ſ.* [*anceſtre*, Fr.] One from whom a perſon deſcends. *Dryden.*

ANCESTREL. *a.* [from *anceſtor.*] Claimed from anceſtors. *Hale.*

ANCESTRY. *ſ.* [from *anceſtor.*]
1. Lineage; a ſeries of anceſtors. *Pope.*
2. The honour of deſcent; birth. *Addiſon.*

ANCHENTRY. *ſ.* [from *ancient.*] Antiquity of a family: properly *ancientry.* *Shakeſp.*

ANCHOR. *ſ.* [*anchora*, Lat.]
1. A heavy iron, to hold the ſhip, by being fixed to the ground. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing which confers ſtability. *Hebr.*

To ANCHOR. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To caſt anchor; to lie at anchor. *Pope.*
2. To ſtop at; to reſt on. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANCHOR. *Ancheret*, an abſtemious recluſe. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANCHOR-HOLD. *ſ.* [from *anchor* and *hold.*]
1. The hold or faſtneſs of the anchor. *Wotton.*
2. The ſet of anchors belonging to a ſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANCHORED. *particip. a.* [from *To anchor.*] Held by the anchor. *Waller.*

ANCHORET. } *ſ.* [contracted from *ana-*
ANCHORITE. } *choret*, ανα χωρεω.] A recluſe; a hermit. *Spratt.*

ANCHOVY. *ſ.* [from *anchova.*] A little ſea-fiſh, much uſed by way of ſauce, or ſeaſoning. *Floyer.*

ANCIENT. *a.* [*ancien*, Fr.]
1. Old; not modern.
2. Old, that has been of long duration. *Rel.*
3. Paſt; former. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANCIENT. *ſ.* The flag or ſtreamer of a ſhip.

ANCIENT. *ſ.* The bearer of a flag, as was *Ancient Piſtol*; now *Enſign.* *Shakeſpeare.*

ANCIENTLY. *ad.* [from *ancient.*] In old times. *Sidney.*

ANCIENTNESS. *ſ.* [from *ancient.*] Antiquity. *Dryden.*

ANCIENTRY. *ſ.* [from *ancient.*] The honour of ancient lineage. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANCIENTS. *ſ.* Thoſe that lived in old times, oppoſed to the moderns.

ANCONY. *ſ.* A bloom wrought into the figure of a flat iron bar. *Chambers.*

AND. *conjunction.* The particle by which ſentences or terms are joined.

ANDIRON. *ſ.* Irons at the end of a fire-grate, in which the ſpit turns. *Bacon.*

ANDROGYNAL. *a.* [from ανηρ and γυνη.] Hermaphroditical.

ANDRO'GYNALLY. *ad.* [from *androgynal.*] With two ſexes.

ANDRO'GYNUS. ſ. [See ANDROGYNAL.] An hermaphrodite.

A'NECDOTE. *ſ.* [ανεκδοτον.] Something yet unpubliſhed; ſecret hiſtory. *Prior.*

ANEMO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ανεμος and γραφω.] The deſcription of the winds.

ANEMO'METER. *ſ.* [ανεμος and μετρον.] An inſtrument contrived to meaſure the wind.

ANE'MONE. ſ. [ανεμωνα.] The wind flower. *Miller.*

A'NEMOSCOPE. *ſ.* [ανεμος and σκοπεω.] A machine invented to ſortel the changes of the wind. *Chambers.*

ANE'NT. *prep.* [Scotch.]
1. Concerning; about.
2. Over againſt; oppoſite to. *Dict.*

ANES. *ſ.* The ſpires or beards of corn. *Dict.*

A'NEURISM. *ſ.* [ανευρυνω.] A diſeaſe of the arteries, in which they become exceſſively dilated. *Sharp.*

ANE'W. *ad.* [from *a* and *new.*]
1. Over again; another time. *Prior.*
2. Newly; in a new manner. *Rogers.*

ANFRA'CTUOUS. *a.* [*anfractus*, Latin.] Winding; mazy; full of turnings and winding paſſages. *Ray.*

ANFRA'CTUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *anfractuous.*] Fulneſs of windings and turnings.

A'NGEL. *ſ.* [Αγγελος.]
1. Originally a meſſenger. A ſpirit employed by God in human affairs. *Locke.*
2. *Angel* is ſometimes uſed in a bad ſenſe; as *Angels of darkneſs.* *Revelation.*
3. *Angel*, in ſcripture, ſometimes means *man of God.*
4. In the ſtyle of love, a beautiful perſon. *Sh.*
5. A piece of money anciently coined and impreſſed with an angel, rated at ten ſhillings. *Bacon.*

A'NGEL. *a.* Reſembling angels. *Pope.*

ANGE'LICA. ſ. [Lat *ab angelica virtute.*] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

ANGE'LICAL. *a.* [*angelicus*, Lat.]
1. Reſembling angels. *Raleigh.*
2. Partaking of the nature of angels. *Milton.*
3. Belonging to angels. *Wilkins.*

ANGE'LICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *angelical.*] Excellence more than human.

ANGE'LICK. *a.* [*angelicus*, Lat.] Angelical; above human. *Pope.*

A'NGELOT. *ſ.* A muſical inſtrument, ſomewhat reſembling a lute. *Dict.*

A'NGELSHOT. *ſ.* [from *angel* and *ſhot.*] Chain ſhot. *Dict.*

A'NGER. *ſ.* [anger, Saxon.]
1. *Anger* is uneaſineſs upon receipt of any injury. *Locke.*
2. Smart of a ſore. *Temple.*

To A'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To provoke; to enrage. *Clarendon.*

A'NGERLY. *ad.* In an angry manner. *Shak.*

ANGIO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [from αγγειον and γραφω.] A deſcription of veſſels in the human body.

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ANGIOMONOSPE'RMOUS. *a.* [from αγγειον *vessel*, and σπερμα.] Such plants as have but one single seed in the seed-pod.

A'NGLE. *s.* [*angle*, Fr.] The space intercepted between two lines interfecting each other. *Stone.*

A'NGLE. *s.* [*angel*, German.] An inſtrument to take fiſh, conſiſting of a rod, a line, and a hook. *Pope.*

To A'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fiſh with a rod and hook. *Waller.*
2. To try to gain by ſome inſinuating artifices. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NGLE-ROD. *s.* [*angel roede*, Dutch.] The ſtick, to which the fiſher's line and hook are hung. *Addiſon.*

A'NGLER. *s.* [from *angle.*] He that fiſhes with an angle. *Dryden.*

A'NGLICISM. *s.* [from *Anglus*, Lat.] An Engliſh idiom.

A'NGOBER. *s.* A kind of pear.

A'NGRILY. *ad.* [from *angry.*] In an angry manner. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NGRY. *a.* [from *anger.*]
1. Touched with anger. *Geneſis.*
2. Having the appearance of anger. *Prov.*
3. Painful; inflamed. *Wiſeman.*

A'NGUISH. *s.* [from *angoiſſe*, Fr.] Exceſſive pain either of mind or body. *Donne.*

A'NGUISHED. *a.* [from *anguiſh.*] Exceſſively pained. *Donne.*

A'NGULAR. *a.* [from *angle.*] Having angles or corners. *Newton.*

ANGULA'RITY. *s.* [from *angular.*] The quality of being angular.

A'NGULARLY. *ad.* [from *angular.*] With angles. *Boyle.*

A'NGULARNESS. *s.* [from *angular.*] The quality of being angular.

A'NGULATED. *a.* [from *angle.*] Formed with angles. *Woodward.*

ANGULO'SITY. *s.* [from *angulous.*] Angularity. *Dict.*

A'NGULOUS. *a.* [from *angle.*] Hooked; angular. *Glanville.*

ANGU'ST. *a.* [*anguſtus*, Lat.] Narrow; ſtrait. *Dict.*

ANGUSTA'TION. *s.* [from *anguſtus*, Lat.] The act of making narrow; the ſtate of being narrowed. *Wiſeman.*

ANHELA'TION. *s.* [*anhelo*, Lat.] The act of panting.

ANHELO'SE. *a.* [*anhelus*, Lat.] Out of breath. *Dict.*

A'NIENTED. *a.* [*annientir*, Fr.] Fruſtrated. Not in uſe.

ANI'GHTE. *ad.* [from *a* for *at* and *night.*] In the night time. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NIL. *ſ.* The ſhrub from whoſe leaves and ſtalks indigo is prepared.

ANILENESS } *s.* [*anilitas*, Lat.] The old
ANI'LITY. } age of women.

A'NIMABLE. *a.* [from *animate.*] That which may be put into life. *Dict.*

ANIMADVE'RSION. *s.* [*animadverſio*, Lat.]
1. Reproof; ſevere cenſure. *Clarendon.*
2. Puniſhment. *Swift.*

ANIMADVE'RSIVE. *a.* [from *animadver*
That has the power of judging. *Glan*

To ANIMADVE'RT. *v. n.* [*animadverto*,
1. To paſs cenſures upon. *Dr*
2. To inflict puniſhments. *C*

ANIMADVE'RTER. *s.* [from *animadver*
He that paſſes cenſures, or inflicts pu
ments.

A'NIMAL. *s.* [*animal*, Lat.]
1. A living creature corporeal.
2. By way of contempt, we ſay a ſtupid is a *ſtupid animal.*

A'NIMAL. *a.* [*animalis*, Lat.]
1. That which belongs or relates to ani
2. *Animal* is uſed in oppoſition to *ſpiritu*

ANIMA'LCULE. *s.* [*animalculum*, Lat.] ſmall animal.

ANIMA'LITY. *s.* [from *animal.*] The of animal exiſtence.

To A'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*animo*, Lat.]
1. To quicken; to make alive.
2. To give powers to. *Dry*
3. To encourage; to incite. *Kn*

A'NIMATE. *a.* [from *To animate.*] Alive; ſeſſing animal life. *Ben*

A'NIMATED. *particip. a.* [from *animate.*] Lively; vigorous.

ANIMA'TION. *s.* [from *animate.*]
1. The act of animating or enlivening.
2. That which animates. *Bro*
3. The ſtate of being enlivened.

A'NIMATIVE. *a.* [from *animate.*] That the power of giving life.

ANIMA'TOR. *s.* [from *animate.*] That wh gives life. *Bro*

ANIMO'SE. *a.* [*animoſus*, Lat.] Full of ſpi hot.

ANIMO'SITY. *s.* [*animoſitas*, Lat.] V mence of hatred; paſſionate malignity. *Sw*

A'NISE. *s.* [*aniſum*, Lat.] A ſpecies of api or parſley, with large ſweet ſcented ſeeds. *Mil*

A'NKER. *s.* [*ancker*, Dutch.] A liquid meaſu the fourth part of the awm, and conta two ſtekans; each ſtekan conſiſts of ſixte mengles; the mengle being equal to two our wine quarts. *Chamber*

A'NKLE. *s.* [ancleop, Saxon.] The joint whi joins the foot to the leg. *Prio*

A'NKLE-BONE. *s.* [from *ankle* and *bone.*] The bone of the ankle. *Peacha*

A'NNALIST. *s.* [from *annals.*] A writer annals. *Atterbury*

A'NNALS. *s.* [*annales*, Lat.] Hiſtories digeſte in the exact order of time. *Rogers*

A'NNATS. *s.* [*annatæ*, Lat.] Firſt fruits. *Cowel*

To ANNE'AL. *v. n.* [ælan, Saxon.]
1. To heat glaſs, that the colours laid on it may be fixed. *Dryden.*
2. To heat any thing in ſuch a manner as to give it the true temper.

To ANNE'X. *v. a.* [*annecto*, *annexum*, Lat.]
1. To unite to at the end.
2. To unite a ſmaller thing to a greater. *Rel.*

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ANNEX. s. [from *To annex.*] The thing annexed. *Brown.*

ANNEXATION. s. [from *annex.*]
1. Conjunction; addition. *Hammond.*
2. Union: coalition; conjunction. *Ayliffe.*

ANNEXION. s. [from *annex.*] The act of annexing. *Rogers.*

ANNEXMENT. s. [from *annex.*]
1. The act of annexing.
2. The thing annexed. *Shakespeare.*

ANNIHILABLE. a. [from *annihilate.*] That which may be put out of existence.

ANNIHILATE. v. a. [*ad* and *nihilum*, Lat.]
1. To reduce to nothing. *Bacon.*
2. To destroy. *Raleigh.*
3. To annul. *Hooker.*

ANNIHILATION. s. [from *annihilate.*] The act of reducing to nothing; the state of being reduced to nothing. *Dryden.*

ANNIVERSARY. s. [*anniversarius*, Lat.]
1. A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year. *Stillingfleet.*
2. The act of celebration of the anniversary. *Dryden.*

ANNIVERSARY. a. [*anniversarius*, Latin.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual. *Ray.*

ANNO DOMINI. [Lat.] In the year of our Lord; as, *anno domini*, or *A. D.* 1751; that is, in the seventeen hundred and fifty-first year from the birth of our Saviour.

ANNOLIS. s. An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTATION. s. [*annotatio*, Lat.] Explication; note.

ANNOTATOR. s. [Lat.] A writer of notes; a commentator. *Felton.*

To ANNOUNCE. v. a. [*annoncer*, Fr.]
1. To publish; to proclaim. *Milton.*
2. To declare by a judicial sentence. *Prior.*

To ANNOY. v. a. [*annoyer*, Fr.] To incommode; to vex; to teaze; to molest. *Sidney.*

ANNOY. s. [from the verb.] Injury; molestation. *Dryden.*

ANNOYANCE. s. [from *annoy.*]
1. That which annoys. *Shakespeare.*
2. The act of annoying. *South.*

ANNOYER. s. [from *To annoy.*] The person that annoys.

ANNUAL. a. [*annuel*, Fr.]
1. That which comes yearly. *Pope.*
2. That which is reckoned by the year. *Sh.*
3. That which lasts only a year. *Ray.*

ANNUALLY. ad. [from *annual.*] Yearly; every year. *Brown.*

ANNUITANT. s. [from *annuity.*] He that pollesses or receives an annuity.

ANNUITY. s. [from *annuité*, Fr.]
1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years. *Cowel.*
2. A yearly allowance. *Clarendon.*

ANNUL. v. a. [from *nullus*, Lat.]
1. To make void; to nullify. *Rogers.*
2. To reduce to nothing. *Milton.*

ANNULAR. a. [from *annulus*, Lat.] Having the form of a ring. *Cheyne.*

ANNULARY. a. [from *annulus*, Lat.] Having the form of rings.

ANNULET. s. [from *annulus*, Lat.]
1. A little ring.
2. [In architecture.] The small square members in the Dorick capital, under the quarter round are called *annulets.*

To ANNUMERATE. v. a. [*annumero*, Lat.] To add to a former number.

ANNUMERATION. s. [*annumeratio*, Lat.] Addition to a former number

To ANNUNCIATE. v. a. [*annuncio*, Latin.] To bring tidings.

ANNUNCIATION-DAY. s. [from *annunciate.*] The day celebrated by the church, in memory of the angel's salutation of the blessed Virgin; solemnized on the twenty-fifth of March. *Taylor.*

ANODYNE. a. [from *a* and ὀδύνη, Gr.] That which has the power of mitigating pain. *Dry.*

To ANOINT. v. a. [*oindre, enoindre*, part. *oint, enoint*, Fr.]
1. To rub over with unctuous matter. *Shak.*
2. To be rubbed upon. *Dryden.*
3. To consecrate by unction. *Shakespeare.*

ANOINTER. s. [from *anoint.*] The person that anoints.

ANOMALISM. s. [from *anomaly.*] Anomaly; irregularity. *Diet.*

ANOMALISTICAL. a. [from *anomaly.*] Irregular: term of astronomy.

ANOMALOUS. a. [*a priv.* and ὁμαλὸς.] Irregular; deviating from the general method or analogy of things. *Locke.*

ANOMALOUSLY. ad. [from *anomalous.*] Irregularly.

ANOMALY. s. [*anomalie*, Fr.] Irregularity; deviation from rule. *South.*

ANOMY. s. [*a priv.* and νόμος.] Breach of law. *Bramhall.*

ANON. ad.
1. Quickly; soon. *Waller.*
2. Now and then. *Milton.*

ANONYMOUS. a. [*a priv.* and ὄνομα.] Wanting a name. *Ray.*

ANONYMOUSLY. ad. [from *anonymous.*] Without a name. *Swift.*

ANOREXY. s. [ἀνορεξία.] Inappetency. *Quin.*

ANOTHER. a. [from *an* and *other*]
1. Not the same. *Locke.*
2. One more. *Shakespeare.*
3. Any other. *Samuel.*
4. Not one's self. *South.*
5. Widely different. *South.*

ANOTHER-GAINES. a. Of another kind. Obsolete. *Sidney.*

ANOTHER-GUESS. a. Of another kind. A low word. *Arbuthnot.*

ANSATED. a. [*ansatus*, Lat.] Having handles.

To ANSWER. v. n. [ανδpanian, Saxon.]
1. To speak in return to a question. *Dryden.*
2. To speak in opposition. *Matthew. Boyle.*
3. To be accountable for. *Brown.*
4. To vindicate; to give a justificatory account of. *Swift.*
5. To give an account. *Temple.*

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6. To correspond to; to suit with. *Prov.*
7. To be equivalent to. *Ecclesiasticus.*
8. To satisfy any claim or petition. *Raleigh.*
9. To act reciprocally upon. *Dryden.*
10. To stand as opposite or correlative to something else. *Taylor.*
11. To bear in proportion to. *Swift.*
12. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent. *Atterbury.*
13. To comply with. *Shakespeare.*
14. To succeed; to produce the wished event. *Bacon.*
15. To appear to any call, or authoritative summons. *Shakespeare.*
16. To be over-against any thing. *Shakesp.*

A'NSWER. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. That which is said in return to a question, or position. *Atterbury.*
2. Confutation of a charge. *Ayliffe.*

A'NSWER-JOBBER. *s.* He that makes a trade of writing answers. *Swift.*

A'NSWERABLE. *a.* [from *answer.*]
1. That to which a reply may be made.
2. Obliged to give an account. *Swift.*
3. Correspondent. *Sidney.*
4. Proportionate. *Milton.*
5. Suitable; suited. *Milton.*
6. Equal. *Raleigh.*
7. Relative; correlative. *Hooker.*

A'NSWERABLY. *ad.* [from *answerable.*] In due proportion; with proper correspondence; suitably. *Brerewood.*

A'NSWERABLENESS. *s.* [from *answerable.*] The quality of being answerable. *Dict.*

A'NSWERER. *s.* [from *answer.*]
1. He that answers.
2. He that manages the controversy against one that has written first. *Swift.*

ANT. *s.* [æmete, Saxon.] An emmet; a pismire. *Pope.*

A'NTBEAR. *s.* [from *ant* and *bear.*] An animal that feeds on ants. *Ray.*

A'NTHILL. *s.* [from *ant* and *hill.*] The small protuberance of earth in which ants make their nests. *Addison.*

ANT. A contraction for *and it* or *and if it.*

ANTA'GONIST. *s.* [ἀντι and ἀγωνιζω.]
1. One who contends with another; an opponent. *Milton.*
2. Contrary. *Addison.*
3. [In anatomy.] The *antagonist* is that muscle which counteracts some others. *Arbuth.*

To ANTA'GONIZE. *v. n.* [ἀντι and ἀγωνιζω.] To contend against another. *Dict.*

ANTA'LGICK. *a.* [from ἀντι, against, and ἀλγος, pain.] That which softens pain.

ANTANACLA'SIS. s. [from ἀνταναλασις.]
1. A figure in rhetorick, when the same word is repeated in a different manner, if not in a contrary signification.
2. It is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis. *Smith.*

ANTAPHRODI'TICK. *a.* [from ἀντι and ἀφροδιτη.] Efficacious against the venereal disease.

ANTAPOPLE'TICK. *a.* [from ἀντι and ἀποπληξις.] Good against an apoplexy.

ANNTA'RCTICK. *a.* [ἀντι and ἀρκτος.] ing to the southern pole.

ANTARTHRI'TICK. *a.* [ἀντι and Good against the gout.

ANTASTHMA'TICK. *a.* [ἀντι and Good against the asthma.

A'NTE. A Latin particle signifying which is frequently used in compositi *antediluvian*, before the flood; *ante* in position signifies *before* as *antedeluvian* signifies *against* as *antifebrile*, good a fevers.

A'NTEACT. *s.* [from *ante* and *act.*] mer act.

ANTEAMBULA'TION. *s.* [from *ant ambulo*, Lat.] A walking before.

To ANTECE'DE. *v. n.* [from *ante*, before *cedo*, to go.] To precede; to go befor

ANTECE'DENCE. *s.* [from *antecede.*] Th or state of going before.

ANTECE'DENT. *a.* [*antecedens*, Latin.] ing before; preceding.

ANTECE'DENT. *a.* [*antecedens*, Latin.]
1. That which goes before.
2. [In grammar.] The noun to which relating is subjoined.
3. [In logick.] The first proposition o enthymeme.

ANTECE'DENTLY. *ad.* [from *antece* Previously.

ANTECE'SSOR. s. [Latin.] One who before, or leads another.

ANTECHA'MBER. *s.* [from *ante*, before, *chamber.*] The chamber that leads to chief apartment.

To A'NTEDATE. *v. a.* [from *ante* and *datum*, Latin.]
1. To date earlier than the real time.
2. To date something before the proper ti

ANTEDELU'VIAN. *a.* [from *ante*, befo and *deluvian*, a deluge.]
1. Existing before the deluge.
2. Relating to things existing before the luge.

A'NTELOPE. *s.* A goat with curled wreathed horns.

ANTEMERI'DIAN. *a.* [*ante* and *meridies* Being before noon.

ANTEME'TICK. *a.* [ἀντι and μετον.] That h the power of preventing or stopping v miting.

ANTEMU'NDANE. *a.* [*ante* and *mundus*, La That which was before the world.

A'NTEPAST. *s.* [*ante* and *pastum*, Lat.] foretaste.

A'NTEPENULT. *s.* [*antepultima*, Latin.] Th last syllable but two.

ANTEPILE'PTICK. *a.* [ἀντι and ἐπιλαμβ A medicine against convulsions.

To A'NTEPONE. *v. a.* [*antepono*, Lat.] T prefer.

ANTEPREDI'CAMENT. *s.* [*antepredicame ti um*, Latin.] Something previous to the doctrine of the predicaments.

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ANTERIORITY. *s.* [from *anterior*.] Priority; the ſtate of being before.

ANTERIOUR. *a.* [*anterior*, Lat.] Going before. *Brown.*

ANTES. *s.* [Latin.] Pillars of large dimenſions that ſupport the front of a building.

ANTESTOMACH. *s.* [from *ante* and *ſtomach*.] Any thing that leads into the ſtomach.

ANTHELMINTHICK. *a.* [*ανθι* and *ελμινθος*.] That which kills worms. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTHEM. *s.* [*ανθυμνος*.] A holy ſong. *Addiſ.*

ANTHOLOGY. *s.* [*ανθολογια*.]

1. A collection of flowers.
2. A collection of devotions.
3. A collection of poems.

ANTHONY's FIRE. *s.* A kind of eryſipelas.

ANTHRAX. *s.* [*ανθραξ*.] A ſcab or blotch which burns the ſkin; a carbuncle. *Quincy.*

ANTHROPOLOGY. *s.* [*ανθρωπος* and *λογος*.] The doctrine of the ſtructure or nature of men.

ANTHROPOPHAGI. *s.* [*ανθρωπος* and *φαγω*.] Man-eaters; cannibals. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANTHROPOPHAGINIAN. *s.* A ludicrous word, formed, by *Shakeſpeare* from *anthropophagi*. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANTHROPOPHAGY. *s.* [*ανθρωπος* and *φαγω*.] The quality of eating human fleſh. *Brown.*

ANTHROPOSOPHY. *s.* [*ανθρωπος* and *σοφια*.] The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTIHYPNOTICK. *a.* [*ανθι* and *υπνος*.] That which has the power of preventing ſleep.

ANTI [*ανθι*.] A particle much uſed in compoſition with words derived from the Greek; it ſignifies *contrary to*; as, *antimonarchical*, oppoſite to monarchy.

ANTIACID. *a.* [*ανθι* and *acidus*, four.] Contrary to ſourneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

ANTICHAMBER. *s.* Corruptly written for *antechamber*.

ANTICHRISTIAN. *a.* [from *ανθι* and *χριστιανος*.] Oppoſite to chriſtianity. *South.*

ANTICHRISTIANISM. *s.* [from *antichriſtian*.] Oppoſition or contrariety to chriſtianity. *Decay of Piety.*

ANTICHRISTIANITY. *s.* [from *antichriſtian*.] Contrariety to chriſtianity.

To ANTICIPATE. *v. a.* [*anticipo*, Latin.]

1. To take ſomething ſooner than another, ſo as to prevent him. *Hammond.*
2. To take up before the time. *Dryden.*
3. To foretaſte, or take an impreſſion of ſomething which is not yet, as it really was. *Denham.*
4. To preclude. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANTICIPATION. *s.* [from *anticipate*.]

1. The act of taking up ſomething before its time. *Holder.*
2. Foretaſte. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Opinion implanted before the reaſons of that opinion can be known. *Denham.*

ANTICK. *a.* [*antiquus*, ancient.] Odd; ridiculouſly wild. *Dryden.*

ANTICK. *s.*

1. He that plays anticks, or uſes odd geſticulations; a buffoon. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Odd appearance. *Spenſer.*

To ANTICK. *v. a.* [from *antick*.] To make anticks. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANTICKLY. *ad.* [from *antick*.] With odd poſtures. *Shakeſpeare.*

ANTICLIMAX. *s.* [from *ανθι* and *κλιμαξ*.] A ſentence in which the laſt part is lower than the firſt. *Addiſon.*

ANTICONVULSIVE. *a.* [from *ανθι* and *convulſive*.] Good againſt convulſions. *Floyer.*

ANTICOR. *s.* [*ανθι* and *cor*.] A preternatural ſwelling in a horſe's breaſt, oppoſite to his heart. *Farrier's Dict.*

ANTICOURTIER. *s.* [from *ανθι* and *courtier*.] One who oppoſes the court.

ANTIDOTAL. *a.* [from *antidote*.] That which has the quality of counteracting poiſon. *Brown.*

ANTIDOTE. *a.* [*αντιδοτος*.] A medcine given to expel poiſon. *Dryden.*

ANTIFEBRILE. *a.* [*ανθι* and *febris*.] Good againſt fevers. *Floyer.*

ANTILOGARITHM. *s.* [from *ανθι* againſt, and *logarithm*.] The complement of the logarithm of a ſine, tangent, or ſecant, or the difference of that logarithm from the logarithm of ninety degrees. *Chambers.*

ANTIMONARCHICAL. *a.* [*ανθι* and *μοναρχια*.] Againſt government by a ſingle perſon. *Addiſon.*

ANTIMONIAL. *a.* [from *antimony*.] Made of antimony. *Blackmore.*

ANTIMONY. *s. Antimony* is a mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature. Mines of metals afford it. Its texture is full of little ſhining veins or threeds, like needles; brittle as glaſs. It deſtroys and diſſipates all metals fuſed with it, except gold. *Chambers.*

ANTINEPHRITICK. *a.* [*ανθι* and *νεφριτιδες*.] Good againſt diſeaſes of the reins and kidneys.

ANTINOMY. *s.* [*ανθι* and *νομος*.] A contradiction between two laws.

ANTIPARALYTICK. *a.* [*ανθι* and *παραλυσις*.] Efficacious againſt the palſy.

ANTIPATHETICAL. *a.* [from *antipathy*.] Having a natural contrariety to any thing. *Howel.*

ANTIPATHY. *s.* [from *ανθι* and *παθος*; *antipathie*, Fr.] A natural contrariety to any thing, ſo as to ſhun it involuntarily; oppoſed to *ſympathy*. *Locke.*

ANTIPERISTASIS. *s.* [*ανθι* and *περιστασις*.] The oppoſition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it oppoſes becomes heightened or intended. *Cowley.*

ANTIPESTILENTIAL. *a.* [*ανθι* and *peſtilential*.] Efficacious againſt the plague. *Harv.*

ANTIPHRASIS. *s.* [*ανθι* and *φρασις*.] The uſe of words in a ſenſe oppoſite to their proper meaning. *South.*

ANTIPODAL. *a.* [from *antipodes*.] Relating to the antipodes. *Brown.*

ANTIPODES. *s.* [*ανθι* and *ποδες*.] Thoſe people who, living on the other ſide of the globe, have their feet directly oppoſite to ours. *Waller.*

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A'NTIPOPE. *s.* [from *ανθι* and *pope.*] He that usurps the popedom *Addison.*

ANTIPTO'SIS. s. [*αντιπτωσις.*] A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another.

A'NTIQUARY. *s.* [*antiquarius*, Lat.] A man studious of antiquity. *Pope.*

A'NTIQUARY. *a.* Old; antique. *Shakesp.*

To A'NTIQUATE. *v. a.* [*antiquo*, Latin.] To make obsolete. *Addison.*

A'NTIQUATEDNESS. *s.* [from *antiquated.*] The state of being obsolete.

ANTI'QUE. *a.* [*antique*, French.]
1. Ancient; not modern. *Shakespeare.*
2. Of genuine antiquity. *Prior.*
3. Of old fashion. *Swift.*
4. Odd; wild; antick. *Dennis.*

ANTI'QUE. *s.* [from *antique*, *a.*] An antiquity; a remain of ancient times. *Swift.*

ANTI'QUENESS. *s.* [from *antique.*] The quality of being antique. *Addison.*

ANTI'QUITY. *s.* [*antiquitas*, Latin.]
1. Old times. *Addison.*
2. The ancients. *Raleigh.*
3. Remains of old times. *Bacon.*
4. Old age. *Shakespeare.*

ANTI'SCII. s. [*ανθισκια.*] The people who have their shadows projecting opposite ways. The people of the north are *Antiscii* to those of the south; one projecting shadows at noon towards the north, the other towards the south. *Chambers.*

ANTISCORBU'TICAL. *a.* [*ανθι* and *scorbutum.*] Good against the scurvy.

ANTISPASIS. s. [*αντισπαω.*] The revulsion of any humour.

ANTISPASMO'DICK. *a.* [*αντισπασμος.*] That which has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPA'STICK. *a.* [*αντισπαστικος.*] Medicines which cause a revulsion.

ANTISPLENE'TICK. *a.* [*ανθι* and *splenetick.*] Efficacious in diseases of the spleen. *Floyer.*

ANTISTROPHY. s. [*αντιστροφη.*] In an ode sung in parts, the second stanza of every three.

ANTISTRUMA'TICK. *a.* [*ανθι* and *struma.*] Good against the King's evil. *Wiseman.*

ANTITHESIS. s. In the plural *antitheses.* [*αντιθεσις.*] Opposition; contrast. *Pope.*

A'NTITYPE. *s.* [*αντιτυπος.*] That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type. A term of theology. *Burnet.*

ANTITY'PICAL. *a.* [from *antitype.*] That which explains the type.

ANTIVENE'REAL. *a.* [*ανθι* and *venereal.*] Good against the venereal disease. *Wiseman.*

A'NTLER. *s.* [*andouillier*, Fr.] Branch of a stag's horns. *Prior.*

ANTO'ECI. s. [from *ανθι* and *οικεω.*] Those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same meridian, at the same distance from the equator; the one towards the north, and the other to the south. *Chambers.*

ANTONOMA'TIA. s. [from *ανθι* and *ονομα*, a name.] A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignity, We say the Orator, for Cicero. *South.*

A'NTRE. *s.* [*antre*, Fr.] A cavern; a cl

A'NVIL. *s.* [*anville*, Saxon.]
1. The iron block on which the smith his metal to be forged.
2. Any thing on which blows are laid.

ANXI'ETY. *s.* [*anxietas*, Latin.]
1. Trouble of mind about some future e solicitude.
2. Depression; lowness of spirits.

A'NXIOUS. *a.* [*anxius* Latin.]
1. Disturbed about some certain event;
2. Careful; full of inquietude.

A'NXIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *anxious.*] Solic ly; unquietly.

A'NXIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *anxious.*] The lity of being anxious.

A'NY *a.* [anig, enig, Saxon.]
1. Every; whoever; whatever.
2. It is used in opposition to *none.*

A'ORIST *s.* [*αοριστος.*] Indefinite.

AO'RTA. s. [*αορτη.*] The great artery w rises immediately out of the left ventric the heart.

APA'CE. *ad.* [from *a* and *pace.*]
1. Quick; speedily.
2. Hastily.

APAGO'GICAL. *a.* [from *απαγωγη.*] as does not prove the thing directly; shews the absurdity which arises from d ing it.

APA'RT. *ad.* [*apart*, French.]
1. Separately from the rest in place.
2. In a state of distinction.
3. At a distance; retired from the c company.

APA'RTMENT. *s.* [*appartement*, French.] room; a set of rooms.

A'PATHY. *s.* [*a* and *παθος.*] Exemption fr passion.

APE. *s.* [*ape*, Icelandish.]
1. A kind of monkey.
2. An imitator.

To APE. *v. a.* [from *ape.*] To imitate, as ape imitates human actions.

APE'AK. *ad.* [*apique*, Fr.] In a posture pierce, formed with a point.

A'PEPSY. *s.* [*απεψια.*] A loss of natural c coction.

APE'RIENT. *a.* [*aperio*, Lat.] Gently purg tive.

APE'RTIVE. *a.* [from *aperio*, Latin.] Th which has the quality of opening.

APE'RT. *a.* [*apertus*, Latin.] Open.

APE'RTION. *s.* [from *apertus*, Latin.]
1. An opening; a passage; a gap.
2. The act of opening.

A'PERTLY. *ad.* [*apert*, Latin.] Openly.

A'PERTNESS. *s.* [from *apert.*] Openness.

A'PERTURE. *s.* [from *apertus*, open.]
1. The act of opening.
2. An open place.

APE'TALOUS. *a.* [of *a* and *πετα λον*, a leaf Without flower-leaves.

A'PEX. s. apices, plur. [Lat.] The tip o point.

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APHAERESIS. *s.* [ἀφαίρεσις.] A figure in grammar that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

APHELION. *s.* *aphelia*, plur. [ἀπὸ ἥλιος.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at this point remotest from the sun. *Cheyne.*

PHILA'NTHROPY. *s.* [φιλανθρωπία.] Love of love to mankind.

PHORISM. [ἀφορισμὸς.] A maxim; an unconnected position. *Rogers.*

PHORISTICAL. *a.* [from *aphorism.*] Written in separate unconnected sentences.

PHORISTICALLY. *ad.* [from *aphoristical.*] In the form of an aphorism. *Harvey.*

PHRODISI'ACAL. } *a.* [ἀφροδίσιος.] Relat-
PHRODISI'CK. } ing to the venereal disease.

PIARY. *s.* [from *apis*, Lat. a bee.] The place where bees are kept. *Swift.*

APICES of a flower. Little knobs that grow on the tops of the stamina, in the middle of a flower. *Quincy.*

APICE. *ad.* *a* and *pice.*] To the part or share of each. *Hooker. Swift.*

PISH. *a.* [from *ape.*]

1. Having the qualities of an ape; imitative. *Shakespeare.*

2. Foppish; affected. *Shakespeare.*

3. Silly; affected. *Glanville.*

4. Wanton; playful. *Prior.*

A'PISHLY. *ad.* [from *apish.*] In an apish manner.

A'PISHNESS. *s.* [from *apish.*] Mimickry; foppery.

APLPAT. *ad.* [a word formed from the motion.] With quick palpitation. *Congreve.*

APLUSTRE. *s.* [Latin.] The ensign in sea vessels. *Addison.*

APO'CALYPSE. *s.* [from ἀποκαλύπτω.] Revelation; a word used only of the sacred writings. *Milton.*

APOCALY'PTICAL. *a.* [from *apocalypse.*] Containing revelation. *Burnet.*

APOCOPE. *s.* [ἀποκοπὴ.] A figure, when the last letter or syllable is taken away.

APOCRU'STICK. *a.* [ἀποκρουστικὸς.] Repelling and astringent. *Chambers.*

APO'CRYPHA. *s.* [from ἀποκρύπτω.] Books appended to the sacred writings, of doubtful authors. *Hooker.*

APO'CRYPHAL. *a.* [from *apocrypha.*]

1. Not canonical; of uncertain authority. *Hooker.*

2. Contained in the apocrypha. *Addison.*

APO'CRYPHALLY. *ad.* [from *apocryphal.*] Uncertainly.

APO'CRYPHALNESS. *s.* [from *apocryphal.*] Uncertainty.

APODI'CTICAL. *a.* [from ἀποδείκτης.] Demonstrative. *Brown.*

APODIXIS. *s.* [ἀπόδειξις.] Demonstration. *Dict.*

APOGE'ON. } *s.* [ἀπογὴ.] A point in the
APOGEE. } heavens, in which the sun,
APOGEUM. } or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution. *Fairfax.*

APOLOGE'TICAL. } *a.* That which is said in
APOLOGE'TICK. } defence of any thing. *Boyle.*

APOLOGE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *apologetical.*] In the way of defence or excuse.

To APO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *apology.*] To plead in favour. *Pope.*

A'POLOGUE. *s.* [ἀπόλογος.] Fable; story contrived to teach some moral truth. *Locke.*

APO'LOGY. *s.* [*apologia*, Lat. ἀπολογία.] Defence; excuse. *Tillotson.*

APOMECO'METRY. *s.* [from ἀπὸ, and μῆκος, and μέτρον.] The art of measuring things at a distance.

APONEURO'SIS. [from ἀπὸ and νεῦρον.] An expansion of a nerve into a membrane. *Sharp.*

APO'PHASIS. *s.* [ἀπόφασις.] A figure by which the orator seems to wave what he would plainly insinuate. *Smith.*

APOPHLE'GMATICK. *a.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] Drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLE'GMATISM. *s.* [ἀπὸ and φλέγμα.] A medicine to draw phlegm. *Bacon.*

A'POPHTHEGM. *s.* [ἀποφθέγμα.] A remarkable saying. *Prior.*

APO'PHYGE. *s.* [ἀποφυγὴ, flight.] That part of a column, where it begins to spring out of its base; the spring of a column. *Chambers.*

APO'PHYSIS. *s.* [ἀπόφυσις.] The prominent parts of some bones; the same as process. *Wiseman.*

APOPLE'CTICAL. } *a.* [from *apoplexy.*] Re-
APOPLE'CTICK. } lating to an apoplexy. *Derham. Wiseman.*

A'POPLEXY. *s.* [ἀποπληξία.] A sudden deprivation of all sensation by a disease. *Arbuthnot.*

APO'RIA. *s.* [ἀπορία.] A figure by which the speaker doubts where to begin. *Smith.*

APORRHO'EA. *s.* [ἀπόῤῥοια.] Effluvium; emanation. *Granville.*

APOSIOPE'SIS. *s.* [ἀποσιώπησις.] A form of speech, by which the speaker, through some affection or vehemency, breaks off his speech. *Smith.*

APO'STASY. *s.* [ἀποστασία.] Departure from what a man has professed; it is generally applied to religion. *Spratt.*

APO'STATE. *s.* [*apostata*, Lat. ἀποστάτης.] One that has forsaken his religion. *Rogers.*

APOSTA'TICAL. *a.* [from *apostate.*] After the manner of an apostate. *Sandys.*

To APO'STATIZE. *v. n.* [from *apostate.*] To forsake one's religion. *Bentley.*

To APO'STEMATE. *v. n.* [from *apostem.*] To swell and corrupt into matter. *Wiseman.*

APOSTEMA'TION. *s.* [from *apostemate.*] The gathering of a hollow purulent tumour. *Grew.*

A'POSTEME. } *s.* ἀπόστημα.] A hollow swell-
A'POSTUME. } ing; an abscess. *Wiseman.*

APO'STLE. *s.* [*apostolus*, Lat. ἀπόστολος.]

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A perſon ſent with mandates; particulary applied to them whom our ſaviour deputed to preach the Goſpel. *Locke.*

APO'STLESHIP. *s.* [from *apoſtle.*] The office or dignity of an apoſtle. *Locke.*

APOSTO'LICAL. *a.* [from *apoſtolick.*] Delivered by the apoſtles. *Hooker.*

APOSTO'LICALLY. *ad.* [from *apoſtolical.*] In the manner of the apoſtles.

APOSTO'LICK. *a.* [from *apoſtle.*] Taught by the apoſtles. *Dryden.*

APO'STROPHE. s. [ἀποστροφη.]

1. In rhetorick, a diverſion of ſpeech to another perſon than the ſpeech appointed did intend or require. *Smith.*

2. In grammar the contraction of a word by the uſe of a *comma*; as, *tho'* for *though.* *Swift.*

To APO'STROPHISE. *v. a.* [from *apoſtrophe.*] To addreſs by an apoſtrophe. *Pope.*

A'POSTUME. *s.* A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter. *Harvey.*

APO'THECARY. *s.* [*apotheca*, Lat. a repoſitory.] A man whoſe employment it is to keep medicines for ſale. *South.*

A'POTHEGM. *s.* [properly *apophthegm.*] A remarkable ſaying. *Watts.*

APOTHE'OSIS. *s.* [from ἀπο and θεος.] Deification. *Garth.*

APO'TOME. *s.* [from ἀποτεμνω to cut off.] The remainder or difference of two incommenſurable quantities. *Chambers.*

A'POZEM. *s.* [ἀπο from, and ζεω to boil.] A decoction. *Wiſeman.*

To APPA'L. *v. a.* [*appalir*, Fr.] To fright; to depreſs. *Clarendon.*

APPA'LLMENT. *s.* [from *appal.*] Depreſſion; impreſſion of fear. *Bacon.*

A'PPANAGE. *s.* [*appanagium*, low Latin.] Lands ſet apart for the maintenance of younger children. *Swift.*

APPARA'TUS. *s.* [Latin.] Tools; furniture; equipage; ſhew. *Pope.*

APPA'REL. *s.* [*apparail*, Fr.]

1. Dreſs; veſture. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. External habiliments. *Tatler.*

To APPA'REL. *v. n.* [from *apparel* the noun.]

1. To dreſs; to cloath. *Samuel.*

2. To cover or deck. *Bentley.*

APPA'RENT. *a.* [*apparent*, Fr.]

1. Plain; indubitable. *Hooker.*

2. Seeming; not real. *Hale.*

3. Viſible. *Atterbury.*

4. Open; diſcoverable. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Certain; not preſumptive. *Shakeſpeare.*

APPA'RENTLY. *ad.* [from *apparent.*] Evidently; openly. *Tillotſon.*

APPARITION. *s.* [from *appareo*, Latin.]

1. Appearance; viſibility. *Milton.*

2. A viſible object. *Tatler.*

3. A ſpectre; a walking ſpirit. *Locke.*

4. Something only apparent, not real. *Denh.*

5. The viſibility of ſome luminary. *Brown.*

APPA'RITOR. *s.* [from *appareo*, Latin.] The loweſt officer of the eccleſiaſtical court; a ſummoner. *Ayliffe.*

To APPA'Y. *v. a.* [*appoyer*, old Fr.] To ſatisfy; *well appayed*, is pleaſed; *ill appayed*, is un *M.*

To APPE'ACH. *v. a.*

1. To accuſe; to inform againſt. *B.*

2. To cenſure; to reproach. *Dr.*

APPE'ACHMENT. *s.* [from *appeach.*] Ch exhibited againſt any man. *Wa*

To APPE'AL. *v. n.* [*appello*, Latin.]

1. To tranſfer a cauſe from one to anoth

2. To refer to another as judge. *Ste*

3. To call another as witneſs. *La*

4. To charge with a crime. *Shakeſpe*

APPE'AL. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. A provocation from an inferior to a periour judge. *Dry*

2. In common law an accuſation. *Cow*

3. A ſummons to anſwer a charge. *Dry*

4. A call upon any as witneſs. *Ha*

APPE'ALANT. *s.* [from *appeal.*] He that peals. *Shakeſpear*

To APPE'AR. *v. n.* [*appareo*, Latin.]

1. To be in ſight; to be viſible. *Pri*

2. To become viſible as a ſpirit. *Ad*

3. To ſtand in the preſence of ſome ſuper our; to offer himſelf to the judgement of tribunal. *Pſalm*

4. To be the object of obſervation. *Pſalm*

5. To exhibit one's ſelf before a court. *Sha*

6. To be made clear by evidence. *Spenſe*

7. To ſeem; in oppoſition to reality. *Sidney*

8. To be plain beyond diſpute. *Arbuthnot*

APPE'ARANCE. *s.* [from *To appear.*]

1. The act of coming into ſight.

2. The thing ſeen.

3. Phænomenon; any thing viſible. *Glanv*

4. Semblance; not reality. *Dryden*

5. Outſide; ſhow. *Rogers*

6. Entry into a place or company. *Addiſon*

7. Apparition; ſupernatural viſibility. *Add*

8. Exhibition of the perſon to a court. *Shak.*

9 Open circumſtances of a caſe. *Swift.*

10. Preſence; mien. *Addiſon.*

11. Probability; likelihood. *Bacon*

APPE'ARER. *s.* [from *To appear.*] The perſon that appears. *Brown.*

APPE'ASABLE. *a.* [from *appeaſe.*] Reconcileable.

APPE'ASEABLENESS. *s.* [from *appeaſe.*] Reconcileableneſs.

To APPE'ASE. *v. a.* [*appaiſer*, Fr.]

1. To quiet; to put into a ſtate of peace. *Davies.*

2. To pacify; to reconcile. *Milton.*

APPE'ASEMENT. *s.* [from *appeaſe.*] A ſtate of peace. *Heywood.*

APPE'ASER. *s.* [from *appeaſe.*] He that pacifies; he that quiets diſturbances.

APPE'LLANT. *s.* [*appello*, Latin, to call.]

1. A challenger. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. One that appeals from a lower to a higher power. *Ayliffe.*

APPE'LLATE. *s.* [*appellatus*, Latin.] The perſon appealed againſt. *Ayliffe.*

APPELLA'TION. *s.* [*appellatio*, Latin.] Name. *Brown.*

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PPELLATIVE. *s.* [*appellativum*, Latin.] Name for the whole rank of beings, are called *appellatives*. *Watts.*

PPELLATIVELY. *ad.* [from *appellative*.] According to the manner of nouns appellative.

PPELLATORY. *a.* [from *appeal*.] That which contains an appeal.

PPELLEE. *s.* One who is accused. *Dict.*

PPEND. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] To hang any thing upon another. To add to something as an accessary.

PPENDAGE. *s.* [French.] Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence. *Taylor.*

PPENDANT. *a.* [French.] Hanging to something else. Annexed; concomitant. *Rogers.* In law, any thing belonging to another, as *ad curiam principali*. *Cowel.*

PPENDANT. *s.* An accidental or adventitious part. *Grew.*

APPENDICATE. *v. a.* [*appendo*, Lat.] To add to another thing. *Hale.*

PPENDICATION. *s.* [from *appendicate*.] Addition. *Hale.*

PPENDIX. *s.* *appendices*, plur. [Lat.] Something appended or added. *Stilling fl.* An adjunct or concommitant. *Watts.*

APPERTAIN. *v. n.* [*apparentir*, Fr.] To belong to as of right. *Raleigh.* To belong to by nature. *Bacon.*

PPERTAINMENT. *s.* [from *appertain*.] That which belongs to any rank or dignity. *Shakespeare.*

PPERTENANCE. *s.* [*appartenance*, Fr.] That which belongs to another thing. *Brown.*

PPERTINENT. *a.* [from *To appertain*.] Belonging; relating. *Shakespeare.*

PPETENCE. } *s.* [*appetentia*, Lat.] Car-
PPETENCY. } nal desire. *Milton.*

PPETIBILITY. *s.* [from *appetible*.] The quality of being desirable. *Bramhall.*

PPETIBLE. *a.* [*appetibilis*, Latin.] Desirable. *Bramhall.*

PPETITE. *s.* [*appetitus*, Lat.]
1. The natural desire of good. *Hooker.*
2. The desire of sensual pleasure. *Dryden.*
3. Violent longing. *Clarendon.*
4. Keenness of stomach; hunger. *Bacon.*

PPETITION. *s.* [*appetitio*, Lat.] Desire. *Hammond.*

PPETITIVE *a.* That which desires. *Hale.*

APPLAUD. *v. a.* [*applaudo*, Lat.]
1. To praise by clapping the hands.
2. To praise in general. *Pope.*

PPLAUDER. *s.* [from *applaud*.] He that praises or commends. *Glanville.*

PPLAUSE. *s.* [*applausus*, Lat.] Approbation loudly expressed. *Dryden.*

PPLE. *s.* [æppel, Saxon.]
1. The fruit of the apple-tree. *Pope.*
2. The pupil of the eye. *Deut.*

PPLEWOMAN. *s.* [from *apple* and *woman*.] A woman that sells apples. *Arbuthnot.*

PPLIABLE. *a.* [from *apply*.] That which may be applied. *South.*

APPLI'ANCE. *s.* [from *apply*.] The act of applying; the thing applied. *Shakespeare.*

APPLICABI'LITY. *s.* [from *applicable*.] The quality of being fit to be applied. *Digby.*

A'PPLICABLE. *a.* [from *apply*.] That which may be applied. *Dryden.*

A'PPLICABLENESS. *s.* [from *applicable*.] Fitness to be applied. *Boyle.*

A'PPLICABLY. *ad.* [from *applicable*.] In such a manner as that it may be properly applied.

A'PPLICATE. *s.* [from *apply*.] A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter. *Chambers.*

APPLICA'TION. *s.* [from *apply*.]
1. The act of applying any thing to another.
2. The thing applied.
3. The act of applying to any person as a petitioner. *Swift.*
4. the employment of any means for a certain end. *Locke.*
5. Intenseness of thought; close study. *Locke.*
6. Attention to some particular affair. *Addison.*

A'PPLICATIVE. *a.* [from *apply*.] That which applies. *Bramhall.*

A'PPLICATORY. *a.* That which applies. *Taylor.*

To APPLY'. *v. a.* [*applico*, Lat.]
1. To put one thing to another. *Dryden.*
2. To lay medicaments upon a wound. *Add.*
3. To make use of, as relative or suitable. *Dryden.*
4. To put to a certain use. *Clarendon.*
5. To use as means to an end. *Rogers.*
6. To fix the mind upon; to study. *Watts.*
7. To have recourse to, as a petitioner. *Swift.*
8. To endeavour to work upon. *Rogers.*
9. To ply; to keep at work. *Sidney.*

To APPOI'NT. *v. a.* [*appointer*, Fr.]
1. To fix any thing. *Galatians.*
2. To settle any thing by compact. *Judges.*
3. To establish any thing by decree. *Manasseh's Prayer.*
4. To furnish in all points; to equip. *Hayward.*

APPOI'NTER. *s.* [from *appoint*.] He that settles or fixes.

APPOI'NTMENT. *s.* [*appointement*, Fr.]
1. Stipulation. *Job.*
2. Decree; establishment. *Hooker.*
3. Direction; order. *Shakespeare.*
4. Equipment; furniture. *Shakespeare.*
5. An allowance paid to any man.

To APPO'RTION. *v. n.* [from *portio*, Lat.] To set out in just proportions. *Collier.*

APPO'RTIONMENT. *s.* [from *apportion*.] A dividing into portions.

To APPO'SE. *v. a.* [*appono*, Lat.] To put questions to. *Bacon.*

A'PPOSITE. *a.* [*appositus*, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted. *Wotton. Atterbury.*

A'PPOSITELY. *ad.* [from *apposite*.] Properly; fitly; suitably. *South.*

A'PPOSITENESS. *s.* [from *apposite*.] Fitness; propriety; suitableness. *Hale.*

APPOSITION. *s.* [*appositio*, Lat.]

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1. The addition of new matter. *Arbuthnot.*
2. [In grammar.] the putting of two nouns in the same case.

To APPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*apprecier*, Fr.] To set a price upon any thing.

APPRA'ISER. *s.* [from *appraise.*] A person appointed to set a price upon any thing to be sold.

To APPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*apprehendo*, Lat.]
1. To lay hold on. *Taylor.*
2. To seize, in order for trial or punishment, *Clarendon.*
3. To conceive by the mind. *Stilling fleet.*
4. To think on with terrour; to fear. *Temple.*

APPREHE'NDER. *s.* [from *apprehend.*] Conceiver; thinker. *Granville.*

APPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [from *apprehend.*] That which may be apprehended, or conceived. *Bentley.*

APPREHE'NSION. *s.* [*apprehensio*, Lat.]
1. The mere contemplation of things. *Watts.*
2. Opinion; sentiment: conception. *South.*
3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas. *Milton.*
4. Fear. *Addison.*
5. Suspicion of something. *Shakespeare.*
6. Seizure. *Shakespeare.*

AHPREHE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *apprehend.*]
1. Quick to understand. *South.*
2. Fearful. *Tillotson.*

APPREHE'NSIVELY. *ad.* [from *apprehensive.*] In an apprehensive manner.

APPREHE'NSIVENESS. *s.* [from *apprehensive.*] The quality of being apprehensive. *Holder.*

APPRE'NTICE. *s.* [*apprenti*, Fr.] One that is bound by covenant, to serve another man of trade, upon condition that the tradesman shall, in the mean time, endeavour to instruct him in his art. *Dryden.*

To APPRE'NTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out to a master as an apprentice. *Pope.*

APPRE'NTICEHOOD. *s.* [from *apprentice.*] The years of an apprentice's servitude. *Shak.*

APPRE'NTICESHIP. *s.* [from *apprentice.*] The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master. *Digby.*

To APPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*appris*, Fr.] To inform. *Cheyne.*

To APPRO'ACH. *v. n.* [*approcher*, Fr.]
1. To draw near locally. *Shakespeare.*
2. To draw near, as time. *Gay.*
3. To make a progress towards, mentally. *Locke.*
4. To have a natural affinity; to be near in natural qualities.

To APPRO'ACH. *v. a.*
1. To bring near to. *Dryden.*
2. To come near to.

APPRO'ACH. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of drawing near. *Denham.*
2. Access. *Bacon.*
3. Hostile advance. *Shakespeare.*
4. Means of advancing. *Dryden.*

APPRO'ACHER. *s.* [from *approach.*] The person that approaches. *Shakespeare.*

APPRO'ACHMENT. *s.* [from *approach.*] The act of coming near.

APPROBA'TION. *s.* [*approbatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of approving or expressing himself pleased. *Shakespeare.*
2. The liking of any thing.
3. Attestation; support. *Shakespeare.*

APPRO'OF. *s.* [from *approve.*] Commendation. Obsolete. *Shakespeare.*

To APPROPI'NQUE. *v. n.* [*appropinquo*, Lat.] To draw near to. Not in use.

APPRO'PRIABLE. *a.* [from *appropriate.*] That which may be appropriated.

To APPRO'PRIATE. *v. a.* [*approprier*, Fr.]
1. To consign to some particular use or person. *Roscommon.*
2. To claim or exercise an exclusive right.
3. To make peculiar; to annex.
4. [In law.] To alienate a benefice.

APPRO'PRIATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Peculiar; consigned to some particular use or person. *Stilling fleet.*

APPROPRIA'TION. *s.* [from *appropriate.*]
1. The application of something to a particular purpose.
2. The claim of any thing as peculiar.
3. The fixing a particular signification to a word.
4. [In law.] A severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishoprick or college.

APPRO'PRIATOR. *s.* [from *appropriate.*] He that is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

APPRO'VABLE. *a.* That which merits approbation.

APPRO'VAL. *s.* [from *approve.*] Approbation.

APPRO'VANCE. *s.* [from *approve.*] Approbation. Not in use.

To APPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*approuver*, French.]
1. To like; to be pleased with. *Hooker. Davies.*
2. To express liking.
3. To prove; to show. *Tillotson.*
4. To experience. *Shakespeare.*
5. To make or shew to be worthy of approbation.

APPRO'VEMENT. *s.* [from *approve.*] Approbation; liking. *Haywood.*

APPRO'VER. *s.* [from *approve.*]
1. He that approves.
2. He that makes trial. *Shakespeare.*
3. [In law.] One that confessing felony of himself, accuseth another.

APPRO'XIMATE. *a.* [from *ad* and *proximus*, Latin.] Near to.

APPROXIMA'TION. *s.* [from *approximate.*]
1. Approach to any thing.
2. Continual approach nearer still, and nearer to the quantity sought.

APPU'LSE. *s.* [*appulsus*, Lat.] The act of striking against any thing.

A'PRICOT, or APRICOCK. A kind of wall fruit.

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APRIL. s. [*Aprilis*, Lat. *April*, Fr.] The fourth month of the year, January counted first. *Peacham.*

APRON. s.
1. A cloth hung before to keep the other cloaths clean. *Addison.*
2. A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

APRON-MAN. s. [from *apron* and *man*.] A workman; an artificer. *Shakespeare.*

APRONED. a. [from *apron*.] Wearing an apron. *Pope.*

APSIDES. s. *apsides* plural. [ἁψὶς.] The highest apsis, is denominated aphelion, or apogee; the lower, perihelion, or perigee.

APT. a. [*aptus*, Latin.]
1. Fit. *Hooker.*
2. Having a tendency to. *Hooker.*
3. Inclined; led to. *Bentley.*
4. Ready; quick; as, an *apt* wit. *Shakesp.*
5. Qualified for. 2 *Kings.*

APT. v. a. [*apto*, Latin.]
1. To suit; to adapt. *Ben Jonson.*
2. To fit; to qualify. *Denham.*

APTATE. v. a. [*aptatum*, Latin.] To make fit.

APTITUDE. s. [French.]
1. Fitness. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Tendency. *Decay of Piety.*
3. Disposition. *Locke.*

APTLY. ad. [from *apt*.]
1. Properly; fitly. *Blackmore.*
2. Justly; pertinently. *Addison.*
3. Readily; acutely, as, he learned his business very *aptly*.

APTNESS. s. [from *apt*.]
1. Fitness; suitableness. *Norris.*
2. Disposition to any thing. *Shakespeare.*
3. Quickness of apprehension. *Bacon.*
4. Tendency. *Addison.*

APTOTE. s. [of *a* and πτῶσις.] A noun which is not declined with cases.

AQUA. s. [Latin.] Water.

AQUA FORTIS. s. [Latin.] A corrosive liquor made by distilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol in a strong heat: the liquor, which rises in fumes red as blood, being collected, is the spirit of nitre or *aqua Fortis*.

AQUAMARINA. This stone seems to me to be the beryllus of Pliny. *Woodward.*

AQUAVITÆ. [Latin.] Brandy.

AQUATICK. a. [*aquaticus*, Latin.]
1. That which inhabits the water. *Ray.*
2. That which grows in the water. *Mort.*

AQUATILE. a. [*aquatilis*, Latin.] That which inhabits the water.

AQUEDUCT. s. [*aqueductus*, Latin.] A conveyance made for carrying water. *Addison.*

AQUEOUS. a. [from *aqua*, water. Latin.] Watery. *Ray.*

AQUEOUSNESS. s. [*aqueositas*, Latin.] Watrishness.

AQUILINE. a. [*aquilinus*, Latin.] Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked. *Dryden.*

AQUOSE. a. [from *aqua*, Lat.] Watery.

AQUOSITY. s. [from *aqueose*.] Waterishness.

A. R. *anno regni*; that is, the year of the reign.

ARABLE. a. [from *aro*, Latin.] Fit for tillage. *Dryden.*

ARACNOIDES. s. [from ἀράχνη, a spider, and εἶδος, form.] One of the tunicks of the eye, so called from its resemblance to a cobweb. *Derham.*

ARAIGNEE. s. A term in fortification, a branch, return, or gallery of a mine.

ARANEOUS. a. [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb.] Resembling a cobweb. *Derham.*

ARATION. s. [*aratio*, Latin.] The act or practice of ploughing. *Cowley.*

ARATORY. a. [from *aro*, Lat. to plough.] That which contributes to tillage.

ARBALIST. s. [*arcus* and *balista*.] A cross-bow. *Camden.*

ARBITER. s. [Latin.]
1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they voluntarily submit. *Bacon.*
2. A judge. *Temple.*

ARBITRABLE. a. [from *arbitror*, Latin.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will. *Spelman.*

ARBITRAMENT. s. [from *arbitror*, Lat.] Will; determination; choice. *Milton.*

ARBITRARILY. ad. [from *arbitrary*.] With no other rule than the will; despotically: absolutely. *Dryden.*

ARBITRARIOUS a. [from from *arbitrarious*, Latin.] Arbitrary; depending on the will. *Norris.*

ARBITRARIOUSLY. ad. [from *arbitrarious*.] According to mere will and pleasure. *Glanville.*

ARBITRARY. a. [*arbitrarius*, Latin.]
1. Despotick; absolute. *Prior.*
2. Depending on no rule; capricious. *Brown.*

To ARBITRATE. v. a. [*arbitror*, Latin.]
1. To decide; to determine. *Shakespeare.*
2. To judge of. *Milton.*

To ARBITRATE. v. n. To give judgement. *South.*

ARBITRARINESS. s. [from *arbitrary*.] Despoticalness. *Temple.*

ARBITRATION. s. [from *arbitror*, Latin.] The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed on by the parties.

ARBITRATOR. s. [from *arbitrate*.]
1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent. *Cowel.*
2. A governor; a president. *Par. Lost.*
3. He that has the power of acting by his own choice. *Addison.*
4. The determiner. *Shakespeare.*

ARBITREMENT. s. [from *arbitror*, Latin.]
1. Decision; determination. *Hayward.*
2. Compromise. *Bacon.*

ARBORARY. a. Of or belonging to a tree. *Dryden.*

ARBOREOUS. a. [*arboreus*, Lat.] Belonging to trees. *Brown.*

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A'RBORET. *s.* [*arbor*, Latin, a tree.] A ſmall tree or ſhrub. *Milton.*

A'RBORIST. *s.* [*arboriſte*, Fr.] A naturaliſt who makes trees his ſtudy. *Howel.*

A'RBOROUS. *a.* [from *arbor*, Lat.] Belonging to a tree. *Milton.*

A'RBOUR. *s.* [from *arbor*, Lat. A tree.] A bower. *Dryden.*

A'RBUSCLE. *a.* [*arbuſcula*, Lat.] Any little ſhrub.

A'RBUTE. *s.* [*arbutus*, Latin.] Strawberry tree. *May.*

ARC. *s.* [*arcus*, Latin.]
1. A ſegment; a part of a circle. *Newton.*
2. An arch. *Pope.*

ARCADE. *s.* [French.] A continued arch. *Pope.*

ARCA'NUM. s. in the plural arcana. [Latin.] A ſecret.

ARCH. *s.* [*arcus*, Latin.]
1. Part of a circle, not more than the half. *Locke.*
2. A building in form of a ſegment of a circle uſed for bridges. *Dryden.*
3. Vault of heaven. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A chief. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ARCH. *v. a.* [*arcus*, Latin.]
1. To build arches. *Pope.*
2. To cover with arches. *Howel.*

ARCH. *a.* [from *ἀρχὸς*, chief.]
1. Chief; of the firſt claſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Waggiſh; mirthful. *Swift.*

ARCH. In compoſition, chief, of the firſt claſs.

ARCHA'NGEL. *s.* [*archangelus*, Latin.] One of the higheſt order of angels. *Norris.*

ARCHA'NGEL. *s.* A plant. *Dead nettle.*

ARCHANGE'LICK. *a.* [from *archangel.*] Belonging to archangels. *Milton.*

ARCHBE'ACON. *s.* [from *arch* and *beacon.*] The chief place of proſpect, or of ſignal. *Carew.*

ARCHBI'SHOP. *s.* [*arch* and *biſhop.*] A biſhop of the firſt claſs, who ſuperintends the conduct of the other biſhops his ſuffragans. *Clarendon.*

ARCHBI'SHOPRICK. *s.* [from *archbiſhop.*] The ſtate, province, or juriſdiction of an archbiſhop. *Clarendon.*

ARCHCHA'NTER. *s.* [from *arch* and *chanter.*] The chief chanter.

ARCHDE'ACON. *s.* [*archidiaconus*, Latin.] One that ſupplies the biſhop's place and office. *Ayliffe.*

ARCHDE'ACONRY. *s.* [*archidiaconatus*, Lat.] The office or juriſdiction of an archdeacon. *Carew.*

ARCHDE'ACONSHIP. *s.* [from *archdeacon.*] The office of an archdeacon.

ARCHDU'KE. *s.* [*archidux*, Latin.] A title given to princes of Auſtria and Tuſcany. *Carew.*

ARCHDU'CHESS. *s.* [from *arch* and *ducheſs.*] The ſiſter or daughter of the archduke of Auſtria.

ARCHPHILO'SOPHER. *s.* [from *arch* and *philoſopher.*] Chief philoſopher. *Hooker.*

ARCHPRE'LATE. *s.* [*arch* and *prelate.*] A prelate.

ARCHPRE'SBYTER. *s.* [*arch* and *pre*] Chief preſbyter.

ARCHAIO'LOGY. *s.* [*ἀρχαῖος* and A diſcourſe of antiquity.

ARCHIAOLO'GICK. *a.* [from *archa*] Relating to a diſcourſe on antiquity.

A'RCHAISM. *s.* [*ἀρχαισμος.*] An phraſe.

A'RCHED. *particip. a.* [from *To arch.*] in the form of an arch. *Shake*

A'RCHER. *s.* [*archer*, Fr. from *arcus*, bow.] He that ſhoots with a bow.

A'RCHERY. *s.* [from *archer.*]
1. The uſe of the bow. *C*
2. The act of ſhooting with the bow.
3. The art of an archer. *Cre*

A'RCHES-COURT. *s.* [from *arches court.*] The chief and moſt ancient conſi that belongs to the archbiſhop of C bury, for the debating ſpiritual cauſes ſe led from Bow-church in London, whe is kept, whoſe top is raiſed of ſtone p built archwiſe. *C*

A'RCHETYPE. *s.* [*archetypum*, Latin.] original of which any reſemblance is ma *W*

A'RCHETYPAL. *a.* [*archetypus*, Lat.] ginal. *N*

A'RCHEUS. s. [from *ἀρχος.*] A power preſides over the animal œconomy.

ARCHIDIA'CONAL. *a.* [from *archidiac* Lat.] Belonging to an archdeacon.

ARCHIEPI'SCOPAL. *a.* [from *archiepiſc* Lat.] Belonging to an archbiſhop.

A'RCHITECT. *s.* [*architectus*, Lat.]
1. A profeſſor of the art of building. *W*
2. A builder. *Mi*
3. The contriver of any thing. *Shakeſpe*

ARCHITE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *architect.*] performs the work of architecture. *Derh*

ARCHITECTO'NICK. *a.* [from *ἀρχὸς*, c and *τέκτων.*] That which has the power ſkill of an architect. *Ba*

A'RCHITECTURE. *s.* [*architectura*, Lat.]
1. The art or ſcience of building. *Blac*
2. The effect or performance of the ſcience building. *Bur*

A'RCHITRAVE. *s.* [from *ἀρχὸς*, chief, *trabs*, Lat.] That part of a column whi lies immediately upon the capital, and is the loweſt member of the entablature. *Wotton.*

A'RCHIVES. *s. without a ſingular.* [*archivæ*, Lat.] The places where records of ancient writings are kept. *Woodward.*

A'RCHWISE. *s.* [*arch* and *wiſe.*] In the form of an arch. *Ayliffe.*

ARCTA'TION. *s.* [from *arcto*, Lat.] Conſinement.

A'RCTICK. *s.* [from *ἀρκὸς.*] Northern. *Philips.*

A'RCUATE. *a.* [*arcuatus*, Lat.] Bent in the form of an arch. *Bacon.*

ARCUA'TION. *s.* [from *arcuate.*]

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...e. The act of bending any thing; incurvation.
2. The ſtate of being bent; curvity, or crookedneſs.
3. [In gardening.] The method of raiſing by layers ſuch trees as cannot be raiſed from ſeed, bending down to the ground the branches which ſpring from the offſets.
ARCUBA'LISTER. *s.* [from *arcus*, a bow, and *ballista*.] A croſsbow man. *Camden.*
ARD. Signifies natural diſpoſition; as *Godard* a divine. *Gibſon on Camden.*
ARDENCY. *s.* [from *ardent.*] Ardour; eagerneſs. *Boyle.*
ARDENT. *a.* [*ardens*, Lat. burning.]
1. Hot; burning; fiery. *Newton.*
2. Fierce; vehemente. *Dryden.*
3. Paſſionate; affectionate. *Prior.*
ARDENTLY. *ad.* [from *ardent.*] Eagerly; affectionately. *Sprat.*
ARDOUR. *s.* [*ardor*, Lat. heat.]
1. Heat.
2. Heat of affection, as love, deſire, courage. *South.*
3. The perſon ardent or bright. *Milton.*
ARDUITY. *s.* [from *arduous.*] Height; difficulty. *Dict.*
ARDUOUS. *a.* [*arduus*, Lat.]
1. Lofty: hard to climb. *Pope.*
2. Difficult. *South.*
ARDUOUSNESS. *s.* [from *arduous.*] Height; difficulty.
ARE. The plural of the preſent tenſe of the verb *to be.*
AREA. *s.* [Lat.]
1. The ſurface contained between any lines or boundaries. *Watts.*
2. Any open ſurface. *Wotton.*
To AREAD. *v. a.* To adviſe; to direct. Little uſed. *Paradiſe Loſt.*
AREFA'CTION. *s.* [*arefacio*, Lat. to dry.] The act of drying. *Bacon.*
To AREFY. *v. a.* [*arefacio*, Lat, to dry.] To dry. *Bacon.*
ARENA'CEOUS. *a.* [*arena*, Lat. ſand.] Sandy. *Woodward.*
ARENO'SE. *a.* [from *arenula*, Latin.] Sandy.
ARENULOUS. *a.* [from *arenula*, Lat. ſand.] Full of ſmall ſand; gravelly.
ARENO'TICK. *a.* [ἀραιότικος.] Such medicines as open the pores.
ARGENT. *a.* [from *argentum*, Lat. ſilver.]
1. Having the white colour uſed in the coats of gentlemen.
2. Silver; bright like ſilver.
ARGIL. *s.* [*argilla*, Lat.] Potters clay.
ARGILLA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *argil.*] Clayey; conſiſting of argil, or potter's clay.
ARGILLOUS. *a.* [from *argil.*] Conſiſting of clay; clayiſh. *Brown.*
ARGOSY. *s.* [from *Argo*, the name of Jaſon's ſhip.] A large veſſel for merchandiſe; a carrack. *Shakeſpeare.*
To ARGUE. *v. a.* [*arguo*, Lat.]
1. To reaſon; to offer reaſons. *Locke.*
2. To perſuade by argument. *Congreve.*
3. To diſpute. *Locke.*
To ARGUE. *v. a.*
1. To prove any thing by argument. *Donne.*
2. To debate any queſtion.
3. To prove as an argument. *Paradiſe Loſt. Newton.*
4. To charge with, as a crime. *Dryden.*
ARGUER. *s.* [from *argue.*] A reaſoner; a diſputer. *Decay of Piety.*
ARGUMENT. *s.* [*argumentum*, Lat.]
1. A reaſon alledged for or againſt any thing. *Locke.*
2. The ſubject of any diſcourſe or writing. *Milton. Sprat.*
3. The contents of any work ſummed up by way of abſtract. *Dryden.*
4. Controverſy. *Locke.*
ARGUME'NTAL. *a.* [from *argument.*] Belonging to argument. *Pope.*
ARGUMENTA'TION. *s.* [from *argument.*] Reaſoning; the act of reaſoning.
ARGUME'NTATIVE. *s.* [from *argument.*] Conſiſting of argument; containing argument. *Atterbury.*
ARGUTE. *a.* [*argutus*, Ital. *argutus*, Lat.]
1. Subtile; witty; ſharp.
2. Shrill.
ARID. *a.* [*aridus*, Lat. dry.] Dry; parched up. *Arbuthnot.*
ARI'DITY. *s.* [from *arid.*]
1. Dryneſs; ſiccity. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A kind of inſenſibility in devotion. *Norris.*
ARIES. *s.* [Lat.] The ram; one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack. *Thomſon.*
To ARI'ETATE. *v. n.* [*arieto*, Latin.] To butt like a ram. To ſtrike in imitation of the blows which rams give with their heads.
ARIETA'TION. *s.* [from *arietate.*]
1. The act of butting like a ram.
2. The act of battering with an engine called a ram. *Bacon.*
3. The act of ſtriking or conflicting in general. *Glanville.*
ARIE'TTA. *s.* [Ital. in muſick.] A ſhort air, ſong, or tune.
ARI'GHT. *ad.* [from *a* and *right.*]
1. Rightly; without errour. *Dryden.*
2. Rightly; without crime. *Pſalms.*
3. Rightly; without failing of the end deſigned. *Dryden.*
ARIOLA'TION. *s.* [*bariolus*, Latin.] Soothſaying. *Brown.*
To ARI'SE. *v. n.* pret. *aroſe*, particip, *ariſen.*
1. To mount upwards as the ſun. *Dryden.*
2. To get up as from ſleep, or from reſt. *Proverbs.*
3. To come into view, as from obſcurity. *Matthew.*
4. To revive from death. *Iſaiah.*
5. To proceed, or have its original. *Dryden.*
6. To enter upon a new ſtation. *Cowley.*
7. To commence hoſtility. 1. *Samuel.*
ARISTO'CRACY. *s.* [ἀριστος and κρατεω.] That form of government which places the ſupreme power in the nobles. *Swift.*
ARISTOCRA'TICAL. *a.* [from *ariſtocracy.*

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Relating to ariſtocracy. *Ayliffe.*

ARISTOCRA'TICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *ariſtocratical.*] An ariſtocratical ſtate.

ARI'THMANCY. *ſ.* [ἀριθμὸς and μαντεία.] A foretelling of future events by numbers.

ARITHME'TICAL. *a.* [from *arithmetick.*] According to the rules or method of arithmetick. *Newton.*

ARITHME'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *arithmetical.*] In an arithmetical manner.

ARITHMETI'CIAN. *ſ.* [from *arithmetick.*] A maſter of the art of numbers. *Addiſon.*

ARI'THMETICK. *ſ.* [ἀριθμὸς and μέτρον.] The ſcience of numbers; the art of computation. *Taylor.*

ARK. *ſ.* [*arca.* Lat. a cheſt.]

1. A veſſel to ſwim upon the water, uſually applied to that in which Noah was preſerved from the univerſal deluge. *Milton.*
2. The repoſitory of the covenant of God with the Jews.

ARM. *ſ.* [earm, eorm, Saxon.]

1. The limb which reaches from the hand to the ſhoulder. *Dryden.*
2. The large bough of a tree. *Sidney.*
3. An inlet of water from the ſea. *Norris.*
4. Power; might; as, the ſecular *arm.* *Shakeſpeare.*

ARM'S END. A due diſtance. A phraſe taken from boxing. *Sidney.*

To ARM. *v. a.* [*armo*, Latin.]

1. To furniſh with armour of defence, or weapons of offence. *Pope.*
2. To plate with any thing that may add ſtrength. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To furniſh; to fit up. *Walton.*

To ARM. *v. n.*

1. To take arms. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To provide againſt. *Spenſer.*

ARMA'DA. ſ. [Span. a fleet of war.] An armament for ſea. *Fairfax.*

ARMADI'LLO. ſ. [Spaniſh.] A four-footed animal of Braſil, as big as a cat, with a ſnout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedge-hog. He is armed all over with hard ſcales like armour.

A'RMAMENT. *ſ.* [*armamentum*, Lat.] A naval force.

A'RMATURE. *ſ.* [*armatura*, Lat.] Armour. *Ray.*

A'RMED *Chair. ſ.* [from *armed* and *chair.*] An elbow chair.

ARME'NIAN *Bole. ſ.* A fat medicinal kind of earth.

ARME'NIAN *Stone. ſ.* A mineral ſtone or earth of a blue colour, ſpotted with green, black, and yellow.

ARME'NTAL. } *a.* Belonging to a drove or
ARME'NTINE } herd of cattle.

A'RMGAUNT. *a.* [from *arm* and *gaunt.*] Slender as the arm; or rather ſlender with want. *Shakeſpeare.*

ARM-HOLE. *ſ.* [from *arm* and *hole.*] The cavity under the ſhoulder. *Bacon.*

ARMI'GEROUS. *a.* [from *armiger*, Lat.] Bearing arms.

A'RMILLARY. *a.* [from *armilla*, Lat.] rounded with rings.

A'RMILLATED. *a.* [*armillatus*, Latin.] Wearing bracelets.

A'RMINGS. *ſ.* [In a ſhip.] The ſame weſtclothes.

ARMI'POTENCE. *ſ.* [*arma* and *potentia.*] Power in war.

ARMI'POTENT. *a.* [*armipotens*, Latin.] Mighty in war.

A'RMISTICE. *ſ.* [*armiſtitium*, Lat.] A truce.

A'RMLET. *ſ.* [from *arm.*]

1. A little arm.
2. A piece of armour for the arm.
3. A bracelet for the arm.

ARMONI'ACK *ſ.* [erroneouſly ſo written *ammoniac.*] The name of a ſalt generated the urine of camels that brought viſitas the temple of Jupiter Ammon, now cou feited by the chymiſts.

A'RMORER. *ſ.* [*armorier*, Fr.]

1. He that makes armour, or weapons.
2. He that dreſſes another in armour.

ARMO'RIAL. *a.* [*armorial*, Fr.] Belongi the arms or eſcutcheon of a family.

A'RMORY. *ſ.* [from *armour.*]

1. The place in which arms are repoſite uſe.
2. Armour; arms of defence. *Paradiſe*
3. Enſigns armorial. *Fairy*

A'RMOUR. *ſ.* [*armatura*, Lat.] Defenſive

A'RMOUR BEARER. *ſ.* [from *armour bear.*] He that carries the armour of ano

A'RMPIT. *ſ.* [from *arm* and *pit.*] The ho place under the ſhoulder.

ARMS. *ſ. without the ſingular number.* [a Latin.]

1. Weapons of offence or armour of defe
2. A ſtate of hoſtility.
3. War in general.
4. Action; the act of taking arms.
5. The enſigns armorial of a family.

A'RMY. *ſ.* [*armée*, Fr.]

1. A collection of armed men, obliged to o one man.
2. A great number.

AROMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *aroma*, Lat.
AROMA'TICK. } *ſpice.*]

1. Spicy.
2. Fragrant; ſtrong-ſcented.

AROMA'TICKS. *ſ.* Spices.

AROMATIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *aromatize.*] The act of ſcenting with ſpices.

To ARO'MATIZE. *v. a.* [from *aroma*, ſpice.]

1. To ſcent with ſpices; to impregnate w ſpices.
2. To ſcent; to perfume.

ARO'SE. The preterite of the verb *ariſe.*

ARO'UND. *ad.* [from *a* and *round.*]

1. In a circle.
2. On every ſide.

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AROUND. *prep.* About; so as to encircle. *Dryden.*

To AROUSE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *rouse.*]
1. To wake from sleep.
2. To raise up; to excite. *Thomson.*

AROW. *ad.* [from *a* and *row.*] In a row. *Sidney. Dryden.*

AROYNT. *ad.* Be gone; away. *Shak.*

ARQUEBUSE. *f.* A hand-gun. *Bacon.*

ARQUEBUSIER. *f.* [from *arquebuse.*] A soldier armed with an arquebuse. *Knolles.*

ARRA'CK. *f.* A spirit procured by distillation from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by incision out of the cocoa-nut tree.

ARRA'CK. *f.* One of the quickest plants both in coming up and running to seed. *Mortimer.*

To ARRAIGN. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr. to set in order.]
1. To set a thing in order, in its place; a prisoner is said to be *arraigned*, when he is brought forth to his trial. *Cowel.*
2. To accuse; to charge with faults in general; as in controversy or in satire. *South.*

ARRAIGNMENT. *f.* [from *arraign.*] The act of arraigning; a charge. *Dryden.*

To ARRANGE. *v. a.* [*arranger*, Fr.] To put in the proper order for any purpose. *F. Queen.*

ARRANGEMENT. *f.* [from *arrange.*] The act of putting in proper order; the state of being put in order. *Cheyne.*

A'RRANT. *a.* [from *errant.*] Bad in a high degree. *Dryden.*

A'RRANTLY. *ad.* [from *arrant.*] Corruptly; shamefully. *L'Estrange.*

A'RRAS. *f.* [from *Arras*, a town in Artois.] Tapestry. *Denham.*

ARRAUGHT. *a.* Seized by violence. Out of use. *Fairy Queen.*

ARRAY. *s.* [*arroy*, Fr.]
1. Dress. *Dryden.*
2. Order of battle.
3. [In law.] The ranking or setting. *Cowel.*

To ARRAY. *v. a.* [*arreyer*, old Fr.]
1. To put in order.
2. To deck; to dress. *Dryden.*

ARRAYERS. *f.* [from *array.*] Officers who anciently had the care of seeing the soldiers duly appointed in their armour.

ARREAR. *f.* [*arriere*, Fr. behind.] That which remains behind unpaid, though due. *Locke.*

ARRE'ARAGE. *f.* The remainder of an account. *Howel.*

ARRENTA'TION. *f.* [from *arrendar*, Span. to farm.] The licensing an owner of lands in the forest to inclose.

ARREPTITIOUS. *a.* [*arreptus*, Lat.]
1. Snatched away.
2. [From *adrepo*, Lat.] Crept in privily.

ARRE'ST. *f.* [from *arrester*, French, to stop.]
1. [In law.] A stop or stay. An *arrest* is a restraint of a man's person. *Cowel.*
2. Any caption. *Taylor.*

To ARRE'ST. *v. a.* [*arrester*, Fr.]
1. To seize by a mandate from a court. *Sh.*
2. To seize any thing by law. *Shak.*
3. To seize; to lay hands on. *South.*
4. To withold; to hinder. *Davies.*
5. To stop motion. *Boyle.*

ARRE'ST. *f.* A manegy humour between the ham and the pastern of the hinder legs of a horse. *Dict.*

To ARRI'DE. *v. a.* [*arrideo*, Latin.]
1. To laugh at.
2. To smile; to look pleasantly upon one.
3. Not used.

ARRIE'RE. f. [French.] The last body of an army; the rear. *Hayward.*

ARRI'SION. *f.* [from *arrisio*, Lat.] A smiling upon. Not used.

ARRI'VAL. *f.* [from *arrive.*] The act of coming to any place; the attainment of any purpose. *Waller.*

ARRI'VANCE. *f.* [from *arrive.*] Company coming. *Shak.*

To ARRI'VE. *v. n.* [*arriver*, Fr.]
1. To come to any place by water.
2. To reach any place by travelling. *Sidney.*
3. To reach any point. *Locke.*
4. To gain any thing. *Addison.*
5. To happen. *Waller.*

To ARRO'DE. *v. a.* [*arrodo*, Lat.] To gnaw or nibble. *Dict.*

A'RROGANCE. } *f.* [*arrogantia*, Latin.] The
A'RROGANCY. } act or quality of taking much upon one's self. *Dryden.*

A'RROGANT. *a.* [*arrogans*, Lat.] Haughty; proud. *Temple.*

A'RROGANTLY. *ad.* [from *arrogant.*] In an arrogant manner. *Dryden.*

A'RROGANTNESS. *f.* [from *arrogant.*] Arrogance.

To A'RROGATE. *v. a.* [*arrogo*, Lat.] To claim vainly; to exhibit unjust claims. *Ral.*

ARROGA'TION *f.* [from *arrogate.*] A claiming in a proud manner.

ARRO'SION. *f.* [from *arosus*, Latin.] A gnawing.

A'RROW. *f.* [ꝑnepe, Sax.] The pointed weapon which is shot from a bow. *Hayward.*

A'RROWHEAD. *s.* [from *arrow* and *head.*] A water plant.

A'RROWY. *a.* [from *arrow.*] Consisting of arrows. *Par. Lost.*

ARSE. *f.* [ears, Sax.] The buttocks.
To hang an ARSE: To be tardy, sluggish.

ARSE FOOY. *f.* A kind of water fowl.

ARSE SMART. *f* A plant.

A'RSENAL. *f.* [*arsenal*, Ital.] A repository of things requisite to war; a magazine. *Ad.*

ARSE'NICAL. *a.* [from *arsenick.*] Containing arsenick. *Woodward.*

ARSE'NICK. *f.* [ꝑrsenicum.] A ponderous mineral substance, volatile and uninflammable, which gives whiteness to metals in fusion, and proves a violent corrosive poison. *Woodward.*

ART. *f.* [*art*, Fr. *ars*. Lat.]
1. The power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct. *Pope.*
2. A science; as, the liberal arts. *Ben Jonson.*
3. A trade. *Boyle.*

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4. Artfulneſs; ſkill; dexterity. *Shak.*
5. Cunning.
6. Speculation. *Shak.*

ARTE'RIAL. *a.* [from *artery.*] That which relates to the artery; that which is contained in the artery. *Blackmore.*

ARTERIO'TOMY. *s.* [from ἀρτηρία, and τεμνω, to cut.] The operation of letting blood from the artery.

A'RTERY. *s.* [*arteria*, Lat.] An *artery* is a conical canal, conveying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body. *Quincy.*

A'RTFUL. *a.* [from *art* and *full.*]
1. Performed with art. *Dryden.*
2. Artificial; not natural.
3. Cunning; ſkilful; dexterous. *Pope.*

A'RTFULLY. *ad.* [from *artful.*] With art; ſkilfully. *Rogers.*

A'RTFULNESS. *s.* [from *artful.*]
1. Skill. *Cheyne.*
2. Cunning.

ARTHRI'TICAL. } *a.* [from *arthritis.*]
ARTHRI'TICK. }
1. Gouty; relating to the gout. *Arbuth.*
2. Relating to joints. *Brown.*

ARTHRI'TIS. s. [ἀρθρῖτις.] The gout.

A'RTICHOKE. *s.* [*artichault*, Fr.] This plant is very like the thiſtle, but hath large ſcaly heads ſhaped like the cone of the pine tree. *Miller.*

A'RTICK. *a.* [It ſhould be written *arctick.*] Northern. *Dryden.*

A'RTICLE. *s.* [*articulus*, Latin.]
1. A part of ſpeech, as *the*, *an.*
2. A ſingle clauſe of an account; a particular part of any complex thing. *Tillotſon.*
3. Term; ſtipulation. *Shak.*
4. Point of time; exact time. *Clarendon.*

To A'RTICLE. *v. a.* [from the noun *article.*] To ſtipulate; to make terms. *Donne.*

To A'RTICLE. *v. n.* To draw up in particular articles. *Taylor.*

ARTI'CULAR. *a.* [*articularis*, Lat.] Belonging to the joints.

ARTI'CULATE. *a.* [from *articulus*, Latin.]
1. Diſtinct. *Milton.*
2. Branched out into articles. *Bacon.*

To ARTI'CULATE. *v. a.* [from *article.*]
1. To form words; to ſpeak as a man. *Glan.*
2. To draw up in articles. *Shak.*
3. To make terms. *Shak.*

ARTI'CULATELY. *ad.* [from *articulate.*] In an articulate voice. *Decay of Piety.*

ARTI'CULATENESS. *s.* [from *articulate.*] The quality of being articulate.

ARTICULA'TION. *s.* [from *articulate.*]
1. The juncture, or joint of bones. *Ray.*
2. The act of forming words. *Holder.*
3. [In botany.] The joints in plants.

A'RTIFICE. *s.* [*artificium*, Latin.]
1. Trick; fraud; ſtratagem. *South.*
2. Art; trade.

ARTI'FICER. *s.* [*artifex*, Latin.]
1. An artiſt; a manufacturer. *Sidney.*
2. A forger; a contriver. *Par. Loſt.*
3. A dexterous or artful fellow. *B. Jonſ.*

ARTIFI'CIAL. *a.* [*artificiel*, Fr.]
1. Made by art; not natural. *Wilk.*
2. Fictitious; not genuine. *Sh.*
3. Artful; contrived with ſkill. *Temp.*

ARTIFI'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *artificial.*]
1. Artfully; with ſkill; with good contrivance.
2. By art; not naturally. *Addiſ.*

ARTIFI'CIALNESS. *s.* [from *artificial.*] Artfulneſs.

ARTI'LLERY. *s. It has no plural.* [*artillerie*, Fr.]
1. Weapons of war.
2. Cannon; great ordnance. *Dunbar.*

ARTISA'N. *s.* [French.]
1. Artiſt; profeſſor of an art. *Wotton.*
2. Manufacturer; low tradeſman. *Addiſon.*

A'RTIST. *s.* [*artiſte*, Fr.]
1. The profeſſor of an art. *Newton.*
2. A ſkilful man; not a novice. *Locke.*

A'RTLESLY. *ad* [from *artleſs.*] In an artleſs manner; naturally; ſincerely. *Pope.*

A'RTLESS. *a.* [from *art* and *leſs.*]
1. Unſkilful. *Dryden.*
2. Void of fraud; as, an *artleſs* maid.]
3. Contrived without ſkill; as, an *artleſs* tale.

To A'RTUATE. *v. a.* [*artuatus*, Lat.] To tear limb from limb. *Dict.*

ARUNDINA'CEOUS. *a.* [*arundinaceus*, Lat.] Of, or like reeds.

ARUNDI'NEOUS. *a.* [*arundineus*, Latin.] Abounding with reeds.

AS. *conjunct.* [*als*, Teut.]
1. In the ſame manner with ſomething elſe. *Shak.*
2. In the manner that. *Dryden.*
3. That; in a conſequential ſenſe. *Wotton.*
4. In the ſtate of another. *A. Philips.*
5. Under a particular conſideration. *Gay.*
6. Like; of the ſame kind with. *Watts.*
7. In the ſame degree with. *Blackmore.*
8. As if; in the ſame manner. *Dryden.*
9. According to what. 1. *Cor.*
10. As it were; in ſome ſort. *Bacon.*
11. While; at the ſame time that. *Addiſon.*
12. Becauſe. *Taylor.*
13. As being. *Bacon.*
14. Equally. *Dryden.*
15. How; in what manner. *Boyle.*
16. With; anſwering to *like* or ſame. *Shak.*
17. In a reciprocal ſenſe, anſwering to *as.* *Bentley.*
18. Going before, *as*, in a comparative ſenſe; the firſt *as* being ſometimes underſtood. Bright as the ſun. *Glanville.*
19. Anſwering to *ſuch.* *Tillotſon.*
20. Having *to* to anſwer *it*; the conditional ſenſe. *Locke.*
21. Anſwering to *ſo* conditionally. *Dryden.*
22. In a ſenſe of compariſon, followed by *ſo.* *Pope.*
23. As FOR; with reſpect to. *Dryden.*
24. As TO; with reſpect to. *Swift.*
25. As WELL AS; equally with. *Locke.*
26. As THOUGH; as if. *Sharp.*

ASAFOETIDA. s. A gum or reſin brought

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from the East Indies, of a sharp taste, and a strong distinctive smell.

ASARABACCA. *s.* [*asarum*, Latin.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*

ASBESTINE. *a.* [from *asbestos*.] Something incombustible.

ASBESTOS. *s.* [*asbestos*.] A sort of native mineral fine, which may be split into threads or filaments, from one inch to ten inches in length, very fine, brittle, yet somewhat tractable. It is endued with the wonderful property of remaining unconsumed in the fire, which only whitens it.

ASCARIDES. *s.* [ασκαριδες from ασκαιζω to leap.] Little worms in the rectum. *Quincy.*

ASCEND. *v. a.* [*ascendo*, Latin.]

1. To mount upwards *Milton.*
2. To proceed from one degree of excellence to another. *Watts.*
3. To find higher in genealogy. *Broome.*

ASCEND. *v. a.* To climb up any thing. *Delany.*

ASCENDANT. *s.* [from *ascend.*]

1. The part of the ecliptic at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence.
2. Height; elevation. *Temple.*
3. Superiority; influence. *Clarendon.*
4. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upward. *Ayliffe.*

ASCENDANT. *a.*

1. Superior; predominant; overpowering. *South.*
2. In an astrological sense, above the horizon. *Brown.*

ASCENDENCY. *s.* [from *ascend.*] Influence; power. *Watts.*

ASCENSION. *s.* [*ascensio*, Latin.]

1. The act of ascending or rising.
2. The visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven. *Milton.*
3. The thing rising or mounting. *Brown.*

ASCENSION-DAY. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday; the Thursday but one before Whitsuntide.

ASCENSIVE. *a.* [from *ascend.*] In a state of ascent. *Brown.*

ASCENT. *s.* [*ascensus*, Latin.]

1. Rise; the act of rising. *Milton.*
2. The way by which one ascends. *Bacon.*
3. An eminence, or high place. *Addison.*

ASCERTAIN. *v. a.* [*acertener*, Fr.]

1. To make certain; to fix; to establish. *Locke.*
2. To make confident. *Hammond.*

ASCERTAINER. *s.* [from *ascertain.*] The person that proves or establishes.

ASCERTAINMENT. *s.* [from *ascertain.*] A limited rule. *Swift.*

ASCETICK. *a.* [ασκητικος.] Employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification. *South.*

ASCETICK. *s.* He that retires to devotion; a hermit. *Norris.*

ASCII. *s.* It has no singular. [a and σκια.] Those people who, at certain times of the year, have no shadow at noon; such are the inhabitants of the torrid zone.

ASCITES. *s.* [from ασκος, a bladder.] A particular species of dropsy; a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation of water.

ASCITICAL. *a.* [from *ascites.*] Dropsical; ASCITICK. hydropical.

ASCITITIOUS. *a.* [*ascititius*, Latin.] Supplemental; additional. *Pope.*

ASCRIBABLE. *a.* [from *ascribe*.] That which may be ascribed. *Boyle.*

To ASCRIBE. *v. a.* [*ascribo*, Latin.]

1. To attribute to as a cause. *Dryden.*
2. To attribute to as a possessor. *Tillotson.*

ASCRIPTION. *s.* [*ascriptio*, Lat.] The act of ascribing. *Dict.*

ASCRIPTITIOUS. *a.* [*ascriptitius*, Latin.] That which is ascribed.

ASH. *s.* [æsc, Saxon.] A tree. *Dryden.*

ASH-COLOURED. *a.* [from *ash* and *colour.*] Coloured between brown and grey. *Woodw.*

ASHAMED. *a.* [from *shame.*] Touched with shame. *Taylor.*

ASHEN. *a.* [from *ash.*] Made of ash wood. *Dry.*

ASHES. *s. wants the singular.* [æsca, Sax.]

1. The remains of any thing burnt. *Digby.*
2. The remains of the body. *Pope.*

ASH-WEDNESDAY. *s.* The first day of Lent so called from the ancient custom of sprinkling ashes on the head.

ASHLAR. *s.* [with Masons.] Free stones as they come out of the quarry.

ASHLERING. *s.* [with builders.] Quartering in garrets. *Builder's Dict.*

ASHORE. *ad.* [from *a* and *shore.*]

1. On shore; on the land. *Raleigh.*
2. To the shore; to the land. *Milton.*

ASHWEED. *s.* [from *ash* and *weed.*] An herb.

ASHY. *a.* [from *ash.*] Ash-coloured; pale; inclining to a whitish grey. *Shak.*

ASIDE. *ad.* [from *a* and *side.*]

1. To one side. *Dryden.*
2. To another part. *Bacon.*
3. From the company. *Mark.*

ASININARY. *a.* [*asinarius*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass.

ASININE. *a.* [from *asinus*, Lat.] Belonging to an ass. *Milton.*

To ASK. *v. a.* [ayrcian, Saxon.]

1. To petition; to beg. *Swift.*
2. To demand; to claim. *Dryden.*
3. To enquire; to question. *Jeremiah.*
4. To require, as needful. *Addison.*

ASKANCE. *ad.* Sideways; obliquely. ASKANCE. *Milton.*

ASKANT. *ad* Obliquely; on one side. *Dry.*

ASKER. *s.* [from *ask.*]

1. Petitioner. *South.*
2. Enquirer. *Digby.*

ASKER. *s.* A water-newt.

ASKEW. *ad.* [from *a* and *skew.*] Aside; with contempt; contemptuously. *Prior.*

To ASLAKE. *v. a.* [from *a* and *slake*, or *slack.*] To remit; to slacken. *Spenser.*

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ASLA'NT. *ad.* [from *a* and *flant.*] Obliquely; on one ſide. *Dryden.*

ASLE'EP. *ad* [from *a* and *ſleep.*]
1. Sleeping; at reſt. *Dryden.*
2. To ſleep. *Milton.*

ASLO'PE. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſlope.*] With declivity; obliquely. *Hudibras.*

ASP, or ASPICK. *s.* A kind of ſerpent, whoſe poiſon is ſo dangerous and quick in its operation, that it kills without a poſſibility of applying any remedy. Thoſe that are bitten by it, die by ſleep and lethargy. *Milton.*

ASP. *s.* A tree.

ASPA'LATHUS. s.
1. A plant called the roſe of Jeruſalem.
2. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, ſomewhat ſharp and bitter to the taſte, and anciently in much repute as an aſtringent, but now little uſed.

ASPA'RAGUS. *s.* The name of a plant.

A'SPECT. *s.* [*aſpectus*, Latin.]
1. Look; air; appearance. *Burnet.*
2. Countenance; look. *Pope.*
3. Glance; view; act of beholding. *Milton.*
4. Direction toward any point; poſition. *Sw.*
5. Diſpoſition of any thing to ſomething elſe; relation. *Locke.*
6. Diſpoſition of a planet to other planets. *Bentley.*

To ASPE'CT. *v. a.* [*aſpicio*, Latin.] To behold. *Temple.*

ASPE'CTABLE. *a.* [*aſpectabilis*, Latin.] Viſible. *Ray.*

ASPE'CTION. *s.* [from *aſpect.*] Beholding; view. *Bacon.*

A'SPEN. *s.* [eſpe, Saxon.] A tree, the leaves of which always tremble. *Spenſer.*

A'SPEN. *a.* [from *aſp* or *aſpen.*]
1. Belonging to the aſp-tree. *Gay.*
2. Made of aſpen wood.

A'SPER. a. [Lat.] Rough; rugged. *Bacon.*

To A'SPERATE. *v. a.* [*aſpero*, Latin.] To make rough. *Boyle.*

ASPERA'TION. *s.* [from *aſperata.*] A making rough.

ASPERIFO'LIOUS. *a.* [*aſper* and *folium*, Latin.] Plants ſo called from the roughneſs of their leaves.

ASPE'RITY. *s.* [*aſperitas*, Latin.]
1. Unevenneſs; roughneſs of ſurface. *Boyle.*
2. Roughneſs of ſound.
3. Roughneſs, or ruggedneſs of temper. *Rogers.*

ASPERNA'TION. *s.* [*aſpernatio*, Latin.] Neglect; diſregard. *Dict.*

A'SPEROUS. *a.* [*aſper*, Latin.] Rough; uneven. *Boyle.*

To ASPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*aſpergo*, Latin.] To beſpatter with cenſure and calumny. *Swift.*

ASPE'RSION. *s.* [*aſperſio*, Latin.]
1. A ſprinkling. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Calumny; cenſure. *Dryden.*

ASPHA'LTICK. *a.* [from *aſphaltos.*] Gummy; bituminous. *Milton.*

ASPHA'LTOS. s. [ἄσφαλτος, bitumen.] A ſolid, brittle, black, bituminous, inflammable ſubſtance, reſembling pitch, and ſ found ſwimming on the ſurface of the *Aſphaltites*, or Dead Sea, where anci ſtood the cities of Sodom and Gomorra

ASPHA'LTUM. s. [Latin.] A bitumi ſtone found near the ancient Babylon.

A'SPHODEL. *s.* [*aſphodelus*, Latin.] lily.

A'SPICK. *s.* [See Aſp.] The name of ſ pent.

To A'SPIRATE. *v. a.* [*aſpiro*, Latin.] pronounce with full breath; as, *horſe*, *h*

To ASPIRATE. *v. n.* [*aſpiro*, Latin.] T pronounced with full breath.

A'SPIRATE. *a.* [*aſpiratus*; Lat.] Pronou with full breath,

ASPIRA'TION. *s.* [*aſpiratio*, Latin.]
1. A breathing after; an ardent wiſh.
2. The act of aſpiring, or deſiring ſomet high.
3. The pronunciation of a vowel with breath.

To ASPI'RE. *v. n.* [*aſpiro*, Latin.]
1. To deſire with eagerneſs; to pant a ſomething higher.
2. To riſe high.

ASPORTA'TION. *s.* [*aſportatio*, Latin.] carrying away.

ASQUI'NT. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſquint.*] liquely; not in the ſtraight line of viſion.

ASS. *s.* [*aſinus*, Latin.]
1. An animal of burden.
2. A ſtupid, heavy, dull fellow; a dolt.

To ASSA'IL. *v. a.* [*aſſailer*, French.]
1. To attack in a hoſtile manner; to aſſa to fall upon.
2. To attack with argument, or cenſure.

ASSA'ILABLE. *a.* [from *aſſail.*] That wh may be attacked.

ASSA'ILANT. *s.* [*aſſaillant*, Fr.] He that tacks.

ASSA'ILANT. *a.* Attacking; invading.

ASSA'ILER. *s.* [from *aſſail.*] One who attac another.

ASSAPA'NICK. *s.* The flying ſquirrel.

ASSA'RT. *s.* [*eſſart*, French.] An offence co mitted in the foreſt, by plucking up wo by the roots.

ASSA'SSIN. } *s.* [*aſſaſſin*, Fr.] A murd
ASSA'SSINATE. } er; one that kills by ſu den violence.

ASSA'SSINATE. *s.* [*aſſaſſin.*] The crime of aſſaſſin; murder.

To ASSA'SSINATE. *v. a.* [from *aſſaſſin.*]
1. To murder by violence.
2. To way-lay; to take by treachery.

ASSASSINA'TION. *s.* [from *aſſaſſinate.*] The act of aſſaſſinating.

ASSASSINA'TOR. *s.* [from *aſſaſſinate.*] derer; mankiller.

ASSA'TION. *s.* [*aſſatus*, roaſted, Lat.] Roaſting.

ASSA'ULT. *s.* [*aſſault*, French.]
1. Storm; oppoſed to *ſap* or *ſiege.*
2. Violence.

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3. Invasion; hostility; attack. *Clarendon.*
4. [In law.] A violent kind of injury offered to a man's person. *Cowel.*

ASSA'ULT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack; to invade. *Dryden.*

ASSA'ULTER. *s.* [from *assault.*] One who violently assaults another. *Sidney.*

ASSA'Y. *s.* [*assayer*, French.]
1. Examination. *Shakespeare.*
2. [In law.] The examination of measures and weights used by the clerk of the market. *Cowel.*
3. The first entrance upon any thing. *Spenser.*
4. Attack; trouble. *Spenser.*

ASSA'Y. *v. a.* [*essayer*, French.]
1. To make trial of. *Hayward.*
2. To apply to, as the touchstone in *assaying* metals. *Milton.*
3. To try; to endeavour. *Samuel.*

ASSA'YER. *s.* [from *assay.*] An officer of the mint, for the due trial of silver. *Cowel. Woodw.*

ASSECTA'TION. *s.* [*assectatio*, Latin.] Attendance.

ASSECU'TION. *s.* [*assequor*, *assecutum*, Lat. to obtain.] Acquirement. *Ayliffe.*

ASSEMBLAGE. *s.* [*assemblage*. French.] A collection; a number of individuals brought together. *Locke.*

To ASSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*assembler*, Fr.] To bring together into one place. *Shakespeare.*

To ASSE'MBLE. *v. n.* To meet together. *Dan.*

ASSE'MBLY. *s.* [*assemblée*, Fr.] A company met together. *Shakspeare.*

ASSE'NT. *s.* [*assensus*, Latin.]
1. The act of agreeing to any thing. *Locke.*
2. Consent; agreement. *Hooker.*

To ASSE'NT. *v. n.* [*assentire*, Latin.] To consent; to yield to. *Acts.*

ASSENTA'TION. *s.* [*assentatio*, Lat.] Compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery. *Dict.*

ASSE'NTMENT. *s.* [from *assent.*] Consent. *Brown.*

To ASSE'RT. *v. a.* [*assero*, Latin.]
1. To maintain; to defend either by words or actions. *Dryden.*
2. To affirm.
3. To claim; to vindicate a title to. *Dryden.*

ASSE'RTION. *s.* [from *assert.*]
1. The act of asserting. *Brown.*
2. Position advanced.

ASSE'RTIVE. *a.* [from *assert.*] Positive; dogmatical. *Glanville.*

ASSE'RTOR. *s.* [from *assert.*] Maintainer; vindicator; affirmer. *Prior.*

To ASSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*asservio*, Lat.] To serve, help, or second. *Dict.*

To ASSE'SS. *v. a.* [from *assessare*, Italian.] To charge with any certain sum. *Bacon.*

ASSE'SSION. *s.* [*assessio*, Latin.] A sitting down by one. *Dict.*

ASSE'SSMENT. *s.* [from *to assess.*]
1. The sum levied on certain property.
2. The act of assessing. *Howel.*

ASSE'SSOR. *s.* [*assessor*, Latin.]
1. The person that sits by the judges. *Dryd.*
2. He that sits by another as next in dignity. *Milton.*
3. [from *assess.*] He that lays taxes.

A'SSETS. *s.* [*without the singular.* [*assez*, Fr.] Goods sufficient to discharge that burden which is cast upon the executor or heir. *Cowel.*

To ASSE'VER. } *v. a.* To affirm with
To ASSE'VERATE. } great solemnity; as upon oath.

ASSEVERA'TION. *s.* [from *asseverate.*] Solemn affirmation, as upon oath. *Hooker.*

A'SSHEAD. *s.* [from *ass* and *head.*] A blockhead. *Shakespeare.*

ASSIDUITY. *s.* [*assiduité*, Fr.] Diligence. *Rog.*

ASSI'DUOUS. *a.* [*assiduus*, Lat.] Constant in application. *Prior.*

ASSI'DUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *assiduous.*] Diligently; continually. *Bentley.*

ASSIE'NTO. *s.* [In Spanish, a contract or bargain.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with slaves.

To ASSI'GN. *v. a.* [*assigner*, French.]
1. To mark out; to appoint. *Addison.*
2. To fix with regard to quality or value. *Locke.*
3. [In law.] To appoint a deputy, or make over a right to another. *Cowel.*

ASSI'GNABLE. *a.* [from *assign.*] That which may be marked out, fixed or made over. *South.*

ASSIGNA'TION. *s.* [*assignatio*, Latin.]
1. An appointment to meet; used generally of love appointments. *Swift.*
2. A making over a thing to another.

ASSIGNEE' *s.* [*assigné*, Fr.] He that is appointed or deputed by another to do any act, or perform any business, or enjoy any commodity. *Cowel.*

ASSI'GNER. *s.* [from *assign.*] He that appoints. *Decay of Piety.*

ASSI'GNMENT. *s.* [from *assign.*] Appointment of one thing with regard to another thing or person. *Locke.*

ASSI'MILABLE. *a.* [from *assimilate.*] That which may be converted to the same nature with something else. *Brown.*

To ASSI'MILATE. *v. a.* [*assimilo*, Latin.]
1. To convert to the same nature with another thing. *Newton.*
2. To bring to a likeness, or resemblance. *Sw.*

ASSI'MILATENESS. *s.* [from *assimilate.*] Likeness. *Dict.*

ASSIMILA'TION. *s.* [from *assimilate.*]
1. The act of converting any thing to the nature or substance of another. *Bacon.*
2. The state of being assimilated. *Brown.*
3. The act of growing like some other being. *Decay of Piety.*

To ASSI'ST. *v. a.* [*assister*, Fr. *assisto*, Latin.] To help. *Romans.*

ASSI'STANCE. *s.* [*assistance*, Fr.] Help; furtherance. *Stilling fleet.*

ASSI'STANT. *a.* [from *assist.*] Helping; lending aid. *Hale.*

ASSI'STANT. *s.* [from *assist.*] A person en-

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gaged in an affair not as principal but as auxiliary or miniſterial. *Bacon.*

ASSI'ZE. *s.* [*aſſiſe*, French, a ſitting.]
1. An aſſembly of knights and other ſubſtantial men, with the bailliff or juſtice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.
2. A jury.
3. An ordinance or ſtatute.
4. The courts where the writs are taken. *Cowel.*
5. Any court of juſtice. *Dryden.*
6. *Aſſize of bread*, meaſure or quantity, in proportion to the price.
7. Meaſure; rate. *Spenſer.*

To ASSI'ZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix the rate of any thing.

ASSI'ZER. *s.* [from *aſſize.*] An officer that has the care of weights and meaſures. *Chamb.*

ASSO'CIABLE. *a.* [*aſſociabilis*, Lat.] That which may be joined to another.

To ASSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*aſſocier*, French.]
1. To unite with another as a confederate. *Shak.*
2. To adopt as a friend upon equal terms. *Dr.*
3. To accompany. *Shak.*

ASSO'CIATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Confederate. *Milton.*

ASSO'CIATE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A partner. *Sidney.*
2. A confederate. *Hooker.*
3. A companion. *Watton.*

ASSOCIA'TION. *s.* [from *aſſociate.*]
1. union; conjunction; ſociety. *Hooker.*
2. Confederacy. *Hooker.*
3. Partnerſhip. *Boyle.*
4. Connection. *Watts.*
5. Appoſition; union of matter. *Newton.*

A'SSONANCE. *s* [*aſſonance*, Fr.] Reference of one ſound to another reſembling it. *Dict.*

A'SSONANT. *a.* [*aſſonant*, Fr.] Reſembling another ſound. *Dict.*

To ASSO'RT. *v. a.* [*aſſortir*, Fr.] To range in claſſes.

To ASSO'T. *v. a.* [from *ſot*; *aſſoter*, Fr.] To infatuate. *Spenſer.*

To ASSUA'GE. *v. a.* [ꝑpæt, Saxon.]
1. To mitigate; to ſoften. *Addiſon.*
2. To appeaſe; to pacify. *Clarendon.*
3. To eaſe.

To ASSUA'GE. *v. n.* To abate. *Geneſis.*

ASSUA'GEMENT. *s.* [from *aſſuage.*] What mitigates or ſoftens. *Spenſer.*

ASSUA'GER. *s.* [from *aſſuage.*] One who pacifies or appeaſes.

ASSUA'SIVE. *a.* [from *aſſuage.*] Softening; mitigating. *Pope.*

To ASSU'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*ſubjugo*, Lat.] To ſubject to. *Shak.*

ASSUEFA'CTION. *s.* [*aſſuefacio*, Lat.] The ſtate of being accuſtomed. *Brown.*

ASSUE'TUDE. *s.* [*aſſuetudo*, Latin.] Accuſtomance; cuſtom. *Bacon.*

To ASSU'ME. *v. a.* [*aſſumo*, Latin.]
1. To take. *Pope.*
2. To take upon one's ſelf. *Dryd.*
3. To arrogate; to claim or ſeize unjuſtly. *Collier.*
4. To ſuppoſe ſomething without proof.
5. To appropriate. *Clarend.*

ASSU'MER. *s.* [from *aſſume.*] An arrogant man.

ASSU'MING. *participial a.* [from *aſſume.*] Arrogant; haughty. *Dry.*

ASSU'MPSIT. s. [*aſſumo*, Lat.] A voluntary promiſe made by word, whereby a man takes upon him to perform or pay any thing to another.

ASSU'MPTION. *s.* [*aſſumptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of taking any thing to one's ſelf.
2. The ſuppoſition of any thing without other proof.
3. The thing propoſed; a poſtulate. *Dry.*
4. The taking up any perſon into heaven. *Stillingfl.*

ASSU'MPTIVE. *a.* [*aſſumptivus*, Latin.] That is aſſumed.

ASSU'RANCE. *s.* [*aſſurance*, French.]
1. Certain expectation. *Tillot.*
2. Secure confidence; truſt. *Spen.*
3. Freedom from doubt; certain knowledge.
4. Firmneſs; undoubting ſteadineſs. *Rog.*
5. Confidence; want of modeſty. *Sidn.*
6. Freedom from vicious ſhame. *Lad.*
7. Ground of confidence; ſecurity; ſufficient reaſon for truſt or belief. *Dec.*
8. Spirit; intrepidity. *Dry.*
9. Sanguinity; readineſs to hope. *Ham.*
10. Teſtimony of credit. *Tillot.*
11. Conviction. *Tillot.*
12. Inſurance.

To ASSU'RE. *v. a.* [*aſſurer*, French.]
1. To give confidence by a firm promiſe. *Macabr.*
2. To ſecure another. *Regul.*
3. To make confident; to exempt from doubt or fear. *Milt.*
4. To make ſecure. *Spenſer.*
5. To affiance; to betroth. *Shakeſpear.*

ASSU'RED. *participial a.* [from *aſſure.*]
1. Certain; indubitable. *Bacon.*
2. Certain; not doubting. *Shakeſpear.*
3. Immodeſt; viciouſly confident.

ASSU'REDLY. *ad.* [from *aſſured.*] Certainly; indubitably. *South.*

ASSU'REDNESS. *s.* [from *aſſured.*] The ſtate of being aſſured; certainty.

ASSU'RER. *s.* [from *aſſure.*]
1. He that gives aſſurance.
2. He that gives ſecurity to make good any loſs.

A'STERISK. *s.* A mark in printing; as *. *Garth.*

A'STERISM. *s.* [*aſteriſmus*, Latin.] A conſtellation. *Bentley.*

A'STHMA. *s.* [*ἄσθμα.*] A frequent, difficult, and ſhort reſpiration; joined with a hiſſing ſound and a cough. *Floyer.*

ASTHMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *aſthma.*] Troubled with an aſthma.
ASTHMA'TICK. } *Floyer.*

ASTE'RN. *ad.* [from *a* and *ſtern.*] In the hinder part of the ſhip; behind the ſhip. *Dryden.*

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ASTERT. v. a. To terrify; to startle; to affright. *Spenser.*

ASTONIED. *participial. a.* A word used for *astonished*. *Isaiah.*

ASTONISH. v. a. [*estonner*, Fr.] To confound with fear or wonder; to amaze. *Addis.*

ASTONISHINGNESS. *s.* [from *astonish.*] Quality to excite astonishment.

ASTONISHMENT. *s.* [*estonnement*, Fr.] Amazement; confusion of mind. *South.*

ASTOUND. v. a. [*estonner*, Fr.] To astonish; to confound with fear or wonder. *Milton.*

ASTRADDLE. *ad.* [from *a* and *straddle.*] With one's legs across any thing. *Dict.*

ASTRAGAL. *s.* [ἀστράγαλος.] A little round moulder in the form of a ring, at the tops and bottoms of columns. *Spect.*

ASTRAL. *a.* [from *astrum*, Lat.] Starry; belonging to the stars. *Dryden.*

ASTRAY. *ad.* [from *a* and *stray.*] Out of the right way. *Milton.*

ASTRICT. v. a. [*astringo*, Lat.] To contract by applications. *Arbuthnot.*

ASTRICTION. *s.* [*astrictio*, Latin. The act or power of contracting the parts of the body. *Bacon.*

ASTRICTIVE. *a.* [from *astrict.*] Styptick; binding.

ASTRICTORY. *a.* [*astrictorius*, Lat.] Astringent.

ASTRIDE. *ad.* [from *a* and *stride.*] With the legs open. *Boyle.*

ASTRIFEROUS. *a.* [*astrifer*, Lat.] Bearing, or having stars. *Dict.*

ASTRINGE. v. a. [*astringo*, Lat.] To make a contraction; to make the parts draw together. *Bacon.*

ASTRINGENCY. *s.* [from *astringo.*] The power of contracting the parts of the body. *Bacon.*

ASTRINGENT. *a.* [*astringens*, Lat.] Binding; contracting. *Bacon.*

ASTROGRAPHY. *s.* [from ἀστρον and γραφω.] The science of describing the stars.

ASTROLABE. *s.* [ἀστρολάβον, of ἀστρον, a star, and λαβειν, to take.] An instrument chiefly used for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun or stars at sea.

ASTROLOGER. *s.* [*astrologus*, Lat.] One that, supposing the influence of the stars to have a causal power, professes to foretell or discover events. *Swift.*

ASTROLOGIAN. *s.* [from *astrology.*] Astrologer. *Hudibras.*

ASTROLOGICAL. } *a.* [from *astrology.*]
ASTROLOGICK. } Relating to astrology; professing astrology. *Wotton.*

ASTROLOGICALLY. *ad.* [from *astrology.*] In an astrological manner.

ASTROLOGIZE. v. a. [from *astrology.*] To predict astrology.

ASTROLOGY. *s.* [*astrologia*, Lat.] The practice of foretelling things by the knowledge of the stars. *Swift.*

ASTRONOMER. *s.* [from ἀστρον and νεμω.] He that studies the celestial motions. *Locke.*

ASTRONOMICAL. } *a.* [from *astronomy.*]
ASTRONOMICK. } Belonging to astronomy. *Brown.*

ASTRONOMICALLY. *ad.* [from *astronomical.*] In an astronomical manner.

ASTRONOMY. *s.* [ἀστρονομια.] A mixed mathematical science teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods eclipses, and order. *Cowley.*

ASTROTHEOLOGY. *s.* [*astrum* and *theologia*, Lat.] Divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies. *Derham.*

ASUNDER. *ad.* [ʒunopan, Sax.] Apart; separately; not together. *Davies.*

ASYLUM. *s.* [ἀσυλον.] A sanctuary; a refuge. *Ayliff.*

ASYMMETRY. *s.* [from ἀσυμμετρια.] Contrariety to symmetry; disproportion. *Grew.*

ASYMPTOTE. *s.* [from ἀσυμπτωτος.] *Asymptotes* are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to some curve; but which would never meet. *Grew.*

ASYNDETON. *s.* [ἀσυνδετον.] A figure in grammar when a conjunction copulative is ommitted.

AT. *prep.* [æt, Saxon.]

1. *At* before a place, denotes the nearness of the place; as, a man is *at* the house before he is *in* it. *Stillingfleet.*
2. *At* before a word signifying time, notes the coexistence of the time with the event; he rose *at* ten. *Swift.*
3. *At* before a causal word signifies nearly the same as *with*; he did it *at* a touch. *Dryden.*
4. *At* before a superlative adjective implies *in the state*; as, *at most*, in the state of most perfection, &c. *South.*
5. *At* signifies the particular condition of the person; as, *at* peace. *Swift.*
6. *At* sometimes marks employment or attention; busy *at* his task. *Pope.*
7. *At* is sometimes the same with *furnished with*, after the French *a*; as, a man *at* arms. *Shakespeare.*
8. *At* sometimes notes the place where any thing is; he lives *at* Barnet. *Pope.*
9. *At* sometimes signifies in immediate consequence of; he swooned *at* the sight. *Hale.*
10. *At* marks sometimes the effect proceeding from an act; he eats *at* his own cost, *Dryden.*
11. *At* sometimes is nearly the same as *in*; noting situation. *Swift.*
12. *At* sometimes marks the occasion, like *on*; he comes *at* call. *Dryden.*
13. *At* sometimes seems to signify in the power of, or obedient to. *Dryden.*
14. *At* sometimes notes the relation of a man to an action. *Collier.*
15. *At* sometimes imports the manner of an action. *Dryden.*
16. *At* means sometimes application to. *Pope*
17. *At all.* In any manner. *Pope*

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A'TABAL. *s.* A kind of tabour used by the Moors. *Dryden.*

ATARA'XIA. } *s.* Exemption from vexa-
A'TARAXY. } tion; tranquillity. *Glanville.*

ATE. The preterite of *eat.* *South.*

A'THANOR. s. A digesting furnace to keep heat for a long time.

A'THEISM. *s.* [from *atheist.*] The disbelief of a God. *Tillotson.*

A'THEIST. *s.* [*atheos.*] One that denies the existence of God. *Bentley.*

A'THEIST. *a.* Atheistical; denying God. *Milton.*

ATHEI'STICAL. *a.* [from *atheist.*] Given to atheism; impious. *South.*

ATHEI'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *atheistical.*] In an atheistical manner. *South.*

ATHEI'STICALNESS. *s.* [from *atheistical.*] The quality of being atheistical. *Hammond.*

ATHEI'STICK, *a.* [from *atheist.*] Given to atheism. *Ray.*

A'THEOUS. *a.* [*atheos.*] Atheistick; godless. *Milton.*

ATHERO'MA. s. [*athæroma.*] A species of wen. *Sharp.*

ATHERO'MATOUS. *a.* [from *atheroma.*] Having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen. *Wiseman.*

ATHI'RST. *ad.* [from *a* and *thirst.*] Thirsty; in want of drink. *Dryden.*

ATHLE'TICK. *a.* [from *athleta*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to wrestling.
2. Strong of body; vigorous; lusty; robust. *Dryden.*

ATHWA'RT. *prep.* [from *a* and *thwart.*]
1. Across; transverse to any thing. *Bacon.*
2. Through. *Addison.*

ATHWA'RT. *ad.*
1. In a manner vexatious and perplexing. *Sh.*
2. Wrong. *Shakespeare.*

ATI'LT. *ad.* [from *a* and *tilt.*]
1. With the action of a man making a thrust. *Hudibras.*
2. In the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind. *Spectator.*

A'TLAS. *s.*
1. A collection of maps.
2. A large square folio.
3. Sometimes the supporter of a building.
4. A rich kind of silk.

A'TMOSPHERE. *s.* [*ατμος* and *σφαιρα.*] The air that encompasses the solid earth on all sides. *Locke.*

ATMOSPHE'RICAL. *a.* [from *atmosphere.*] Belonging to the atmosphere. *Boyle.*

A'TOM. *s.* [*atomus*, Latin.
1. Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided. *Ray.*
2. Any thing extremely small. *Shakespeare.*

ATO'MICAL. *a.* [from *atom.*]
1. Consisting of atoms. *Brown.*
2. Relating to atoms. *Bentley.*

A'TOMIST. *s.* [from *atom.*] One that holds the *atomical* philosophy. *Locke.*

A'TOMY. *s.* An atom. *Shakespeare.*

To ATO'NE. *v. n.* [*to be at one.*]
1. To agree; to accord. *Shakesp.*
2. To stand as an equivalent for something.

To ATO'NE. *v. a.* To expiate.

ATO'NEMENT. *s.* [from *atone.*]
1. Agreement; concord. *Shakesp.*
2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent.

ATO'P. *ad.* [from *a* and *top.*] On the top.

ATRABILA'RIAN. *a.* [from *atra* and Lat.] Melancholy. *Arbuth.*

ATRABILA'RIOUS. *a.* Melancholick.

ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS *s.* [from *atrabilarious.*] The state of being melancholy.

ATRAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *atramentum*, ink.] Inky; black.

ATRAME'NTOUS. *a.* [from *atramentum*, ink.] Inky; black.

ATRO'CIOUS. *a.* [*atrox*, Lat.] Wicked a high degree; enormous.

ATRO'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *atrocious.*] an atrocious manner.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *atrocious.* quality of being enormously criminal.

ATRO'CITY. *s.* [*atrocitas*, Latin.] Hor wickedness.

ATROPHY. *s.* [*ατροφια.*] Want of nou ment; a disease.

To ATTA'CH. *v. a.* [*attacher*, Fr.]
1. To arrest; to take or apprehend.
2. To seize.
3. To lay hold on.
4. To win; to gain over; to enamour.
5. To fix one's interest.

ATTA'CHMENT. *s.* [*attachment*, Fr.] herence; regard.

To ATTA'CK. *v. a.* [*attaquer*, Fr.]
1. To assault an enemy.
2. To impugn in any manner.

ATTA'CK *s.* [from the verb.] An assault.

ATTA'CKER. *s.* [from *attack.*] The pe that attacks.

To ATTA'IN. *v. a.* [*atteindre*, Fr.]
1. To gain; to procure.
2. To overtake.
3. To come to.
4. To teach; to equal.

To ATTA'IN. *v. n.*
1. To come to a certain state.
2. To arrive at.

ATTAIN. *s.* [from the verb.] The attained. Not used.

ATTA'INABLE. *a.* [from *attain.*] which may be attained; procurable.

ATTA'INABLENESS. *s.* [from *attainable.* The quality of being attainable.

ATTA'INDER. *s.* [from *to attaint.*]
1. The act of attainting in law.
2. Taint; soil; disgrace.

ATTA'INMENT. *s.* [from *attain.*]
1. That which is attained; acquisition.
2. The act or power of attaining.

To ATTA'INT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]
1. To *attaint* is particularly used for a are found guilty of some crime or offenc

man is *attainted* two ways, by appearance, or by proofs. *Spenser.*
2. To taint; to corrupt. *Shakespeare.*

ATTA'INT *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing injurious, as illness, weariness. *Shakespeare.*
2. Stain; spot; taint. *Shakespeare.*

ATTA'INTURE. *s.* [from *attaint*.] Reproach; imputation. *Shakespeare.*

ATTA'MINATE. *v. a.* [*attamino*, Lat.] To corrupt. Not used.

To ATTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.]
1. To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of something else. *Bacon.*
2. To regulate; to soften. *Bacon.*
3. To mix in just proportions. *Spenser.*
4. To fix to something else. *Pope.*

To ATTE'MPERATE *v. a.* [*attempero*, Lat.] To proportion to something. *Hammond.*

To ATTE'MPT. *v. a.* [*attenter*, Fr.]
1. To attack; to venture upon. *Milton.*
2. To try; to endeavour. *Maccabees.*

ATTE'MPT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. An attack. *Bacon.*
2. An essay; an endeavour. *Dryden.*

ATTE'MPTABLE. *a.* [from *attempt*.] Liable to attempts or attacks. *Shakespeare.*

ATTE'MPTER. *s.* [from *attempt*.]
1. The person that attempts. *Milton.*
2. An endeavourer. *Glanville.*

To ATTE'ND. *v. a.* [*attendre*, Fr.]
1. To regard; to fix the mind upon. *Shak.*
2. To wait on as a servant. *Shakespeare.*
3. To accompany as an enemy. *Clarendon.*
4. To be present with, upon a summons. *Clarendon.*
5. To be appendant to. *Arbuthnot.*
6. To wait on, as on a charge. *Spenser.*
7. To be consequent to. *Clarendon.*
8. To remain to; to await. *Locke.*
9. To wait for insidiously. *Shakespeare.*
10. To be bent upon any object. *Dryden.*
11. To stay for. *Dry.*

To ATTE'ND. *v. n.*
1. To yield attention. *Taylor.*
2. To stay; to delay. *Davies.*

ATTE'NDANCE. *s.* [*attendance*, Fr.]
1. The act of waiting on another. *Shakesp.*
2. Service. *Shakespeare.*
3. The persons waiting; a train. *Milton.*
4. Attention; regard. *Timothy.*
5. Expectation. Not used. *Hooker.*

ATTE'NDANT. *a.* [*attendant*, Fr.] Accompanying as subordinate or consequential. *Milt.*

ATTE'NDANT. *s.*
1. One that attends. *Shakespeare.*
2. One that belongs to the train. *Dry.*
3. One that waits as a suitor or agent. *Burnet.*
4. One that is present at any thing. *Swift.*
5. A concomitant; a consequent *Watts.*

ATTE'NDER. *s.* [from *attend*.] Companion; associate. *Ben Jonson.*

ATTE'NT. *a.* [*attentus*, Lat.] Intent; attentive. *Chronicles. Taylor.*

ATTENTATES. *s.* [*attentata*, Lat.] Proceedings in a court after an inhibition is decreed. *Ayliffe.*

ATTE'NTION. *s.* [*attention*, Fr.] The act of attending or heeding. *Locke.*

ATTE'NTIVE. *a.* [from *attent*.] Heedful; regardful. *Hooker.*

ATTE'NTIVELY. *ad.* [from *attentive*.] Heedfully; carefully. *Bacon.*

ATTE'NTIVENESS. *s.* [from *attentive*.] Heedfulness; attention. *Shakespeare.*

ATTE'NUANT. *a.* [*attenuans*, Latin.] What has the power of making thin or slender. *Newton.*

To ATTE'NUATE. *v. a.* [*attenuo*, Lat.] To make thin or slender. *Boyle.*

ATTE'NUATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Made thin or slender. *Bacon.*

ATTENUA'TION. *s.* [from *attenuate*.] The act of making any thing thin or slender. *Bacon.*

ATTER. *s.* [ater, Sax.] Corrupt matter. *Skinner.*

To ATTE'ST. *v. a.* [*atteſtor*, Latin.]
1. To bear witness of; to witness. *Addison.*
2. To call to witness. *Dryden.*

ATTE'ST. *s.* [from the verb.] Testimony; attestation. *Milton.*

ATTESTA'TION. *s.* [from *atteſt*.] Testimony; evidence. *Woodward.*

ATTI'GUOUS. *a.* [*attiguus*, Lat.] Hard by.

To ATTI'NGE. *v. a.* [*attinger*, Fr.] To touch lightly. Not used.

To ATTI'RE. *v. a.* [*attirer*, Fr.] To dress; to habit; to array. *Spenser.*

ATTI'RE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Clothes; dress. *Davies.*
2. [In hunting.] The horns of a buck or stag.
3. [In botany.] The flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the empalment, the foliation, and the *attire*.

ATTI'RER *s.* [from *attire*.] One that attires another; a dresser.

ATTITUDE. *s.* [*attitude*, Fr.] The posture or action in which a statue or painted figure is placed. *Prior.*

ATTO'LLENT. *a.* [*attollens*, Lat.] That which raises or lifts up. *Derham.*

ATTO'RNEY. *s.* [*attornatus*, low Lat.]
1. Such a person as by consent, commandment, or request, takes heed; sees, and takes upon him the charge of other men's business in their absence.
1. *Attorneys* in common law, are nearly the same with proctors in the civil law, and solicitors in courts of equity. *Shakespeare.*
3. It was anciently used for those who did any business for another. *Shakespeare.*

To ATTO'RNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To perform by proxy. *Shakespeare.*
2. To employ as a proxy. *Shakespeare.*

ATTO'RNEYSHIP. *s.* [from *attorney*.] The office of an attorney. *Shakespeare.*

ATTO'URNMENT. *s.* [*attournement*, Fr.] A yielding of the tenant to a new lord. *Cowel.*

To ATTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*attraho*, *attractum*, Latin.]

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1. To draw to something. *Brown.*
2. To allure; to invite. *Milton.*

ATTRA'CT. *s.* [from the verb.] Attraction; the power of drawing. *Hudibras.*

ATTRA'CTICAL. *a.* [from *attract.*] Having the power to draw. *Ray.*

ATTRA'CTION. *s.* [from *attract.*]
1. The power of drawing any thing. *Bacon. Newton.*
2. The power of alluring or enticing. *Shak.*

ATTRA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *attract.*]
1. Having the power to draw any thing. *Blackmore.*
2. Inviting; alluring; enticing. *Milton.*

ATTRA'CTIVE. *s.* [from *attract.*] That which draws or incites. *South.*

ATTRA'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *attractive.*] With the power of attracting.

ATTRA'CTIVENESS. *s.* [from *attractive.*] The quality of being attractive.

ATTRA'CTOR. *s.* [from *attract.*] The agent that attracts. *Brown.*

A'TTRAHENT. *s.* [*attrahens*, Lat.] That which draws. *Glanville.*

ATTRACTA'TION. *s.* [*attractatio*, Lat.] Frequent handling. *Dict.*

ATTRI'BUTABLE. *a.* [*attribuo*, Lat.] That which may be ascribed or attributed. *Hale.*

To ATTRI'BUTE. *v. a.* [*attribuo*, Latin.]
1. To ascribe as a quality. *Tillotson.*
2. To impute as to a cause. *Newton.*

ATTRIBUTE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The thing attributed to another. *Raleigh.*
2. Quality; adherent. *Bacon.*
3. A thing belonging to another; an appendant. *Addison.*
4. Reputation; honour. *Shakespeare.*

ATTRIBUTION. *s.* [from *To attribute.*] Qualities ascribed. *Shakespeare.*

ATTRITE. *a.* [*attritus*, Lat.] Ground; worn by rubbing. *Milton.*

ATTRI'TENESS. *s.* [from *attrite.*] The being much worn.

ATTRI'TION. *s.* [*attritio*, Latin.]
1. The act of wearing things by rubbing. *Woodward.*
2. Grief for sin arising only from the fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.

To ATTU'NE. *v. a.* [from *tune.*]
1. To make any thing musical. *Milton.*
2. To tune one thing to another.

ATWE'EN. *ad.* or *prep.* Betwixt; between. *Spenser.*

ATWI'XT. *prep.* In the middle of two things. *Spenser.*

To AVA'IL. *v. a.* [from *valoir*, French.]
1. To profit; to turn to profit. *Dryden.*
2. To promote; to prosper; to assist. *Pope.*

AVA'IL. *s.* [from *to avail.*] Profit; advantage; benefit. *Locke.*

AVA'ILABLE. *a.* [from *avail.*]
1. Profitable; advantageous. *Hooker.*
2. Powerful; having force. *Attebury.*

AVA'ILABLENESS. *s.* [from *avail.*] Power of promoting the end for which it is used. *Hale.*

AVA'ILABLY. *ad.* [from *available.*] Powerfully; profitably.

AVA'ILMENT. *s.* [from *avail.*] Usefulness; advantage.

To AVA'LE. *v. a.* [*avaler*, Fr, to let fall; To let fall; to depress. *Wotton.*

To AVA'LE *v. n.* To sink. *Spenser.*

AVA'NT-GUARD. *s.* [*avantgarde*, Fr.] The van. *Hayward.*

A'VARICE. *s.* [*avarice*, Fr.] Covetousness; insatiable desire. *Dryden.*

AVARICIOUS. *a.* [*avaricieux*, Fr.] Covetous. *Brown.*

AVARI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *avaricious.*] Covetously.

AVARI'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *avaricious.*] The quality of being avaricious.

AVA'UNT. *interject.* [*avant*, Fr.] A word of abhorrence, by which any one is driven away. *Duncia.*

A'UBURNE. *a.* [from *auburn*, Fr.] Brown of a tan colour. *Philips.*

A'UCTION. *s.* [*auctio*, Latin.]
1. A manner of sale in which one person bids after another.
2. The things sold by auction.

To A'UCTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sell by auction.

A'UCTIONARY. *a.* [from *auction.*] Belonging to an auction. *Dryden.*

A'UCTIONIER. *s.* [from *auction.*] The person that manages an auction.

A'UCTIVE. *a.* [from *auctus*, Lat.] Of an increasing quality. Not used.

AUCUPA'TION. *s.* [*aucupatio*, Lat.] Fowling; bird-catching.

AUDA'CIOUS. *a.* [*audacieux*, Fr.] Bold; impudent. *Dryden.*

AUDA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *audacious.*] Boldly; impudently. *Shakespeare.*

AUDA'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *audacious.*] Impudence.

AUDA'CITY. *s.* [from *audax*, Lat.] Spirit; boldness. *Tatler.*

A'UDIBLE. *a.* [*audibile*, Latin.]
1. That which may be perceived by hearing. *Green.*
2. Loud enough to be heard. *Bacon.*

A'UDIBLENESS. *s.* [from *audible.*] Capableness of being heard.

A'UDIBLY. *ad.* [from *audible.*] In such a manner as to be heard. *Milton.*

A'UDIENCE. *s.* [*audience*, French.]
1. The act of hearing. *Milton.*
2. The liberty of speaking granted; a hearing. *Hooker.*
3. An auditory; persons collected to hear. *Att.*
4. The reception of any man who delivers a solemn message. *Dryden.*

A'UDIENCE *Court.* A court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court.

A'UDIT. *s.* [from *audit*, he hears; Lat.] A final account. *Shakespeare.*

To A'UDIT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take an account finally. *Ashmole.*

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AUDITION. *s.* [*audio*, Lat.] Hearing.
AUDITOR. *s.* [*auditor*, Latin.]
1. A hearer. *Sidney.*
2. A person employed to take an account ultimately. *Shak.*
3. A king's officer, who yearly examining the accounts of all under-officers accountable, makes up a general book. *Cowel.*
AUDITORY. *a.* [*auditorius*, Latin.] That which has the power of hearing. *Newton.*
AUDITORY. *s.* [*auditorium*, Latin.]
1. An audience; a collection of persons assembled to hear. *Atterbury.*
2. A place where lectures are to be heard.
AUDITRESS. *s.* [from *auditor.*] The woman that hears. *Milton.*
AVEL. *v. a.* [*avello*, Lat.] To pull away. *Brown.*
AVEMARY. *s.* A form of worship repeated by the Romanists in honour of the Virgin Mary. *Shak.*
AVERAGE. *s.* [of *aveine*, oats, Latin.] A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord.
AVENGE. *v. a.* [*avenger*, Fr.]
1. To revenge. *Isaiah.*
2. To punish. *Dryden.*
AVENGEANCE. *s.* [from *avenge.*] Punishment. *Philips.*
AVENGEMENT. *s.* [from *avenge.*] Vengeance; revenge.
AVENGER. *s.* [from *avenge.*]
1. Punisher. *Paradise Lost.*
2. Revenger; taker of vengeance. *Dryden.*
AVENS. *s.* Herb bennet.
AVENTURE. *s.* [*aventure*, Fr.] A mischance; causing a man's death without felony. *Cowel.*
AVENUE. *s.* [*avenue*, French.]
1. A way by which any place may be entered. *Clarendon.*
2. An alley or walk of trees before a house.
AVER. *v. a.* [*averer*, Fr.] To declare positively. *Prior.*
AVERAGE. *s.* [*averagium*, Latin.]
1. That duty or service which the tenant is to pay to the king. *Chambers.*
2. A medium; a mean proportion.
AVERMENT. *s.* [from *aver.*] Establishment of any thing by evidence. *Bacon.*
AVERNAT. *s.* A sort of grape.
AVERUNCATE. *v. a.* [*averruncо*, Lat.] To root up. *Hudibras.*
AVERSATION. *s.* [from *averfor*, Latin.] Hatred; abhorrence. *South.*
AVERSE. *a.* [*averfus*, Latin.]
1. Malign; not favourable. *Dryden.*
2. Not pleased with; unwilling to. *Prior.*
AVERSELY. *ad.* [from *averfe.*]
1. Unwillingly.
2. Backwardly. *Brown.*
AVERSELY. *ad.* [from *averfe.*] Unwillingly; backwardness. *Atterbury.*
AVERSION. *s.* [*averfion*, French.]
1. Hatred; dislike; detestation. *Milton.*
2. The cause of aversion. *Pope.*
AVERT. *v. a.* [*averto*, Latin.]
1. To turn aside; to turn off. *Shak. Dryd.*
2. To put by. *Sprat.*
AUF. *s.* [of *alf*, Dutch.] A fool, or silly fellow. See Oaf.
AUGER. *s.* [*egger*, Dutch.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes. *Moxon.*
AUGHT. *pronoun.* [auht, apht Saxon.] Any thing. *Addison.*
To AUGME'NT. *v. a.* [*augmenter*, French.] To increase; to make bigger, or more. *Fairfax.*
To AUGME'NT. *v. n.* To increase; to grow bigger. *Dryden.*
AUGMENT. *s.* [*augmentum*, Latin.]
1. Increase. *Walton.*
2. State of increase. *Wisdom.*
AUGMENTATION. *s.* [from *augment.*]
1. The act of increasing or making bigger. *Addison.*
2. The state of being made bigger. *Bentley.*
3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger. *Hooker.*
AUGUR. *s.* [*augur*, Latin.] One who pretends to predict future events by the flight of birds. *Prior.*
To AUGUR. *v. n.* [from *augur.*] To guess; to conjecture by signs. *Dryden.*
To AUGURATE. *v. n.* [*auguror*, Latin.] To judge by augury.
AUGURATION. *s.* [from *augur.*] The practice of augury. *Brown.*
AUGURER. *s.* [from *augur.*] The same with *augur.* *Shakespeare.*
AUGURIAL. *a.* [from *augury.*] Relating to augury. *Brown.*
AUGURY. *s.* [*augurium*, Latin.]
1. The act of prognosticating by omens. *Swift.*
2. The rules observed by augurs. *L'Estr.*
3. An omen or prediction. *Dryden.*
AUGUST. *a.* [*auguftus*, Lat.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent. *Dryden.*
AUGUST. *s.* [*auguftus*, Latin.] The name of the eighth month from January inclusive. *Peacham.*
AUGUSTNESS. *s.* [from *auguft.*] Elevation of look; dignity.
AVIARY. *s.* [from *avis*, Lat.] A place inclosed to keep birds. *Evelyn.*
AVIDITY. *s.* [*avidité*, Fr.] Greediness; eagerness.
AVITIOUS. *a.* [*avitus*, Latin.] Left by a man's ancestors. Not used.
To AVI'ZE. *v. a.* [*aviſer*, French.]
1. To counsel. *Spenser.*
2. To bethink himself. *Spenser.*
3. To consider. *Spenser.*
AULD. *a.* [old, Saxon.] Old. *Shak.*
AULE'TICK. *a.* [*αυλος*, Gr.] Belonging to pipes.
AU'LICK. *a.* [*aulicus*, Latin.] Belonging to the court.
AULN. *s.* [*ulne*, Fr.] A French measure of length; an ell.
To AUMA'IL. *v. a.* [from *maile*, Fr.] To variegate. *Fairy Queen.*

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AUNT. *s.* [*tante*, Fr.] A father or mother's ſiſter. *Pope.*

AVOCA'DO, *s.* A plant.

To AVOCATE. *v. a.* [*avoco*, Lat.] To call away.

AVOCA'TION. *s.* [from *avocate.*]
1. The act of calling aſide. *Dryden.*
2. The buſineſs that calls. *Hale.*

To AVOI'D. *v. a.* [*vuider*, French.]
1. To ſhun; to eſcape. *Tillotſon.*
2. To endeavour to ſhun; to ſhift off. *Shak.*
3. To evacuate; to quit. *Bacon.*
4. To oppoſe; to hinder effect. *Bacon.*

To AVOI'D. *v. n.*
1. To retire. 1. *Sam.*
2. To become void or vacant. *Ayliffe.*

AVOI'DABLE. *a.* [from *avoid.*] That which may be avoided, or eſcaped. *Locke.*

AVOI'DANCE. *s.* [from *avoid.*]
1. The act of avoiding. *Watts.*
2. The courſe by which any thing is carried off. *Bacon.*

AVOI'DER. *s.* [from *avoid.*]
1. The perſon that ſhuns any thing.
2. The perſon that carries any thing away.
3. The veſſel in which things are carried away.

AVOI'DLESS. *a.* [from *avoid.*] Inevitable. *Dennis.*

AVOIRDUPO'IS. *s.* [*avoir du poids*, Fr.] A kind of weight of which a pound contains ſixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as ſeventeen to fourteen. *Arbuthnot.*

AVOLA'TION. *s.* [from *avolo*, Lat.] The act of flying away. *Brown.*

To AVO'UCH. *v. a.* [*avouer*, French.]
1. To affirm; to maintain. *Hooker.*
2. To produce in favour of another. *Spenſer.*
3. To vindicate; to juſtify. *Shak.*

AVO'UCH. *s.* [from the verb.] Declaration; evidence. *Shak.*

AVO'UCHABLE. *a.* [from *avouch.*] That may be avouched.

AVO'UCHER. *s.* [from *avouch.*] He that avouches.

To AVO'W. *v. a.* [*avouer*, Fr.] To juſtify; not to diſſemble. *Swift.*

AVO'WABLE. *a.* [from *avow.*] That which may be openly declared.

AVO'WAL. *s.* [from *avow.*] Juſtificatory declaration.

AVO'WABLY. *ad.* [from *avow.*] In an avowed manner. *Clarendon.*

AVOWE'E. *s.* [*avoué*, Fr.] He to whom the right of advowſon of any church belongs.

AVO'WER. *s.* [from *avow.*] He that avows or juſtifies. *Dryden.*

AVO'WRY. *s.* [from *avow.*] Where one takes a diſtreſs, the taker ſhall juſtify, for what cauſe he took it: which is called his *avowry*.

AVO'WSAL. *s.* [from *avow.*] A confeſſion.

AVO'WTRY. *s.* [See ADVOWTRY.] Adultery.

AURATE. *s.* A ſort of pear.

AURE'LIA. *s.* [Lat.] A term uſed for the firſt apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any ſpecies of inſects; the chryſalis. *Ray.*

A'URICLE. *s.* [*auricula*, Latin.]
1. The external ear.
2. Two appendages of the heart; being muſcular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof.

AURI'CULA. *ſ.* Bear's ear; a flower.

AURI'CULAR. *a.* [from *auricula*, Lat.]
1. Within the ſenſe or reach of hearing.
2. Secret; told in the ear.

AURI'CULARLY. *ad.* In a ſecret manner. *Decay of P.*

AURI'FEROUS. *a.* [*aurifer*, Latin.] That which produces gold.

AURIGA'TION. *s.* [*auriga*, Latin.] The art of driving carriages. Not uſed.

AURO'RA. *s.* [Latin.]
1. A ſpecies of Crowfoot.
2. The goddeſs that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning.

AURUM fulminans. [Latin.] A preparation made by diſſolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with ſalt of tartar; which becomes capable of giving a report like that of a piſtol.

AUSCULTA'TION. *s.* [from *auſculto*, Lat.] A hearkening or liſtening to.

A'USPICE. *s.* [*auſpicium*, Latin.]
1. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds.
2. Protection; favour ſhewn. *B. Jon.*
3. Influence; good derived to others from the piety of their patron. *Dryden.*

AUSPI'CIAL. *a.* [from *auſpice.*] Relating to prognoſticks.

AUSPI'CIOUS. *a.* [from *auſpice.*]
1. With omens of ſucceſs.
2. Proſperous; fortunate. *Dryden.*
3. Favourable; kind; propitious.
4. Lucky; happy; applied to things.

AUSPI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *auſpicious.*] Happily; proſperouſly.

AUSPI'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *auſpicious.*] Proſperity; happineſs.

AUSTE'RE. *a.* [*auſterus*, Latin.]
1. Severe; harſh; rigid. *Rogers.*
2. Sour of taſte; harſh; aſtringent. *Blackmore.*

AUSTE'RELY. *ad.* [from *auſtere.*] Severely; rigidly. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

AUSTE'RENESS. *s.* [from *auſtere.*]
1. Severity; ſtrictneſs; rigour. *Sh.*
2. Roughneſs in taſte; aſtringency.

AUSTE'RITY. *s.* [from *auſtere.*]
1. Severity; mortified life; ſtrictneſs. *Ben. Jonſon.*
2. Sourneſs of temper.
3. Cruelty; harſh diſcipline. *Roſcommon.*

A'USTRAL. *a.* [*auſtralis*, Latin.] Southern.

To A'USTRALIZE. *v. n.* [from *auſter*, Lat.] To tend towards the ſouth. *Brown.*

A'USTRINE *a.* [from *auſtrinus*, Latin.] Southern.

AUTHE'NTICAL. *a.* Authentick. *Hale.*

AUTHE'NTICALLY. *ad.* [from *authentical.*] With circumſtances requiſite to procure authority. *Scotch.*

AUTHE'NTICALNESS. *s.* [from *authen-*

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The quality of being authentick; genuineness. *Addison.*

AUTHENTICITY. *s.* [from *authentick.*] Authority; genuineness.

AUTHENTICK. *a.* [*authenticus*, Lat.] That which has every thing requisite to give it authority. *Cowley.*

AUTHENTICKLY. *ad.* [from *authentick.*] In an authentick manner.

AUTHENTICKNESS. *s.* [from *authentick.*] Authenticity.

AUTHOR. *s.* [*auctor*, Latin.]

1. The beginner or mover of any thing. *Hooker.*
2. The efficient; he that effects or produces any thing. *Dryden.*
3. The first writer of any thing. *Dryden.*
4. A writer in general. *Shakespeare.*

AUTHORITATIVE *a.* [from *authority.*]

1. Having due authority.
2. Having an air of authority; positive. *Swift.*

AUTHORITATIVELY. *ad.* [from *authoritative.*]

1. In an authoritative manner; with a shew of authority.
2. With due authority. *Hale.*

AUTHORITATIVENESS. *s.* [from *authoritative.*] Authoritative appearance.

AUTHORITY. *s.* [*auctoritas*, Lat.]

1. Legal power. *Shakespeare.*
2. Influence; credit. *Locke.*
3. Power; rule. *1 Tim.*
4. Support; countenance. *Ben Jonson.*
5. Testimony. *Sidney.*
6. Credibility. *Hooker.*

AUTHORIZATION *s.* [from *authorize.*] Establishment by authority. *Hale.*

To AUTHORIZE. *v. a.* [*autoriser*, Fr.]

1. To give authority to any person. *Dryden.*
2. To make any thing legal. *Dryden.*
3. To establish any thing by authority. *Hook.*
4. To justify; to prove a thing to be by. *Locke.*
5. To give credit to any person or thing. *South.*

AUTOCRASY. *s.* [*αυτοκρασια.*] Independent power.

AUTOGRAPHY. *s.* [*αυτογραφη.*] A particular person's own writing; the original.

AUTOGRAPHICAL. *a.* [from *autography.*] Of one's own writing.

AUTOMATICAL. *a.* [from *automaton.*] Having the power of moving itself.

AUTOMATON. *s.* [*αυτοματον.*] A machine that hath the power of motion within itself. *Wilkins.*

AUTOMATOUS. *a.* [from *automaton.*] Having in itself the power of motion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

AUTONOMY. *s.* [*αυτονομια.*] The living according to one's mind and prescription. Not in use.

AUTOPSY. *s.* [*αυτοψια.*] Ocular demonstration. *Ray.*

AUTOPTICAL. *a.* [from *autopsy.*] Perceived by one's own eyes. *Brown.*

AUTOPTICALLY. *ad.* [from *autoptical.*] By means of one's own eyes. *Brown.*

AUTUMN. *s.* [*autumnus*, Latin.] The season of the year between summer and winter. *Philips.*

AUTUMNAL. *a.* [from *autumn.*] Belonging to autumn. *Donne.*

AVULSION. *s.* [*avulsio*, Lat.] The act of pulling one thing from another. *Philips.*

AUXESIS. *s.* [Lat.] Exornation; amplification.

AUXILIAR. } *s.* [from *auxilium*, Latin.]
AUXILIARY. } Helper; assistant. *South.*
AUXILIAR } *a.* [from *auxilium*, Latin.]
AUXILIARY. } Assistant; helping. *Milton. Dryden.*

AUXILIARY *Verb.* A verb that helps to conjugate other verbs. *Watts.*

AUXILIATION. *s.* [from *auxiliatus*, Latin.] Help; aid.

To AWAIT. *v. a* [from *a* and *wait.*]

1. To expect; to wait for. *Fairfax.*
2. To attend; to be in store for. *Rogers.*

AWAIT. *s.* [from the verb.] Ambush. *Spenser.*

To AWAKE. *v. a.* [peccian, Saxon.]

1. To rouse out of sleep. *Shakespeare.*
2. To raise from any state resembling sleep. *Dryden.*
3. To put into new action. *Pope.*

To AWAKE. *v. n.* To break from sleep; to cease to sleep. *Shakespeare.*

AWAKE. *a.* [from the verb.] Without sleep; not sleeping. *Dryden.*

To AWAKEN. See AWAKE.

To AWARD. *v. a.* [peapdıg, Saxon.]

1. To adjudge; to give any thing by a judicial sentence. *Collier.*
2. To judge; to determine. *Pope.*

AWARD. *s.* [from the verb.] Judgment; sentence; determination. *Addison.*

AWARE. *ad.* [gepapan, Sax.] Vigilant; attentive. *Atterbury.*

To AWARE. *v. n.* To beware; to be cautious. *Paradise lost.*

AWAY. *ad.* [apeg, Saxon.]

1. Absent. *Ben Jonson.*
2. From any place or person. *Shakespeare.*
3. Let us go. *Shakespeare.*
4. Begone. *Smith.*
5. Out of one's own hand. *Tillotson.*

AWE. *s.* [ege, Saxon.] Reverential fear; reverence. *South.*

To AWE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with reverence. *Bacon.*

AWEBAND. *s.* A check.

AWFUL. *a.* [from *awe* and *full.*]

1. That which strikes with awe, or fills with reverence. *Milton.*
2. Worshipful; invested with dignity. *Shak.*
3. Struck with awe; timorous. *Watts.*

AWFULLY. *ad.* [from *awful.*] In a reverential manner. *South.*

AWFULLNESS. *s.* [from *awful.*]

1. The quality of striking with awe; solemnity. *Addison.*
2. The state of being struck with awe. *Taylor.*

To AWHAPE. *v. a.* To strike; to confound. *Hubberd's Tale.*

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AWHI'LE. *ad.* Some time. *Milton.*
AWK. *a.* [*awkward.*] Odd. *L'Eſtrange.*
A'WKWARD. *a.* [æpand, Saxon.]
1. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught. *Shakesp.*
2. Unready; unhandy; clumſy. *Dryden.*
3. Perverſe; untoward. *Hudibras.*
A'WKWARDLY. *ad.* [from *awkward.*] Clumſily; unreadily; inelegantly. *Sidney. Prior. Watts.*
A'WKWARDNESS. *s.* [from *awkward.*] Inelegance; want of gentility. *Watts.*
AWL. *s.* [æle, alè, Sax.] A pointed inſtrument to bore holes. *Mortimer.*
A'WLESS. *a.* [from *awe* and the negative *leſs.*]
1. Wanting reverence. *Dryden.*
2. Wanting the power of cauſing reverence. *Shakespeare*
AWME. *s.* A Dutch meaſure anſwering to what in England is called a tierce, or one ſeventh of an Engliſh ton. *Arbuthnot.*
A'WNING. *s.* A cover ſpread over a boat or veſſel to keep off the weather. *Robinson Crusoe.*
AWO'KE. The preterite from *awake.*
AWO'RK. *ad.* [from *a* and *work.*] On work; in a ſtate of labour.
AWO'RKING. *ad.* [from *awork.*] In the ſtate of working. *Hubberd's Tale.*
AWRY'. *ad.* [from *a* and *wry.*]
1. Not in a ſtraight direction; obliquely. *Milt.*
2. Aſquint; with oblique viſion. *Denham.*
3. Not level; unevenly. *Brerewood.*
4. Not equal between two points.
5. Not in a right ſtate; perverſely, &
AXE. *s.* [eax, Saxon.] An inſtrument com of a long handle and a metal head, w ſharp edge.
AXI'LLAR. } *a.* [from *axilla.* Lat.]
AXI'LLARY. } longing to the armpit.
A'XIOM. *s.* [*axioma*, Latin.] A propo evident at the firſt ſight.
A'XIS. *s.* [*axis*, Lat.] The line, real or i nary, that paſſes through any thing, on w it may revolve.
A'XLE. } *s.* [*axis*, Latin.] Th
A'XLE-TREE. } which paſſes through midſt of the wheel on which the circum tions of the wheel are performed. *Shak.*
AY. *ad.* [perhaps from *aio*, Lat.] Yes.
AYE. *ad.* [æpa, Saxon; *eu.*] Always; to nity; for ever.
A'YGREEN. *s.* The ſame with *houſeleek.*
A'YRY. *a.* [See AIRY.]
AZIMUTH. *s.* [Arab.]
1. The *azimuth* of the ſun or of a ſtar, arch between the meridian of the place any given vertical line.
2. *Magnetical azimuth*, is an arch of the rizon contained between the ſun's circle and the magnetical meridian.
3. *Azimuth compaſs*, is an inſtrument ſea for finding the ſun's magnetical
AZU'RE. *a.* [*azur*, Fr.] Blue; faint blue.

B

BAB

B Is pronounced by preſſing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a ſtrong breath.
BAA. *s.* [See the verb.] The cry of a ſheep.
To BAA. *v. n.* [*balo*, Lat.] To cry like a ſheep.
To BABBLE. *v. n.* [*babbelen*, German.]
1. To prattle like a child. *Prior.*
2. To talk idly. *Arbuthnot. Prior.*
3. To tell ſecrets. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. To talk much. *Prior.*
BA'BBLE. *s.* [*babil*, Fr.] Idle talk; ſenſeleſs prattle. *Shakespeare.*
BA'BBLEMENT. *s.* [from *babble.*] Senſeleſs prate. *Milton.*
BA'BBLER. *s.* [from *babble.*]
1. An idle talker. *Rogers.*
2. A teller of ſecrets. *Fairy Queen.*
BABE. *s.* [*baban*, Welſh.] An infant of either ſex. *Dryden.*
BA'BERY. *s.* [from *babe.*] Finery to pleaſe a babe or child. *Sidney.*
BA'BISH. *a.* [from *babe.*] Childiſh. *Aſcham.*

BAC

BABO'ON. *s.* [*babouin*, Fr.] A monkey of largeſt kind.
BA'BY. *s.* [See BABE.]
1. A child; an infant.
2. A ſmall image in imitation of a chi which girls play with. *Stilling*
BA'CCATED. *a.* [*baccatus*, Lat.] Beſet wi pearls; having many berries.
BACCHANA'LIAN. *s.* [from *bacchanalia*, Lat A drunkard.
BA'CCHANALS. *s.* [*bachanalia*, Lat.] Th drunken feaſts of Bacchus.
BA'CCHUSBOLE. *s.* A flower; in chemiſtr the tendency of one body to unite itſelf another.
BACCI'FEROUS. *a.* Berry-bearing.
BA'CHELOR. *s.* [*baccalaureus*, Latin.]
1. A man unmarried. *Dryden*
2. A man who takes his firſt degrees. *Aſcham*
3. A knight of the loweſt order.
BA'CHELORS *Button. s.* Campion; an herb

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CHELORSHIP. *s.* [from *bachelor*.] The condition of a bachelor. *Shakespeare.*

CK. *s.* [bac, bæc, Saxon.]

The hinder part of the body. *Bacon.*

The outer part of the hand when it is shut. *Donne.*

Part of the body which requires clothes. *Locke.*

The rear. *Clarendon.*

The place behind. *Dryden.*

The part of any thing out of sight. *Bacon.*

The thick part of any tool oppoſed to the edge. *Arbuthnot.*

K. *ad.* [from the noun.]

To the place whence one came. *Raleigh.*

Backward from the preſent ſtation. *Addiſ.*

Behind; not coming forward. *Blackmore.*

Toward things paſt. *Burnet.*

Again in return. *Shakeſpeare.*

Again; a ſecond time. *Dryden.*

CK. *v. a.*

To mount a horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To break a horſe. *Recommon.*

To place upon the back. *Shakeſpeare.*

To maintain; to ſtrengthen. *South.*

To juſtify; to ſupport. *Boyle.*

To ſecond. *Dryden.*

CKBITE. *v. a.* [from *back* and *bite*.] To cenſure or reproach the abſent. *Shakeſp.*

CKBITER. *s.* [from *backbite*.] A privy detractor; cenſurer of the abſent. *South.*

CKCARRY. *s.* The act of having on the back. *Cowel.*

CKDOOR. *s.* [from *back* and *door*.] The door behind the houſe. *Atterbury.*

CKED. *a.* [from *back*.] Having a back. *Dry.*

CKFRIEND. *s.* [from *back* and *friend*.] An enemy in ſecret. *South.*

CKGAMMON. *s.* [from *back gammon*, Welſh, a little battle.] A play or game with dice and tables. *Swift.*

CKHOUSE. *s.* [from *back* and *houſe*.] The building behind the chief part of the houſe. *Carew.*

CK-PIECE. *s.* [from *back* and *piece*.] The piece of armour which covers the back. *Comd.*

CKROOM. *s.* A room behind. *Moxon.*

CKSIDE. *s.* [from *back* and *ſide*.]

The hinder part of any thing. *Newton.*

The hinder part of any animal. *Addiſon.*

The yard or ground behind a houſe. *Mort.*

CKSLIDE. *v. a.* [from *back* and *ſlide*.] To fall off. *Jeremiah.*

CKSLIDER. *s.* [from *backſlide*.] An apoſtate. *Proverbs.*

CKSTAFF. *s.* [from *back* and *ſtaff*; becauſe, in taking an obſervation, the obſerver's back is turned towards the ſun.] An inſtrument uſed in taking the ſun's altitude at ſea.

CKSTAIRS. *s.* The private ſtairs in the houſe. *Bacon.*

CKSTAYS. *s.* [from *back* and *ſtay*.] Ropes which keep the maſts from pitching forward.

CKSWORD *s.* [from *back* and *ſword*.] A ſword with one ſharp edge.

CKWARD. } *ad.* [*bæc* and *peapo*,
CKWARDS. } Saxon.]

With the back forward; contrary to forward. *Gen. ix.*

2. Toward the back; not forwards. *Bacon.*
3. On the back. *Dryden.*
4. From the preſent ſtation to the place behind. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Regreſſively. *Newton.*
6. Toward ſomething paſt. *South.*
7. Reflectively. *Davies.*
8. From a better to a worſe ſtate. *Dryden.*
9. Paſt; in time paſt. *Locke.*
10. Perverſely. *Shakeſp.*

BA'CKWARD. *a.*

1. Unwilling; averſe. *Atterbury.*
2. Heſitating. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Sluggiſh; dilatory. *Watts.*
4. Dull; not quick or apprehenſive. *South.*

BA'CKWARD. *s.* The things paſt. *Shakeſp.*

BA'CKWARDLY. *ad.* [from *backward*.]

1. Unwillingly; averſely. *Sidney.*
2. Perverſely. *Shak.*

BA'CKWARDNESS. *s.* [from *backward*.] Dulneſs; ſluggiſhneſs. *Atterbury.*

BA'CON. *s.* The fleſh of a hog ſalted and dried. *Dryden.*

BAD. *a.* [*buad*, Dutch.]

1. Ill; not good. *Pope.*
2. Vicious; corrupt. *Prior.*
3. Unfortunate; unhappy. *Dryden.*
4. Hurtful; unwholeſome. *Addiſon.*
5. Sick.

BAD. } The preterite of *bid*.
BADE. }

BADGE. *s.* [*bajulamentum*, low Latin.]

1. A mark of cognizance worn. *Atterbury.*
2. A token by which one is known. *Fairfax.*
3. The mark of any thing. *Dryden.*

To BADGE. *v a.* To mark. *Shak.*

BA'DGER. *s.* A brock; a beaſt that lives in the ground. *Brown.*

BA'DGER. *s.* [*bajulo*, to carry, Lat. One that buys corn and victuals in one place, and carries it to another. *Cowel.*

BA'DLY. *ad.* Not well.

BA'DNESS. *s.* Want of good qualities. *Addiſon.*

To BA'FFLE. *v. a.* [*beffler*, French.]

1. To elude. *South.*
2. To confound. *Dryden.*
3. To cruſh. *Addiſon.*

BA'FFLE. *s.* [from the verb.] A defeat. *South.*

BA'FFLER. *s.* [from *baffle*.] He that puts to confuſion. *Government of the Tongue.*

BAG. *s.* [belge, Saxon.]

1. A ſack or pouch. *South.*
2. That part of animals, in which ſome particular juices are contained, as the poiſons of vipers. *Dryden.*
3. An ornamental purſe of ſilk tied to men's hair. *Addiſon.*
4. A term uſed to ſignify quantities; as, *a bag of pepper*.

To BAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put into a bag. *Dryden.*
2. To load with a bag. *Dryden.*

To BAG. *v. n.* To ſwell like a full bag. *Dryden.*

BAGATE'LLE. *s.* [*bagatelle*, Fr.] A trifle. Not Engliſh. *Prior*

BA'GGAGE, *s.* [*baggage*, French.]

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1. The furniture of an army. *Bacon.*
2. A worthleſs woman. *Sidney.*

BA'GNIO. *ſ.* [*bagno*, Ital.] A houſe for bathing and ſweating. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'GPIPE. *ſ.* [from *bag* and *pipe*.] A muſical inſtrument conſiſting of a leathern bag, and pipes. *Addiſon.*

BA'GPIPER. *ſ.* [from *bagpipe*.] One that plays on a bagpipe. *Shakeſpeare.*

BAIL. *ſ. Bail* is the freeing or ſetting at liberty one arreſted or impriſoned upon action either civil or criminal, under ſecurity taken for his appearance.

To BAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To give bail for another.
2. To admit to bail. *Clarendon.*

BA'ILABLE. *a.* [from *bail*.] That may be ſet at liberty by bail

BA'ILIFF. *ſ.* [*bailli*, French.]
1. A ſubordinate officer. *Addiſon.*
2. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to execute arreſts. *Bacon.*
3. An under ſteward of a manor.

BA'ILIWICK. *ſ.* [*baillie*, and *pic*, Saxon.] The place or juriſdiction of a bailiff. *Hale.*

To BAIT. *v. a.* [bætan, Saxon.]
1. To put meat to tempt animals. *Ray.*
2. To give meat to one's ſelf, or horſes, on the road. *Fairy Queen.*

To BAIT. *v. a.* [from *batre*, French.]
1. To ſet dogs upon. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To clap the wings. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BAIT. *v. n.* [from *abate*.] To ſtop at any place for refreſhment. *Paradiſe Loſt.*

BAIT. *ſ.*
1. Meat ſet to allure animals to a ſnare, *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A temptation; an enticement. *Addiſon.*
3. A refreſhment on a journey.

BAIZE. *ſ.* A kind of coarſe open cloth.

To BAKE. *v. a.* [bæcan, Saxon.]
1. To heat any thing in a cloſe place. *Iſaiah.*
2. To harden in the fire. *Bacon.*
3. To harden with heat. *Dryden.*

To BAKE. *v. n.*
1. To do the work of baking. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To be baked. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'KEHOUSE. *ſ.* A place for baking bread.

BA'KER. *ſ.* [from *to bake*.] He whoſe trade is to bake. *South.*

BA'LANCE. *ſ.* [*balance*, Fr.]
1. A pair of ſcales.
2. The act of comparing two things. *Atterb.*
3. The overplus of weight. *Bacon.*
4. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even.
5. Equipoiſe. *Pope.*
6. The beating part of a watch. *Locke.*
5. In aſtronomy, one of the ſigns, *Libra.*

To BA'LANCE. *v. a.* [*balancer*, French.]
1. To weigh in a balance. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To counterpoiſe. *Newton.*
3. To regulate an account. *Locke.*
4. To pay that which is wanting. *Prior.*

To BA'LANCE. *v. n.* To heſitate; to fluctuate. *Locke.*

BA'LANCER. *ſ.* [from *balance*.] The [illegible] that weighs.

BA'LASS *Ruby*. *ſ.* [*balas*, Fr.] A kind of [illegible]

BALCO'NY. *ſ.* [*balcon*, Fr.] A frame of [illegible] or ſtone, before the window of a room.

BALD. *a.* [*bal*, Welch.]
1. Without hair.
2. Without natural covering.
3. Unadorned; inelegant.
4. Stripped; without dignity. *Shake[illegible]*

BA'LDERDASH. *ſ.* Rude mixture.

To BA'LDERDASH. *v. a.* To adulterate [illegible]

BA'LDLY. *ad.* [from *bald*.] Nakedly; [illegible] inelegantly.

BA'LDMONY. *ſ.* Gentian; a plant.

BA'LDNESS. *ſ.* [from *bald*.]
1. The want of hair.
2. The loſs of hair.
3. Meanneſs of writing.

BA'LDRICK. *ſ.*
1. A girdle.
2. The zodiack.

BALE. *ſ.* [*balle*, Fr.] A bundle of goods.

BALE. *ſ.* [bæl, Sax.] Miſery *Fairy [illegible]*

To BALE. *v. a.* To make up into a bun[illegible]

BA'LEFUL. *a.* [from *bale*.]
1. Sorrowful; ſad. *Paradiſe*
2. Full of miſchief. *Fairy Queen. D[illegible]*

BA'LEFULLY. *ad.* [from *balefal*.] Sorro[illegible] ly; miſchievouſly.

BALK. *ſ.* [*balk*, Dutch.] A great beam.

BALK. *ſ.* A ridge of land left unploughed.

To BALK. *v. a* [See the noun.]
1. To diſappoint; to fruſtrate.
2. To miſs any thing. *Dry[illegible]*
3. To omit. *Shakeſ[illegible]*

BA'LKERS. *ſ.* Men which give a ſign w[illegible] way the ſhoal of herring is. *Ca[illegible]*

BALL. *ſ.* [*bol*, Daniſh.]
1. Any thing made in a round form. *[illegible]*
2. A round thing to play with *[illegible]*
3. A globe. *Gli[illegible]*
4. A globe born as an enſign of ſovereig[illegible]
5. Any part of the body that approach[illegible] roundneſs. *Pope*

BALL. *ſ.* [*bal*, French.] An entertainme[illegible] dancing.

BA'LLAD. *ſ.* [*balade*, Fr.] A ſong.

To BA'LLAD. *v. n.* To make or ſing ba[illegible] *Shakeſ[illegible]*

BA'LLAD-SINGER. *ſ.* One whoſe em[illegible] ment is to ſing ballads in the ſtreets.

BA'LLAST. *ſ.* [*ballaſt*, Dutch.] Something at the bottom of the ſhip to keep it ſteady

To BA'LLAST. *v. a.*
1. To put weight at the bottom of a ſhip.
2. To keep any thing ſteady.

BALLE'TTE. *ſ.* [*ballette*, Fr.] A dance.

BA'LLIARDS. *ſ.* Billiards. *Spe[illegible]*

BALLON. } *ſ.* [*ballon*, French.]
BALLOON. }
1. A large round ſhort necked veſſel uſ[illegible] chemiſtry.
2. A ball placed on a pillar.
3. A ball of paſteboard, ſtuffed with [illegible]

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bubble matter, which is shot up into the air, and then bursts.

BALLOT. s. [*ballotte*, French.]
1. A little ball or ticket used in giving votes.
2. The act of voting by ballot.

To BALLOT. v. n. [*balloter*, Fr.] To choose by balls without open declaration of the vote. *Wotton. Swift.*

BALLOTATION. s. [from *ballot*.] The act of voting by ballot. *Wotton.*

BALM. s. [*baume*, French.]
1. The sap or juice of a shrub remarkably odoriferous. *Dryden.*
2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment. *Shak.*
3. Any thing that soothes or mitigates pain. *Shakespeare.*

BALM. } s. The name of a plant.
BALM *Mint* } *Miller.*

BALM *of Gilead.*
1. The juice drawn from the balsam tree.
2. A plant remarkable for the strong balsamick scent of its leaves.

To BALM. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To anoint with balm. *Shakespeare.*
2. To sooth; to mitigate. *Shakespeare.*

BALMY. a. [from *balm*.]
1. Having the qualities of balm. *Milton.*
2. Producing balm.
3. Soothing; soft. *Dryden.*
4. Fragrant; odoriferous. *Dryden.*
5. Mitigating; assuasive. *Shakespeare.*

BALNEARY. s. [*balnearium*, Latin.] A bathing-room. *Brown.*

BALNEATION. s. [from *balneum*, Latin.] The act of bathing. *Brown.*

BALNEATORY. a. [*balneatorius*, Latin.] Belonging to a bath.

BALSAM. s. [*balsamum*, Latin.] Ointment; unguent. *Denham.*

BALSAM *Apple.* An Indian plant.

BALSAMICAL. } a. Unctuous; mitigating.
BALSAMICK. } *Hale.*

BALUSTRADE. s. Rows of little turned pillars, called baluisters.

BAMBOO. s. An Indian plant of the reed kind.

To BAMBOOZLE. v. a. To deceive; to impose upon. A low word. *Arbuth.*

BAMBOOZLER. s. A cheat. *Arbuthnot.*

BAN. s. [*ban*, Teutonick.]
1. Publick notice given of any thing. *Cowel.*
2. A curse; excommunication. *Raleigh.*
3. Interdiction. *Milton.*
4. *Ban of the empire*; a public censure by which the privileges of any German prince are suspended. *Howel.*

To BAN. v. a. [*benen*, Dutch.] To curse; to execrate. *Knolles.*

BANANA *Tree.* Plantain.

BAND. s. [*bende*, Dutch.]
1. A tye; a bandage. *Shakespeare.*
2. A chain by which any animal is kept in restraint. *Dryden.*
3. Any union or connexion. *Shakespeare.*
4. Any thing bound round another. *Bacon.*
5. A company of persons joined together. *Tat.*
6. [In architecture.] Any flat low moulding, fascia, face, or plinth.

To BAND. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To unite together into one body or troop. *Milton.*
2. To bind over with a band. *Dryden.*

BANDAGE. s. [*bandage*, French.]
1. Something bound over another. *Addison.*
2. The fillet or roller wrapped over a wounded member.

BANDBOX. s. [from *band* and *box*.] A slight box used for bands and other things of small weight. *Addison.*

BANDELET. s. [*bandelet*, French.] Any flat moulding or fillet.

BANDIT. } s. In the plural *banditti*,
BANDITTO. } [*bandito*, Italian.] A man outlawed. *Shakespeare. Pope.*

BANDOG. s. [from *band* and *dog*.] A mastiff. *Shakespeare.*

BANDOLEERS. s. [*bandoulieres*, French.] Small wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket.

BANDROL. s. [*banderol*, Fr.] A little flag or streamer.

BANDY. s. [from *bander*, Fr.] A club turned round at bottom for striking a ball.

To BANDY. v. a.
1. To beat to and fro, or from one to another. *Blackmore.*
2. To give and take reciprocally. *Shak.*
3. To agitate; to toss about. *Locke.*

To BANDY. v. n. To contend. *Hudibras.*

BANDYLEG. s. [from *bander*, French.] A crooked leg. *Swift.*

BANDYLEGGED. a. [from *bandylig*.] Having crooked legs.

BANE. s. [*bana*, Saxon.]
1. Poison. *Addison.*
2. Mischief; ruin. *Hooker.*

To BANE. v. a. To poison. *Shakspeare.*

BANEFUL. a.
1. Poisonous. *Pope.*
2. Destructive. *Ben Jonson.*

BANEFULNESS. s. [from *baneful*.] Poisonousness; destructiveness.

BANEWORT. s. Deadly nightshade.

To BANG. v. a. [*vengelen*, Dutch.]
1. To beat; to thump. *Howel.*
2. To handle roughly. *Shakespeare.*

BANG. s. [from the verb.] A blow; a thump. *Hudibras.*

To BANISH. v. a. [*banir*, French.]
1. To condemn to leave his own country. *Sh.*
2. To drive away. *Tillotson.*

BANISHER. s. [from *banish*.] He that forces another from his own country. *Shakespeare.*

BANISHMENT. s.
1. The act of banishing another.
2. The state of being banished; exile. *Dryd.*

BANK. s. [banc, Saxon.]
1. The earth rising on each side of a water. *Crashaw.*
2. An heap of earth piled up. *Samuel.*
3. A bench of rowers. *Waller.*

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3. A place where money is laid up to be called for occasionally. *South.*
5. The company of persons concerned in managing a joint stock of money.

To BANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lay up money in a bank.
2. To inclose with banks. *Thomson.*

BANK-BILL. *s.* [from *bank* and *bill.*] A note for money laid up in a bank, at the sight of which the money is paid. *Swift.*

BA'NKER. *s.* [from *bank.*] One that trafficks in money. *Dryden.*

BA'NKRUPT. *a.* [*banqueroute*, French.] In debt beyond the power of payment.

BA'NKRUPT. *s.* A man in debt beyond the power of payment. *Bacon. Calamy. Pope.*

To BA'NKRUPT. *v. a.* To break; to disable one from satisfying his creditors. *Hammond.*

BA'NKRUPTCY. *s.* [from *bankrupt*]
1. The state of a man broken, or bankrupt.
2. The act of declaring one's self bankrupt.

BA'NNER. *s.* [*banniere*, French.]
1. A flag; a standard. *Milton.*
2. A streamer born at the end of a lance.

BA'NNERET. *s.* [from *banner.*] A knight made in the field. *Camden.*

BA'NNEROL. *s.* [from *banderole*, Fr.] A little flag or streamer. *Camden.*

BA'NNIAN. *s.* A man's undress or morning gown.

BA'NNOCK. *s.* A kind of oaten or pease meal cake

BA'NQUET. *s.* [*banquet*, Fr.] A feast. *Job.*

To BA'NQUET. *v. a.* To treat any one with feasts. *Hayward.*

To BA'NQUET. *v. n.* To feast; to fare daintily. *South.*

BA'NQUETER. *s.* [from *banquet.*]
1. A feaster; one that lives deliciously.
2. He that makes feasts.

BA'NQUET-HOUSE. } *s.* [*banquet* and
BA'NQUETING-HOUSE. } *house.*] A house where banquets are kept. *Dryden.*

BANQUE'TTE. s. A small bank at the foot of the parapet.

BA'NSTICKLE. *s.* A small fish; a stickleback.

To BA'NTER. *v. a.* [*badiner*, French.] To play upon; to rally. *L'Estrange.*

BA'NTER. *s.* [from the verb.] Ridicule; raillery. *L'Estrange.*

BA'NTERER. *s.* [from *banter*,] One that banters. *L'Estrange.*

BA'NTLING. *s.* [*bairnling.*] A little child. *Pr.*

BA'PTISM [*baptisma*, Lat *βαπτισμος.*]
1. *Baptism* is given by water, and that prescript form of words which the church of Christ does use. *Hooker.*
2. *Baptism* is often taken in Scripture for sufferings. *Locke.*

BAPTI'SMAL. *a.* [from *baptism.*] Of or pertaining to baptism. *Hammond.*

BA'PTIST. *s.* [*baptiste*, Fr. *βαπτιστης.*] He that administers baptism. *Milton.*

BA'PTISTERY. *s.* [*baptisterium*, Lat.] The place where the sacrament of baptism is administered. *Addison.*

To BAPTI'ZE. *v. a.* [*baptiser*, French, from *βαπτιζω.*] To christen; to administer the sacrament of baptism, *Milton.*

BAPTI'ZER. *s.* [from *to baptize.*] One christens; one that administers baptism

BAR. *s.* [*barre*, French.]
1. A piece of wood laid across a passage to hinder entrance.
2. A bolt.
3. Any obstacle.
4. A rock or bank at the entrance of a harbour.
5. Any thing used for prevention.
6. The places where causes of law are tried.
7. An inclosed place in a tavern, where the housekeeper sits.
8. [In law.] A peremptory exception against a demand or plea.
9 Any thing by which any structure is held together.
10 *Bars in musick*, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of musick; used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time.

BAR-SHOT. *s.* Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar.

To BAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fasten or shut any thing with a bolt, bar.
2. To hinder; to obstruct. *Shakespeare.*
3. To prevent. *Sidney.*
4. To shut out from. *Dryden.*
5. To exclude from a claim. *Hooker.*
6. To prohibit. *Addison.*
7. To except. *Shakespeare.*
8. To hinder a suit. *Dryden.*

BARB. *s.* [*barba*, a beard, Latin.]
1. Any thing that grows in the place of the beard. *Walton.*
2. The point that stands backward in an arrow. *Pope.*
3. The armour for horses. *Hayward.*

BARB. *s.* [contracted from Barbary.] A Barbary horse.

To BARB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shave; to dress out the beard. *Shakespeare.*
2. To furnish horses with armour. *Dryden.*
3. To jag arrows with hooks. *Philips.*

BA'RBACAN. *s.* [*barbacane*, French.]
1. A fortification placed before the walls of a town. *Spenser.*
2. An opening in the wall through which the guns are levelled.

BARBA'DOES. *Cherry.* [*malpaiga*, Lat.] A pleasant tart fruit in the West Indies.

BARBA'DOES. *Tar.* A bituminous substance differing little from petroleum. *Woodward.*

BARBA'RIAN. *s.*
1. A man uncivilized; a savage. *Stillingfl.*
2. A foreigner. *Shakespeare.*
3. A man without pity. *Philips.*

BARBA'RIAN. *a.* Savage. *Pope.*

BARBA'RICK. *a.* [*barbaricus*, Latin.] Foreign; far-fetched; perhaps wrought in fretwork. *Milton.*

BA'RBARISM. *s.* [*barbarismus*, Latin.]
1. A form of speech contrary to the purity of language. *Dryden.*

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4. Ignorance of arts; want of learning. *Dryd.*
3. Brutality; savageneſs of manners; incivility
4. Cruelty; hardneſs of heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

BARBA'RITY. *s.* [from *barbarous.*]
1. Savageneſs; incivility.
2. Cruelty; inhumanity. *Clarendon.*
3. Impurity of ſpeech. *Swift.*

BA'RBAROUS. *a.* [*barbare*, French.]
1. Ignorant of civility; ſavage; uncivilized. *Davies.*
2. Unacquainted with arts. *Dryden.*
3. Cruel; inhuman. *Clarendon.*

BA'RBAROUSLY. *ad.* [from *barbarous.*]
1. Without knowledge of arts.
2. In manner contrary to the rules of ſpeech. *Stepney.*
3. Cruelly; inhumanely. *Spectator.*

BA'RBAROUSNESS. *s.* [from *barbarous.*]
1. Incivility of manners. *Temple.*
2. Impurity of language. *Brerewood.*
3. Cruelty. *Hale.*

To BA'RBECUE. *v. a.* To dreſs a hog whole, by broiling. *Pope.*

BA'RBECUE. *s.* A hog dreſſed whole.

BA'RBED. *participle. a.* [from *to barb.*]
1. Furniſhed with armour. *Shakespeare.*
2. Bearded; jagged with hooks. *Milton.*

BA'RBEL. *s.* [from *barb.*] A kind of fiſh found in rivers. *Walton.*

BA'RBER. *s.* [from *to barb.*] A man who ſhaves the beard. *Wotton.*

To BA'RBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs out; to powder. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'RBER-CHIRURGEON. *s.* A man who joins the practice of ſurgery to the barber's trade. *Wiſeman.*

BA'RBER-MONGER. *s.* A fop decked out by his barber. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'RBERRY. *s.* [*barbaris*, Latin.] Pipperidge buſh. *Mortimer.*

BARD. *s.* [*bardd*, Welch.] A poet. *Spenſer.*

BARE. *a.* [bape, Saxon.]
1. Naked; without covering. *Addiſon.*
2. Uncovered in reſpect. *Clarendon.*
3. Unadorned; plain; ſimple. *Spenſer.*
4. Detected; without concealment. *Milton.*
5. Poor; without plenty. *Hooker.*
6. Mere. *South.*
7. Threadbare; much worn.
8. Not united with any thing elſe. *Hooker.*

To BARE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſtrip. *Bacon.*

BARE *preterite of to bear.*

BA'REBONE. *s.* [from *bare* and *bone.*] Lean.

BAREFA'CED. *a.*
1. With the face naked; not maſked. *Shak.*
2. Shameleſs; unreſerved. *Clarendon.*

BAREFA'CEDLY. *ad.* [from *barefaced.*] Openly; ſhameleſsly; without diſguiſe. *Locke.*

BAREFA'CEDNESS. *s.* [from *barefaced.*] Impudency; aſſurance; audacioufneſs.

BA'REFOOT. *a.* [from *bare* and *foot.*] Without ſhoes. *Addiſon.*

BAREFO'OTED. *a.* Wanting ſhoes. *Sidney.*

BA'REHEADED. *a.* [from *bare* and *head.*] Uncovered in reſpect. *Dryden.*

BA'RELY. *ad.* [from *bare.*]
1. Nakedly.
2. Merely; only. *Hooker.*

BA'RENESS. *s.* [from *bare.*]
1. Nakedneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Leanneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Poverty. *South.*
4. Meanneſs of clothes.

BA'RGAIN. *s.* [*bargaigne*, French.]
1. A contract or agreement concerning ſale. *Bacon.*
2. The thing bought or ſold. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Stipulation. *Bacon.*
4. An unexpected reply, tending to obſcenity. *Dryden.*
5. An event; an upſhot. *Arbuthnot.*

To BA'RGAIN. *v. n.* To make a contract for ſale. *Addiſon.*

BARGAINEE'. *s.* [from *bargain.*] He or ſhe that accepts a bargain.

BA'RGAINER. *s.* [from *bargain.*] The perſon who proffers or makes a bargain.

BARGE. *s.* [*bairge*, Dutch.]
1. A boat for pleaſure. *Raleigh.*
2. A boat for burden on rivers.

BA'RGER. *s.* [from *barge.*] The manager of a barge. *Carew.*

BARK. *s.* [*barck*, Daniſh.]
1. The rind or covering of a tree. *Bacon.*
2. [*Barca*, low Lat.] A ſmall ſhip. *Granville.*

To BARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrip trees of their bark. *Temple.*

To BARK. *v. n.* [beorcan, Saxon.]
1. To make the noiſe which a dog makes. *Cowley.*
2. To clamour at. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'RKBARED. *a* Stripped of the bark. *Mort.*

BA'RKER. *s.* [from *bark.*]
1. One that barks or clamours. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. One employed in ſtripping trees.

BA'RKY. *a.* [from *bark.*] Conſiſting of bark. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'RLEY. *s.* A grain of which malt is made.

BA'RLEYBRAKE. *s.* A kind of rural play. *Sidney.*

BA'RLEY-BROTH. *s.* [*barley* and *broth.*] Strong beer. *Shakeſp.*

BA'RLEYCORN. *s.* [from *barley* and *corn.*] A grain of barley. *Tickell.*

BARM. *s.* [*barm* Welch.] Yeaſt; the ferment put into drink to make it work. *Shak.*

BA'RMY. *a.* [from *barm.*] Containing barm. *Dryden.*

BARN. *s.* [bepn, Saxon.] A place or houſe for laying up any ſort of grain, hay, or ſtraw. *Addiſon.*

BA'RNACLE. *s.* [beapn, a child, and aac, an oak.] A bird like a gooſe, fabulouſly ſuppoſed to grow on trees. *Bentley.*

BARO'METER. *s.* [*βαρος* and *μετρον.*] A machine for meaſuring the weight of the atmoſphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.

BAROME'TRICAL. *a.* [from *barometer.*] Relating to the barometer. *Derham.*

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BA'RON. *s.* [*baro*, Latin.]
1. A degree of nobility next to a viſcount.
2. *Baron* is an officer, as *barons* of the exchequer.
3. There are alſo *barons* of the cinque-ports, that have places in the lower houſe of parliament.
4. *Baron* is uſed for the huſband in relation to his wife. *Cowel.*
5. A *baron* of beef is when the two ſirloins are not cut aſunder. *Dict.*

BA'RONAGE. *s.* [from *baron.*] The dignity of a baron.

BA'RONESS. *s.* [*baroneſſa*, Italian.] A baron's lady.

BA'RONET. *s.* [of *baron* and *et*, diminutive termination.] The loweſt degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron, and above a knight.

BA'RONY. *s.* [*baronnie*, Fr.] That honour or lordſhip that gives title to a baron. *Cowel.*

BA'ROSCOPE. *s.* [*βαρος* and *σκοπεω.*] An inſtrument to ſhew the weight of the atmoſphere. *Arbuthnot.*

BA'RRACAN. *s.* [*bouracan*, Fr.] A ſtrong thick kind of camelot.

BA'RRACK. *s.* [*baraca*, Span.] Building to lodge ſoldiers.

BA'RRATOR. *s.* [*barrateur*, old Fr. a cheat.] A wrangler and encourager of law ſuits. *Ark.*

BA'RRATRY. *s.* [from *barrator.*] Foul practice in law. *Hudibras.*

BA'RREL. *s.* [*baril*, Welch.]
1. A round wooden veſſel to be ſtopped cloſe for keeping liquors. *Dryden.*
2. A barrel of wine is thirty one gallons and a half; of ale, thirty-two gallons; of beer, thirty-ſix gallons; and of beer vinegar, thirty-four gallons.
3. Any thing hollow, as the *barrel* of a gun. *Digby.*
4. A cylinder. *Moxon.*

To BA'RREL. *v. a.* To put any thing in a barrel. *Spenſer.*

BA'RRELBELLIED. *a.* Having a large belly. *Dryden.*

BA'RREN. *a.* [bane, Saxon.]
1. Not Prolifick. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Unfruitful; not fertile; ſterile. *Pope.*
3. Not copious; ſcanty. *Sweift.*
4. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull. *Shak.*

BA'RRENLY. *ad.* [from *barren.*] Unfruitfully.

BA'RRENNESS. *s.* [from *barren.*]
1. Want of the power of procreation. *Milton.*
2. Unfruitfulneſs; ſterility. *Bacon.*
3. Want of invention. *Dryden.*
4. Want of matter. *Hooker.*
5. In theology, want of ſenſibility. *Taylor.*

BA'RREN-WORT. *s.* A plant.

BA'RRFUL. *a.* [*bar* and *full.*] Full of obſtructions. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'RRICADE. *s.* [*barricade*, French.]
1. A fortification made to keep off an attack.
2. Any ſtop; bar; obſtruction. *Denham.*

To BARRICA'DE. *v. a.* [*barricader*, Fr.] To ſtop up a paſſage. *Gay.*

BARRICA'DO. *s.* [*barricada*, Spaniſh.] fortification; a bar.

To BARRICA'DO. *v. a.* To fortify; to

BA'RRIER. *s.* [*barriere*, Fr.]
1. A barricade; an entrenchment.
2. A fortification, or ſtrong place.
3. A ſtop; an obſtruction.
4. A bar to mark the limits of any place
5. A boundary.

BA'RRISTER. *s.* [from *bar.*] A perſon qu lified to plead the cauſes of clients at the in the courts of juſtice.

BA'RROW. *s.* [beneꝑe, Saxon.] Any c riage moved by the hand, as a *hand-barrow wheel-barrow.*

BA'RROW. *s.* [beng, Saxon.] A hog.

To BA'RTER. *v. n.* [*barrater*, Fr.] To traffi by exchanging one commodity for another

To BA'RTER. *v. a.* To give any thing exchange.

BA'RTER. *s.* [from the verb.] The ac practice of trafficking by exchange.

BA'RTERER. *s.* [from *barter.*] He that tra ficks by exchange.

BA'RTERY. *s.* [from *baster.*] Exchange commodities.

BA'RTRAM. *s.* A plant; pellitory.

BASE. *a.* [*bas*, French.]
1. Mean; vile; worthleſs.
2. Diſingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous.
3. Of low ſtation; of mean account.
4. Baſe born; born out of wedlock.
5. [Applied to metals.] Without value.
6. [Applied to ſounds.] Deep; grave.

BASE-BORN. *a.* Born out of wedlock.

BASE-COURT. *s.* Lower court.

BASE-MINDED. *a.* Mean ſpirited.

BASE-VIOL. *s.* An inſtrument uſed in concerts for the baſe ſound.

BASE. *a.* [*bas*, Fr.]
1. The bottom of any thing.
2. The pedeſtal of a ſtatue.
3. Houſings.
4. The bottom of a cone.
5. Stockings.
6. The place from which racers or tilters ru
7. The ſtring that gives a baſe ſound.
8. An old ruſtick play.

To BASE. *v. a.* [*baſier*, Fr.] To embaſe; t make leſs valuable.

BA'SELY. *ad* [from *baſe.*]
1. Meanly; diſhonourably.
2. In baſtardy.

BA'SENESS. *s.* [from *baſe.*]
1. Meanneſs; vileneſs.
2. Vileneſs of metal.
3. Baſtardy.
4. Deepneſs of ſound.

To BASH. *v. n.* [probably from *baſe.*] To be aſhamed.

BASHAW' *s.* Among the Turks, the viceroy of a province.

BA'SHFUL. *a.* [*verbaeſen*, Dutch.]

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...e. Modest; shamefaced. *Shakespeare.*
...e. Virtuously modest. *Sidney.*
...EFULLY. *ad.* [from *bashful*.] Timorously; modestly.
...FULLNESS. *s.* [from *bashful*.]
...Modesty. *Dryden.*
...Vicious or rustick shame. *Dryden.*
...L. *s.* The name of a plant.
...L. *s.* The angle to which the edge of a ...er's tool is ground away.
...L. *s.* The skin of a sheep tanned.
...ASIL. *v. a.* To grind the edge of a tool ...n angle. *Moxon.*
...LICA. *s.* [βασιλικη.] The middle vein ...f the arm. *Quincy.*
...LICAL. } *a.* [from *basilica*.] Used
...LICK. } only of the basilick vein. *Sharp.*
...LICK. *s.* [*basilique*, Fr. βασιλικα.] A ...e hall, a magnificent church.
...LICON. *s.* [βασιλικον.] An ointment ...ed also tetrapharmacon. *Wiseman.*
...SILISK. *s.* [*basiliscus*, Latin.]
...A kind of serpent; a cockatrice; said to ...l by looking. He is called *basilisk*, or little ..., from a comb or creft on his head *Brown.*
...A species of cannon. *Brown.*
...IN. *s.* [*bassin*, French.]
...A small vessel to hold water for washing, ...r other uses. *Brown.*
...A small pond. *Spectator.*
...A part of the sea inclosed in rocks. *Pope.*
...Any hollow place capacious of liquids. *Blackmore.*
...A dock for repairing and building ships.
...Basin *of a balance*; the same with the scales.
...IS. *s.* [*basis*, Latin.]
...The foundation of any thing. *Dryden.*
...The lowest of the three principal parts of ...a column. *Addison.*
...That on which any thing is raised. *Denh.*
...The pedestal. *Shakespeare.*
...The ground work. *Shakespeare.*
BASK. *v. a.* [*backeren*, Dutch.] To warm by laying out in the heat. *Milton.*
BASK. *v. n.* To lie in the warmth. *Dryden.*
BASKET. *s* [*basged*, Welch.] A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or splinters. *Dryden.*
BASKET-HILT. *s.* A hilt of a weapon so made as to contain the whole hand. *Hudibras.*
BASKET-WOMAN. *s.* A woman that plies in markets with a basket.
BASS. *a.* [In musick.] Grave; deep.
BASS-VIOL. See BASE-VIOL.
BAST. *s.* [by *Junius*, derived from some British word signifying a *rush*; perhaps properly *bast*, from the French *basse*.] A mat used in churches. *Mortimer.*
BASS RELIEF. *s.* [*bass* and *relief*.] Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion; low sculpture.
BASSET. *s.* [*basset*, French.] A game at cards. *Dennis.*
BASSOON. } *s.* [*basson*, Fr.] A musical in-
BASSOON. } strument of the wind kind, ...blown with a reed.

BASSOCK. *s.* Bass, a mat.
BASTARD. *s.* [*bastardo*, Welch.]
1. A person born of a woman out of wedlock.
2. Any thing spurious. *Shakespeare.*
BASTARD. *a.*
1. Begotten out of wedlock. *Shakespeare.*
2. Spurious; suppositious; adulterate. *Tem.*
To BASTARD. *v. a.* To convict of being a bastard.
To BASTARDISE. *v. a.* [from *bastard*.]
1. To convict of being a bastard.
2. To beget a bastard. *Shakespeare.*
BASTARDLY. *ad.* [from *bastard*.] In the manner of a bastard. *Donne.*
To BASTE. *v. a.* [*basloner*, Fr.]
1. To beat with a stick. *Hudibras.*
2. To drip butter upon meat on the spit. *Sha.*
3. [*baster*, Fr.] To sew slightly.
BASTINADE. } *s.* [*bastonnade*, Fr.]
BASTINADO. }
1. The act of beating with a cudgel. *Sidney.*
2. A Turkish punishment of beating an offender on his feet.
To BASTINADE. } *v. a.* [from the noun;
To BASTINADO. } *bastonner*, Fr.] To beat. *Arbuthnot.*
BASTION. *s.* [*bastion*, Fr.] A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, standing out from a rampart; a bulwark. *Harris.*
BAT. *s.* [bat, Sax.] A heavy stick. *Hakew.*
BAT. *s.* An animal having the body of a mouse, and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a sort of skin which is extended. It brings forth its young alive, and suckles them. *Davies.*
BAT FOWLING. *s.* [from *bat* and *fowl*.] Bird catching in the night time. They light torches, then beat the bushes; upon which the birds, flying to the flames, are caught. *Peacham.*
BATABLE. *a.* [from *bate*.] Disputable. *Batable* ground seems to be the ground heretofore in question, whether it belonged to England or Scotland.
BATCH *s.* [from *bake*.]
1. The quantity of bread baked at a time. *Mortimer.*
2. Any quantity made at once. *Ben Jonson.*
BATE. *s.* [from *debate*.] Strife; contention.
To BATE. *v. a.* [contracted from *abate*.]
1. To lessen any thing; to retrench. *Shak.*
2. To sink the price. *Locke.*
3. To lessen a demand. *Shakespeare.*
4. To cut off. *Dryden.*
To BATE. *v. n.*
1. To grow less. *Shakespeare.*
2. To remit. *Dryden.*
BATE. once the preterite of *bite*. *Spenser.*
BATEFULL. *a.* [from *bate* and *full*.] Contentious. *Sidney.*
BATEMENT. *s.* Diminution. *Mason.*
BATH *s.* [bað, Saxon.]
1. A *bath* is either of hot or cold water, either of art or nature. *Quincy.*
2. Outward heat, applied to the body. *Shak.*
3. A vessel of hot water, in which another is

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placed that requires a ſofter heat than the naked fire. *Quincy.*
4. A ſort of Hebrew meaſure, containing ſeven gallons and four pints. *Calmet.*

To BA'THE. *v. a.* [baðian, Saxon.]
1. To waſh in a bath. *South.*
2. To ſupple or ſoften by the outward application of warm liquors. *Dryden.*
3. To waſh with any thing. *Dryden.*

To BATHE. *v. n.* To be in the water. *Waller.*

BA'TING. *prep.* [from *bate.*] Except. *Rowe.*

BA'TLET. *s.* [from *bate.*] A ſquare piece of wood uſed in beating linen. *Shakespeare.*

BATO'ON. *s.* [*baton*, Fr. formerly ſpelt *baſton.*]
1. A ſtaff or block *Bacon.*
2. A truncheon or marſhall's ſtaff.

BA'TTAILOUS. *a.* [from *battaille*, Fr.] Warlike; with military appearance. *Fairfax.*

BATTA'LIA. *s.* [*battaglia*, Ital.] The order of battle. *Clarendon.*

BATTA'LION. *s.* [*battaillon*, Fr.]
1. A diviſion of an army; a troop; a body of forces. *Pope.*
2. An army. *Shakespeare.*

To BA'TTEN. *v. a.*
1. To fatten, or make fat. *Milton.*
2. To fertilize. *Philips.*

To BA'TTEN. *v. n.* To grow fat. *Garth.*

BA'TTEN. *s.* A *batten* is a ſcantling of wooden ſtuff. *Moxon.*

To BA'TTER. *v. a.* [*battre*, to beat, Fr.]
1. To beat; to beat down. *Waller.*
2. To wear with beating. *Swift.*
3. To wear out with ſervice. *Southern.*

BA'TTER. *s.* [from *to batter.*] A mixture of ſeveral ingredients beaten together. *King.*

BA'TTERER. *s.* [from *batter.*] He that batters.

BA'TTERY. *s.* [*batterie*, Fr.]
1. The act of battering *Locke.*
2. The inſtrument with which a town is battered. *South.*
3. The raiſed work upon which cannons are mounted.
4. In law a violent ſtriking of any man. *Shak.*

BA'TTLE. *s.* [*battaille*, Fr.]
1. A fight; an encounter between oppoſite armies. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
2. A body of forces. Not uſed. *Bacon.*
3. The main body. *Hayward.*

To BA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*battailer*, Fr.] To contend in fight. *Prior.*

BA'TTLE-ARRA'Y. *s.* Array, or order of battle. *Addiſon.*

BA'TTLE-AXE. *s.* A weapon in form of an axe; a bill. *Carew.*

BA'TTLE-DOOR. *s.* [*door* and *battle.*] An inſtrument with a round handle and a flat blade. *Locke.*

BA'TTLEMENT. *s.* [from *battle.*] A wall with interſtices. *Norris.*

BA'TTY. *a.* [from *bat.*] Belonging to a bat. *Sh.*

BA'VORY. *s.* A kind of cloke. *Gay.*

BA'UBEE. *s.* In Scotland, a halfpenny. *Bramſton.*

A'VIN. *s.* A ſtick like thoſe bound up in faggots. *Mortimer.*

BA'WBLE. *s.* [*baubellum*, barbarous La
A gew-gaw; a trifling piece of finery.
BA'WBLING. *a.* [from *bawble.*] Trif
contemptible. *Shakeſ*
BA'WCOCK. *s.* A fine fellow. *Shakes*
BAWD. *s.* [*baude*, old Fr.] A procure
procureſs. *D*
To BAWD. *v. n.* [from the noon.] To
cure. *S*
BA'WDILY. *ad.* [from *bawdy.*] Obſcen
BA'WDINESS. *s.* [from *bawdy.*] Obſc
neſs.
BA'WDRICK. *s.* [See BALDRICK.] A
Chap
BA'WDRY. *s.*
1. A wicked practice of procuring and br
ing whores and rogues together. *A*
2. Obſcenity. *Ben Jo*
BA'WDY. *a.* [from *bawd.*] Obſcene;
chaſte. *South*
BA'WDY-HOUSE. *s.* A houſe where trad
is made by wickedneſs and debauchery.
To BAWL. *v. n.* [*balo*, Latin.]
1. To hoot; to cry out with great vehemen
Smith on Phle
2. To cry as a froward child. *L'Eſtra*
To BAWL. *v. a.* To proclaim as a crier. *Sw*
BA'WREL. *s.* A kind of hawk. *L*
BA'WSIN. *s.* A badger. *L*
BAY. *a.* [*badius*, Latin.] A *bay* horſe is
clining to a cheſnut. All *bay* horſes h
black manes. *Dry*
BAY. *s.* [*baye*, Dutch.] An opening into
land. *Ba*
BAY. *s.* The ſtate of any thing ſurrounded
enemies. *Swift. Thom*
BAY. *s.* In architecture, a term uſed to
gnify the magnitude of a building. *Bay*
from fourteen to twenty feet long. *Sh*
BAY. *s.* A tree.
BAY. *s.* An honorary crown or garland. *P*
To BAY. *v. n.* [*abbaier*, French.]
1. To bark as a dog at a thief. *Spen*
2. To ſhut in. *Shakeſpea*
To BAY. *v. a.* To follow with barking. *Sh*
BAY *Salt*: Salt made of ſea water, which
ceives its conſiſtence from the heat of the ſ
and is ſo called from its brown colour. *Bac*
BAY *Window*. A window jutting outward.
BA'YARD. *s.* [from *bay.*] A bay horſe.
BA'YONET. *s.* [*bayonnette*, French.] A ſho
ſword fixed at the end of a muſket.
BDE'LLIUM. s. [βδελλιον.] An aromati
gum brought from the Levant. *Raleig*
To BE. *v. n.*
1. To have ſome certain ſtate, conditio
quality; as, the man *is* wiſe. *Shakeſpea*
2. It is the auxiliary verb by which the ver
paſſive is formed. *Shakeſpea*
3. To exiſt; to have exiſtence. *Dryd*
4. To have ſomething by appointment
rule. *Lock*
BEACH. *s.* The ſhore; the ſtrand. *Milto*
BE'ACHED. *a.* [from *beach.*] Expoſed to th
waves. *Shakeſpear*
BEACH. *a.* [from *beach.*] Having beaches. *Sh*

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BEACON. s. [beacon, Saxon.]
1. Something raised on an eminence, to be fired on the approach of an enemy. *Gay.*
2. Marks erected to direct navigators.
BEAD. s. [beade, prayer, Saxon.]
1. Small globes or balls strung upon a thread, and used by the Romanists to count their prayers. *Pope.*
2. Little balls worn about the neck for ornament. *Shakespeare.*
3. Any globular bodies. *Boyle.*
BEAD-TREE. s. [AZEDARACH.] The nut is, by superstitious persons, bored through, and strung as beads; whence it takes its name. *Miller.*
BEADLE. s. [bydel, Saxon, a messenger.]
1. A messenger or servitor belonging to a court. *Cowel.*
2. A petty officer in parishes. *Prior.*
BEADROLL. s. [from *bead* and *roll.*]
1. A catalogue of those who are mentioned at prayers. *Bacon.*
BEADSMAN. s. [from *bead* and *man.*] A man employed in praying for another. *Spenser.*
BEAGLE. s. [*begle*, Fr.] A small hound with which hares are hunted. *Dryden.*
BEAK. s. [bec, French.]
1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird. *Milton.*
2. A piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the head of the ancient gallies. *Dryden.*
3. Any thing ending in a point like a beak. *Crew.*
BEAKED. a. [from *beak.*] Having a beak. *Milton.*
BEAKER. s. [from *beak.*] A cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak. *Pope.*
BEAL. s. [*bile*, Ital.] A whelk or pimple.
To BEAL. v. n. [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather matter.
BEAM. s. [beam, Saxon, a tree.]
1. The main piece of timber that supports the house.
2. Any large and long piece of timber. *Dryd.*
3. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the scales are suspended. *Wilkins.*
4. The horn of a stag. *Denham.*
5. The pole of a chariot. *Dryden.*
6. A cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove. *Chronicles.*
7. The ray of light emitted from some luminous body. *Pope.*
To BEAM. v. n. [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams. *Pope.*
BEAM-TREE. s. Wildservice.
BEAMY. a. [from *beam.*]
1. Radiant; shining; emitting beams. *Smith.*
2. Having horns or antlers. *Dryden.*
BEAN. s. [*faba*, Lat.] The common garden bean. The horse bean.
BEAN-CAPER. s. [*fabago*, Latin.] A plant.
To BEAR. v. a. *pret. I bore*, or *bare*, [beopan, Saxon.]
1. To carry as a burden. *Isaiah.*
2. To convey or carry. *Dryden.*
3. To carry as a mark of authority. *Shak.*
4. To carry as a mark of distinction. *Hale.*
5. To carry as in show. *Shakespeare.*
6. To carry as in trust. *John.*
7. To support; to keep from falling. *Hooker.*
8. To keep afloat. *Genesis.*
9. To support with proportionate strength. *Arbuthnot.*
10. To carry in the mind, as love, hate. *Dan.*
11. To endure, as pain, without sinking. *Psal.*
12. To suffer; to undergo. *Job.*
13. To permit. *Dryden.*
14. To be capable of; to admit. *Hooker.*
15. To produce, as fruit. *Pope.*
16. To bring forth, as a child. *Genesis.*
17. To possess, as power or honour. *Addison.*
18. To gain; to win. *Shakespeare.*
19. To maintain; to keep up. *Locke.*
20. To support any thing good or bad. *Bac.*
21. To exhibit. *Dryden.*
22. To be answerable for. *Dryden.*
23. To supply. *Dryden.*
24. To be the object of. *Shakespeare.*
25. To behave. *Shakespeare.*
26. To impel; to urge; to push. *Hayward.*
27. To press. *B. Jonson.*
28. To incite; to animate. *Milton.*
29. *To bear in hand.* To amuse with false pretences; to deceive. *Shakespeare.*
30. *To bear off.* To carry away by force. *Creech.*
31. *To bear out.* To support; to maintain. *South.*

To BEAR. v. n.
1. To suffer pain. *Pope.*
2. To be patient. *Dryden.*
3. To be fruitful or prolifick. *Bacon.*
4. To take effect; to succeed. *Guardian.*
5. To tend; to be directed to any point. *Boyle.*
6. To act as an impellent. *Wilkins.*
7. To act upon. *Hayward.*
8. To be situated with respect to other places.
9. *To bear up.* To stand firm without falling. *Brown.*
10. *To bear with.* To endure an unpleasing thing. *Milton.*

BEAR. s. [beapa, Saxon.]
1. A rough savage animal. *Shakespeare.*
2. The name of two constellations, called the *greater and lesser bear*; in the tail of the *lesser bear*, is the pole star. *Creech.*

BEAR-BIND. s. A species of hindweed.
BEAR-FLY. s. An insect. *Bacon.*
BEAR-GARDEN. s. [from *bear* and *garden.*]
1. A place in which bears are kept for sport. *Spectator.*
2. Any place of tumult or misrule.
BEAR'S-BREECH. s. [*acanthus.*, Lat.] The name of a plant.
BEAR'S-EAR. or *Auricula.* s. The name of a plant.
BEAR'S-FOOT. s. A species of hellebore.
BEAR'S-WORT. s. An herb.
BEARD. s. [beapo, Saxon.]
1. The hair that grows upon the lips and chin. *Prior.*
2. *Beard* is used for the face. *Hudibras.*
3. *He has a long beard*, he is old. *Locke.*

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4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn. *L'Estrange.*
5. A barb on an arrow.
6. The *beard* of a horse, is that part which bears the curb of the bridle. *Farrier's Dict.*

To BEARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To take or pluck by the beard. *Shak.*
2. To oppose to the face; as, *bearded* by boys. *Moore.*

BE'ARDED. *a.* [from *beard.*]
1. Having a beard. *Dryden.*
2. Having sharp prickles, as corn. *Milton.*
3. Barbed or jagged. *Dryden.*

BE'ARDLESS. *a.* [from *beard.*]
1. Without a beard. *Camden.*
2. Youthful. *Dryden.*

BE'ARER. *s.* [from *to bear.*]
1. A carrier of any thing. *Swift.*
2. One employed in carrying burthens. *Chron.*
3. One who wears any thing. *Shakespeare.*
4. One who carries the body to the grave.
5. A tree that yields its produce. *Boyle.*
6. [In architecture.] A post or brick wall raised up between the ends of a piece of timber.

BE'ARHERD. *s.* [from *bear* and *herd.*] A man that tends bears. *Shakespeare.*

BE'ARING. *s.* [from *bear.*]
1. The site or place of any thing with respect to something else; aspect; position. *Pope.*
2. Gesture; mien; behaviour. *Shakespeare.*

BE'ARWARD. *s.* [from *bear* and *ward.*] A keeper of bears. *Shakespeare.*

BEAST. *s.* [*beste*, French.]
1. An animal as distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man. *Shakespeare.*
2. An irrational animal, opposed to man. *Dry.*
3. A brutal savage man.

BE'ASTLINESS. *s.* [from *beastly.*] Brutality. *Spenser.*

BE'ASTLY. *a.* [from *beast.*]
1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. *Ben Jonson.*
2. Having the nature or form of beasts. *Prior.*

To BEAT. *v. a.* preter, *beat*, part. pass. *beat*, or *beaten.* [*battre*, French.]
1. To strike; to knock. *Dryden.*
2. To punish with stripes. *Locke.*
3. To strike an instrument of mirth. *Shak.*
4. To comminute by blows. *Broome.*
5. To strike ground; to rouze game. *Prior.*
6. To thresh corn. *Ruth.*
7. To mix things by long and frequent agitation *Boyle.*
8. To batter with engines of war. *Judges.*
9. To dash as water, or brush as wind. *Pope.*
10. To tread a path. *Blackmore.*
11. To make a path by treading it. *Locke.*
12. To conquer; to subdue; to vanquish. *Arbuthnot.*
13. To harass; to over-labour. *Hakewill.*
14. To lay or press. *Shakespeare.*
15. To depress. *Addison.*
16. To drive by violence. *Dryden.*
17. To move with fluttering agitation. *Dryd.*
18. *To beat down.* To lessen the price demanded. *Dryden.*
19. *To beat up.* To attack suddenly.
20. *To beat the hoof.* To walk; to foot.

To BEAT. *v. n.*
1. To move in a pulsatory manner.
2. To dash, as a flood or storm.
3. To knock at a door.
4. To throb; to be in agitation.
5. To fluctuate; to be in motion.
6. To try different ways; to search.
7. To act upon with violence.
8. To enforce by repetition.

BEAT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Stroke.
2. Manner of striking.

BE'ATEN. *participle.* from *beat.*

BE'ATER. *s.* [from *beat.*]
1. An instrument with which any thing is communited or mingled.
2. A person much given to blows.

BEATI'FICAL. } *a.* [*beatificus*, low
BEATI'FICK. } Blissful. It is used of heavenly fruition after death.

BEATI'FICALLY. *ad.* [from *beatifical.*] In such a manner as to complete happiness. *Hale.*

BEATIFICA'TION. *s.* Beatification is a knowledgement made by the pope, that person beatified is in heaven, and that may be reverenced as blessed.

To BEA'TIFY. *v. n.* [*beatifico*, Latin.] To with the completion of celestial enjoy *Hamm*

BEA'TING. *s.* [from *beat.*] Correction by bl *Ecc Jo*

BEATITUDE. *s.* [*beatitudo*, Latin.]
1. Blessedness; felicity; happiness.
2. A declaration of blessedness made by Saviour to particular virtues.

BEAU. *s. beau*, Fr.] A man of dress.

BE'AVER. *s.* [*baviere*, French.]
1. An animal, otherwise named the *castor*, phibious, and remarkable for his art in ding his habitation.
2. A hat of the best kind.
3. [*bavire*, Fr.] The part of a helmet that vers the face.

BE'AVERED. *a.* [from *beaver.*] Covered wi beaver.

BEAU'ISH. *a.* [from *beau.*] Befitting a be foppish.

BEAU'TEOUS. *a.* [from *beauty.*] Fair; ele in form.

BEAU'TEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *beauteous.*] beauteous manner.

BEAU'TEOUSNESS. *s.* [from *beauteous.*] The state of being beauteous.

BEAU'TIFUL. *a.* Fair; handsome.

BEAU'TIFULLY. *ad.* [from *beautiful.*] beautiful manner.

BEAU'TIFULNESS. *s.* [from *beautiful.*] quality of being beautiful.

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. a.* [from *beauty.*] adorn; to embellish.

To BEAU'TIFY. *v. n.* To grow beautiful.

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BEAUTY. *s.* [*beauté*, French]
1. That aſſemblage of graces which pleaſes the eye. *Ray.*
2. A particular grace. *Dryden.*
3. *A beautiful perſon.* *Paradiſe Loſt.*

To BEAUTY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn; to beautify. *Shakeſpeare.*

BEAUTY SPOT. *s.* [from *beauty* and *ſpot.*] A ſpot placed to heighten ſome beauty. *Grew.*

BECAFICO. *s.* [*becafico*, Spaniſh.] A bird like a nightingale; a fig-pecker. *Pope.*

To BECALM. *v. a.* [from *calm.*]
1. To ſtill the elements. *Dryden.*
2. To keep a ſhip from motion. *Locke.*
3. To quiet the mind. *Phillips.*

BECAME. The preterite of *become.*

BECAUSE. *conjunct.* [from *be* and *cauſe.*] For this reaſon that; on this account that. *Hammond.*

To BECHANCE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *chance.*] To befal; to happen to. *Shakeſpeare.*

BECHICKS. *s.* [*βηχικα.*] Medicines proper for relieving coughs.

To BECK. *v. a.* [*beacan*, Saxon.] To make a ſign with the head. *Shakeſpeare.*

BECK. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſign with the head; a nod. *Milton.*
2. A nod of command. *Pope.*

To BECKON. *v. n.* To make a ſign. *Addiſon.*

To BECLIP. *v. a.* [of beclyppan, Sax.] To embrace.

To BECOME. *v. a.* pret. *I became*; comp. pret. *I have become.*
1. To enter into ſome ſtate or condition. *Gen.* ii. 7.
2. *To become of.* To be the fate of; to be the end of. *Raleigh.*

To BECOME. *v. a.* [from *be* or *by*, and *cuman*, Saxon.]
1. To appear in a manner ſuitable to ſomething. *Dryden.*
2. To be ſuitable to the perſon; to be fit. *Shakeſpeare. Stillingfleet.*

BECOMING. *participle. n.* [from *become.*] That which pleaſes by an elegant propriety; graceful. *Swelling.*

BECOMING. *s.* [from *become.*] Behaviour. *Shakeſpeare.*

BECOMINGLY. *ad.* After a becoming manner.

BECOMINGNESS. *s.* [from *becoming.*] Elegant congruity; propriety. *Grew.*

BED. *s.* [*bed*, Saxon.]
1. Something to ſleep on. *Bacon.*
2. Lodging. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Marriage. *Clarendon.*
4. Bank of earth raiſed in a garden *Bacon.*
5. The channel of a river, or any hollow. *Ad.*
6. The place where any thing is generated. *Addiſon.*
7. A layer; a ſtratum. *Burnet.*

To bring to BED. To deliver of a child.

To make the BED. To put the bed in order after it has been uſed.

To BED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To go to bed with. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To be placed in bed. *Locke.*
3. To be made partaker of the bed. *Bacon.*
4. To ſow, or plant in the earth. *Mortimer.*
5. To lay in a place of reſt. *Donne.*
6. To lay in order; to ſtratify. *Shak.*

To BED. *v. n.* To cohabit. *Wiſeman.*

To BEDA'BBLE. *v. a.* [from *dabble.*] To wet; to beſprinkle. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEDA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *daggle.*] To bemire.

To BEDA'SH. *v. a.* [from *daſh.*] To beſpatter. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEDA'WB. *v. a.* [from *dawb.*] To beſmear. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEDA'ZZLE. *v. a.* To make the ſight dim by too much luſtre. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DCHAMBER. *s.* The chamber appropriated to reſt. *Clarendon.*

BE'DCLOTHES. *s.* Coverlets ſpread over a bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DDER. } *s.* [from *bed.*] The nether-
BE'DSTTER. } ſtone of an oil mill.

BE'DDING. *s.* [from *bed.*] The materials of a bed. *Dryden.*

To BEDE'CK. *v. a.* [from *deck.*] To deck; to adorn; to embelliſh. *Norris.*

BE'DEHOUSE. *s.* [from *bede*, Sax. a prayer, and *houſe.*] An hoſpital or alms-houſe.

To BEDE'W. *v. a.* [from *dew.*] To moiſten gently, as with the fall of dew. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DFELLOW. *s.* [from *bed* and *fellow.*] One that lies in the ſame bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEDI'GHT. *v. a.* [from *digbt.*] To adorn; to dreſs. *Gay.*

To BEDI'M. *v. a.* [from *dim.*] To obſcure; to cloud; to darken. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEDI'ZEN. *v. a.* [from *dizen.*] To dreſs out. A low term.

BE'DLAM. *s.* [corrupted from *Bethlehem*, the name of a religious houſe in London, converted afterwards into an hoſpital for the mad.]
1. A madhouſe.
2. A madman. *Shakeſpeare.*

BEDLAM. *a.* Belonging to a madhouſe. *Sh.*

BE'DLAMITE. *s.* [from *bedlam.*] A madman. *Lewis.*

BE'DMAKER. *s.* [from *bed* and *make.*] A perſon in the univerſities, whoſe office it is to make the beds. *Spectator.*

BE'DMATE. *s.* [from *bed* and *mate.*] A bedfellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DMOULDING. } *s.* [from *bed*
BE'DDING MOULDING. } and *mould.*] A particular moulding. *Builder's Dict.*

BE'DPOST. *s.* [from *bed* and *poſt.*] The poſt at the corner of the bed, which ſupports the canopy. *Wiſeman.*

BE'DPRESSER. *s.* A heavy lazy fellow. *Sh.*

To BEDRA'GGLE. *v. a.* To ſoil the clothes. *Sw.*

To BEDRE'NCH. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drench.*] To drench; to ſoak. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DRID. *a.* [from *bed* and *ride.*] Confined to the bed by age or ſickneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DRITE. *s.* The privilege of the married bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEDRO'P. *v. a.* [from *be* and *drop.*] To

beſprinkle to mark as with drops. *Pope.*

BE'DSTEAD. *s.* [from *bed* and *ſtead.*] The frame on which the bed is placed. *Swift.*

BE'DSTRAW. *s.* The ſtraw laid under a bed to make it ſoft. *Bacon.*

BEDSWE'RVER. *s.* One that is falſe to the bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'DTIME. *s.* [from *bed* and *time.*] The hour of reſt. *Milton.*

To BEDU'NG. *v. a.* To cover with dung.

To BEDU'ST. *v. a.* [from *be* and *duſt.*] To ſprinkle with duſt.

BE'DWARD. *ad.* [from *bed* and *ward.*] Toward bed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEDWA'RE. *v. a.* To make little; to ſtunt; to keep from growth. *Donne.*

BE'DWORK. *s.* [from *bed* and *work.*] Work performed without toil of the hands. *Shake.*

BEE. *s.* [beo, Saxon.]

1. The animal that makes honey. *Locke.*
2. An induſtrious and careful perſon.

BEE-EATER. *s.* [from *bee* and *eat.*] A bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER. *s.* [from *bee* and *flower.*] A ſpecies of fool-ſtones. *Miller.*

BEE-GARDEN. *s.* A place to ſet hives of bees in. *Mortimer.*

BEE-HIVE. *s.* The caſe or box in which bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER. *s.* One that keeps bees. *Mort.*

BEECH. *s.* [bece, or boc, Sax.] A tree that bears maſt. *Dryden.*

BE'ECHEN. *a.* [bucene, Saxon.] Conſiſting of the wood of the beech. *Dryden.*

BEEF. *s.* [*beuf*, Fr.]

1. The fleſh of black cattle prepared for food. *Swift.*
2. An ox, bull, or cow. It has the plural *beeves.* *Raleigh.*

BEEF. *a.* Conſiſting of the fleſh of black cattle.

BEEF-EATER. *s.* A yeoman of the guard.

BEEN. *s.* [beon. Saxon.] The *participle preterite* of To BE.

BEER. *s.* [*bir*, Welſh.] Liquor made of malt and hops. *Bacon.*

BEET. *s.* [*beta* Lat.] The name of a plant.

BE'ETLE. *s.* [bȳtel, Sax.]

1. An inſect diſtinguiſhed by having hard caſes or ſheaths, under which he folds his wings. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An heavy mallet. *Stilingfleet.*

To BEETLE. *v. n.* To jut out. *Shakeſpeare.*

BEETLEBRO'WED. *a.* Having prominent brows.

BEETLEHEA'DED. *a.* Loggerheaded; having a ſtupid head. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'ETLESTOCK. *s.* The handle of a beetle. *Sh.*

BE'ETRAVE. } *s.* Beet.
BE'ET-RADISH. }

BEEVES. *s.* [the *plural* of *beef.*] Black cattle; oxen. *Milton. Pope.*

To BEFA'LL. *v. n.* It *befell*, it *hath befa len.*

1. To happen to. *Addiſon.*
2. To come to paſs. *Milton.*
3. *To befall of.* To become of. Not in uſe. *Sh.*

To BEFI'T. *v. a.* To ſuit; to be ſuitable to. *Milt.*

To BEFO'OL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *fool.*] To fatuate; to fool; to make fooliſh. *Sa*

BEFORE. *prep.* [bipop, Saxon.]

1. Further onward in place. *Dry*
2. In the front of; not behind. *Par. L*
3. In the preſence of. *Dry*
4. In ſight of. *Shakeſp*
5. Under the cognizance of. *Dry*
6. In the power of. *Dry*
7. By the impulſe of ſomething behind.
8. Proceeding in time. *Dry*
9. In preference to. *Hoo*
10. Prior to.
11. Superior to.

BEFO'RE. *ad.*

1. Sooner than; earlier in time. *Par. L*
2. In time paſt. *Dry*
3. In ſome time lately paſt. *Ad*
4. Previouſly to. *Sw*
5. To this time; hitherto. *Dry*
6. Already. *Dry*
7. Further onward in place. *Shakeſpe*

BEFO'REHAND. *ad.*

1. In a ſtate of anticipation, or preoccupati *Addi*
2. Previouſly; by way of preparation. *Hoo*
3. In a ſtate of accumulation, or ſo as t more has been received than expended. *Ba*
4. At firſt; before any thing is done. *L'E*

BEFO'RETIME. *ad.* Formerly. *1 Sa*

To BEFO'RTUNE. *v. a.* To betide. *Sh*

To BEFO'UL. *v. a.* To make foul; to foil.

To BEFRI'END. *v. a.* To favour; to be ki to. *Po*

To BEFRI'NGE. *v. a.* To decorate, as wi fringes.

To BEG. *v. n.* [*beggeren*, German.] To live u alms. *Le*

To BEG. *v. a.*

1. To aſk; to ſeek by petition. *Mat*
2. To take any thing for granted. *Bur*

To BEGE'T. *v. a.* I *begat*, or *begot*; I have *gotten.* [begettan, Saxon.]

1. To generate; to procreate. *Iſai*
2. To produce, as effects. *Shakeſpea*
3. To produce, as accidents. *Denha*

BEGE'TTER. *s.* [from *beget*] He that pr creates, or begets. *Le*

BE'GGAR. *s.* [from *beg*; properly *begger.*]

1. One who lives upon alms. *Brow*
2. A petitioner. *Dryd*
3. One who aſſumes what he does not pro *Tillot*

To BE'GGAR. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To reduce to beggary; to impoveriſh. *G*
2. To deprive. *Shakeſpea*
3. To exhauſt. *Shakeſpea*

BE'GGARLINESS. *s.* [from *beggarly.*] T ſtate of being beggarly.

BE'GGARLY. *a.* [from *beggar.*] Mean; poo indigent. *Sou*

BE'GGARLY. *ad.* [from *beggar.*] Meanly; d ſpicably. *Hook*

BE'GGARY. *s.* [from *beggar.*] Indigence. *Sh*

To BEGI'N. *v. n.* I *began*, or *begun*; I ha *begun.* [beginnan, Saxon.]

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1. To enter upon something new. *Cowley.*
2. To commence any action or state. *Rusk. Pri.*
3. To enter upon existence.
4. To have its original. *Pope.*
5. To take rise. *Dryden.*
6. To come into act. *Dryden.*

BEGI'N. *v. a.*
1. To do the first act of any thing. *Pope.*
2. To trace from any thing as the first ground. *Locke.*
3. *To begin with.* To enter upon. *Gov. of Tong.*

BEGI'NNER. *s.* [from *begin.*]
1. He that gives the first cause, or original to any thing. *Hooker.*
2. An inexperienced attempter. *Hooker.*

BEGI'NNING. *s.* [from *begin.*]
1. The first original, or cause. *Swift.*
2. The entrance into act, or being. *Denham.*
3. The state in which any thing first is. *Dry.*
4. The rudiments, or first grounds. *Locke.*
5. The first part of any thing. *Pope.*

BEGI'RD. *v. a.* I *begirt*, or *begirded*; I *have begirt.*
1. To bind with a girdle. *Milton.*
2. To surround; to encircle. *Prior.*
3. To fast in with a siege; to beleaguer. *Clar.*

BEGLERBEG. *s.* [Turkish.] The chief governor of a province among the Turks.

To BEGNA'W. *v. a.* [from *be* and *gnaw.*] To bite; to eat away *Shakespeare.*

BEGO'NE. *interject.* Go away; hence; away. *Addison.*

BEGO'T. } The *particip. passive* of the
BEGO'TTEN. } verb *beget.*

To BEGRE'ASE. *v. a.* To soil or dawb with fat matter.

To BEGRI'ME. *v. a.* To soil with dirt deep imprinted. *Shakespeare.*

To BEGU'ILE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *guile.*]
1. To impose upon; to delude. *Milton. South.*
2. To deceive; to evade. *Shakespeare.*
3. To deceive pleasingly; to amuse. *Davies.*

BEGU'N. The *participle passive* of *begin.*

BEHA'LF *s.* [from *behoof*, profit.]
1. Favour; cause. *Clarendon.*
2. Vindication; support. *Addison.*

To BEHA'VE. *v. a.* To carry; to conduct. *Att.*

To BEHA'VE. *v. n.* To act; to conduct one's self

BEHA'VIOUR. *s.* [from *behave.*]
1. Manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad. *Sidney.*
2. External appearance. 1 *Sam.* xxi.
3. Gesture; manner of action. *Hooker.*
4. Elegance of manner; gracefulness. *Sidney.*
5. Conduct; general practice; course of life. *Locke.*
6. *To be upon one's behaviour.* A familiar phrase, noting such a state as requires great caution. *L'Estrange.*

To BEHE'AD. *v. a.* [from *be* and *head.*] To kill by cutting off the head. *Clarendon.*

BEHE'LD. *participle passive* of *behold.*

BEHEMOTH. *s.* The *hippopotamus*, or river-horse. *Job.*

BEHEN. }
BEN. } *s.* Valentine root. *Dict.*

BEHE'ST. *s.* [hæqpet, Sax.] Command; precept. *Fairfax.*

To BEHI'GHT. *v. a.* pret. *behot*, part. *behight*, [from hatan, Saxon.]
1. To promise. *Spenser.*
2. To entrust; to commit. *Spenser.*

BEHI'ND. *prep.* [hiban, Saxon.]
1. At the back of another. *Knolles.*
2. On the back part. *Mark.*
3. Towards the back. *Judges.*
4. Following another. 2 *Sam.*
5. Remaining after the departure of something else. *Shakespeare.*
6. Remaining after the death of those to whom it belonged. *Pope.*
7. At a distance from something going before. *Dryden.*
8. Inferiour to another. *Hooker.*
9. On the other side of something. *Dryden.*

BEHI'ND. *ad.* Out of sight; in a state of concealment. *Locke.*

BEHI'NDHAND. *ad.* [from *behind* and *hand.*]
1. In a state in which rents or profits are anticipated. *Locke.*
2. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness. *Spectator.*

To BEHO'LD. *v. a.* pret. *I beheld, I have beheld*, or *beholden.* [behealdan, Saxon.] To view; to see. *Dryden.*

BEHO'LD. *interject.* See; lo. *Genesis. Milton.*

BEHO'LDEN. *part. a.* [*geholden*, Dutch.] Bound in gratitude. *Shakespeare.*

BEHO'LDER. *s.* [from *behold.*] Spectator. *Att.*

BEHO'LDING. *a.* Beholden.

BEHO'LDING. *s.* Obligation. *Carew.*

BEHO'LDINGNESS. *s.* [from *beholding*, mistaken for *beholden.*] The state of being obliged. *Donne.*

BEHO'OF. *s.* [from *behove.*] Profit; advantage. *Locke.*

To BEHO'OVE. *v. n.* [behoran, Saxon.] To be fit; to be meet. *Hooker.*

BEHO'VEFUL. *a.* [from *behoof.*] Useful; profitable. *Clarendon.*

BEHO'VEFULLY, *ad.* [from *behoveful.*] Profitably; usefully. *Spenser.*

To BEHO'WL. *v. a.* To howl at. *Shakespeare.*

BE'ING. *s.* [from *be.*]
1. Existence; opposed to nonenity. *Davies.*
2. A particular state or condition. *Pope.*
3. The person existing. *Dryden.*

BE'ING. *conjunct.* [from *be.*] Since.

BE IT SO. A phrase, *suppose it to be so. Shakesp.*

To BELA'BOUR. *v. a.* [from *be* and *labour.*] To beat; to thump. *Swift.*

BE'LAMIE. *s.* [*bel amie*, Fr.] A friend; an intimate. *Spenser.*

BE'LAMOUR. *s.* [*belamour*, Fr.] A gallant; a lover. *Spenser.*

BELA'TED. *a.* [from *be* and *late.*] Benighted. *Milton.*

To BELA'Y, *v. a.*
1. To block up; to stop the passage. *Dryden.*
2. To place in ambush. *Spenser.*
2. To *belay* a rope; to splice; to mend a rope by laying one end over another.

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To BELCH. *v. n.* [bealcan, Saxon.]
1. To eject the wind from the ſtomach. *Arb.*
2. To iſſue out by eructation. *Dryden.*
To BELCH. *v. a.* To throw out from the ſtomach. *Pope.*
BELCH. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of eructation.
2. A cant term for malt liquor. *Dennis.*
BE'LDAM. *s.* [*belle dame*, Fr.]
1. An old woman.
2. A hag. *Dryden.*
To BELE'AGUER. *v. a.* [*beleaguer*, Dutch.] To beſiege; to block up a place. *Dryden.*
BELE'AGUERER. *s.* [from *beleaguer.*] One that beſieges a place.
BELEMNI'TES. *s.* [from βελος, a dart.] Arrowhead or finger-ſtone.
BEL'FLOWER. *s.* A plant.
BEL'FOUNDER. *s.* [from *bell* and *found.*] He whoſe trade is to found or caſt bells. *Bacon.*
BE'LFRY. *s.* [*befroy*, in French, is a tower.] The place where the bells are rung. *Gay.*
BELGA'RD. *s.* [*belle égard*, French.] A ſoft glance. *Spenſer.*
To BELI'E. *v. a.* [from *be* and *lie.*]
1. To counterfeit; to feign; to mimick. *Dry.*
2. To give the lie to; to charge with falſehood. *Dryden.*
3. To calumniate. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To give a falſe repreſentation of any thing. *Dryden.*
BELI'EF. *s.* [from *believe.*]
1. Credit given to ſomething which we know not of ourſelves. *Wotton.*
2. The theological virtue of faith; firm confidence of the truths of religion. *Hooker.*
3. Religion; the body of tenets held. *Hooker.*
4. Perſuaſion; opinion. *Temple.*
5. The thing believed. *Bacon.*
6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.
BELI'EVABLE. *a.* [from *believe.*] Credible.
To BELI'EVE. *v. a.* [belyfan, Saxon.]
1. To credit upon the authority of another. *Watts.*
2. To put confidence in the veracity of any one. *Exodus.*
To BELI'EVE. *v. n.*
1. To have a firm perſuaſion of any thing. *Geneſis.*
2. To exerciſe the theological virtue faith. *Shakeſpeare.*
BELI'EVER. *s.* [from *believe.*]
1. He that believes, or gives credit. *Hooker.*
2. A profeſſor of chriſtianity. *Hooker.*
BELI'EVINGLY. *ad.* [from *to believe.*] After a believing manner.
BELI'KE. *ad.* [from *like*; as by *likelihood.*]
1. Probably; likely; perhaps. *Raleigh.*
2. Sometimes in a ſenſe of irony. *Hooker.*
BELI'VE. *ad.* [bilve, Saxon] Speedily; quickly. *Spenſer.*
BELL. *s.* [bel, Saxon.]
1. A veſſel, or hollow body of caſt metal, formed to make a noiſe by the act of ſome inſtrument ſtriking againſt it. *Holder.*
2. It is uſed for any thing in the form of a *bell*, as the cups of flowers. *Shakeſp.*
3. A ſmall hollow globe of metal perfor and containing in it a ſolid ball; which it is ſhaken by bounding againſt the gives a ſound. *Shakeſp.*
4. *To bear the bell.* To be the firſt.
To BELL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To the form of a bell. *Mort.*
BELL-FASHIONED. *a.* [from *bell* and *ſhion.*] Having the form of a bell. *Mort.*
BELLE. *s.* [*beau*, *belle*, Fr.] A young lady.
BELLES-LETTRES. *s.* [Fr.] Polite ture.
BE'LLIBONE. *s.* [*belle* & *bonne*, Fr.] A man excelling both in beauty and good Not in preſent uſe.
BELLI'GEROUS. *a.* [*belliger*, Lat.] war.
To BE'LLOW. *v. n.* [bellan, Saxon.]
1. To make a noiſe as a bull.
2. To make any violent outcry. *Shak.*
3. To vociferate; to clamour.
4. To roar as the ſea, or the wind.
BE'LLOWS. *s.* [bilg, Sax.] The inſtru uſed to blow the fire.
BE'LLUINE. *a.* [*belluinus*, Lat.] Bea brutal. *Atter.*
BE'LLY. *s.* [*belg*, Dutch.]
1. That part of the human body w reaches from the breaſt to the thighs; taining the bowels. *Shakeſp.*
2. The womb.
3. That part of a man which requires *Hayw.*
4. That part of any thing which ſwell into a larger capacity.
5. Any place in which ſomething is incl
To BE'LLY. *v. n.* To hang out; to bulge
BE'LLYACHE. *s.* [from *belly* and *ache.*] colick.
BE'LLYBOUND. *a.* Coſtive.
BE'LLY-FRETTING. *s.* [With farriers] The chaffing of a horſe's belly with the girt.
BE'LLYFUL. *s.* [from *belly* and *full.*] As much food as fills the belly.
BE'LLYGOD. *s.* [from *belly* and *god.*] A ton *Hakew.*
BE'LLY-TIMBER. *s.* Food.
BE'LMAN. *s.* [from *bell* and *man.*] He w buſineſs it is to proclaim any thing in to and to gain attention by ringing his bell.
BE'LMETAL. *s.* [from *bell* and *metal.*] metal of which bells are made; being a ture of five parts copper and one of pewter
To BELO'CK. *v. a.* To faſten.
To BELO'NG. *v. n.* [belangen, Dutch.]
1. To be the property of.
2. To be the province or buſineſs of.
3. To adhere, or be appendent to.
4. To have relation to.
5. To be the quality or attribute of.
6. To be referred to.

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BELOVED. *a.* Loved; dear. *Milton.*

BELOW. *prep.* [from *be* and *low.*]
1. Under: in place; not so high. *Shakespeare.*
2. Inferiour in dignity. *Addison.*
3. Inferiour in excellence. *Felton.*
4. Unworthy of; unbefitting. *Dryden.*

BELOW. *ad.*
1. In the lower place. *Dryden.*
2. On earth, in oppofition to *heaven.* *Smith.*
3. In hell; in the regions of the dead. *Tickell.*

BELOWT. *v. a.* [from *be* and *bowt.*] To beat with opprobrious language. *Camden.*

BELOWA'GGER. *s.* A whoremafter. *Dryden.*

BELT. *s.* [belt, Sax.] A girdle; a cincture. *South.*

BELWETHER. *s.* [from *bell* and *wether.*] A wether which leads the flock with a bell on his head. Whence *to bear the* bell. *Howel.*

BEMA'D. *v. a.* To make mad. *Shakespeare.*

BEMIRE. *v. a.* [from *be* and *mire.*] To foil, or incumber in the mire. *Swift.*

BEMO'AN. *v. a.* [from *to moan.*] To lament; to bewail. *Addifon.*

BEMO'ANER. *s.* [from the verb.] A lamenter.

BEMO'IL. *v. a.* [from *be* and *moil*, from *mouiller*, Fr.] To bedrabble; to bemire. *Shak.*

BEMO'NSTER. *v. a.* To make monftrous. *Shakespeare.*

BEMUSED. *a.* Overcome with mufing. *Pope.*

BENCH. *s.* [benc, Saxon.]
1. A feat. *Dryden.*
2. A feat of juftice. *Shakespeare.*
3. The perfons fitting on a *bench.* *Dryden.*

BENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furnifh with benches. *Dryden.*
2. To feat upon the bench. *Shakespeare.*

BENCHER. *s.* [from *bench.*] Thofe gentlemen of the inns of court are called *benchers*, who have been readers. *Blount.*

BEND. *v. a.* pret. *bended* or *bent.* [benban, Saxon.]
1. To make crooked; to crook. *Dryden.*
2. To direct to a certain point. *Fairfax.*
3. To apply. *Hooker.*
4. To put any thing in order for ufe. *L'Eftr.*
5. To incline. *Pope.*
6. To fubdue; to make fubmiffive.
7. *To bend the brow.* To knit the brow. *Camd.*

BEND. *v. n.*
1. To be incurvated.
2. To lean or jut over. *Shakespeare.*
3. To refolve; to determine. *Addifon.*
4. To be fubmiffive; to bow. *Ifaiah.*

BEND. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Flexure; incurvation. *Shakspeare.*
2. The crooked timbers which make the ribs or fides of a fhip.

BENDABLE. *a.* [from *bend.*] That may be incurvated.

BENDER. *s.* [from *to bend.*]
1. The perfon who bends.
2. The inftrument with which any thing is bent. *Wilkins.*

BENDWITH. *s.* An herb.

BENEAPED. *a.* [from *neap.*] A fhip is faid to be *beneaped*, when the water does not flow high enough to bring her off the ground.

BENE'ATH. *prep.* [beneoð, Saxon.]
1. Under; lower in place; oppofed to *above.* *Prior.*
2. Under. *Dryden.*
3. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity.
4. Unworthy of. *Atterbury.*

BENE'ATH. *ad.*
1. In a lower place; under. *Amos.*
2. Below, as oppofed to *heaven.* *Exodus.*

BE'NEDICT. *a.* [*benedictus*, Latin.] Having mild and falubrious qualities. *Bacon.*

BENEDI'CTION. *s.* [*benedictio*, Lat.]
1. Bleffing; a decretory pronunciation of happinefs. *Milton.*
2. The advantage conferred by bleffing. *Bac.*
3. Acknowledgements for bleffings received. *Ray.*
4. The form of inftituting an abbot. *Ayliffe.*

BENEFA'CTION. *s* [from *benefacio*, Lat.]
1. The act of conferring a benefit.
2. The benefit conferred. *Atterbury.*

BENEFA'CTOR. *s.* [from *benefacio*, Latin.] He that confers a benefit. *Milton.*

BENEFA'CTRESS. *s.* [from *benefactor.*] A woman who confers a benefit.

BE'NEFICE. *s.* [from *beneficium*, Lat.] Advantage conferred on another. This word is generally taken for all eccleſiaſtical livings. *Dry.*

BE'NEFICED. *a.* [from *benefice.*] Poſſeſſed of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

BENE'FICENCE. *s.* [from *beneficent.*] Active goodneſs. *Dryden.*

BENE'FICENT. *a.* [from *beneficus*, Latin.] Kind; doing good. *Hale.*

BENEFI'CIAL. *a.* [from *beneficium*, Latin.]
1. Advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable. *Tillotson.*
2. Helpful; medicinal. *Arbuthnot.*

BENEFI'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *beneficial.*] Advantageouſly; helpfully.

BENEFI'CIALNESS. *s.* [from *beneficial.*] Uſefulneſs; profit. *Hale.*

BENEFI'CIARY. *a.* [from *benefice.*] Holding ſomething in ſubordination to another. *Bacon.*

BENEFI'CIARY. *s.* He that is in poſſeſſion of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

BE'NEFIT. *s.* [*beneficium*, Lat.]
1. A kindneſs; a favour conferred. *Milton.*
2. Advantage; profit; uſe. *Wisdom.*
3. [In law.] *Benefit of clergy* is, that a man being found guilty of ſuch felony as this *benefit* is granted for, is burnt in the hand, and ſet free, if the ordinary's commiſſioner, ſtanding by, do ſay, *Legit ut clericus.* *Cowel.*

To **BE'NEFIT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do good to. *Arbuthnot.*

To **BE'NEFIT.** *v. n.* To gain advantage. *Milt.*

BENE'MPT. *a.* Appointed; marked out. *Spen.*

To **BENE'T.** *v. a.* [from *net.*] To enſnare. *Shak.*

BENE'VOLENCE. *s.* [*benevolentia*, Latin.]
1. Diſpoſition to do good; kindneſs. *Pope.*
2. The good done; the charity given.
3. A kind of tax. *Bacon.*

BENE'VOLENT. *a.* [*benevolens*, Lat.] Kind; having good will. *Pope.*

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BENE'VOLENTNESS. *s.* The ſame with *benevolence.*

BENGA'L. *s.* A ſort of thin ſlight ſtuff.

BE'NJAMIN. *s.* [*Benzoin.*] The name of a tree, and of a gum.

To BENI'GHT. *v. a.* [from *night.*]
1. To ſurprize with the coming on of night. *Sidney.*
2. To involve in darkneſs; to embarraſs by want of light. *Boyle.*

BENI'GN. *a.* [*benignus*, Lat.]
1. Kind; generous; liberal. *Milton.*
2. Wholeſome; not malignant. *Arbuthnot.*

BENI'GN *Diſeaſe*, is when all the uſual ſymptoms appear favourably. *Quincy.*

BENI'GNESS. *s.* [from *benign.*] The ſame with *benignity.*

BENI'GNITY. *s.* [from *benign.*]
1. Graciouſneſs; actual kindneſs. *Hooker.*
2. Salubrity; wholeſome quality. *Wiſeman.*

BENI'GNLY. *ad.* [from *benign.*] Favourably; kindly. *Waller.*

BE'NESON. *s.* [*benir*, Fr. to bleſs.] Bleſſing; benediction. *Milton.*

BE'NNET. *s.* An herb.

BENT. *s.* [from the verb *to bend.*]
1. The ſtate of being bent. *Walton.*
2. Degree of flexure. *Wilkins.*
3. Declivity. *Dryden.*
4. Utmoſt power. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Application of the mind. *Locke.*
6. Inclination; diſpoſition towards ſomething. *Milton.*
7. Determination; fixed purpoſe. *Hooker.*
8. Turn of the temper or diſpoſition. *Dryden.*
9. Tendency; flexion. *Locke.*
10. A ſtalk of graſs, called *bent-graſs.* *Bacon.*

BE'NTING *Time.* [from *bent.*] The time when pigeons feed on bents before peas are ripe. *Dry.*

To BENU'M. *v. a.* [benumen, Saxon.]
1. To make torpid. *Fairfax.*
2. To ſtupify. *Dryden.*

BENZO'IN. *s.* A medicinal kind of reſin imported from the Eaſt Indies, and vulgarly called *benjamin.* *Boyle.*

To BEPAI'NT. *v. a.* [from *paint.*] To cover with paint. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BEPI'NCH. *v. a.* [from *pinch.*] To mark with pinches. *Chapman.*

To BEPI'SS. *v. a.* [from *piſs.*] To wet with urine. *Derham.*

To BEQUE'ATH. *v. a.* [cpiß, Saxon, a will.] To leave by will to another. *Sidney.*

BEQUE'ST. *s.* Something left by will. *Hale.*

To BERA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *rattle.*] To fill with noiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

BE'RBERRY. *s.* [*berberis.*] A berry of a ſharp taſte, uſed for pickles. *Bacon.*

To BERE'AVE. *v. n.* preter. *I bereaved*, or *bereft.* [beneopian, Saxon.]
1. To ſtrip of; to deprive of. *Bentley.*
2. To take away from. *Shakeſpeare.*

BERE'FT. *part. paſſ.* of *bereave.*

BE'RGAMOT. *s.* [*bergamotte*, Fr.]
1. A ſort of pear.
2. A ſort of eſſence, or perfume, drawn from a fruit produced by ingrafting a lemon on a bergamot pear ſtock.
3. A ſort of ſcented ſnuff.

To BERHY'ME. *v. a.* [from *rhyme.*] To celebrate in rhyme, or verſes.

BERLI'N. *s.* A coach of a particular form.

To BERO'B. *v. a.* [from *rob.*] To rob; plunder.

BE'RRY. *s.* [beꝛıg, Saxon.] Any ſmall fruit with many ſeeds. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BE'RRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bear berries.

BE'RTRAM. *s.* Baſtard pellitory.

BE'RYL. *s.* [*beryllus*, Latin.] A kind of precious ſtone.

To BESCRE'EN. *v. a.* [from *ſcreen.*] To ſhelter; to conceal. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESE'ECH. *v. a.* pret. I *beſought*, I have *beſought.* [from ꝓecan, Saxon.]
1. To intreat; to ſupplicate; to implore. *Philips.*
2. To beg; to aſk.

To BESE'EM. *v. a.* [*beziem*, Dutch.] To become; to be fit.

BESE'EN. *part.* Adapted; adjuſted. *Spenſer.*

To BESE'T. *v. a.* pret. I *beſet*, I have *beſet.* [beꝛıttan, Saxon.]
1. To beſiege; to hem in. *Addiſon.*
2. To embarraſs; to perplex.
3. To waylay; to ſurround.
4. To fall upon; to haraſs. *Spenſer.*

To BESHRE'W. *v. n.* [*beſchryen*, German, to enchant.]
1. To wiſh a curſe to. *Dryden.*
2. To happen ill to. *Shakeſpeare.*

BESI'DE. } *prep.* [from *be* and *ſide.*]
BESI'DES. }
1. At the one ſide of another; near. *Fairfax.*
2. Over and above.
3. Not according to, though not in direct contrariety.
4. Out of; in a ſtate of deviation from.

BESI'DE. } *ad.*
BESI'DES. }
1. Over and above.
2. Not in this number; beyond this claſs. *Prior.*

BESI'DERY. *s.* A ſpecies of pear.

To BESIE'GE. *v. a.* [from *ſiege.*] To beleguer; to lay ſiege to; to beſet with armed forces. *Shakeſpeare.*

BESIE'GER. *s.* [from *beſiege.*] One employed in a ſiege. *Sandys.*

To BESLU'BBER. *v. a.* [from *ſlubber.*] To dawb; to ſmear. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESME'AR. *v. a.* [from *ſmear.*]
1. To bedawb. *Dryden.*
2. To ſoil; to foul. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESMI'RCH. *v. a.* To ſoil; to diſcolour. *Shakeſpeare.*

To BESMO'KE. *v. a.*
1. To foul with ſmoke.
2. To harden or dry in ſmoke.

To BESMU'T. *v. a.* [from *ſmut.*] To blacken with ſmoke or ſoot.

BE'SOM. *s.* [beꝛm, Saxon.] An inſtrument to ſweep with. *Becon.*

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BESORT. v. a. [from *sort*.] To suit; to fit *Shakespeare.*
BESORT. s. [from the verb.] Company; attendance; train. *Shakespeare.*
BESOT. v. a. [from *sot*.]
To infatuate; to stupify. *Milton.*
To make to dote. *Dryden.*
BESOUGHT. [See BESEECH.]
BESPA'NGLE. v. a. [from *spangle*.] To adorn with spangles; to besprinkle with something shining. *Pope.*
BESPA'TTER. v. a. [from *spatter*.]
To spot or sprinkle with dirt or water. *Swift.*
To disperse with reproach.
BESPA'WL. v. a. [from *spawl*.] To daub with spittle.
BESPE'AK. v. a. *I bespoke*, or *bespake*, I have *spoken*, or *bespoken*.
To order, to intreat any thing beforehand. *Swift.*
To make way by a previous apology. *Dryd.*
To forebode. *Swift.*
To speak to; to address. *Dryden.*
To betoken; to shew. *Addison.*
BESPEAKER. s. [from *bespeak*.] He that bespeaks any thing. *Wotton.*
BESPE'CKLE. v. a. [from *speckle*.] To mark with speckles or spots.
BESPEW. v. a. [from *spew*.] To dawb with spew or vomit.
BESPICE. v. a. [from *spice*.] To season with spice. *Shakespeare.*
BESPIT. v. a. [from *spit*.] To dawb with spittle.
BESPOT. v. a. [from *spot*.] To mark with spots. *Mortimer.*
BESPRE'AD. v. a. [from *spread*.] To spread over. *Denham.*
BESPRI'NKLE. v. a. [from *sprinkle*.] To sprinkle over. *Brown.*
BESPU'TTER. v. a. [from *sputter*.] To sputter over something; to dawb any thing by sputtering.
BEST. a. The superlative of *good*. [beyt, Sax.]
1. Most good. *Hooker.*
2. *The best.* The utmost power; the strongest endeavour. *Bacon.*
3. *To make the best.* To carry to its greatest perfection; to improve to the utmost. *Bacon.*
BEST. ad. [from *well*.] In the highest degree of excellence. *Deuteronomy.*
BESTAIN. v. a. [from *stain*.] To mark with stains; to spot. *Shakespeare.*
BESTE'AD. v. a. [from *stead*.]
1. To profit. *Milton.*
2. To treat; to accommodate. *Isaiah.*
BESTIAL. a. [from *beast*.]
1. Belonging to a beast. *Dryden.*
2. Brutal; carnal. *Shakespeare.*
BESTIALITY. s. [from *bestial*.] The quality of brutes. *Arbuthnot.*
BESTIALLY. ad. [from *bestial*.] Brutally.
BESTICK. v. a. preter. I *bestuck*, I have *bestuck*. [from *stick*.] To stick over with any thing. *Milton.*

To BESTIR. v. a. [from *stir*.] To put into vigorous action. *Ray.*
To BESTO'W. v. a. [*besteden*, Dutch.]
1. To give; to confer upon. *Clarendon.*
2. To give as charity. *Hooker.*
3. To give in marriage. *Shakespeare.*
4. To give as a present. *Dryden.*
5. To apply. *Swift.*
6. To lay out upon. *Deuteronomy.*
7. To lay up; to stow; to place. *Kings.*
BESTO'WER. s. [from *bestow*.] Giver; disposer. *Stilling fleet.*
BESTRA'UGHT. *particip.* Distracted; mad. *Shakespeare.*
To BESTREW. v. a. particip. pass. *bestrewed*, or *bestrown*. To sprinkle over. *Milton.*
To BESTRI'DE. v. a. *I bestride* or *bestrode*; *I* have *bestride*, *bestrode*, or *bestridden*.
1. To straddle over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs. *Waller.*
2. To step over. *Shakespeare.*
To BESTU'D. v. a. [from *stud*.] To adorn with studs. *Milton.*
BET. s. [from *betan*, to increase.] A wager. *Prior.*
To BET. v. a. [from the noun.] To wager; to stake at a wager. *Ben Jonson.*
To BETA'KE. v. a. preter. *I betook*; part. pass. *betaken*.
1. To take; to seize. *Spenser.*
2. To have recourse to. *Hooker.*
3. To move; to remove. *Milton.*
To BETE'EM. v. a. [from *teem*.] To bring forth; to afford. *Shakespeare.*
To BETHI'NK. v. a. *I bethought*, [from *think*.] To recal to reflection. *Raleigh.*
To BETHRA'L. v. a. [from *thrall*.] To enslave; to conquer. *Shakespeare.*
To BETHU'MP. v. a. [from *thump*.] To beat. *Shakespeare.*
To BETI'DE. v. n. pret. *It betided*, or *betid*; part. pass. *betid*. [from ȝeȝ, Saxon.]
1. To happen; to befal. *Milton.*
2. To come to pass; to fall out; to happen. *Shakespeare.*
3. To become. *Shakespeare.*
BETI'ME. } ad. [from *by* and *time*.]
BETI'MES. }
1. Seasonably; early. *Milton.*
2. Soon; before long time has passed. *Tillot.*
3. Early in the day. *Shakespeare.*
BE'TLE. } s. An Indian plant, called water
BE'TRE. } pepper.
To BETOKEN. v. a. [from *token*.]
1. To signify; to mark; to represent. *Hooker.*
2. To foreshew; to prefignify. *Thomson.*
BETONY. s. [*betonica*, Lat.] A plant.
BETOOK. *irreg. prt.* from *betake*.
To BETO'SS. v. a. [from *toss*.] To disturb; to agitate. *Shakespeare.*
To BETRA'Y. v. a. [*trahir*, Fr.]
1. To give into the hands of enemies. *Knolles.*
2. To discover that which has been entrusted to secrecy.
3. To make liable to something inconvenient. *King Charles.*

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4. To show; to discover. *Addison.*

BETRA'YER. *s.* [from *betray.*] He that betrays a traitor. *Hooker.*

To BETRI'M. *v. a.* [from *trim.*] To deck; to dress; to grace. *Shakespeare.*

To BETRO'TH. *v. a.* [from *troth.*]
1. To contract to any one; to affiance. *Cowl.*
2. To nominate to a bishoprick. *Ayliffe.*

To BETRU'ST. *v. a.* [from *trust.*] To entrust; to put into the power of another. *Watts.*

BE'TTER. *a. comparative* of *good* [betepa, Saxon.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than something else. *Shakesp.*

The BE'TTER.
1. The superiority; the advantage. *Prior.*
2. Improvement. *Dryden.*

BE'TTER. *a.* [from *well.*] Well in a greater degree. *Dryden.*

To BE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To improve; to meliorate. *Hooker.*
2. To surpass; to exceed. *Shakespeare.*
3. To advance. *Bacon.*

BE'TTER. *s.* Superiour in goodness. *Hooker.*

BE'TTOR. *s.* [from *to bet.*] One that lays bets or wagers. *Addison.*

BE'TTY. *s.* An instrument to break open doors. *Arbuthnot.*

BETWE'EN. *prep.* [betpeonan, Saxon.]
1. In the intermediate space. *Pope.*
2. From one to another. *Bacon.*
3. Belonging to two in partnership. *Locke.*
4. Bearing relation to two. *South.*
5. Noting difference of one from the other. *Locke.*

BETWI'XT. *prep.* [betpyx, Sax.] Between.

BE'VEL. *s.* In masonry and joinery, a kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked. *Swift.*

To BE'VEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To cut to a bevel angle. *Moxon.*

BE'VERAGE. *s.* [from *bevere*, to drink, Italian.] Drink; liquor to be drank. *Dryden.*

BE'VE. *s.* [*beva*, Italian.]
1. A flock of birds.
2. A company; an assembly. *Pope.*

To BEWA'IL. *v. a.* [from *wail.*] To bemoan; to lament. *Denham.*

To BEWA'RE. *v. n.* [from *be* and *ware.*] To regard with caution; to be suspicious of danger from. *Pope.*

To BEWE'EP. *v. a.* [from *weep.*] To weep over or upon. *Shakespeare.*

To BEWE'T *v. a.* To wet; to moisten. *Sh.*

To BEWI'LDER. *v. a.* [from *wild.*] To lose in pathless places; to puzzle. *Blackmore.*

To BEWI'TCH. *v. a.*
1. To injure by witchcraft. *Dryden.*
2. To charm; to please irresistibly. *Sidney.*

BEWI'TCHERY. *s.* [from *bewitch.*] Fascination; charm. *South.*

BEWI'TCHMENT. *s.* [from *bewitch.*] Fascination. *Shakespeare.*

To BEWRA'Y. *v. a.* [bepnegan, Saxon.]
1. To betray; to discover perfidiously. *Spens.*
2. To shew; to make visible. *Sidney.*

BEWRA'YER. *s.* [from *bewray.*] Betrayer; discoverer. *Ad*

BEYO'ND. *prep.* [begeond, Saxon.]
1. Before; at a distance not reached.
2. On the farther side of. *Deuteron*
3. Farther onward than.
4. Past; out of the reach of.
5. Above; exceeding; to a greater degree than.
6. Above in excellence.
7. Remote from; not within the sphere of
8. *To go beyond*, is to deceive. *Thessalo*

BE'ZEL. } *s.* That part of a ring in w
BE'ZIL. } the stone is fixed.

BE'ZOAR. *s.* A medicinal stone, formerly high esteem as an antidote, brought from East Indies.

BEZOA'RDICK. *d.* [from *bezoar.*] Compounded with *bezoar*.

BIA'NGULATED. } *a.* [from *binus* and
BIA'NGULOUS. } *lus*, Lat.] Having corners or angles.

BI'AS. *s.* [*bias*, Fr.]
1. The weight lodged on one side of a bowl which turns it from the straight line.
2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular course.
3. Propension; inclination.

To BI'AS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incline one side.

BI'AS. *ad.* Wrong. *Shakesp.*

BIB. *s.* A small piece of linen put upon breasts of children over their clothes.

To BIB. *v. n.* [*bibo*, Lat.] To tipple; to sip.

BIBA'CIOUS. *a.* [*bibax*, Lat.] Much addicted to drinking.

BI'BBER. *s.* [from *to bib.*] A tipler.

BIBLE, *s.* [from βιβλος, a book; called by way of excellence, *The Book.*] The sacred volume in which are contained the revelation of God. *Tillotson.*

BIBLIO'GRAPHER. *s.* [from βιβλος γραφω.] A transcriber; a man skilled in literary history, and in the knowledge of books.

BIBLIOTHE'CAL. *a.* [from *bibliotheca*, Belonging to a library.

BI'BULOUS. *a. bibulus*, Lat.] That which has the quality of drinking moisture.

BICA'PSULAR. *a.* [*bicapsularis*, Lat.] Applied to whose seed pouch is divided into two parts.

BICE. *s.* A colour used in painting.

BICI'PITAL. } *a.* [*bicipitis*, Latin.]
BICI'PITOUS. }
1. Having two heads.
2. It is applied to one of the muscles of the arm.

To BI'CKER. *v. n.* [*bicre*, Welsh.]
1. To skirmish; to fight off and on.
2. To quiver; to play backward and forward.

BI'CKERER. *s.* [from the verb.] A skirmisher.

BI'CKERN. *s.* [aparently corrupted from *beakiron.*] An iron ending in a point.

BICO'RNE. } *a.* [*bicornis*, Lat.] Having
BICO'RNOUS. } two horns.

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BICORPORAL. *a.* [*bicorpor*, Latin.] Having two bodies.

BID. *v. a.* pret. *I bid, bad, bade*, I have *bid*, or *bidden*. [biwan, Saxon.]

1. To desire; to ask; to invite. *Shakesp.*
2. To command; to order. *Watts.*
3. To offer; to propose. *Decay of Piety.*
4. To proclaim; to offer. *Gay.*
5. To pronounce; to declare. *Bacon.*
6. To denounce. *Waller.*
7. To pray. *John.*

BIDALE. *s.* [from *bid* and *ale*.] An invitation to drink. *Dict.*

BIDDEN. *part. pass.* from *to bid.*

1. Invited. *Bacon.*
2. Commanded. *Pope.*

BIDDER. *s.* [from *to bid.*] One who offers or proposes a price. *Addison.*

BIDDING. *s.* [from *bid.*] Command; order. *Milton.*

BIDE. *v. a.* [biwan, Saxon.] To endure; to suffer *Dryden.*

BIDE. *v. n.*

1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit. *Milton.*
2. To remain in a place. *Shakespeare.*

BIDENTAL. *a.* [*bidens*, Latin.] Having two teeth. *Swift.*

BIDING. *s.* [from *bide.*] Residence; habitation. *Rowe.*

BIENNIAL. *a.* [*biennis*, Latin.] Of the continuance of two years. *Ray.*

BIER. *s.* [from *to bear.*] A carriage on which the dead are carried to the grave. *Milton.*

BIESTINGS. *s.* [byrsting, Saxon.] The first milk given by a cow after calving. *Dryden.*

BIFARIOUS. *a.* [*bifarius*, Latin.] Twofold.

BIFERGOUS. *a.* [*biferus*, Latin.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

BIFID. } *a.* [*bifidus*, Lat.] Opening with
BIFIDATED. } a cleft.

BIFOLD. *a.* [from *binus*, Lat. and *fold.*] Twofold; double. *Shakespeare.*

BIFORMED. *a.* [*biformis*, Latin.] Compounded of two forms.

BIFURCATED. *a.* [*binus* and *furca.*] Shooting out into two heads. *Woodward.*

BIFURCATION. *s.* [*binus* and *furca.*] Division into two.

BIG. *a.*

1. Having comparative bulk.
2. Great in bulk; large. *Thomson.*
3. Teeming; pregnant. *Waller.*
4. Full of something. *Addison.*
5. Distended; swoln. *Shakespeare.*
6. Great in air and mein; proud. *Ascham.*
7. Great in spirit; brave. *Shakespeare.*

BIGAMIST. *s.* [*bigamus*, low Latin.] One that has committed bigamy.

BIGAMY. *s.* [*bigamia*, low Latin.] The crime of having two wives at once. *Arbuth.*

BIGBELLIED. *a.* [from *big* and *belly.*] Pregnant. *Shakespeare.*

BIGGIN. *s.* [*beguin*, Fr.] A child's cap. *Shakespeare.*

BIGLY. *ad.* [from *big.*] Tumidly; haughtily. *Dryden.*

BIGNESS. *s.* [from *big.*]

1. Greatness of quantity. *Ray.*
2. Size, greater or smaller. *Newton.*

BIGOT. *s.* A man devoted unreasonably to a certain party, or to certain opinions. *Watts.*

BIGOTED. *a.* [from *bigot.*] Blindly prepossessed in favour of something. *Garth.*

BIGOTRY. *s.* [from *bigot.*]

1. Blind zeal; prejudice. *Watts.*
2. The practice of a bigot. *Pope.*

BIGSWOLN. *a.* [from *big* and *swoln.*] Turgid. *Addison.*

BILANDER. *s.* [*belandre*, Fr.] A small vessel used for the carriage of goods. *Dryden.*

BILBERRY. *s.* [bilig, Saxon, a bladder, and *berry.*] Whortleberry.

BILBO. *s.* [from *Bilboa.*] A rapier; a sword. *Shakespeare.*

BILBOES. *a.* A sort of stocks. *Shakespeare.*

BILE. *s.* [*bilis*, Latin.] A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall bladder, and discharged by the common duct. *Quincy.*

BILE. *s.* [bile, Saxon.] A sore angry swelling.

To BILGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To spring a leak.

BILIARY. *a.* [from *bilis*, Latin.] Belonging to the bile. *Arbuthnot.*

BILINGSGATE. *s.* Ribaldry; foul language. *Pope.*

BILINGUOUS. *a.* [*bilinguis*, Lat.] Having two tongues.

BILIOUS. *a.* [from *bilis*, Latin.] Consisting of bile. *Garth.*

To BILK. *v. a.* [*bilaican*, Gothick.] To cheat; to defraud. *Dryden.*

BILL. *s.* [bile, Saxon.] The beak of a fowl. *Carew.*

BILL. *s.* [bille, Saxon.] A kind of hatchet with a hooked point. *Temple.*

BILL. *s.* [*billet*, French.

1. A written paper of any kind. *Shakespeare.*
2. An account of money. *Bacon.*
3. A law presented to the parliament. *Bacon.*
4. An act of parliament. *Attersbury.*
5. A physician's prescription. *Dryden.*
6. An advertisement. *Dryden.*

To BILL. *v. n.* To caress, as doves by joining bills. *Ben Johnson.*

To BILL. *v. a.* To publish by an advertisement. *L'Estrange.*

BILLET. *s.* [*billet*, Fr.]

1. A small paper; a note. *Clarendon.*
2. *Billetdoux*, or a soft *billet*; a love letter. *Pope.*
3. A small log of wood for the chimney. *Dig.*

To BILLET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To direct a soldier by a ticket where he is to lodge. *Shakespeare.*
2. To quarter soldiers. *Clarendon.*

BILLIARDS. *s. without a singular.* [*billiard*, French.] A kind of play. *Boyle.*

BILLOW. *s.* [*bilge*, German.] A wave swoln. *Denham.*

To BILLOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To swell or roll. *Prior.*

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BI'LLOWY. *a.* Swelling; turgid. *Thomson.*
BIN. *s.* [binne, Saxon.] A place where bread, corn, or wine is repoſited. *Swift.*
BI'NARY. *a.* [from *binus*, Latin.] Two; double.
To BIND. *v. a.* pret. *I bound*; participle paſſ. *bound.* or *bounden.* [binban, Saxon.]
1. To confine with bonds; to enchain. *Job.*
2. To gird; to enwrap. *Proverbs.*
3. To faſten to any thing. *Joſhua.*
4. To faſten together. *Matthew.*
5. To cover a wound with dreſſings. *Wiſeman.*
6. To compel; to conſtrain. *Hale.*
7. To oblige by ſtipulation. *Pope.*
8. To confine; to hinder. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. To make coſtive. *Bacon.*
10. To reſtrain. *Felton.*
11. *To bind to.* To oblige to ſerve ſome one. *Dryden.*
12. *To bind over.* To oblige to make appearance. *Addiſon.*
To BIND. *v. n.*
1. To contract; to grow ſtiff. *Mortimer.*
2. To be obligatory. *Locke.*
BIND. *s.* A ſpecies of hops. *Mortimer.*
BI'NDER. *s.* [from *to bind.*]
1. A man whoſe trade it is to bind books.
2. A man that binds ſheaves. *Chapman.*
3. A fillet; a ſtured cut to bind with. *Wiſem.*
BI'NDING. *s.* [from *bind.*] A bandage. *Tatler.*
BI'NDWEED. *s.* [*convolvulus*, Latin.] The name of a plant.
BI'NOCLE. *s.* A teleſcope fitted ſo with two tubes, as that a diſtant object may be ſeen with both eyes.
BINO'CULAR. *a.* [from *binus* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having two eyes. *Derham.*
BIO'GRAPHER. *s.* [βιος and γραφω.] A writer of lives. *Addiſon.*
BIO'GRAPHY. *s.* [βιος and γραφω.] Writing the lives of men is called *biography.* *Watts.*
BI'PAROUS. *a.* [from *binus* and *pario*, Lat.] Bringing forth two at a birth.
BI'PARTITE. *a.* [*binus* and *partior*, Latin.] Having two correſpondent parts.
BIPARTI'TION. *s.* [from *bipartite.*] The act of dividing into two.
BI'PED. *s.* [*bipes*, Latin.] An animal with two feet. *Brown.*
BI'PEDAL. *a.* [*bipedalis*, Latin.] Two feet in length.
BIPE'NNATED. *a.* [from *binus* and *penna*, Latin.] Having two wings. *Derham.*
BIPE'TALOUS. *a.* [of *bis* and πεταλον.] Conſiſting of two flower leaves.
BI'QUADRATE. } *s.* The fourth power
BIQUADRA'TICK. } ariſing from the multiplication of a ſquare by itſelf. *Harris.*
BIRCH *Tree.* *s.* [birc, Saxon.] A tree.
BI'RCHEN. *a.* [from *birch.*] Made of birch. *Pope.*
BIRD. *s.* [bipo or bpio, Saxon.] A general term of the feathered kind; a fowl. *Locke.*
To BIRD. *v. n.* To catch birds. *Shakeſp.*
BI'RDBOLT. *s.* A ſmall arrow. *Shakeſp.*
BI'RDCATCHER. *s.* One that makes it his employment to take birds. *L'Eſtr*
BI'RDER. *s.* [from *bird.*] A birdcatcher.
BI'RDINGPIECE. *s.* A gun to ſhoot with. *Shakeſp.*
BI'RDLIME. *s.* [from *bird* and *lime.*] glutinous ſubſtance ſpread upon twigs which the birds that light upon them are tangled. *Dry*
BI'RDSMAN. *s.* A birdcatcher. *L'Eſtra*
BI'RDSEYE. *s.* The name of a plant.
BI'RDSFOOT. *s.* A plant.
BI'RDSNEST. *s.* An herb.
BI'RDSTONGUE. *s.* An herb.
BI'RDGANDER. *s.* A fowl of the gooſe kin
BIRT. *s.* A fiſh; the turbot.
BIRTH. *s.* [beopb, Saxon.]
1. The act of coming into life. *Dry*
2. Extraction; lineage. *Denh*
3. Rank which is inherited by deſcent. *B*
4. The condition in which any man is bor *Dryd*
5. Thing born. *Ben Jonſ*
6. The act of bringing forth. *Mil*
BI'RTHDAY. *s.* [from *birth* and *day.*] The d on which any one is born.
BI'RTHDOM. *s.* Privilege of birth. *Shak*
BI'RTHNIGHT. *s.* [from *birth* and *nigh* The night in which any one is born. *Mil*
BI'RTHPLACE. *s.* Place where any one born. *Sand*
BI'RTHRIGHT. *s.* [from *birth* and *right.*] T rights and privileges to which a man is born the right of the firſt born *Addiſ*
BIRTHSTRA'NGLED. *a.* Strangled in bein born. *Shakeſpear*
BI'RTHWORT. *s.* The name of a plant.
BI'SCOTIN. *s.* A confection.
BI'SCUIT. *s.* [*bis* and *cuit*, French.]
1. A kind of dry bread, made to be carrie to ſea. *Knolle*
2. Compoſition of fine flour, almonds, an ſugar.
To BISE'CT. *v. a.* [*binus* and *ſecp*, Lat.] T divide into two parts.
BISE'CTION. *s.* [from the verb.] A geometrical term, ſignifying the diviſion of any quantity into two equal parts.
BI'SHOP. *s.* [biſcop, Saxon.] One of the head order of the clergy. *South*
BI'SHOP. *s.* A cant word for a mixture of wine, oranges, and ſugar. *Swift.*
To BI'SHOP. *v. a.* To confirm; to admit ſolemnly into the church. *Donne.*
BI'SHOPRICK. *s.* [biſcoppice, Sax.] The dioceſe of a biſhop. *Bacon.*
BI'SHOPWEED. *s.* A plant.
BISK. *s.* [*biſque*, Fr.] Soup; broth. *King.*
BI'SMUTH. *s.* Marcaſite; a hard, white, brittle, mineral ſubſtance, of a metalline nature, found at Miſnia.
BI'SSEXTILE. *s.* [*bis* and *ſextilis*, Latin.] Leap-year. *Brown.*
BI'SSON. *a.* Blind. *Shak.*
BI'STRE. *s.* [French.] A colour made of chimney-ſoot boiled, and then diluted with water.

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BISTROT. *s.* A plant called *snakeweed.*
BISTOURY. *s.* [*biſtouri*, Fr.] A ſurgeon's inſtrument uſed in making inciſions.
BISULCOUS. *a.* [*biſulcus*, Latin.] Cloven-footed. *Brown.*
BIT. *s.* [bitel, Saxon.] A bridle; the bit-mouth. *Addiſon.*
BIT. *s.*
1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A ſmall piece of any thing. *Swift.*
3. A Spaniſh Weſt-Indian ſilver coin valued at ſixpence halfpenny.
4. *A bit the better or worſe.* In the ſmalleſt degree. *Arbuthnot.*
BIT. *v. a.* To put the briddle upon a horſe.
BITCH. *s.* [bicge, Saxon.]
1. The female of the canine kind. *Spenſer.*
2. A name of reproach for a woman. *Arbuth.*
BITE. *v. a.* pret. I *bit*; part. paſſ. I have *bit*, or *bitten*, [bitan, Saxon.]
1. To cruſh, or pierce with the teeth. *Arbuth.*
2. To give pain by cold. *Rowe.*
3. To hurt or pain with reproach. *Roſcom.*
4. To cut; to wound. *Shak.*
5. To make the mouth ſmart with an acrid taſte. *Bacon.*
6. To cheat; to trick. *Pope.*
BITE. *v. n.* To take the bait.
BITE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The ſeizure of any thing by the teeth. *Dry.*
2. The act of a fiſh that takes the bait. *Walt.*
3. A cheat; a trick. *Swift.*
4. A ſharper.
BITER. *s.* [from *bite.*]
1. He that bites. *Camden.*
2. A fiſh apt to take the bait. *Walton.*
3. A tricker; a deceiver. *Spectator.*
BITTACLE. *s.* A frame of timber in the ſteerage, where the compaſs is placed. *Dict.*
BITTER. *a.* [biten, Saxon.]
1. Having a hot, acrid, biting taſte, like wormwood. *Locke.*
2. Sharp; cruel; ſevere. *Sprat.*
3. Calamitous; miſerable. *Dryden.*
4. Sharp; reproachful; ſatirical. *Shak.*
5. Unpleaſing or hurtful. *Watts.*
BITTERGOURD. *s.* A plant.
BITTERLY. *ad.* [from *bitter.*]
1. With a bitter taſte.
2. In a bitter manner; ſorrowfully; calamitouſly. *Shak.*
3. Sharply; ſeverely. *Spratt.*
BITTERN. *s.* [*butour*, French.] A bird with long legs, which feeds upon fiſh. *Walton.*
BITTERN. *s.* [from *bitter*] A very bitter liquor, which drains off in making ſalt.
BITTERNESS. *s.* [from *bitter.*]
1. A bitter taſte. *Locke.*
2. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability. *Clarendon.*
3. Sharpneſs; ſeverity of temper. *Clarendon.*
4. Satire; piquancy; keeneſt of reproach *Bac.*
5. Sorrow; vexation; affliction. *Wake.*
BITTERSWEET. *s.* An apple which has a compounded taſte. *Smith.*
BITTOUR. *s.* The bittern. *Dryden.*
BITU'MEN. *s.* [Latin.] A fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth, or ſcummed off lakes. *Woodward.*
BITU'MINOUS *a.* Compounded of bitumen. *Bacon.*
BIVALVE. *a.* [*binus* and *valva.*] Having two valves or ſhutters; uſed of thoſe fiſh that have two ſhells, as oyſters. *Woodward.*
BIVA'LVULAR. *a.* [from *bivalve.*] Having two valves.
BIXWORT. *s.* An herb.
BIZANTINE. *s.* [from *Byzantium.*] A great piece of gold valued at fifteen pounds, which the king offered upon high feſtival days. *Camden.*
To BLAB *v. a.* [*blabberen*, Dutch.] To tell what ought to be kept ſecret. *Swift.*
To BLAB. *v. n.* To tattle; to tell tales. *Shak.*
BLAB. *s.* [from the verb.] A telltale. *Milton.*
BLA'BBER. *s.* [from *blab.*] A tatler; a telltale.
To BLA'BBER. *v. n.* To whiſtle to a horſe. *Skinner.*
BLACK. *a.* [blac, Saxon.]
1. Of the colour of night. *Proverbs.*
2. Dark. *Kings.*
3. Cloudy of countenance; ſullen. *Shak.*
4. Horrible; wicked. *Dryden.*
5. Diſmal; mournful. *Shak.*
BLACK-BRYONY. *s.* The name of a plant.
BLACK-CATTLE. *s.* Oxen, bulls, and cows.
BLACK-GUARD. *s.* A dirty fellow. A low term. *Swift.*
BLACK-LEAD. *s.* A mineral found in the lead mines, uſed for pencils.
BLACK-PUDDING. *s.* A kind of food made of blood and corn.
BLACK-ROD, *s.* [from *black* and *rod.*] The uſher belonging to the order of the garter; ſo called from the *black rod* he carries in his hand. He is uſher of the parliament.
BLACK. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. A black colour. *Newton.*
2. Mourning. *Dryden.*
3. A blackamoor.
4. That part of the eye which is black. *Digby.*
To BLACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make black; To blacken. *Boyle.*
BLA'CKAMOOR. *s.* A negro.
BLA'CKBERRIED *Heath. s.* A plant.
BLA'CKBERRY *Buſh. s.* A ſpecies of bramble.
BLA'CKBERRY. *s.* The fruit of the bramble. *Gay.*
BLA'CKBIRD. *s.* The name of a bird. *Carew.*
To BLA'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *black.*]
1. To make of a black colour. *Prior.*
2. To darken. *South.*
3. To defame. *South.*
To BLA'CKEN. *v. n.* To grow black. *Dryd.*
BLA'CKISH. *a.* [from *black.*] Somewhat black. *Boyle.*
BLA'CKMOOR. *s.* [from *black* and *moor.*] A negro. *Milton.*
BLA'CKNESS. *s.* [from *black.*]
1. Black colour. *Locke.*

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2. Darkneſs. *Shak.*

BLA'CKSMITH. *ſ.* A ſmith that works in iron; ſo called from being very ſmutty.

BLA'CKTAIL. *ſ.* [from *black* and *tail.*] The ruff, or pope. A ſmall fiſh.

BLA'CKTHORN. *ſ.* The ſloe-tree.

BLA'DDER. *ſ.* [blaꝺꝛe, Saxon.]

1. That veſſel in the body which contains the urine. *Ray.*

2. A bliſter; a puſtule.

BLA'DDER-NUT. *ſ.* [*ſtaphylodendron*, Lat.] A plant.

BLA'DDER-SENA. *ſ.* A plant.

BLADE. *ſ.* [blæꝺ, Saxon.] The ſpire of graſs; the green ſhoots of corn. *Bacon.*

BLADE. *ſ.* [*blatte*, German.]

1. The ſharp or ſtriking part of a weapon or inſtrument.

2. A briſk man, either fierce or gay. *L'Eſtr.*

BLADE *of the Shoulder.* } *ſ.* The ſcapula or
BLA'DEBONE. } ſcapular bone.

To BLADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a blade.

BLA'DED. *a.* [from *blade.*] Having blades or ſpires. *Shak.*

BLAIN. *ſ.* [blegene, Saxon.] A puſtule; a bliſter. *Milton*

BLA'MABLE. *a.* [from *blame.*] Culpable; faulty. *Dryden.*

BLA'MABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *blamable.*] Faultineſs; guiltineſs.

BLA'MABLY. *ad.* [from *blamable.*] Culpably; faultily.

To BLAME. *v. a.* [*blâmer*, French.] To cenſure; to charge with a fault. *Dryden.*

BLAME. *ſ.*

1. Imputation of a fault. *Hayward.*

2. Crime. *Hooker.*

3. Hurt. *Spenſer.*

BLA'MEFUL *a.* [from *blame* and *full.*] Criminal; guilty. *Shak.*

BLA'MELESS. *a.* [from *blame.*] Guiltleſs; innocent. *Locke.*

BLA'MELESLY. *ad.* [from *blameleſs.*] Innocently. *Hammond.*

BLA'MELESNESS. *ſ.* [from *blameleſs.*] Innocence. *Hammond.*

BLA'MER. *ſ.* [from *blame.*] A cenſurer.

BLAMEWO'RTHY. *a.* Culpable; blamable.

To BLANCH. *v. a.* [*blanchir*, French.]

1. To whiten. *Dryden.*

2. To ſtrip or peel ſuch things as have huſks. *Wiſeman.*

3. To obliterate; to paſs over. *Bacon.*

To BLANCH. *v. n.* To evade; to ſhift. *Bacon.*

BLA'NCHER. *ſ.* [from *blanch.*] A whitener.

BLAND. *a.* [*blandus*, Latin.] Soft; mild; gentle. *Milton.*

To BLA'NDISH. *v. a.* [*blandior*, Latin.] To ſmooth; to ſoften. *Milton.*

BLA'NDISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *blandiſh*; *blanditiæ*, Latin.]

1. Act of fondneſs; expreſſion of tenderneſs by geſture. *Milton.*

2. Soft words; kind ſpeeches. *Bacon.*

3. Kind treatment; careſs. *Swift.*

BLANK. *a.* [*blanc*, French.]

1. White. *Paradiſe*

2. Unwritten.

3. Confuſed; abaſhed.

4. Without rhyme.

BLANK. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A void ſpace.

2. A lot, by which nothing is gained; prize.

3. A paper unwritten. *Paradiſe*

4. The point to which an arrow is dire

5. Aim.

6. Object to which any thing is directed.

To BLANK. *v. a.* [from *blank.*]

1. To damp; to confuſe; to diſpirit.

2. To efface; to annul.

BLA'NKET. *ſ.* [*blanchette*, French.]

1. A woolen cover, ſoft, and looſely wo

2. A kind of pear.

To BLA'NKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a blanket.

2. To toſs in a blanket.

BLA'NKLY. *ad.* [from *blank.*] In a manner; with whiteneſs; with confuſ

To BLARE. *v. n.* [*blaren*, Dutch.] To low; to roar. Not in uſe.

To BLASPHE'ME. *v. a.* [*blaſphemo.* low L

1. To ſpeak in terms of impious irrever of God.

2. To ſpeak evil of.

To BLASPHE'ME *v. n.* To ſpeak blaſph

BLASPHE'MER. *ſ.* [from *blaſphemo.*] wretch that ſpeaks of God in impious irreverent terms. 1 *Tim.* 1.

BLASPHE'MOUS. *a.* [from *blaſphemo.*] piouſly irreverent with regard to God. *Sidney. Till*

BLA'SPHEMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *blaſph* Impiouſly; with wicked irreverence.

BLA'SPHEMY. *ſ.* [from *blaſphemo.*] *my*, is an offering of ſome indignity God himſelf.

BLAST. *ſ.* [from blæꝛt, Saxon.]

1. A guſt, or puff of wind.

2. The ſound made by any inſtrument wind muſick.

3. The ſtroke of a malignant planet.

To BLAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſtrike with ſome ſudden plague.

2. To make wither.

3. To injure; to invalidate. *Stilling*

4. To confound; to ſtrike with terrour.

BLA'STMENT. *ſ.* [from *blaſt.*] Sudd ſtroke of infection.

BLA'TANT. *a.* [*blattant*, Fr.] Bellowing a calf.

To BLA'TTER. *v. n.* [from *blatero*, Lat To roar.

BLAY. *ſ.* [from *bleak.*] A ſmall whitiſh river

BLAZE. *ſ.* [blaꝛe, a torch, Saxon.]

1. A flame; the light of a flame.

2. Publication.

3. A white mark upon a horſe.

To BLAZE. *v. n.*

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2. To fame. *Pope.*
3. To be conspicuous.

To BLAZE. *v. a.*
1. To publish; to make known. *Mark.*
2. To blazon. *Peacham.*
3. To inflame; to fire. *Shakespeare.*

BLAZER. *s.* [from *blaze.*] One that spreads reports. *Spenser.*

BLA'ZON. *v. a.* [*blasonner*, French.]
1. To explain in proper terms, the figures of coats armorial. *Addison.*
2. To deck; to embellish. *Garth.*
3. To display; to set to show. *Shakespeare.*
4. To celebrate; to set out. *Shakespeare.*
5. To blaze about; to make publick. *Shak.*

BLA'ZON. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The art of drawing or explaining coats of arms. *Peacham.*
2. Show; divulgation; publication. *Shak.*
3. Celebration. *Collier.*

BLA'ZONRY. *s.* [from *blazon.*] The art of blazoning.

To BLEACH. *v. a.* [*bleechen*, German.] To whiten. *Dryden.*

To BLEACH. *v. n.* To grow white.

BLEAK. *a.* [blac, blæc, Saxon.]
1. Pale.
2. Cold; chill. *Addison.*

BLEAK. *s.* A small river fish. *Walton.*

BLEAKNESS. *s.* [from *bleak.*] Coldness; chillness. *Addison.*

BLEAKY. *a.* [from *bleak.*] Bleak; cold; chill. *Dryden.*

BLEAR. *a.* [*blær*, a blister, Dutch.]
1. Dim with rheum or water. *Dryden.*
2. Dim; obscure in general. *Milton.*

To BLEAR. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make the eyes watery. *Dryden.*

BLEAREDNESS. *s.* [from *bleared.*] The state of eyes dimmed with rheum. *Wiseman.*

To BLEAT. *v. n.* [blætan, Saxon.] To cry as a sheep. *Dryden.*

BLEAT. *s.* [from the verb.] The cry of a sheep or lamb. *Chapman.*

BLEB. *s.* [*blæn*, to swell, German.] A blister.

To BLEED. *v. n.* pret. *I bled*; *I have bled.* [blœdan, Saxon.]
1. To let blood; to run with blood. *Bacon.*
2. To die a violent death. *Pope.*
3. To drop, as blood. *Pope.*

To BLEED. *v. a.* To let blood. *Pope.*

BLEMISH. } *a.* Bashful.
BLATE. }

To BLEMISH. *v. a.* [from *blesme. Junius.*]
1. To mark with any deformity. *Sidney.*
2. To defame; to tarnish, with respect to reputation. *Dryden.*

BLEMISH. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A mark of deformity; a scar. *Wiseman.*
2. Reproach; disgrace. *Hooker.*

To BLENCH. *v. n.* To shrink; to start back. *Shakespeare.*

To BLENCH. *v. a.* To hinder; to obstruct. *Carew.*

To BLEND. *v. a.* preter. *I blended*; anciently, *I blent.* [blendan, Saxon.]
1. To mingle together. *Boyle.*
2. To confound. *Hooker.*
3. To pollute; to spoil. *Spenser.*

BLENT. The obsolete *participle* of *blend.*

To BLESS. *v. a.* [bletsian, Saxon.]
1. To make happy; to prosper. *Dryden.*
2. To wish happiness to another. *Deut.*
3. To praise; to glorify for benefits received. *Davies.*
4. To wave; to brandish. *Spenser.*

BLE'SSED. *participal. a.* [from *to bless.*]
Happy; enjoying heavenly felicity.

BLE'SSED. *Thistle.* A plant.

BLE'SSEDLY. *ad.* Happily. *Sidney.*

BLE'SSEDNESS. *s.* [from *blessed.*]
1. Happiness; felicity. *Sidney.*
2. Sanctity. *Shakespeare.*
3. Heavenly felicity. *South.*
4. Divine favour.

BLE'SSER. *s.* [from *bless.*] He that blesses.

BLE'SSING. *s.* [from *bless.*]
1. Benediction.
2. The means of happiness. *Denham.*
3. Divine favour. *Shakespeare.*

BLEST. *particip. a.* [from *bless.*] Happy. *Pope.*

BLEW. The *preterite* of *blow.* *Knolles.*

BLIGHT. *s.*
1. Mildew. *Temple.*
2. Any thing nipping or blasting. *L'Estrange.*

To BLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blast; to hinder from fertility. *Locke.*

BLIND. *a.* [blind, Saxon.]
1. Deprived of sight; dark. *Digby.*
2. Intellectually dark. *Dryden.*
3. Unseen; private. *Hooker.*
4. Dark; obscure. *Milton.*

To BLIND. *v. a.*
1. To make blind. *South.*
2. To obscure to the eye. *Dryden.*
3. To obscure to the understanding. *Stillingfl.*

BLIND. *s.*
1. Something to hinder the sight. *L'Estrange.*
2. Something to mislead. *Decay of Piety.*

To BLI'NDFOLD. *v. a.* [from *blind* and *fold.*] To hinder from seeing, by blinding the eyes. *Locke.*

BLI'NDFOLD. *a.* [from the verb.] Having the eyes covered. *Spenser. Dryden.*

BLI'NDLY. *ad.* [from *blind.*]
1. Without sight.
2. Implicitly; without examination. *Locke.*
3. Without judgment or direction. *Dryden.*

BLI'NDMAN'S BUFF. *s.* A play in which some one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company. *Hudibras.*

BLI'NDNESS. *s.* [from *blind.*]
1. Want of sight. *Denham.*
2. Ignorance; intellectual darkness. *Spenser.*

BLI'NDSIDE. *s.* Weakness; foible. *Swift.*

BLI'NDWORM. *s.* A small viper, not venomous. *Grew.*

To BLINK. *v. n.* [*blinken*, Danish.]
1. To wink. *Hudibras.*
2. To see obscurely. *Pope.*

BLI'NKARD. *s.* [from *blink.*]
1. One that has bad eyes.

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4. Something obſcurely twinkling. *Hakewill.*

BLISS. *s.* [blirre, Saxon.]
1. The higheſt degree of happineſs; the happineſs of bleſſed ſouls. *Hooker. Milton.*
2. Felicity in general. *Pope.*

BLI'SSFUL. *a.* [from *bliſs* and *full.*] Happy in the higheſt degree. *Spenser.*

BLI'SSFULLY. *ad.* [from *bliſsful.*] Happily.

BLI'SSFULNESS. *s.* [from *bliſsful.*] Happineſs.

To BLI'SSOM. *v. a.* To caterwaul. *Dict.*

BLI'STER. *s.* [*bluyſter*, Dutch.]
1. A puſtule formed by raiſing the cuticle from the cutis. *Temple.*
2. Any ſwelling made by the ſeparation of a film or ſkin from the other parts. *Bacon.*

To BLI'STER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To riſe in bliſters. *Dryden.*

To BLI'STER. *v. a.* To raiſe bliſter by ſome hurt. *Shakespeare.*

BLITHE. *a.* [blíðe, Saxon.] Gay; airy. *Hooker. Pope.*

BLI'THLY. *ad.* [from *blithe.*] In a blithe manner.

BLI'THNESS. } *s.* [from *blithe.*] The
BLI'THSOMENESS. } quality of being blithe.

BLI'THSOME. *a.* [from *blithe.*] Gay; cheerful. *Phillips.*

To BLOAT. *v. a.* [probably from *blow.*] To ſwell. *Addiſon.*

To BLOAT. *v. n.* To grow turgid. *Arbuthnot.*

BLO'ATEDNESS. *s.* [from *bloat.*] Turgidneſs; ſwelling. *Arbuthnot.*

BLO'BBER. *s.* A bubble. *Carew.*

BLO'BBERLIP. *s.* [*blobber* and *lip.*] A thick lip. *Dryden.*

BLO'BBERLIPPED } *a.* Having ſwelled or
BLO'BLIPPED. } thick lips. *Grew.*

BLOCK. *s.* [*block*, Dutch.]
1. A heavy piece of timber.
2. A maſs of matter. *Addiſon.*
3. A maſſy body. *Swift.*
4. The wood on which hats are formed. *Shak.*
5. The wood on which criminals are beheaded. *Dryden.*
6. An obſtruction; a ſtop. *Decay of Piety.*
7. A ſea-term for a pully.
8. A blockhead. *Shakespeare.*

To BLOCK. *v. a.* [*bloquer*, Fr.] To ſhut up; to incloſe. *Clarendon.*

BLOCK-HOUSE. *s.* [from *block* and *houſe.*] A fortreſs built to obſtruct or block up a paſs. *Raleigh.*

BLOCK-TIN. *s.* [from *block* and *tin.*] Tin pure or unmixed. *Boyle.*

BLOCKA'DE. *s.* [from *block.*] A ſiege carried on by ſhutting up the place. *Tatler.*

To BLOCKA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up. *Pope.*

BLO'CKHEAD. *s.* [from *block* and *head.*] A ſtupid fellow; a dolt; a man without parts. *Pope.*

BLO'CKHEADED. *a.* [from *blockhead.*] Stupid; dull. *L'Eſtrange.*

BLO'CKISH. *a.* [from *block.*] Stupid; dull.

BLO'CKISHLY. *ad.* [from *blockiſh.*] In a ſtupid manner.

BLO'CKISHNESS. *s.* Stupidity.

BLO'MARY. *s.* The firſt forge in the mills.

BLO'NKET. *s.* for *blanket.*

BLOOD. [bloo, Saxon.]
1. The red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals.
2. Child; progeny.
3. Family; kindred.
4. Deſcent; lineage.
5. Birth; high extraction.
6. Murder; violent death.
7. Life.
8. The carnal part of man.
9. Temper of mind; ſtate of the paſſions.
10. Hot ſpark; a man of fire.
11. The juice of any thing.

To BLOOD. *v. a.*
1. To ſtain with blood.
2. To enure to blood, as a hound.
3. To heat; to exaſperate.

BLOOD-BOLTERED. *a.* [from *blood* and *falter.*] Blood-ſprinkled.

To BLOOD-LET. *v. a.* To bleed; to open a vein medicinally.

BLOOD-LETTER. [from *blood-let.*] A botamiſt.

BLOOD-STONE. *s.* The *blood-ſtone* is ſpotted with a bright blood red.

BLOOD-THIRSTY. *a.* Deſirous to ſhed blood.

BLO'ODFLOWER. *s.* [*hæmanthus*, Lat.] A plant.

BLOODGUI'LTINESS. *s.* Murder.

BLO'ODHOUND. *s.* A hound that follows the ſcent.

BLO'ODILY. *ad.* [from *bloody.*] Cruelly.

BLO'ODINESS. *s.* [from *bloody.*] The being bloody.

BLO'ODLESS. *a.* [from *blood.*]
1. Without blood; dead.
2. Without ſlaughter.

BLO'ODSHED. *s.* [from *blood* and *ſhed.*]
1. The crime of blood, or murder.
2. Slaughter; deſtruction.

BLO'ODSHEDDER. *s.* Murderer.

BLO'ODSHOT. } *a.* [from *blood* and
BLOODSHO'TTEN. } Filled with burſting from its proper veſſels.

BLO'ODSUCKER. *s.* [from *blood* and *ſuck.*]
1. A leech; a fly; any thing that ſucks blood.
2. A murderer.

BLO'ODY. *a.* [from *blood.*]
1. Stained with blood.
2. Cruel; murderous.

BLOOM. *s.* [*blum*, German.]
1. A bloſſom.
2. The ſtate of immaturity.

To BLOOM. *v. n.*
1. To bring or yield bloſſoms.
2. To produce, as bloſſoms.
3. To be in a ſtate of youth.

OMY. a. [from *bloom.*] Full of blooms; ...ery. *Pope.*

RE. s. [from *blow.*] Act of blowing; ...t. *Chapman.*

SOM. s. [blopme, Saxon.] The flower ...grows on any plant. *Dryden.*

LOSSOM. v. n. To put forth blossoms. *Habakkuk.*

LOT. v. a. [from *blottir*, Fr.] To obliterate; to make writing invisible. *Pope.*

To efface; to erase. *Dryden.*

To blur. *Ascham.*

To disgrace; to disfigure. *Rowe.*

To darken. *Cowley.*

T. s. [from the verb.] ...obliteration of something written. *Dry.*

A blur; a spot. ...A spot in reputation.

TCH. s. [from *blot.*] A spot or pustule ...in the skin. *Harvey.*

LOTE. v. a. To smoke, or dry by the ...fire.

W. s. [*blowe*, Dutch.] ...A stroke. *Clarendon.*

The fatal stroke. *Dryden.*

A single action; a sudden event. *Dryden.*

The act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs ...in flesh. *Chapman.*

LOW. v. n. pret. *blew*; particip. pass. ...[blopan, Saxon.] To move with a current of air. *Pope.*

This word is used sometimes impersonally ...with *it*; as, *it blows hard.* *Dryden.*

To pant; to puff. *Pope.*

To breathe. ...To sound by being blown. *Milton.*

To play musically by wind. *Numb.*

To blow over. To pass away without effect. *Glanville.*

To blow up. To fly into the air by the force of gun powder. *Tatler.*

LOW. v. a. ...To drive by the force of the wind. *South.*

To inflate with wind. *Isaiah.*

To swell; to puff into size. *Shakespeare.*

To sound an instrument of wind musick. *Milton.*

To warm with the breath. *Shakespeare.*

To spread by report. *Dryden.*

To infect with the eggs of flies. *Shakesp.*

To blow out. To extinguish by wind.

To blow up. To raise or swell with breath. *Boyle.*

To blow up. To destroy with gunpowder. *Woodward.*

To blow upon. To make stale. *Addison.*

LOW. v. n. [blopan, Saxon.] To ...bloom; to blossom. *Waller.*

OWPOINT. s. A child's play. *Donne.*

OWTH. s. [from *blow.*] Bloom, or blossom. *Raleigh.*

OWZE. s. A ruddy fat-faced wench.

OWZY. a. [from *blowze.*] Sun-burnt; ...high-coloured.

UBBER. s. The part of a whale that contains the oil.

To BLU'BBER. v. n. To weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks. *Swift.*

To BLU'BBER. v. a. To swell the cheeks with weeping. *Sidney.*

BLU'DGEON. s. A short stick, with one end loaded.

BLUE. a. [blap, Saxon, *blau*, Fr.] One of the seven original colours. *Newton.*

BLU'EBOTTLE. s. [from *blue* and *bottle.*]
1. A flower of the bell shape. *Ray.*
2. A fly with a large blue belly. *Prior.*

BLU'ELY. ad. [from *blue.*] With a blue colour. *Swift.*

BLU'ENESS. s. [from *blue.*] The quality of being blue. *Boyle.*

BLUFF. a. Big; surly; bluftering. *Dryden.*

To BLU'NDER. v. n. [*blunderen*, Dutch.]
1. To miftake grofly; to err very widely. *South.*
2. To flounder; to ftumble. *Pope.*

To BLU'NDER. v. a. To mix foolifhly, or blindly. *Stilling fleet.*

BLU'NDER. s. [from the verb.] A grofs or fhamefal miftake. *Addifon.*

BLU'NDERBUSS. s. [from *blunder.*] A gun that is difcharged with many bullets. *Dryden.*

BLU'NDERER. s. [from *blunder.*] A blockhead. *Watts.*

BLU'NDERHEAD. s. A ftupid fellow. *L'Eft.*

BLU'NT. a.
1. Dull on the edge or point; not fharp.
2. Dull in underftanding; not quick.
3. Rough; not delicate. *Watts.*
4. Abrupt; not elegant. *Bacon.*

To BLU'NT. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To dull the edge or point. *Dryden.*
2. To repreſs, or weaken any appetite. *Bak.*

BLU'NTLY. ad. [from *blunt.*]
1. Without fharpneſs.
2. Coarſely; plainly. *Dryden.*

BLU'NTNESS. s. [from *blunt.*]
1. Want of edge or point. *Suckling.*
2. Coarſeneſs; roughneſs of manners. *Dry.*

BLUR. s. [*borra*, Span. a blot.] A blot; a ſtain. *South.*

To BLUR. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To blot; to efface. *Locke.*
2. To ſtain. *Hudibras.*

To BLURT. v. a. To let fly without thinking. *Hudibraſ.*

To BLUSH. v. n. [*bloſſen*, Dutch.]
1. To betray ſhame or confuſion, by a red colour in the cheek. *Smith.*
2. To carry a red colour. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLUSH. s. [from the verb.]
1. The colour of the cheeks raiſed by ſhame. *Pope.*
2. A red or purple colour. *Crafhaw.*
3. Sudden appearance. *Locke.*

BLU'SHY. a. Having the colour of a bluſh. *Bac.*

To BLU'STER. v. n. [ſuppoſed from *bl.ſt.*]
1. To roar as a ſtorm. *Spenſer.*
2. To bully; to puff. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

BLU'STER. s. [from the verb.]
1. Roar; noiſe; tumult. *Swift.*
2. Boaſt; boiſterouſneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

BLU'STERER. s. A ſwaggerer; a bully.

BLUSTROUS. *a.* [from *bluster.*] Tumultuous; noisy. *Hudibras.*

BO. *interject.* A word of terrour. *Temple.*

BOAR. *s.* [bap, Saxon.] The male swine.

BOARD. *s.* [bnæd, Saxon.]
1. A piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickness. *Temple.*
2. A table. *Hakewill.*
3. A table at which a council or court is held. *Clarendon.*
4. A court of jurisdiction. *Bacon.*
5. The deck or floor of a ship. *Addison.*

To BOARD. *v. a.*
1. To enter a ship by force. *Denham.*
2. To attack, or make the first attempt. *Shak.*
3. To lay or pave with boards. *Moxon.*

To BOARD. *v. n.* To live where a certain rate is paid for eating. *Herbert.*

BOARD-WAGES. *s.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals. *Dryden.*

BOARDER. *s.* [from *board.*] A tabler.

BOARISH. *a.* [from *boar.*] Swinish; brutal; cruel. *Shakespeare.*

To BOAST. *v. n.* To display one's own worth, or actions. *2 Corinthians.*

To BOAST. *v. a.*
1. To brag of. *Atterbury.*
2. To magnify; to exalt. *Psalms.*

BOAST. *s.*
1. A proud speech. *Spectator.*
2. Cause of boasting. *Pope.*

BOASTER. *s.* [from *boast.*] A bragger. *Boyle.*

BOASTFULL. *a.* [from *boast* and *full.*] Ostentatious. *Pope.*

BOASTINGLY. *ad.* [from *boasting.*] Ostentatiously. *Decay of Piety.*

BOAT. *s.* [bat, Saxon.] A vessel to pass the water in. *Raleigh.*

BOATION. *s.* [*boare*, Latin.] Roar; noise. *Denham.*

BOATMAN. } *s.* [from *boat* and *man.*]
BOATSMAN. } He that manages a boat.

BOATSWAIN. *s.* [from *boat* and *swain.*] An officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors.

To BOB. *v. a.*
1. To beat; to drub. *Shakespeare.*
2. To cheat; to gain by fraud. *Shakespeare.*

To BOB. *v. n.* To play backward and forward. *Dryden.*

BOB. *s.* [from the verb neuter.]
1. Something that hangs so as to play loosely. *Dryden.*
2. The words repeated at the end of a stanza. *L'Estrange.*
3. A blow. *Ascham.*

BOBBIN. *s.* [*bobbine*, Fr.] A small pin of wood, used in weaving. *Tatler.*

BOBCHERRY. *s.* [from *bob* and *cherry.*] A play among children, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth *Arbuth.*

BOBTAIL. Cut tail. *Shakespeare.*

BOBTAILED. Having a tail cut. *L'Estr.*

BOBWIG. *s.* A short wig. *Spectator.*

To BODE. *v. a.* [bobian, Saxon.] To portend; to be the omen of. *Shakespeare.*

To BODE. *v. n.* To be an omen; to fore

BODEMENT. *s.* [from *bode.*] Pre
omen. *Shak*

To BODGE. *v. n.* To boggle. *Shak*

BODICE. *s.* [from *bodies.*] Stays; a
coat quilted with whalebone.

BODILESS *a.* [from *body.*] Incorp
without a body.

BODILY. *a.* [from *body.*]
1. Corporeally; containing body.
2. Relating to the body, not the mind.
3. Real; actual. *Shak*

BODILY. *ad.* Corporeally.

BODKIN. *s.* [*Bodikin*, or small body. *S*
1. An instrument with a small blade and point.
2. An instrument to draw a thread band through a loop.
3. An instrument to dress hair.

BODY. *s.* [bopiz, Saxon.]
1. The material substance of an animal
2. Matter; opposed to spirit.
3. A person; a human being.
4. Reality; opposed to representation.
5. A collective mass.
6. The main army; the battle.
7. A corporation.
8. the outward condition.
9. The main part.
10. A pandect; a general collection.
11. Strength; as, *wine of a good body.*

BODY-CLOATHS. *s.* Cloathing for
that are dieted.

To BODY. *v. a.* To produce in some form

BOG. *s.* [*bog*, Irish.] A marsh;
a morass.

BOG-TROTTER. *s.* [from *bog* and *trot.*]
One that lives in a boggy country.

To BOGGLE. *v. n.* [from *bogil*, Dutch.]
1. To start; to fly back.
2. To hesitate.

BOGGLER. *s.* [from *boggle.*] A doubter;
timorous man. *Shakesp*

BOGGY. *a.* [from *bog.*] Marshy; swa
Arbu

BOGHOUSE. *s.* A house of office.

BOHEA. *s.* [An Indian word.] A species
tea.

To BOIL. *v. n.* [*bouiller*, Fr.]
1. To be agitated by heat.
2. To be hot; to be fervent.
3. To move like boiling water.
4. To be in hot liquor. *Shakesp*
5. To cook by boiling.

To BOIL. *v. a.* To seeth; to prepare, or
by hot water.

BOILER. *s.* [from *boil.*]
1. The person that boils any thing.
2. The vessel in which any thing is boiled.

BOISTEROUS. *a.* [*boyster*, furious, Dutch.]
1. Violent; loud; stormy.
2. Turbulent; furious.
3. Unwieldy.

BOISTEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *boisterous.*]
Violently; tumultuously.

BOISTEROUSNESS. s. [from *boisterous.*] Turbulence; turbulence.

BOLARY. a. [from *bole.*] Partaking of the nature of a bole. *Brown.*

BOLD. a. [bald, Saxon.]
1. Daring; brave; stout. *Temple.*
2. Executed with spirit. *Reformation.*
3. Confident; not scrupulous. *Locke.*
4. Impudent; rude. *Ecclus.*
5. Licentious. *Waller.*
6. Standing out to the view. *Dryden.*
To make bold. To take freedoms. *Tillotson.*

To BOLDEN. v. a. [from *bold.*] To make bold. *Ascham.*

BOLDFACE. s. [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudence; insolence. *L'Estrange.*

BOLDFACED. a. [from *bold* and *face.*] Impudent. *Bramhall.*

BOLDLY. ad. [from *bold.*] In a bold manner. *Hooker.*

BOLDNESS. s. [from *bold.*]
1. Courage; bravery. *Sidney.*
2. Exemption from caution. *Dryden.*
3. Freedom; liberty. *2 Corinthians.*
4. Confident trust in God. *Hooker.*
5. Assurance. *Bacon.*
6. Impudence. *Hooker.*

BOLE. s.
1. The body or trunk of a tree. *Chapman.*
2. A kind of earth. *Woodward.*
3. A measure of corn containing six bushels. *Mortimer.*

BOLIS. s. [Lat.] *Bolis* is a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally drawing a tail after it.

BOLL. s. A round stalk or stem.

To BOLL. v. n. [from the noun.] To rise in a stalk. *Exodus.*

BOLSTER. s. [bolrtre, Saxon.]
1. Something laid on the bed, to support the head. *Gay.*
2. A pad, or quilt. *Swift.*
3. Compress of a wound. *Wiseman.*

To BOLSTER. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To support the head with a bolster.
2. To afford a bed to. *Shakespeare.*
3. To hold wounds together with a compress. *Sharp.*
4. To support; to maintain. *South.*

BOLT. s. [*bolt*, Dutch; βέλος.]
1. An arrow; a dart. *Dryden.*
2. Lightning; a thunderbolt. *Dryden.*
3. *Bolt upright*; that is, upright as an arrow. *Addison.*
4. The bar of a door. *Shakespeare.*
5. An iron to fasten the legs; corrupted from *bought*, a link. *Shakespeare.*
6. A spot or stain. *Shakespeare.*

To BOLT. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To fasten or fasten with a bolt. *Dryden.*
2. To blurt out. *Milton.*
3. To fetter; to shackle. *Shakespeare.*
4. To sift; to separate with a sieve. *Dryden.*
5. To examine; to try out. *Hale.*
6. To purify; to purge. *Shakespeare.*

To BOLT. v. n. To spring out with speed and suddenness. *Dryden.*

BOLTER. s. [from the verb.] A sieve to separate meal from bran. *Bacon.*

BOLTHEAD. s. A long strait-necked glass vessel, a matrass, or receiver. *Boyle.*

BOLTING-HOUSE. s. The place where meal is sifted. *Dennis.*

BOLTSPRIT, or BOWSPRIT. s. A mast running out at the head of a ship, not standing upright, but aslope. *Sea Dict.*

BOLUS. s. [βόλος.] A medicine, made up into a soft mass, larger than pills. *Swift.*

BOMB. s. [*bombus*, Latin.]
1. A loud noise. *Bacon.*
2. A hollow iron ball, or shell, filled with gunpowder, and furnished with a vent for a fusee, or wooden tube, filled with combustible matter to be thrown out from a mortar. *Rowe.*

To BOMB. v. a. To attack with bombs. *Prior.*

BOMB-CHEST. s. [from *bomb* and *chest.*] A kind of chest filled with bombs, placed under ground, to blow up in the air.

BOMB-KETCH. } s. A kind of a ship, strongly
BOMB-VESSEL. } built, to bear the shock of a mortar. *Addison.*

BOMBARD. s. [*bombardus*, Latin.] A great gun. A barrel for wine. *Knolles.*

To BOMBARD. v. a. [from the noun.] To attack with bombs. *Addison.*

BOMBARDIER. s. [from *bombard.*] The engineer whose employment it is to shoot bombs. *Tatler.*

BOMBARDMENT. s. [from *bombard.*] An attack made by throwing bombs. *Addison.*

BOMBASIN. s. [*bombasin*, Fr.] A slight silken stuff.

BOMBAST. s. Fustian; big words. *Donne.*

BOMBAST. a. High sounding. *Shakesp.*

BOMBULATION. s. [from *bombus*, Latin.] Sound; noise. *Brown.*

BONA ROBA. s. A whore. *Shakespeare.*

BONASUS. s. [Latin.] A kind of buffalo.

BONCHRETIEN. s. [French.] A species of pear, so called, probably, from the name of a gardener.

BOND. s. [bonb, Saxon.]
1. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound. *Shakespeare.*
2. Ligament that holds together. *Locke.*
3. Union; connexion. *Mortimer.*
4. Imprisonment; captivity. *Acts.*
5. Cement; cause of union. *Shakespeare.*
6. A writing of obligation. *Dryden.*
7. Law by which one is obliged. *Locke.*

BOND. a. [gebonden, Saxon.] Captive; in a servile state. *1 Corinthians.*

BONDAGE. s. [from *bond.*] Captivity; imprisonment. *Sidney. Pope.*

BONDMAID. s. [from *bond.*] A woman slave. *Shakespeare.*

BONDMAN. s. [from *bond.*] A man slave, one wholly in another's power. *Dryden.*

BONDSERVANT. s. A slave. *Leviticus.*

BONSERVICE. s. Slavery. *1 Kings.*

BONDSLAVE. s. A man in slavery. *Davies.*

BO'NDSMAN. *s.* [from *bond* and *man*.] One bound for another. *Derham.*

BO'NDWOMAN. *s.* A woman slave. *Johnson.*

BONE. *s.* [ban, Saxon.]

1. The solid parts of the body of an animal.
2. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much flesh as adheres to it. *Dryden.*
2. *To be upon the bones.* To attack. *L'Estr.*
4. *To make no bones.* To make no scruple.
5. Dice.

To BONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out the bones from the flesh.

BO'NELACE. *s.* The bobbins with which lace is woven, being frequently made of bones. Flaxen lace. *Spectator.*

BO'NELESS. *a.* [from *bone*.] Without bones.

To BO'NESET. *v. a.* [from *bone* and *set*.] To restore a bone out of joint; or join a bone broken. *Wiseman.*

BO'NESETTER. *s.* [from *boneset*.] A chirurgeon. *Denham.*

BO'NFIRE. *s.* [*bone* good, Fr. and *fire*.] A fire made for triumph. *South.*

BO'NGRACE. *s.* [*bonne grace*, Fr.] A covering for the forehead. *Hakewill.*

BO'NNET. *s.* [*bonet*, Fr.] A hat or a cap.

BO'NNET. [In fortification.] A kind of little ravelin.

BO'NNETS. [In the sea language.] Small sails set on the courses on the mizzen, main-sail, and foresail.

BO'NNILY. *ad.* [from *bonny*.] Gayly; handsomely.

BO'NNINESS. *s.* [from *bonny*.] Gayety; handsomeness.

BO'NNY. *a.* [from *bon*, *bonne*, French.]

1. Handsome; beautiful. *Shakespeare.*
2. Gay; merry. *Shakespeare.*

BONNY-CLABBER. *s.* Sour butter milk. *Sw.*

BO'NUM MAGNUM. s. A great plum.

BO'NY. *a.* [from *bone*.]

1. Consisting of bones. *Ray.*
2. Full of bones.

BO'OBY. *s.* A dull, heavy, stupid fellow. *Prior.*

BOOK. *s.* [boc, Saxon.]

1. A volume in which we read or write. *Bac.*
2. A particular part, a division of a work. *Burnet.*
3. The register in which a trader keeps an account. *Shakespeare.*
4. *In books.* In kind remembrance. *Addison.*
5. *Without book.* By memory. *Hooker.*

To BOOK. *v. a.* To register in a book. *Davies.*

BOOK-KEEPING. *s.* [from *book* and *keep*.] The art of keeping accounts. *Harris.*

BO'OKBINDER. *s.* A man whose profession it is to bind books.

BO'OKFUL. *a.* [from *book* and *full*.] Crowded with undigested knowledge. *Pope.*

BO'OKISH. *a.* [from *book*.] Given to books. *Spectator.*

BO'OKISHNESS. *s.* [from *bookish*.] Over-studiousness.

BOOKLE'ARNED. *a.* [from *book* and *learned*.] Versed in books. *Swift.*

BOOKLE'ARNING. *s.* [from *book* and *ing*.] Skill in literature; acquaintance with books.

BO'OKMAN. *s.* [from *book* and *man*.] A man whose profession is the study of books.

BO'OKMATE. *s.* Schoolfellow. *Shak.*

BO'OKSELLER. *s.* He whose profession is to sell books.

BO'OKWORM. *s.* [from *book* and *worm*.]

1. A mite that eats holes in books.
2. A student too closely fixed upon books.

BOOM. *s.* [from *boom*, a tree, Dutch.]

1. [In sea language.] A long pole used to spread out the clue of the studding-sail.
2. A pole with bushes or baskets, set up as a mark to shew the sailors how to steer.
3. A bar of wood laid across a harbour.

To BOOM. *v. n.* To rush with violence.

BOON. *s.* [from bene, Sax.] A gift; a grant.

BOON. *a.* [*bon*, Fr.] Gay; merry.

BOOR. *s.* [*boer*, Dutch.] A lout; a clown.

BO'ORISH. *a.* [from *boor*.] Clownish; rustick. *Shakespeare.*

BO'ORISHLY. *ad.* After a clownish manner.

BO'ORISHNESS. *s.* [from *boorish*.] Coarseness of manners.

BOOSE. *s.* [berry, Saxon.] A stall for a cow.

To BOOT. *v. a.* [bot, Saxon.]

1. To profit; to advantage. *Hooker.*
2. To enrich; to benefit. *Shakespeare.*

BOOT. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Profit; gain; advantage. *Shakespeare.*
2. *To boot.* With advantage; over and above. *Hudibras.*

BOOT. *s.* [*botte*, French.] Covering for the leg used by horsemen.

BOOT *of a coach.* The space between the coachman and the coach.

To BOOT. *v. a.* To put on boots. *Shakespeare.*

BOOT-HOSE. *s.* [from *boot* and *hose*.] Stockings to serve for boots. *Shakespeare.*

BOOT-TREE. *s.* Wood shaped like a leg to be driven into boots for stretching them.

BO'OT-CATCHER. *s.* [from *boot* and *catch*.] The person whose business at an inn is to pull off the boots of passengers. *Swift.*

BO'OTED. *a.* [from *boot*.] In boots. *Dryden.*

BOOTH. *s.* [*boed*, Dutch.] A house built with boards or boughs. *Swift.*

BO'OTLESS. *a.* [from *boot*.]

1. Useless; unavailing. *Shakespeare.*
2. Without success. *Shakespeare.*

BO'OTY. *s.* [*buyt*, Dutch.]

1. Plunder; pillage. *Dryden.*
2. Things gotten by robbery. *Shakespeare.*
3. *To play booty.* To lose by design. *Dryden.*

BOPEEP. *s. To play* BOPEEP, is to look and draw back, as if frighted. *Dryden.*

BO'RABLE. *a.* [from *bore*.] That may be bored.

BORA'CHIO. s. [*borrecho*, Spanish.] A drunkard. *Congreve.*

BO'RAGE. *s.* [from *borage*, Lat.] A plant.

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BORAMEZ. s. The vegetable lamb, generally known by the name of *Agnus Scythicus*. *Brown.*

BORAX. s. [*borax*, low Latin.] An artificial salt, prepared from sal armoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum, dissolved in urine. *Quincy.*

BORDEL. s. [*bordel*, Dut.] A brothel; a bawdy-house. *South.*

BORDER. s. [*bord*, German.]
1. The out part or edge of any thing. *Dryden.*
2. The edge of a country. *Spenser.*
3. The outer part of a garment adorned with needlework.
4. A bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers. *Waller.*

BORDER. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To confine upon. *Knolles.*
2. To approach nearly to. *Tillotson.*

BORDER. v. a.
1. To adorn with a border.
2. To reach; to touch. *Raleigh.*

BORDERER. s. [from *border*.] He that dwells on the borders. *Spenser.*

BORDRAGE. v. n. [from *border*.] To plunder the borders. *Spenser.*

BORE. v. a. [borian, Saxon.] To pierce with a hole. *Digby.*

BORE. v. n.
1. To make a hole. *Wilkins.*
2. To push forward towards a certain point. *Dryden.*

BORE. s. [from the verb.]
1. The hole made by boring. *Mil.*
2. The instrument with which a hole is bored. *Moxon.*
3. The size of any hole. *Bacon.*

BORE. The *preterite of bear*. *Dryden.*

BOREAL. a. [*borealis*, Lat.] Northern. *Pope.*

BOREAS. s. [Lat.] The north wind.

BOREE. s. A kind of dance. *Swift.*

BORER. s. [from *bore*.] A piercer. *Moxon.*

BORN. The *participle passive of bear*.

To BORN. v. n. *pass.* To come into life. *Locke.*

BORROUGH. s. [bophoe, Sax.] A town with a corporation.

BORREL. s. A mean fellow. *Spenser.*

To BORROW. v. a.
1. To take something from another upon credit. *Nehemiah.*
2. To ask of another the use of something for a time. *Dryden.*
3. To take something of another. *Watts.*
4. To use one's own, though not belonging to one. *Dryden.*

BORROW. s. [from the verb.] The thing borrowed. *Shak.*

BORROWER. s. [from *borrow*.]
1. He that borrows. *Milton.*
2. He that takes what is another's. *Pope.*

BOSCAGE. s. [*boscage*, Fr.] Wood or woodland. *Wotton.*

BOSKY. a. [*bosquet*, Fr.] Woody. *Milton.*

BOSOM. s. [bopme, Saxon.]
1. The breast; the heart. *Shak.*
2. An inclosure. *Hooker.*
3. The folds of the dress that cover the breast. *Exodus.*
4. The tender affections. *Milton.*
5. Inclination; desire. *Shak.*

BO'SOM, in composition, implies intimacy; confidence; fondness. *Ben Jonson.*

To BO'SOM. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To inclose in the bosom. *Milton.*
2. To conceal in privacy. *Pope.*

BO'SON. s. [corrupted from *boatswain*.]

BOSS. s. [*bosse*, French.]
1. A stud. *Pope.*
2. The part rising in the midst of any thing. *Job.*
3. A thick body of any kind. *Moxon.*

BO'SSAGE. s. [In architecture.] Any stone that has a projecture.

BO'SVEL. s. A species of crowfoot.

BOTA'NICAL. } a. [*βοτάνη*, an herb.] Re-
BOTA'NICK. } lating to herbs; skilled in herbs. *Addison.*

BO'TANIST. s. [from *botany*.] One skilled in plants. *Woodward.*

BOTANO'LOGY. s. [*βοτανολογία*.] A discourse upon plants.

BO'TANY. s. [from *βοτάνη*, an herb.] The science of plants; that part of natural history which relates to vegetables.

BOTCH. s. [*bozza*, Italian.]
1. A swelling, or eruptive discoloration of the skin. *Donne.*
2. A part in any work ill finished. *Shak.*
3. An adventitious part clumsily added. *Dryd.*

To BOTCH. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To mend or patch clothes clumsily.
2. To put together unsuitably, or unskilfully. *Dryden.*
3. To mark with botches. *Gurth.*

BO'TCHY. a. [from *botch*.] Marked with botches. *Shak.*

BOTH. a. [batha, Saxon.] The two; the one and the other. *Hooker.*

BOTH. conj. As well. *Dryden.*

BO'TRYOID. a. [*βότρυοειδὲς*.] Having the form of a bunch of grapes. *Woodward.*

BOTS. s. Small worms in the entrails of horses. *Shakespeare.*

BO'TTLE. s. [*bouteille*, French.]
1. A small vessel of glass, or other matter, with a narrow mouth. *King.*
2. A quantity of wine usually put into a bottle; a quart. *Spectator.*
3. A quantity of hay or grass bundled up. *Donne.*

To BO'TTLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To inclose in bottles. *Swift.*

BO'TTLEFLOWER. s. A plant.

BO'TTLESCREW. s. [from *bottle* and *screw*.] A screw to pull out the cork.

BO'TTOM. s. [botm, Saxon.]
1. The lowest part of any thing.
2. The ground under the water. *Dryden.*
3. The foundation; the ground work. *Att.*
4. A dale; a valley. *Bentley.*
5. The deepest part. *Locke.*

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6. Bound; limit. *Shak.*
7. The utmoſt of any man's capacity. *Shak.*
8. The laſt reſort. *Addiſon.*
9. A veſſel for navigation. *Norris.*
10. A chance; or ſecurity. *Clarendon.*
11. A ball of thread wound up together. *Mort.*

To BO'TTOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To build upon; to fix upon as a ſupport. *Atterbury.*
2. To wind upon ſomething. *Shak.*

To BO'TTOM. *v. n.* To reſt upon as its ſupport. *Locke.*

BO'TTOMED. *a.* Having a bottom.

BO'TTOMLESS. *a.* [from *bottom.*] Wanting a bottom; fathomleſs. *Milton.*

BO'TTOMRY. *s.* [In navigation and commerce.] The act of borrowing money on a ſhip's bottom.

BOUCHET. s. [French.] A ſort of pear.

BOUD. *s.* An inſect which breeds in malt.

To BOUGE. *v. n.* [*bouge*, Fr.] To ſwell out.

BOUGH. *s.* [bog, Saxon.] An arm or large ſhoot of a tree. *Sidney.*

BOUGHT. *preter.* of *to buy.*

BOUGHT. *s.* [from *to bow.*]
1. A twiſt; a link; a knot. *Milton.*
2. Flexure. *Brown.*

BOUILLON. s. [French.] Broth; ſoup.

BO'ULDER *Walls. s.* [In architecture.] Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a ſtrong mortar.

To BOUNCE. *v. n.*
1. To fall or fly againſt any thing with great force. *Swift.*
2. To make a ſudden leap. *Addiſon.*
3. To boaſt; to bully.
4. To be bold or ſtrong. *Shak.*

BOUNCE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſtrong ſudden blow. *Dryden.*
2. A ſudden crack or noiſe. *Gay.*
3. A boaſt; a threat.

BO'UNCER. *s.* [from *bounce.*] A boaſter; a bully; an empty threatener.

BOUND. *s.* [from *bind.*]
1. A limit; a boundary. *Pope.*
2. A limit by which any excurſion is reſtrained. *Locke.*
3. A leap; a jump; a ſpring. *Addiſon.*
4. A rebound. *Decay of Piety.*

To BOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To limit; to terminate. *Dryden.*
2. To reſtrain; to confine. *Shak.*

To BOUND. *v. n.* [*bondir*, Fr.]
1. To jump; to ſpring. *Pope.*
2. To rebound; to fly back. *Shak.*

To BOUND. *v. a.* To make to bound. *Shak.*

BOUND, *participle paſſive* of *bind.* *Knolles.*

BOUND. *a.* [a word of doubtful etymology.] Deſtined; intended to come to any place. *Temp.*

BO'UNDARY. *s.* [from *bound.*] Limit; bound. *Rogers.*

BO'UNDEN. *participle paſſive* of *bind.*

BOUNDING-STONE. } *s.* A ſtone to play
BOUND-STONE. } with. *Dryden.*

BO'UNDLESNESS. *s.* [from *boundleſs.*] Exemption from limits. *South.*

BO'UNDLESS. *a.* [from *bound.*] Unlimited; unconfined.

BO'UNTEOUS. *a.* [from *bounty.*] Liberal; kind; generous.

BO'UNTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *bounteous.*] Liberally; generouſly.

BO'UNTEOUSNESS. *s.* [from *bounteous.*] Munificence; liberality.

BO'UNTIFUL. *a.* [from *bounty* and *full.*] Liberal; generous; munificent.

BO'UNTIFULLY. *ad.* [from *bountiful.*] Liberally.

BO'UNTIFULNESS. *s.* [from *bountiful.*] The quality of being bountiful; generoſity.

BO'UNTIHEAD. } *s.* Goodneſs; virtue.
BO'UNTIHOOD. }

BO'UNTY. *s.* [*bonté*, Fr.] Generoſity; liberality; munificence.

To BO'URGEON. *v. n.* [*bourgeonner*, Fr.] To ſprout; to ſhoot into branches.

BOURN. *s.* [*borne*, Fr.]
1. A bound; a limit.
2. A brook; a torrent.

To BOUSE. *v. a.* [*buyſen*, Dutch.] To drink lavishly.

BOUSY. *a.* [from *bouſe.*] Drunken.

BOUT. *s.* [*botta*, Italian.] A turn; as much an action as is performed at one time.

BOUTEFEU. [Fr.] An incendiary. *K.*

BO'UTISALE. *s.* A ſale at a cheap rate.

BOUTS RIMES. [French.] The laſt words or rhimes of a number of verſes given to be filled up.

To BOW. *v. a.* [bugen, Saxon.]
1. To bend; to inflect.
2. To bend the body in token of reſpect or ſubmiſſion.
3. To bend, or incline, in condeſcenſion.
4. To depreſs; to cruſh.

To BOW. *v. n.*
1. To bend; to ſuffer flexure.
2. To make a reverence. *Decay of P.*
3. To ſtoop.
4. To ſink under preſſure.

BOW. *s.* [from the verb. It is pronounced with the verb, as *now*, *bow.*] An act of reverence or ſubmiſſion.

BOW. *s.* pronounced *bo.*
1. An inſtrument of war.
2. A coloured arch in the clouds.
3. The inſtrument with which ſtring inſtruments are ſtruck.
4. The doubling of a ſtring in a ſlip-knot.
5. A yoke.
6. Bow *of a ſhip.* That part of her which begins at the loof, and compaſſing ends of the ſtern, and ends at the ſternmoſt part of the forecaſtle.

BOW-BENT. *a.* [from *bow* and *bent.*] Crooked.

BOW-HAND. *s.* [from *bow* and *hand.*] The hand that draws the bow.

BOW-LEGGED. *a.* [from *bow* and *leg.*] Having crooked legs.

To BOWL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce the bowels.

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WELS. s. [boyaux, Fr.]
Intestines; the vessels and organs within the body. Samuel.
The inner parts of any thing. Shak.
Tenderness; compassion. Clarendon.
WER. s. [from bough.] An arbour made of branches.
WER. s. [from the bow of a ship.] Anchor stalled.
WER. v. a. [from the noun.] To embower. Shak.
WERY. a. [from bower.] Full of bowers. Tickell.
WL. s. [bwcclin, Welch.]
A vessel to hold liquids. Felton.
The hollow part of any thing. Swift.
A basin, or fountain. Bacon.
WL. s. [boule, Fr.] A round mass rolled along the ground. Herbert.
OWL. v. a. [from the noun.]
To play at bowls.
To throw bowls at any thing. Shak.
WLDERSTONES. s. Lumps or fragments loose or marble rounded by being tumbled and dashed again by the action of the water. Woodw.
WLER. s. [from bowl.] He that plays at bowls.
WLIN. s. A rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail.
WLING-GREEN. s. [from bowl and green.] A level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers. Bentley.
WMAN. s. An archer. Jeremiah.
WSPRIT. s. Bolstsprit; which see.
OWSSEN. v. a. To drench; to soak. Car.
WSTRING. s. The string by which the bow is kept bent.
WYER. s. [from bow.]
1. An archer. Dryden.
2. One whose trade is to make bows.
OX. s. [box, Saxon.] A tree.
OX. s. [box, Saxon.]
1. A case made of wood, or other matter to hold any thing. Pope.
2. The case of the mariner's compass.
3. The chest into which money given is put. Spenser.
4. Seat in the playhouse. Pope.
OX. v. a. [from the noun.] To inclose in a box. Swift.
OX. s. [bec, a check, Welch.] A blow on the head given with the hand. Bramhall.
OX. v. a. [from the noun.] To fight with the fist. Spectator.
OXEN. a. [from box.]
1. Made of box. Gay.
2. Resembling box. Dryden.
OXER. s. [from box.] A man who fights with his fists.
OY. s.
1. A male child; not a girl.
2. One in the state of adolescence; older than an infant.
3. A word of contempt for young men. Locke.
OY. v. n. [from the noun.] To act apishly, or like a boy. Shak.

BO'YHOOD. s. [from boy.] The state of a boy. Swift.
BO'YISH. a. [from boy.]
1. Belonging to a boy. Shak.
2. Childish; trifling. Dryden.
BO'YISHLY. ad. [from boyish.] Childishly; triflingly.
BO'YISHNESS. s. [from boyish.] Childishness; triflingness.
BO'YISM. s. [from boy.] Puerility; childishness. Dryden.
BP. An abbreviation of bishop.
BRA'BBLE. s. [brabbelen, Dutch.] A clamorous contest. Shak.
To BRA'BBLE. v. n. [from the noun.] To contest noisily.
BRA'BBLER. s. A clamorous noisy fellow.
To BRACE. v. a. [embrasser, Fr.]
1. To bind; to tie close with bandages.
2. To intend; to strain up. Holder.
BRACE. s. [from the verb.]
1. Cincture; bandage.
2. That which holds any thing up.
3. Braces of a coach. Thick straps of leather on which it hangs.
4. Brace, [In printing.] A crooked line inclosing a passage; as in a triplet.
5. Warlike preparation. Shak.
6. Tension; tightness. Holder.
BRACE. s. A pair; a couple. Dryden.
BRA'CELET. s. [bracelet, Fr.] An ornament for the arms. Boyle.
BRA'CER. s. [from brace.] A cincture; a bandage. Wiseman.
BRACH. s. [braque, Fr.] A bitch hound. Shak.
BRA'CHIAL. a. [from brachium, Lat.] Belonging to the arm.
BRACHY'GRAPHY. s. [βραχυς and γραφω.] The art or practice of writing in a short compass. Glanville.
BRACK. s. A breach. Digby.
BRA'CKET. s. A piece of wood fixed for the support of something. Mortimer.
BRA'CKISH. a. [brack, Dutch.] Salt; somewhat salt. Herbert.
BRA'CKISHNESS. s. [from brackish.] Saltness. Cheyne.
BRAD. s. A sort of nail to floor rooms with. Mox.
To BRAG. v. n. [braggeren, Dutch.] To boast; to display ostentatiously. Sanderson.
BRAG. s. [from the verb.]
1. A boast; a proud expression. Bacon.
2. The thing boasted. Milton.
BRAGGADO'CIO. s. A puffing, boasting fellow. Dryden.
BRA'GGART. a. [from brag.] Boastful; vainly ostentatious. Donne.
BRA'GGART. s. [from brag.] A boaster. Sh.
BRA'GGER. s. [from brag.] A boaster. South.
BRA'GLESS. a. [from brag.] Without a boast. Shakespeare.
BRA'GLY. ad. [from brag.] Finely. Spenser.
To BRAID. v. a. [bnæban, Saxon.] To weave together. Milton.
BRAID. s. [from the verb.] A texture; a note. Prior.

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BRAID. *a.* Deceitful. *Shak.*

BRAILS. *s.* [Sea term.] Small ropes reeved through blocks.

BRAIN. *s.* [bnæzen, Saxon.]
1. That collection of veſſels and organs in the head, from which ſenſe and motion ariſe. *Sh.*
2. The underſtanding. *Hammond.*
3. The affections. *Shak.*

To BRAIN. *v. a.* To kill by beating out the brains. *Pope.*

BRA'INISH. *a.* [from *brain.*] Hotheaded; furious. *Shal.*

BRA'INLESS. *a.* [from *brain.*] Silly. *Hooker.*

BRA'IN-PAN. *s.* [from *brain* and *pan.*] The ſkull containing the brains. *Dryden.*

BRA'INSICK. *a.* [from *brain* and *ſick.*] Addleheaded; giddy. *Aſcham. Knolles.*

BRA'INSICKLY. *ad.* [from *brainſick.*] Weakly; headily. *Shak.*

BRA'INSICKNESS. *s.* [from *brainſick.*] Indiſcretion; giddineſs.

BRAKE. The *preterite* of *break.* *Knolles.*

BRAKE. *s.* Fern; brambles. *Dryden.*

BRAKE. *s.*
1. An inſtrument for dreſſing hemp or flax.
2. The handle of a ſhip's pump.
3. A baker's kneading-trough.

BRA'KY. *a.* [from *brake.*] Thorny; prickly; rough. *Ben Jonſon.*

BRA'MBLE. *s.* [bnemlæp, Sax. *rubus*, Lat.]
1. Blackberry buſh; dewberry buſh; raſpberry buſh. *Miller.*
2. Any rough prickly ſhrub. *Gay.*

BRA'MBLING. *s.* A bird called alſo a mountain chaffinch. *Dict.*

BRAN. *s.* [*brenne*, Italian.] The huſks of corn ground. *Wotton.*

BRANCH. *s.* [*branche*, French.]
1. The ſhoot of a tree from one of the main boughs. *Shak.*
2. Any diſtinct article. *Rogers.*
3. Any part that ſhoots out from the reſt. *Ral.*
4. A ſmaller river running into a larger. *Ral.*
5. Any part of a family deſcending in a collateral line. *Carew.*
6. The offſpring; the deſcendant. *Crawſhaw.*
7. The antlers or ſhoots of a ſtag's horn.

To BRANCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſpread in branches. *Milton.*
2. To ſpread into ſeparate parts. *Locke.*
3. To ſpeak diffuſively. *Spectator.*
4. To have horns ſhooting out. *Milton.*

To BRANCH. *v. a.*
1. To divide as into branches. *Bacon.*
2. To adorn with needle-work. *Spenſer.*

BRA'NCHER. *s.*
1. One that ſhoots out into branches.
2. In falconry, a young hawk. [*branchier*, French.]

BRA'NCHINESS. *s.* [from *branchy.*] Fulneſs of branches.

BRA'NCHLESS. *a.* [from *branch.*]
1. Without ſhoots or boughs.
2. Naked. *Shak.*

BRA'NCHY. *a.* [from *branch.*] Full of branches; ſpreading. *Watts.*

BRAND. *s.* [bnano, Saxon.]
1. A ſtick lighted, or fit to be lighted.
2. A ſword.
3. A thunderbolt. *Grau*
4. A mark made by burning with a hot i *Bacon. Dry*

To BRAND. *v. a.* [*branden*, Dutch.]
1. To mark with a hot iron.
2. To mark with a note of infamy. *An*

BRA'NDGOOSE. *s.* A kind of wild fowl.

To BRA'NDISH. *v. a.* [from *brand*, A ſw
1. To wave or ſhake.
2. To play with; to flouriſh.

BRA'NDLING. *s.* A particular worm. *Wa*

BRA'NDY. *s.* A ſtrong liquor diſtilled wine.

BRA'NGLE. *s.* Squabble; wrangle.

To BRA'NGLE. *v. n.* To wrangle; to ſquab

BRANK. *s.* Buckwheat. *Mort*

BRA'NNY. *a.* [from *bran.*] Having the pearance of bran. *Wiſe*

BRA'SIER. *s.* [from *braſs.*]
1. A manufacturer that works in braſs.
2. A pan to hold coals. *Arbuth*

BRA'SIL, or BRAZIL. *s.* An American wo commonly ſuppoſed to have been thus de minated, becauſe firſt brought from Braſil

BRASS. *s.* [bnæp, Saxon.]
1. A yellow metal made by mixing cop with lapis calaminaris.
2. Impudence.

BRA'SSINESS. *s.* [from *braſſy.*] An appearan like braſs.

BRA'SSY. *a.* [from *braſs.*]
1. Partaking of braſs. *Woodwa*
2. Hard as braſs.
3. Impudent.

BRAST. *participial. a.* [from *burſt.*] Burſt broken. *Spen*

BRAT. *s.*
1. A child ſo called in contempt. *Roſcomm*
2. The progeny; the offſpring. *Sou*

BRAVA'DO. *s.* A boaſt; a brag.

BRAVE. *a.* [*brave*, French.]
1. Courageous; daring; bold. *Bac*
2. Gallant; having a noble mien. *Sha*
3. Magnificent; grand. *Dan*
4. Excellent; noble. *Sidney. Dig*

BRAVE. *s.* [*brave*, French.]
1. A hector; a man daring beyond prudenc or fitneſs. *Dryd*
2. A boaſt; a challenge. *Sha*

To BRAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To defy; to challenge. *Dryd*
2. To carry a boaſting appearance. *Bac*

BRA'VELY. *ad.* [from *brave.*] In a brav manner; courageouſly; gallantly. *Dryd*

BRA'VERY. *s.* [from *brave.*]
1. Courage; magnanimity. *Addiſo*
2. Splendour; magnificence. *Spenſe*
3. Show; oſtentation. *Bac*
4. Bravado; boaſt. *Sidney*

BRA'VO. *s.* [*bravo*, Italian.] A man wh murders for hire. *Gov. of the Tongu*

To BRAWL. *v. n.* [*brouiller*, French.]
1. To quarrel noiſily or indecently. *Watt*

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To speak loud and indecently. *Shakespeare.*
To make a noise. *Shakespeare.*
WL. *s.* [from the verb.] Quarrel; noise; ...ility. *Hooker.*
WLER. *s.* [from *brawl.*] A wrangler.
WN. *s.* [of uncertain etymology.]
The fleshy or musculous part of the body. *Peacham.*
The arm, so called from its being muscu- ... *Shakespeare.*
...ulk; muscular strength. *Dryden.*
The flesh of a boar. *Mortimer.*
A boar.
WNER. *s.* [from *brawn.*] A boar killed ...the table. *King.*
WNINESS. *s.* [from *brawny.*] Strength; ...bers. *Locke.*
WNY. *a.* [from *brawn.*] Muscolous; ...y; bulky. *Dryden.*
RAY. *v. a.* [bpacan, Sax.] To pound, or ...ed small. *Chapman.*
RAY. *v. n.* [*braire*, French.]
To make a noise as an ass. *Dryden.*
To make an offensive noise. *Congreve.*
...*s.* [from the verb.] Noise; sound; the ...e of an ass. *Shakespeare.*
...TER. *s.* [from *bray.*]
One that brays like an ass. *Pope.*
With printers, an instrument to temper ...e ink.
...AZE. *v. a.* [from *brass.*]
To solder with brass. *Moxon.*
To harden to impudence. *Shakespeare.*
...ZEN. *a.* [from *brass.*]
Made of brass. *Peacham.*
Proceeding from brass. *Shakespeare.*
Impudent.
...A'ZEN. *v. n.* To be impudent; to bully. *Arbuthnot.*
A'ZENFACE. *s.* [from *brazen* and *face.*] ...n impudent wretch. *Shakespeare.*
A'ZENFACED. *a.* [from *brazenface.*] Im- ...dent; shameless. *Shakespeare.*
A'ZENNESS. *s.* [from *brazen.*]
Appearing like brass.
Impudence.
...ZIER. *s.* See BRASIER. *Swift.*
...ACH. *s.* [from *break*; *breche*, French.]
The act of breaking any thing. *Shakesp.*
The state of being broken. *Shakespeare.*
A gap in a fortification made by a battery. *Knolles.*
The violation of a law or contract. *South.*
...an opening in a coast. *Spenser.*
...ifference; quarrel. *Clarendon.*
...fraction; injury. *Clarendon.*
...AD. *s.* [bpeop, Saxon.]
Food made of ground corn. *Arbuthnot.*
Food in general. *Philips.*
Support of life at large. *Pope.*
...AD-CHIPPER. *s.* [from *bread* and *chip.*]
A baker's servant. *Shakespeare.*
...AD-CORN. *s.* [from *bread* and *corn.*]
...rn of which bread is made. *Hayward.*
...ADTH. *s.* [from bpaD, Saxon.] The mea- ...e of any plain superficies from side to side. *Ad.*

To BREAK. *v. a.* pret. *I broke*, or *brake*; part. pass. *broke* or *broken.* [bpeccan, Sax.]
1. To part by violence. *Mark.*
2. To burst or open by force. *Burnet.*
3. To pierce; to divide. *Dryden.*
4. To destroy by violence. *Burnet.*
5. To overcome; to surmount. *Gay.*
6. To batter; to make breaches or gaps in. *Sh.*
7. To crush or destroy the strength of the body. *Tillotson.*
8. To sink or appal the spirit. *Philips.*
9. To subdue. *Addison.*
10. To crush; to disable; to incapacitate. *Cla.*
11. To weaken the mind. *Felton.*
12. To tame; to train to obedience. *May's Vir.*
13. To make bankrupt. *Davies.*
14. To crack or open the skin. *Dryden.*
15. To violate a contract or promise. *Shakesp.*
16. To infringe a law. *Dryden.*
17. To intercept; to hinder the effect of. *Dry.*
18. To interrupt. *Dryden.*
19. To separate company. *Atterbury.*
20. To dissolve any union. *Collier.*
21. To reform. *Grew.*
22. To open something new. *Bacon.*
23. To discard; to dismiss from office. *Swift.*
24. *To break the back.* To disable one's fortune. *Shakespeare.*
25. *To break a deer.* To cut it up at table.
26. *To break fast.* To eat the first time in the day.
27. *To break ground.* To open trenches.
28. *To break the heart.* To destroy with grief. *Dryden.*
29. *To break the neck.* To lux, or put out the neck joints. *Shakespeare.*
30. *To break off.* To put a sudden stop.
31. *To break off.* To preclude by some obstacle. *Addison.*
32. *To break up.* To dissolve. *Arbuthnot.*
33. *To break up.* To open; to lay open. *Woodw.*
34. *To break up.* To separate or disband. *Knol.*
35. *To break upon the wheel.* To punish by stretching a criminal upon the wheel, and breaking his bones with bats.
36. *To break wind.* To give vent to wind in the body.

To BREAK. *v. n.*
1. To part in two. *Shakespeare.*
2. To burst. *Dryden.*
3. To burst by dashing, as waves on a rock. *Pope.*
4. To open and discharge matter. *Harvey.*
5. To open as the morning. *Donne.*
6. To burst forth; to exclaim. *Shakespeare.*
7. To become bankrupt. *Pope.*
8. To decline in health and strength. *Swift.*
9. To issue out with vehemence. *Pope.*
10. To make way with some kind of suddenness. *Hooker. Samuel.*
11. To come to an explanation. *Ben Johnson.*
12. To fall out; to be friends no longer. *Ben Johnson. Prior.*
13. *To break from.* To separate from with some vehemence. *Rescommon.*
14. *To break in.* To enter unexpectedly. *Ad.*

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13. *To break loose.* To escape from captivity. *Milton.*
16. *To break off.* To desist suddenly. *Taylor.*
17. *To break off from.* To part from with violence. *Shakespeare.*
18. *To break out.* To discover itself in sudden effects. *South.*
19. *To break out.* To have eruptions from the body.
20. *To break out.* To become dissolute. *Dryd.*
21. *To break up.* To cease; to intermit. *Bac.*
22. *To break up.* To dissolve itself. *Watts.*
23. *To break up.* To begin holidays. *Shakesp.*
24. *To break with.* To part friendship with any. *South.*

BREAK. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. State of being broken; opening. *Knolles.*
2. A pause; an interruption.
3. A line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended. *Swift.*

BRE'AKER. *s.* [from *break.*]
1. He that breaks any thing. *South.*
2. A wave broken by rocks or sandbanks.

To BRE'AKFAST. *v. a.* [from *break* and *fast.*] To eat the first meal in the day.

BRE'AKFAST. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The first meal in the day. *Wotton.*
2. The thing eaten at the first meal.
3. A meal in general. *Dryden.*

BRE'AKNECK. *s.* A steep place endangering the neck. *Shakspeare.*

BRE'AKPROMISE. *s.* One that makes a practice of breaking his promise. *Shakespeare.*

BREAM. *s.* [*brame*, Fr.] The name of a fish.

BREAST. *s.* [bneopt, Saxon.]
1. The middle part of the human body, between the neck and belly.
2. The dugs or teats of women which contain the milk. *Job.*
3. The part of a beast that is under the neck, between the fore legs.
4. The heart; the conscience. *Dryden.*
5. The passions. *Cowley.*

To BREAST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To meet in front. *Shakespeare.*

BRE'ASTBONE. *s.* [from *breast* and *bone.*] The bone of the breast; the sternum.

BRE'ASTHIGH. *a.* [from *breast* and *high.*] Up to the breast. *Sidney.*

BRE'ASTHOOKS. *s.* [from *breast* and *hook.*] With shipwrights, the compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem and all the fore-part of the ship. *Harris.*

BRE'ASTKNOT. *s.* [from *breast* and *knot.*] A knot or bunch of ribbands worn by women on the breast. *Addison.*

BRE'ASTPLATE. *s.* [from *breast* and *plate.*] Armour for the breast. *Cowley.*

BRE'ASTPLOUGH. *s.* A plough used for paring turf, driven by the breast. *Mortimer.*

BRE'ASTWORK. *s.* [from *breast* and *work.*] Works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants. *Clarendon.*

BREATH. *s.* [bnaðe, Saxon.]
1. The air drawn in and ejected out of the body. *Shakespeare.*
2. Life.
3. The state or power of breathing free
4. Respiration; act of breathing.
5. Respite; pause; relaxation. *Shak*
6. Breeze; moving air.
7. A single act; an instant.

To BREATHE. *v. n.* [from *breath.*]
1. To draw in and throw out the air lungs.
2. To live. *Shak*
3. To rest. *Ro*
4. To pass by breathing. *Shak*

To BREATHE. *v. a.*
1. To inspire into one's own body, out of it.
2. To inject by breathing. *Decay*
3. To eject by breathing.
4. To exercise.
5. To move or actuate by breath. *Sha*
6. To utter privately. *Sha*
7. To give air or vent to.

BRE'ATHER. *s.* [from *to breathe.*]
1. One that breathes or lives. *Sha*
2. One that utters any thing. *Sha*
3. Inspirer; one that animates or in inspiration.

BRE'ATHING. *s.* [from *breathe.*]
1. Aspiration; secret prayer.
2. Breathing place; vent.

BRE'ATHLESS. *a.* [from *breath.*]
1. Out of breath; spent with labour.
2. Dead.

BRED. *participle passive* from *to breed.*

BREDE. *s.* See BRAID.

BREECH. *s.* [supposed from bnæcan, Sax.
1. The lower part of the body. *Ha*
2. Breeches. *Shak*
3. The hinder part of a piece of ord
4. The hinder part of any thing.

To BREECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into breeches.
2. To fit any thing with a breech: *breech* a gun.

BRE'ECHES. *s.* [bnæc, Saxon.]
1. The garment worn by men ove lower part of the body. *Shak*
2. To wear the *breeches*, is, in a wife, to the authority of the husband. *L'E*

To BREED. *v. n.* preter. *I breed, I bred.* [bnæban, Saxon.]
1. To procreate; to generate. *Rofco*
2. To occasion; to cause; to produce.
3. To contrive; to hatch; to plot. *Sh*
4. To produce from one's self.
5. To give birth to.
6. To educate; to qualify by education.
7. To bring up; to take care of. *D*

To BREED. *v. n.*
1. To bring young. *Spe*
2. To increase by new production. *Ra*
3. To be produced; to have birth. *Ba*
4. To raise a breed. *Mor*

BREED. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A cast; a kind; a subdivision of spe *Rofco*
2. Progeny; offspring. *Shakes*

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3. A number produced at once; a hatch. *Grew.*

BRE'EDBATE. *s.* [from *breed* and *bate*.] One that breeds quarrels. *Shakespeare.*

BRE'EDER. *s.* [from *breed*.]
1. That which produces any thing. *Shakesp.*
2. The person which brings up another. *Asch.*
3. A female that is prolifick. *Shakespeare.*
4. One that takes care to raise a breed. *Temp.*

BRE'EDING. *s.* [from *breed*.]
1. Education; instruction; qualifications. *Sh.*
2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony. *Sw.*
3. Nurture. *Milton.*

BRE'EZE. *s.* [bpeza, Saxon.] A stinging fly.

BRE'ZE. *s.* [*breeze*, Ital.] A gentle gale.

BRE'EZY. *a.* [from *breeze*.] Fanned with gales. *Pope.*

BRE'ME. *a.* Cruel; sharp; severe. *Spenser.*

BRE'NT. *a.* Burnt. *Spenser.*

BRE'T. *s.* A fish of the turbot kind.

BRE'THEREN. *s.* The *plural* of *brother*.

BRE'VIARY. *s.* [*breviaire*, French.]
1. An abridgement; an epitome. *Ayliffe.*
2. The book containing the daily service of the church of Rome.

BRE'VIAT. *s.* [from *brevis*, Latin.] A short compendium. *Decay of Piety.*

BRE'VIATURE. *s.* [from *brevis*, Lat.] An abbreviation.

BRE'VIER. *s.* A particular size of small letter used in printing.

BRE'VITY. *s.* [*brevitas*, Lat.] Conciseness; shortness. *Dryden.*

To BREW. *v. a.* [*brouwen*, Dutch.]
1. To make liquors by mixing several ingredients. *Milton.*
2. To prepare by mixing things together. *Pope.*
3. To contrive; to plot. *Wotton.*

To BRE'W. *v. n.* To perform the office of a brewer. *Shakespeare.*

BREW. *s.* [from the verb.] Manner of brewing. *Bacon.*

BRE'WAGE. *s.* [from *brew*.] Mixture of various things. *Shakespeare.*

BRE'WER. *s.* A man whose profession it is to make beer. *Tillotson.*

BRE'WHOUSE. *s.* [from *brew* and *house*.] A house appropriated to brewing. *Bacon.*

BRE'WING. *s.* [from *brew*.] Quantity of liquor brewed.

BRE'WIS. *s.* A piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.

BRIBE. *s.* [*bribe*, in French.] A reward given to pervert the judgement. *Waller.*

To BRIBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gain by bribes.

BRI'BER. *s.* [from *bribe*.] One that pays for corrupt practices.

BRI'BERY. *s.* The crime of giving or taking rewards for bad practices.

BRICK. *s.* [*brick*, Dutch.]
1. A mass of burnt clay for builders. *Addison.*
2. A loaf shaped like a brick.

To BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay with bricks. *Swift.*

BRI'CBAT. *s.* [from *brick* and *bat*.] A piece of brick. *Bacon.*

BRI'CKLAY. *s.* [from *brick* and *clay*.] Clay used for making bricks. *Woodward.*

BRI'CKDUST. *s.* [from *brick* and *dust*.] Dust made by pounding bricks. *Spectator.*

BRI'CK-KILN. *s.* [from *brick* and *kiln*.] A kiln or place to burn bricks in. *Decay of Piety.*

BRI'CKLAYER. *s.* [from *brick* and *lay*.] A brick mason. *Donne.*

BRI'CKMAKER. *s.* [from *brick* and *make*.] One whose trade it is to make bricks. *Woodw.*

BRI'DAL. *a.* [from *bride*.] Belonging to a wedding; nuptial. *Walsh. Pope.*

BRI'DAL. *s.* The nuptial festival. *Herbert.*

BRIDE. *s.* [bpyo, Saxon.] A woman new married. *Smith.*

BRI'DEBED. *s* [from *bride* and *bed*.] Marriage-bed. *Pope.*

BRI'DECAKE. *s.* [from *bride* and *cake*.] A cake distributed to the guests at a wedding. *Ben Jonson.*

BRI'DEGROOM. *s.* [from *bride* and *groom*.] A new married man. *Dryden.*

BRI'DEMEN. } *s.* The attendants on the
BRI'DEMAIDS. } bride and bridegroom.

BRI'DESTAKE. *s.* [from *bride* and *stake*.] A post set in the ground to dance round at a wedding feast. *Ben Jonson.*

BRI'DEWELL. *s.* A house of correction.

BRIDGE. *s.* [bpic, Saxon.]
1. A building raised over water for the convenience of passage. *Dryden.*
2. The upper part of the nose. *Bacon.*
3. The supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of music.

To BRIDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To raise a bridge over any place. *Milton.*

BRI'DLE. *s.* [*bride*, Fr.]
1. The headstall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed. *Dryden.*
2. A restraint; a curb; a check. *Clarendon.*

To BRI'DLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To guide by a bridle. *Addison.*
2. To restrain; to govern. *Waller.*

To BRI'DLE. *v. n.* To hold up the head.

BRI'DLEHAND. *s.* [from *bridle* and *hand*.] The hand which holds the bridle in riding.

BRIEF. *a.* [*brevis*, Latin.]
1. Short; concise. *Coll'er.*
2. Contracted; narrow. *Shakespeare.*

BRIEF. *s.* [*brief*, Dutch.]
1. A writing of any kind. *Shakespeare.*
2. A short extract, or epitome. *Bacon.*
3. The writing given by the pleaders, containing the case. *Swift.*
4. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection.
5. [In musick.] A measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up. *Harris.*

BRI'EFLY. *ad.* [from *brief*.] Concisely; in a few words.

BRI'EFNESS. *s.* [from *brief*.] Conciseness; shortness. *Camden.*

BRI'ER. *s.* A plant; the dog rose. *Drayton.*

BRI'ERY. *a.* [from *brier*.] Rough; full of briers.

BRIGA'DE. *s.* [*brigade*, Fr.] A division of

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forces; a body of men. *Philips.*

BRIGADIER *General.* An officer next in order below a major general.

BRI'GAND. *s.* [*brigand*, Fr.] A robber. *Bramhall.*

BRI'GANDINE. } *s.* [from *brigand.*]
BRI'GANTINE. }
1. A light veſſel; ſuch as has been formerly uſed by corſairs or pirates. *Otway.*
2. A coat of mail. *Milton.*

BRIGHT. *a.* [beopt, Saxon.]
1. Shining; glittering; full of light. *Dryd.*
2. Clear; evident. *Watts.*
3. Illuſtrious; as, a *bright* reign.
4. Witty; acute; as, a *bright* genius.
5. Beautiful; radiant with perſonal charms.

To BRI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *bright.*]
1. To make bright; to make to ſhine.
2. To make luminous by light from without. *Philips.*
3. To make gay, or alert. *Milton.*
4. To make illuſtrious. *Swift.*
5. To make acute.

To BRI'GHTEN. *v. n.* To grow bright; to clear up.

BRI'GHTLY. *ad.* [from *bright.*] Splendidly; with luſtre. *Pope.*

BRI'GHTNESS. *s.* [from *bright.*]
1. Luſtre; ſplendour. *South.*
2. Acuteneſs. *Prior.*
3. Evidence; intellectual clearneſs.

BRI'LLIANCY. *s.* [from *brilliant.*] Luſtre; ſplendour.

BRI'LLIANT. *a.* [*brilliant*, Fr.] Shining; ſparkling. *Dorſet.*

BRI'LLIANT. *s.* A diamond of the fineſt cut. *Dryden.*

BRI'LLIANTNESS. *s.* [from *brilliant.*] Splendour; luſtre.

BRIM. *s.* [*brim*, Icelandiſh.]
1. The edge of any thing. *Bacon.*
2. The upper edge of any veſſel. *Crashaw.*
3. The top of any liquor. *Joſhua.*
4. The bank of a fountain. *Drayton.*

To BRIM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fill to the top. *Dryden.*

To BRIM. *v. n.* To be full to the brim. *Philips.*

BRI'MFUL. *a.* [from *brim* and *full.*] Full to the top. *Addiſon.*

BRI'MFULNESS. *s.* [from *brimful.*] Fulneſs to the top. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRI'MMER. *s.* [from *brim.*] A bowl full to the top. *Dryden.*

BRI'MSTONE. *s.* Sulphur. *Spenſer.*

BRI'MSTONY. *a.* [from *brimſtone.*] Full of brimſtone.

BRI'NDED. *a.* [*brin*, Fr. a branch.] Streaked; tabby. *Milton.*

BRI'NDLE. *s.* [from *brinded.*] The ſtate of being brinded. *Clariſſa.*

BRI'NDLED. *a.* [from *brindle.*] Brinded; ſtreaked. *Addiſon.*

BRINE. *s.*
1. Water impregnated with ſalt. *Bacon.*
2. The ſea. *Milton.*
3. Tears. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRI'NEPIT. *s.* [from *brine* and *pit.*] Pit o
water. *Shakeſp*

To BRING. *v. a.* [bpingan, Saxon, pa
I brought; part. paſſ. *brought*; bpohr, Sax
1. To fetch from another place. *To*
2. To convey in one's own hand; not to
Dry
3. To produce; to procure.
4. To cauſe to come. *Stilling*
5. To introduce. *To*
6. To reduce; to recal. *Spect*
7. To attract; to draw along. *New*
8. To put into any particular ſtate. *S*
9. To conduct. *L*
10. To recal; to ſummons. *Dr*
11. To induce; to prevail upon. *L*
12. *To bring about.* To bring to paſs
effect. *Add*
13. *To bring forth.* To give birth to
produce. *Mi*
14. *To bring in.* To reduce. *Spe*
15. *To bring in.* To afford gain. *S*
16. *To bring off.* To clear; to procure
be acquitted. *Tillo*
17. *To bring on.* To engage in action.
18. *To bring over.* To draw to a new p
S
19. *To bring out.* To exhibit; to ſhew.
20. *To bring under.* To ſubdue; to repre
B
21. *To bring up.* To educate; to inſtruc
22. *To bring up.* To bring into practice.

BRI'NGER. *s.* [from *bring.*] The perſon
brings any thing. *Shakeſpe*

BRI'NGER UP. Inſtructor; educator. *A*

BRI'NISH. *a.* [from *brine.*] Having the taſt
brine; ſalt. *Shakeſpe*

BRI'NISHNESS. *s.* [from *briniſh.*] S
neſs.

BRINK. *s.* [*brink*, Daniſh.] The edge of
place, as of a precipice or a river.

BRI'NY. *a.* [from *brine.*] Salt. *Addi*

BRISK. *a.* [*briſque*, Fr.]
1. Lively; vivacious; gay. *D wi*
2. Powerful; ſpirituous. *Phil*
3. Vivid; bright. *New*

To BRISK UP. *v. n.* To come up briſkly.

BRI'SKET. *s.* [*briſchet*, Fr.] The breaſt of
animal. *Mortim*

BRI'SKLY. *ad.* [from *briſk.*] Actively; vige
ouſly. *Boyle.*

BRI'SKNESS. *s.* [from *briſk.*]
1. Livelineſs; vigour; quickneſs. *Soc*
2. Gaiety. *Dry*

BRI'STLE. *s.* [bpyſtl, Saxon.] The ſtiff h
of ſwine. *Gre*

To BRI'STLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To er
in briſtles. *Shakeſpea*

To BRI'STLE. *v. n.* To ſtand erect as briſt
Dry

BRI'STLY. *a.* [from *briſtle.*] Thick ſet w
briſtles. *Bentley.*

BRI'STOL STONE. *s.* A kind of ſoft diamond found in a rock near the city of Briſtol. *Woodward.*

BRIT. *s.* The name of a fiſh. *Carew.*

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BRITTLE. a. [bpætcan, Saxon.] Fragile; apt to break. *Bacon.*

BRITTLENESS. s. [from *brittle.*] Aptneſs to break. *Boyle.*

BRIZE. s. The gadfly. *Spenſer.*

BROACH. s. [*broche*, Fr.] A ſpit.

BROACH. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To ſpit; to pierce as with a ſpit. *Hakew.*
2. To pierce a veſſel in order to draw the liquor.
3. To open any ſtore.
4. To give out, or utter any thing.
5. To let out any thing. *Hudibras.*

BROACHER. s. [from *broach.*]

1. A ſpit. *Dryden.*
2. An opener, or utterer of any thing.

BROAD. a. [bpæd, Saxon.]

1. Wide; extended in breadth. *Temple.*
2. Large. *Locke.*
3. Clear; open. *Decay of Piety.*
4. Groſs; coarſe. *Dryden.*
5. Glocoſe; fulſome. *Dryden.*
6. Bold; not delicate; not reſerved.

BROAD. *ad. Imp.* Equal upon the whole. *L'Eſt.*

BROAD CLOTH. s. [from *broad* and *cloth.*] A fine kind of cloth. *Swift.*

BROADEN. v. n. [from *broad.*] To grow broad. *Thomſon.*

BROADLY. *ad.* [from *broad.*] In a broad manner.

BROADNESS. s. [from *broad.*]

1. Breadth; extent from ſide to ſide.
2. Coarſeneſs; fulſomeneſs. *Dryden.*

BROADSIDE. s. [from *broad* and *ſide.*]

1. The ſide of a ſhip. *Waller.*
2. The volley of ſhot fired at once from the ſide of a ſhip.

BROADSWORD. s. A cutting ſword, with a broad blade. *Wiſeman.*

BROADWISE. *ad.* [from *broad* and *wiſe.*] According to the direction of the breadth.

BROCA'DE. s. [*brocade*, Spaniſh.] A ſilken ſtuff, variegated. *Pope.*

BROCA'DED. a. [from *brocade.*]

1. Dreſt in brocade.
2. Woven in the manner of a brocade.

BROCAGE. s. [from *broke.*]

1. The gain gotten by promoting bargains. *Spenſer.*
2. The hire given for any unlawful office. *Ba.*
3. The trade of dealing in old things. *B. Jon.*

BROCCOLI. s. A ſpecies of cabbage.

BROCK. s. [bpoc, Saxon.] A badger.

BROCKET. s. A red deer, two years old.

BROGUE. s. [*brog*, Iriſh.]

1. A kind of ſhoe. *Swift.*
2. A corrupt dialect. *Farquhar.*

BRODDER. v. a. [*broder*, Fr.] To adorn with figures of needle-work. *Exodus.*

BRODERY. s. [from *broider.*] Embroidery; figures-work. *Tickel.*

BROIL. s. [*brouiller*, Fr.] A tumult; a quarrel. *Wake.*

BROIL. v. a. [*bruler*, Fr.] To dreſs or cook by laying on the coals. *Dryden.*

BROIL. v. n. To be in the heat. *Shak.*

To BROKE. v. n. To contract buſineſs for others. *Bacon.*

BRO'KEN. *particip. paſſ.* of *break.* *Hooker.*

BRO'KENHEARTED. a. [from *broken* and *heart.*] Having the ſpirits cruſhed by grief or fear. *Iſaiah.*

BRO'KENLY. *ad.* [from *broken.*] Without any regular ſeries. *Hakewill.*

BRO'KER. s. [from *to broke.*]

1. A factor; one that does buſineſs for another. *Temple.*
2. One who deals in old houſehold goods.
3. A pimp; a match-maker. *Shakeſpeare.*

BRO'KERAGE. s. [from *broker.*] The pay or reward of a broker.

BRO'NCHOCELE. s. [βρογχοκηλη.] A tumour of that part of the aſpera arteria, called the *bronchos.*

BRO'NCHIAL. a. [βρογχος.] Belonging to the throat. *Arbuthnot.*

BRONCHO'TOMY. s. [βρογχος and τεμνω.] That operation which opens the windpipe by inciſion, to prevent ſuffocation. *Sharp.*

BROND. s. A ſword; for BRAND. *Spenſer.*

BRONZE. s. [*bronze*, French.]

1. Braſs. *Pope.*
2. A medal; a figure caſt in braſs. *Prior.*

BROOCH. s. [*broke*, Dutch.] A jewel; an ornament of jewels. *Shakeſp.*

To BROOCH. v. a. [from the noun.] To adorn with jewels. *Shak.*

To BROOD. v. n. [bpædan, Saxon.]

1. To ſit on eggs, to hatch them. *Milton.*
2. To cover chickens under the wing. *Dryd.*
3. To watch, or conſider any thing anxiouſly. *Dryden.*
4. To mature any thing by care. *Bacon.*

To BROOD. v. a.

1. To cheriſh by care. *Dryden.*
2. To cover; as hatching.
3. To cover; as cheriſhing.

BROOD. s. [from the verb.]

1. Offſpring; progeny. *Fairfax.*
2. Generation. *Addiſon.*
3. A hatch; the number hatched at once.
4. Something brought forth; a production.
5. The act of covering the eggs. *Shak.*

BROO'DY. a. [from *brood.*] In a ſtate of ſitting on the eggs. *Ray.*

BROOK. s. [bpoc, Saxon.] A running water leſs than a river; a rivulet. *Locke.*

To BROOK. v. a. [bpocan, Saxon.] To bear; to endure. *South.*

To BROOK. v. n. To be patient; to be content. *Sidney.*

BROO'KLIME. s. [*becabunga*, Lat.] A ſort of water ſpeedwel.

BROOM. s. [bpom, Saxon.]

1. A ſhrub.
2. A beſom, ſo called from the matter of which it is made. *Arbuthnot.*

BROO'MLAND. s. [from *broom* and *land.*] Land that bears broom. *Mortimer.*

BROO'MSTAFF. s. The ſtaff to which the *broom* is bound, for ſweeping.

BROO'MY. a. [from *broom.*] Full of broom

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BROTH. *s.* [bnoð, Sax.] Liquor in which flesh is boiled. *Southern.*

BROTHEL. } *s.* [*bordel*, Fr.] A
BROTHELHOUSE. } bawdyhouse.

BROTHER. *s.* [bnoðen, Saxon.] Plural, *brothers* or *brethren*.

1. One born of the same father or mother.
2. Any one close united. *Shakespeare.*
3. Any one resembling another in manner, form or profession. *Proverbs.*
4. Brother is used, in theological language for man in general.

BROTHERHOOD. *s.* [from *brother* and *hood*.]

1. The state or quality of being a brother.
2. An association of men for any purpose; a fraternity. *Davies.*
3. A class of men of the same kind. *Addison.*

BROTHERLY. *a.* [from *brother*.] Natural to brothers; such as becomes or beseems a brother. *Denham.*

BROTHERLY. *ad.* After the manner of a brother. *Shakespeare.*

BROUGHT. *participle passive* of *bring*.

BROW. *s.* [bnopa, Saxon.]

1. The arch of hair over the eye. *Dryden.*
2. The forehead. *Waller.*
3. The general air of the countenance. *Shak.*
4. The edge of any high place. *Wotton.*

To BROW. *v. a.* To be at the edge of. *Milt.*

To BROWBEAT. *v. a.* [*brow* and *beat*.] To depress with stern looks. *Southern.*

BROWBOUND. *a.* Crowned. *Shak.*

BROWSICK. *a.* Dejected. *Suckling.*

BROWN. *a.* [bpun, Saxon.] The name of a colour. *Peacham.*

BROWNBILL. *s.* The ancient weapon of the English foot. *Hudibras.*

BROWNNESS. *s.* [from *brown*.] A brown colour. *Sidney.*

BROWNSTUDY. *s.* [from *brown* and *study*.] Gloomy meditations. *Norris.*

To BROWSE. *v. a.* [*brouser*, Fr.] To eat branches or shrubs. *Spenser.*

To BROWSE. *v. n.* To feed. *Blackmore.*

BROWSE. *s.* Branches, fit for the food of goats. *Philips.*

To BRUISE. *v. a.* [*briser*, Fr.] To crush or mangle with a heavy blow. *Milton.*

BRUISE. *s.* A hurt with something blunt and heavy. *Dryden.*

BRUISEWORT. *s.* Comfrey.

BRUIT. *s.* [*bruit*, Fr.] Rumour; noise; report. *Sidney.*

To BRUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report; to noise abroad. *Raleigh.*

BRUMAL. *a.* [*brumalis*. Latin.] Belonging to the winter. *Brown.*

BRUNETTE. *s.* [*brunette*, Fr.] A woman with a brown complexion. *Addison.*

BRUNT. *s.* [*brunst*, Dutch.]

1. Shock; violence. *South.*
2. Blow; stroke. *Hudibras.*

BRUSH. *s.* [*broſſe*, Fr. [from *bruscus*, Latin.]

1. An instrument for rubbing. *Stilling fleet.*
2. A large pencil used by painters.
3. A rude assault; a shock. *Clarendon.*

To BRUSH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To sweep or rub with a brush.
2. To strike with quickness. *Spenser.*
3. To paint with a brush.

To BRUSH. *v. n.*

1. To move with haste.
2. To fly over; to skim lightly.

BRUSHER. *s.* [from *brush*.] He that a brush.

BRUSHWOOD. *s.* [from *brush* and *wood*.] Rough, shrubby thickets.

BRUSHY. *a.* [from *brush*.] Rough shaggy like a brush.

To BRUSTLE. *v. n.* [bnaſtlian, Saxon.] To crackle.

BRUTAL. *a.* [*brutal*, Fr. from *brute*.]

1. That which belongs to a brute.
2. Savage; cruel; inhuman.

BRUTALITY. *s.* [*brutalité*, Fr.] Savageness churlishness.

To BRUTALIZE. *v. n.* [*brutaliser*, Fr.] To grow brutal or savage.

To BRUTALIZE. *v. a.* To make brutal or savage.

BRUTALLY. *ad.* [from *brutal*.] Churlishly; inhumanly.

BRUTE. *a.* [*brutus*, Latin.]

1. Senseless; unconscious.
2. Savage; irrational.
3. Rough; ferocious.

BRUTE. *s.* A creature without reason.

BRUTENESS. *s.* [from *brute*.]

To BRUTIFY. *v. a.* To make a brute. *Cudworth.*

BRUTISH. *a.* [from *brute*.]

1. Bestial; resembling a beast.
2. Rough; savage; ferocious.
3. Gross; carnal.
4. Ignorant; untaught.

BRUTISHLY. *ad.* [from *brutish*.] In manner of a brute. *K. Charles.*

BRUTISHNESS. *s.* [from *brutish*.] lity; savageness.

BRYONY. *s.* [*bryonia*, Latin.] A plant.

BUB. *s.* [a cant word in low language.] Strong malt liquor.

BUBBLE. *s.* [*bobbe*, Dutch.]

1. A small bladder of water.
2. Any thing which wants solidity and firmness.
3. A cheat; a false show.
4. The person cheated.

To BUBBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To rise in bubbles.
2. To run with a gentle noise.

To BUBBLE. *v. a.* To cheat.

BUBBLER. *s.* [from *bubble*.] A cheat; trickster.

BUBBY. *s.* A woman's breast.

BUBO. *s.* [βουβών.] The groin from the beginning of the thigh to the scrotum; all tumours in that part are called *buboes*.

BUBONOCELE. *s.* [βουβών and κήλη.] particular kind of rupture when the testines break down into the groin.

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CANFERS. *s.* A cant word for the prisoners, or pirates of America.

CK. *s.* [*bucke*, German, *fuds.*]

The liquor in which cloaths are washed. *Shak.*

The cloaths washed in the liquor. *Shak.*

K. *s.* [*buck*, Welch.] The male of the fallow deer; the male of rabbits, and other kinds. *Peacham.*

CK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wash cloaths. *Shak.*

CK. *v. n.* To copulate as bucks and does. *Mortimer.*

KBASKET. *s.* The basket in which cloaths are carried to the wash. *Shak.*

KBEAN. *s.* A plant; a sort of *trefoil.* *Feyer.*

KET. *s.* [*bouquet*, French.] The vessel in which water is drawn out of a well. *Shak.*

The vessels in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire. *Dryden.*

KLE. *s.* [*bwcl*, Welch.] A link of metal, with a tongue or catch to fasten one thing to another. *Pope.*

The state of the hair crisped and curled. *Spectator.*

UCKLE. *v. a.*

To fasten with a buckle. *Philips.*

To prepare to do any thing. *Spenser.*

To join in battle. *Hayward.*

To confine. *Shak.*

To curl; to keep curled.

UCKLE. *v. a.* [*buchen*, German.]

To bend; to bow. *Shak.*

To buckle to. To apply to. *Locke.*

To buckle with. To engage with.

CKLER. *s.* [*bwcled*, Welch.] A shield. *Addison.*

UCKLER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To support; to defend. *Shak.*

CKMAST. *s.* The fruit or mast of the buck-tree.

CKRAM. *s.* [*bougran*, French.] A sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum.

CKSHORN PLANTAIN. *s.* A plant.

CKTHORN. *s.* A tree.

COLICK. *a.* Pastoral; rural dialogue.

D. *s.* [*bouton*, Fr.] The first shoot of a plant; germ. *Prior.*

UD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

To put forth young shoots, or germs.

To be in the bloom. *Shak.*

UD. *v. a.* To inoculate. *Temple.*

UDGE. *v. n.* [*bouger*, Fr.] To stir. *Sh.*

DGE. *a.* Surly; stiff; rugged. *Milton.*

DGE. *s.* The dressed skin or fur of lambs.

DGER. *s* [from the verb.] One that moves or stirs.

DGET. *s.* [*bagette*, French.]

A bag, such as may be easily carried. *Bac.*

A store, or stock. *L'Estrange.*

FF. *s.* [from *buffalo.*]

Leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; used for waist-belts. *Dryden.*

A military coat. *Shak.*

To BUFF. *v. a.* [*buffe*, French.] To strike. *Jonson.*

BU'FFALO. s. [Ital.] A kind of wild ox.

BU'FFET. *s.* [*buffetto*, Ital.] A blow with the fist. *Dryden.*

BUFFET. *s.* A kind of cupboard. *Pope.*

To BU'FFET. *v. a.* To box; to beat. *Otway.*

To BU'FFET. *v. n.* To play a boxing-match.

BU'FFETER. *s.* [from *buffet.*] A boxer.

BU'FFLE. *s.* [*beuffe*, Fr.] The same with buffalo.

To BU'FFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To puzzle. *Swift.*

BU'FFLEHEADED. *a.* Dull; stupid.

BUFFO'ON. *s.* [*buffon*, French.]

1. A man whose profession is to make sport; by low jests and antick postures; a jackpudding. *Watts.*

2. A man that practises indecent raillery, or gross jocularity. *Garth.*

BUFFO'ONERY. *s.* [from *buffoon.*]

1. The practice of a buffoon. *Locke.*

2. Low jests; scurrile mirth. *Dryden.*

BUG. *s.* A stinking insect bred in old household stuff. *Pope.*

BUG. } *s.* [*bug*, Welch.] A frightful
BU'GBEAR. } object; a false terrour. *Pope.*

BU'GGINESS. *s.* [from *buggy.*] The state of being infected with bugs.

BU'GGY. *a.* [from *bug.*] Abounding with bugs.

BU'GLE. } *s.* [from *bugen*, Saxon.]
BU'GLEHORN. } A hunting horn. *Tickell.*

BU'GLE. *s.* A shining bead of black glass.

BU'GLE. *s.* A plant.

BU'GLOSS. *s.* The herb ox-tongue.

To BUILD. *v. a.* preter. *I built, I have built.* [*bilden*, Dutch.]

1. To make a fabrick, or an edifice; as, to *build* a church.

2. To raise any thing on a support or foundation; as, to *build* a system. *Boyle.*

To BUILD. *v. n.* To depend on; to rest on.

BU'ILDER. *s.* [from *build.*] He that builds; an architect. *Denham.*

BUI'LDING. *s.* [from *build.*] A fabrick; an edifice. *Prior.*

BUILT. *s.* The form; the structure; the shape of an edifice. *Temple.*

BULB. *s.* [*bulbus*, Latin.] A round body, or root of many coats. *Evelyn.*

BULBA'CEOUS. *a.* [*bulbaceus*, Latin.] The same with *bulbous.*

BU'LBOUS. *a.* [from *bulb.*] Containing bulbs, consisting of many layers. *Evelyn.*

To BULGE. *v. n.*

1. To take in water; to founder. *Dryden.*

2. To jut out. *Moxon.*

BU'LIMY. *s.* An enormous appetite.

BULK. *s.* [*bulke*, Dutch.]

1. Magnitude; size; quantity. *Raleigh.*

2. The gross; the majority; the mass. *Swift.*

3. Main fabrick. *Shak.*

BULK. *s.* A part of a building jutting out. *Arbuthnot.*

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BU'LKHEAD. *s.* A partition made acroſs a ſhip with boards. *Harris.*

BU'LKINESS. *s.* [from *bulky.*] Greatneſs of ſtature or ſize. *Locke.*

BU'LKY. *a.* [from *bulk.*] Of great ſize or ſtature. *Dryden.*

BULL. *s.* [*bulle*, Dutch.]
1. The male of a cow. *May.*
2. In the ſcriptural ſenſe, an enemy powerful, and violent. *Pſalms.*
3. One of the twelve ſigns of the zodiack.
4. A letter publiſhed by the Pope. *Atterbury.*
5. A blunder. *Pope.*

BULL, in compoſition, generally notes large ſize.

BULL-BAITING. *s.* [from *bull* and *bait.*] The ſport of baiting bulls with dogs.

BULL-BEGGAR. *s.* Something terrible.

BULL-DOG. *s.* A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. *Addiſon.*

BULL-HEAD. *s.* [from *bull* and *head.*]
1. A ſtupid fellow.
2. The name of a fiſh. *Walton.*

BULL-WEED. *s.* Knapweed.

BULL-WORT. *s.* Biſhops-weed.

BU'LLACE. *s.* A wild ſour plum. *Bacon.*

BU'LLET. *s.* [*boulet*, Fr.] A round ball of metal. *Knolles.*

BU'LLION. *s.* [*billon*, Fr.] Gold or ſilver in the lump unwrought. *Locke.*

BULLI'TION. *s.* [from *bullio*, Latin.] The act or ſtate of boiling. *Bacon.*

BU'LLOCK. *s.* [from *bull.*] A young bull.

BU'LLY. *s.* A noiſy, bluſtering, quarrelling fellow. *Addiſon.*

To BU'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To overbear with noiſe or menaces. *King.*

BU'LRUSH. *s.* [from *bull* and *ruſh.*] A large ruſh. *Dryden.*

BU'LWARK. *s.* [*bolwerke*, Dutch.]
1. A fortification; a citadel. *Addiſon.*
2. A ſecurity. *Shak.*

To BU'LWARK. *v. a.* To fortify. *Addiſon.*

BUM. *s.* [*bomme*, Dutch.] The part on which we ſit. *Shak.*

BUMBA'ILIFF. *s.* [corrupted from *bound* and *bailiff.*] A bailiff of the meaneſt kind; one that is employed in arreſts. *Shak.*

BUMP. *s.* A ſwelling; a protuberance.

To BUMP. *v. a.* [from *bombus*, Latin.] To make a loud noiſe, uſed of the bittern. *Dryd.*

BU'MPER. *ſ.* A cup filled. *Hayward.*

BU'MPKIN. *ſ.* An awkward heavy ruſtick.

BU'MPKINLY. *a.* [from *bumpkin.*] Having the manner or appearance of a clown. *Clariſſa.*

BUNCH. *s.* [*buncker*, Daniſh.]
1. A hard lump; a knob. *Boyle.*
2. A cluſter. *Shak.*
3. A number of things tied together.
4. Any thing bound into a knot. *Spenſer.*

To BUNCH. *v. n.* To grow out in protuberances. *Woodward.*

BUNCHBA'CKED. *a.* Having bunches on the back.

BU'NCHY. *a.* Growing in bunches. *Grew.*

BU'NDLE. *s.* [byndle Saxon.]
1. Things bound together.
2. Any thing rolled cylindrically. *Spe*

To BU'NDLE. *v. a* To tie in a bundle.

BUNG. *s.* [*bing*, Welch.] A ſtopple for a [illegible] *Mor*

To BUNG. *v. a.* To ſtop.

BU'NGHOLE. *s.* The hole at which the [illegible] rel is filled.

To BU'NGLE. *v. n.* To perform clumſily. *D*

To BU'NGLE. *v. a.* To botch; to m clumſily.

BU'NGLE. *s.* [from the verb.] A botch awkwardneſs.

BU'NGLER. *s.* [*bungler*, Welch.] A bad w man. *Pop*

BU'NGLINGLY. *ad.* Clumſily; awkwar

BUNN. *s.* A kind of ſweet bread.

BUNT. *s.* An increaſing cavity; a tunnel *Q*

To BUNT. *v. a.* To ſwell out.

BU'NTER. *s.* Any low vulgar woman.

BU'NTING. *s.* The name of a bird.

BUOY. *s.* [*bouc*, or *boye*, French.] A pie cork or wood floating, tied to a weig mark ſhoals.

To BUOY. *v. a.* To keep afloat. *K. Ch*

To BUOY. *v. n.* To float.

BUO'YANCY. *s.* [from *buoyant.*] The qu of floating. *Dry*

BUO'YANT. *a.* Which will not ſink.

BUR. *s.* [*bourre*, French.] The prickled hea the burdock.

BU'RBOT. *s.* A fiſh full of prickles.

BU'RDELAIS. *s.* A ſort of grape.

BU'RDEN. *s.* [byrgen, Saxon.]
1. A load.
2. Something grievous.
3. A birth.
4. The verſe repeated in a ſong. *Dry*

To BU'RDEN. *v. a.*
1. To load.
2. To incumber.

BU'RDENER. *s.* [from *burden.*] A loader oppreſſor.

BU'RDENOUS. *a.* [from *burden.*]
1. Grievous; oppreſſive.
2. Uſeleſs.

BU'RDENSOME. *a.* Grievous; troubleſ

BU'RDENSOMENESS. *s.* Weight; un neſs.

BU'RDOCK. *s.* A broad leaved plant prickles.

BUREAU' *s.* [*bureau*, French.] A che drawers.

BURG. *s.* See BURROW.

BU'RGAGE. *s.* [from *burg.*] A tenure pr to cities and towns.

BU'RGAMOT. *s.* [*burgamotte*, Fr.] A ſp of pear.

BU'RGANET, or BURGONET. [from *bo note*, French.] A kind of helmet.

BURGEO'IS. ſ. [*bourgeois*, French.]
1. A citizen; a burgeſs.
2. A printer's type of a particular ſize.

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GESS. [*bourgeois*, French.]
A citizen; a freeman of a city.
A representative of a town corporate. *Wot.*
GH. *f.* A corporate town or borough.
GHER. *f.* [from *burgh*.] One who has a
te to certain privileges in this or that place.
Knolles. Locke.
GHERSHIP. *f.* [from *burgher*.] The pri-
ge of a burgher.
GLARY. *f.* The crime of robbing a house
night, or breaking in with an intent to
Cowel.
OOMASTER. *f.* [from *burg* and *master*.]
employed in the government of a city.
Addison.
AL. *s.* [from *to bury*.]
he act of burying; sepulture; interment.
Dryden.
The act of placing any thing under earth.
he church service for funerals.
IER. *f.* [from *bury*.] He that buries.
INE. *f.* [French.] A graving tool.
LACE. *f.* [for *burdelais*.] A sort of grape.
RL. *v. a.* To dress cloth as fullers do.
LESQUE. *a.* [*burlare*, Italian, to jest.]
ous, tending to raise laughter. *Addison.*
LESQUE. *f.* Ludicrous language.
RLESQUE. *v. a.* To turn to ridicule.
Brown.
LINESS. *f.* Bulk; bluster.
LY. *a.* Blustering; falsely great. *Cowley.*
URN. *v. a.* [bepnan, Saxon.]
To consume with fire. *Sharp.*
To wound with fire. *Exodus.*
URN. *v. n.*
To be on fire. *Rowe.*
To be inflamed with passion. *Shak.*
To act as fire. *Shak.*
N. *f.* A hurt caused by fire. *Boyle.*
NER. *f.* [from *burn*.] A person that burns
thing.
NET. *f.* The name of a plant.
NING. *f.* State of inflammation.
NING-GLASS. *f.* A glass which col-
ts the rays of the sun into a narrow com-
ss and so increases their force.
URNISH. *v. a.* [*burnir*, French.] To po-
Dryden.
URNISH. *v. n.* To grow bright or glossy.
Swift.
NISHER. *f.* [from *burnish*.]
The person that burnishes or polishes.
The tool with which bookbinders give a
ish to the leaves of books; it is commonly
dog's tooth set in a stick.
NT. *participle passive* of *burn*.
R. *f.* The lobe or lap of the ear.
REL. *f.* A sort of pear.
RREL *Fly.* Orfly; gadbee; breese.
RREL. *Shot.* Small bullets, nails, stones, dis-
arged out of the ordnance. *Harris.*
RROW. *f.* [burg, Saxon.]
A corporate town, that is not a city, but
ch as sends burgesses to the parliament. A
ace fenced or fortified.

2. The holes made in the ground by conies.
To BU'RROW. *v. n.* To mine, as conies or rabbits. *Mortimer.*
BU'RSAR. *f.* [*bursarius*, Latin.] The treasurer of a college.
BURSE. *f.* [*bourse*, French.] An exchange where merchants meet. *Philips.*
To BURST. *v. n. I burst; I have burst*, or *burst-en*. [burpran, Saxon.]
1. To break, or fly open. *Proverbs.*
2. To fly asunder. *Shak.*
3. To break away; to spring. *Pope.*
4. To come suddenly. *Shak.*
5. To begin an action violently. *Arbuthnot.*
To BURST. *v. a.* To break suddenly; to make a quick and violent disruption.
BURST. *f.* A sudden disruption. *Milton.*
BU'RSTEN. } *participial a.* Diseased with a
BU'RSTNESS. } hernia or rupture.
BU'RSTWORT. *f.* An herb good against ruptures.
BURT. *f.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.
BU'RTHEN. *f.* See BURDEN.
BU'RY. *f.* [from burg, Sax.] A dwelling place. *Philips.*
To BU'RY. *v. a.* [byrgan, Saxon.]
1. To inter; to put into a grave. *Shak.*
2. To inter with rites and ceremonies.
3. To conceal; to hide. *Shak.*
BUSH. *f.* [*bois*, French.]
1. A thick shrub. *Spenser.*
2. A bough of a tree fixed up to a door, to shew that liquors are sold there. *Shak.*
To BUSH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow thick. *Milton.*
BU'SHEL. *f.* [*boisseau*, French.]
1. A measure containing eight gallons; a strike. *Shak.*
2. A large quantity. *Dryden.*
BU'SHINESS. *f.* [from *bushy*.] The quality of being bushy.
BU'SHMENT. *f.* [from *bush*.] A thicket. *Raleigh.*
BU'SHY. *a.* [from *bush*.]
1. Thick; full of small branches. *Bacon.*
2. Full of bushes. *Dryden.*
BU'SILESS. *a.* [from *busy*.] At leisure. *Sh.*
BU'SILY. *ad.* [from *busy*.] With hurry; actively. *Dryden.*
BU'SINESS. *f.* [from *busy*.]
1. Employment; multiplicity of affairs.
2. An affair. *Shakespeare.*
3. The subject of action. *Locke.*
4. Serious engagement, not play. *Prior.*
5. Right of action; as, I had no *business* in the quarrel. *L'Estrange.*
6. A matter of question. *Bacon.*
7. *To do one's business* To kill, destroy, or ruin him.
BUSK. *f.* [*busque*, Fr.] A piece of steel or whalebone worn by women to strengthen their stays. *Donne.*
BU'SKIN. *f.* [*broschen*, Dutch.]
1. A kind of half boot; a shoe which comes to the midleg. *Sidney.*

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2. A kind of high shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy. *Smith.*

BU'SKINED. *a.* Dressed in buskins. *Milton.*

BU'SKY. *a.* Woody. *Shak.*

BUSS. *s.* [*buss*, the mouth, Irish.]
1. A kiss; a salute with the lips. *Pope.*
2. A boat for fishing [*busse*, Germ.] *Temp.*

To BUSS. *v. a.* To kiss. *Shak.*

BUST. *s.* [*busto*, Ital.] A statue representing a man to his breast. *Addison.*

BU'STARD. *s.* [*bistarde*, French.] A wild turkey. *Hakewill.*

To BU'STLE. *v. n.* To be busy; to stir. *Claren.*

BU'STLE. *s.* [from the verb.] A tumult; a hurry.

BU'STLER. *s.* [from *bustle*.] An active stirring man.

BU'SY. *a.* [byrgian, Saxon.]
1. Employed with earnestness. *Knolles.*
2. Bustling; active; meddling. *Davies.*

To BU'SY. *v. a.* To employ; to engage.

BU'SYBODY. *s.* A vain, meddling, fantastical person. *Taylor.*

BUT. *conjunct.* [bute, butan, Saxon.]
1. Except; none *but* boys. *Bacon.*
2. Yet nevertheless; he was to go, *but* he staid a while. *Bacon.*
3. The particle which introduces the minor of a syllogism; *now*. *Bramhall.*
4. Only; nothing more than: her fortune was *but* ten pounds. *Ben Jonson.*
5. Than; no sooner up *but* dressed. *Guardian.*
6. But that; a man is seldom proud *but* he repents. *Dryden.*
7. Otherwise than that; he cannot prosper *but he must boast*. *Hooker.*
8. Not more than; he had *but* just enough. *Dryden.*
9. By any other means than. *Shak.*
10. If it were not for this. *Shak.*
11. However; howbeit. *Dryden.*
12. Otherwise than. *Shak.*
13. Yet it may be objected. *Bentley.*
14. But for; had not this been. *Waller.*

BUT. *s.* [*bout*, Fr.] A boundary. *Holder.*

BUT. *s.* [In sea language.] The end of any plank which joins to another. *Harris.*

BUT END. *s.* The blunt end of any thing. *Clarendon.*

BU'TCHER. *s.* [*boucher*, French.]
1. One that kills animals to sell their flesh.
2. One that his delighted with blood. *Locke.*

To BU'TCHER. *v. a.* To kill; to murder savagely. *Shak.*

BU'TCHER's BROOM or KNEEHOLLY.

BU'TCHERLINESS. *s.* [from *butcherly*.] A butcherly manner; clumsy savageness.

BU'TCHERLY. *a.* [from *butcher*.] Cruel; bloody; barbarous, and brutal. *Ascham.*

BU'TCHERY. *s.*
1. The trade of a butcher. *Pope.*
2. Murder; cruelty. *Shak.*
3. The place where blood is shed. *Shak.*

BU'TLER. *s.* [*bouteiller*, Fr.] A servant employed in furnishing the table. *Swift.*

BU'TLERAGE. *s.* The duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler

BU'TMENT. *s.* [*aboutment*, French.] part of the arch which joins it to the pier.

BUTT. *s.* [*but*, French.]
1. The place on which the mark to be is placed.
2. The point at which the endeavour rected.
3. A man upon whom the company their jests.
4. A stroke by the head of an horned a stroke given in fencing; burlesque.

BUTT. *s.* A vessel; a barrel contain hundred and twenty-six gallons of wi

To BUTT. *v. a.* To strike with the h horned animals.

BU'TTER. *s.* [buttepe, Saxon.] An u substance made by agitating the cr milk, till the oil separates from the wh

To BU'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To smear, or oil with butter.
2. To increase the stakes every throw.

BU'TTERPUMP. *s.* A fowl; the bitter

BU'TTERBUR. *s.* A plant.

BU'TTERFLOWER. *s.* A yellow flo May.

BU'TTERFLY. *s.* [buttenrleze, Saxon A beautiful insect.

BU'TTERIS. *s.* An instrument of steel paring the foot of a horse.

BU'TTERMILK. *s.* The whey separate cream when butter is made.

BU'TTERPRINT. *s.* A piece of carved used to mark butter.

BU'TTERTOOTH. *s.* The great broa tooth.

BU'TTERWOMAN. *s.* A woman tha butter.

BU'TTERWORT. *s.* A plant; fancile.

BU'TTERY. *a.* Having the appearan qualities of butter.

BU'TTERY. *s.* [from *butter*.] The room provisions are laid up.

BU'TTOCK. *s.* The rump; the part ne tail.

BU'TTON. *s.* [*botton*, Welsh.]
1. Any knob or ball.
2. The bud of a plant.

BU'TTON. *s.* The sea-urchin.

To BU'TTON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dress; to clothe.
2. To fasten with buttons.

BU'TTONHOLE. *s.* The loop in which button of clothes is caught.

BU'TTRESS. *s.* [from *about*, French.]
1. A prop; a wall built to support anoth
2. A prop; a support.

To BU'TTRESS. *v. n.* To prop.

BU'TTWINK. *s.* The name of a bird.

BUTRYA'CEOUS. *a.* [*butyrum*, Lat. butter Having the qualities of butter.

BU'TYROUS. *a.* Having the properties butter.

BU'XOM. *a.*
1. Obedient; obsequious.

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2. Gay; lively; brisk. *Crashaw.*
3. Wanton; jolly. *Dryden.*

BUXOMLY. *ad.* [from *buxom.*] Wantonly; amorously.

BUXOMNESS. *s.* [from *buxom.*] Wantonness; amorousness.

BUY. *v. a.* preter. *I bought; I have bought.* [begean, Saxon.]

1. To purchase; to acquire by paying a price. *Addison.*
2. To manage or obtain by money. *South.*

BUY. *v. n.* To treat about a purchase.

BUYER. *s.* He that buys; a purchaser.

BUZ. *v. n.* [*bizzin*, Teut.]

1. To hum, like bees, *Suckling.*
2. To whisper; to prate. *Shak.*

BUZZ. *v. a.* To spread secretly. *Bentley.*

BUZZ. *s.* A hum; a whisper; a talk with an air of secrecy. *Addison.*

BUZZARD. *s.* [*buzzard*, Fr.]

1. A degenerate or mean species of hawk. *Dry.*
2. A blockhead; a dunce. *Ascham.*

BUZZER. *s.* [from *buzz.*] A secret whisperer. *Shak.*

BY. *prep.* [bi, big, Saxon.]

1. It notes the agent; the flower was cropped by me. *Locke.*
2. It notes the instrument; the wound was made by a knife. *Dryden.*
3. It notes the cause; the fever came *by* a cold. *Addison.*
4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed; she was gained *by* long solicitation. *Shak.*
5. It shews the manner of an action; it was done *by* fits. *Dryden.*
6. It has a signification, noting the method in which any successive action is performed; the business proceeded *by* slow steps. *Hooker. Knolles.*
7. It notes the quantity had at one time; I buy snuff *by* ounces.
8. At, or in; noting place; they fought *by* sea. *Bacon.*
9. According to; you may go *by* my leave. *Bacon.*
10. According to; noting proof; the earth moves *by* the testimony of Kepler. *Bentley.*
11. After; noting imitation or conformity; I live *by* the imitation of Cornaro. *Tillotson.*
12. From; noting token; it is Cæsar *by* his voice. *Waller.*
13. It notes the sum or the difference between two things compared; corn is cheaper *by* a shilling in the bushel. *Locke.*
14. Not later than; noting; time he rose *by* five. *Spenser.*
15. Beside; noting passage; I came home *by* Cambray. *Addison.*
16. Beside; near to; in presence; noting proximity; the general stood *by* the king. *Sh.*
17. Before *himself*, it notes the absence of all others. *Ascham.*
18. It is the solemn form of swearing. *Dryd.*
19. At hand; he was unarmed, but his sword was *by* him. *Boyle.*
20. It is used in forms of obtesting. *Smith.*
21. By proxy of; noting substitution; he appeared *by* his attorney. *Broome.*
22. In the same direction with; a column furrowed *by* its length. *Grew.*

BY. *ad.*

1. Near; at a small distance. *Dryden.*
2. Beside; passing. *Shak.*
3. In presence. *Sidney.*

BY AND BY. In a short time. *Sidney.*

BY. *s.* [from the preposition.] Something not the direct and immediate object of regard; by the *by*. *Bacon. Boyle. Dryden.*

BY. In composition, implies something out of the direct way.

BY-CONCERNMENT. *s.* An affair which is not the main business.

BY-END. *s.* Private interest; secret advantage. *L'Estrange.*

BY-GONE. *ad.* [a Scotch word.] Past. *Shak.*

BY-LAW. *s. By laws* are orders made for the good of those that make them, farther than the publick law binds. *Cowel.*

BY-NAME. *s.* A nickname. *Camden.*

BY-PATH. *s.* A private or obscure path.

BY-RESPECT. *s.* Private end or view.

BY-ROOM. *s.* A private room within.

BY-SPEECH. *s.* An incidental or casual speech. *Hooker.*

BY-STANDER. *s.* A looker on; one unconcerned. *Locke.*

BY-STREET. *s.* An obscure street. *Gay.*

BY-VIEW. *s.* Private self-interested purpose. *Atterbury.*

BY-WALK. *s.* A private walk; not the main road. *Broome.*

BY-WAY. *s.* A private and obscure way. *Spenser. Herbert.*

BY-WEST. *ad.* Westward; to the west of. *Davies.*

BY-WORD. *s.* A saying; a proverb. *Atterb.*

BYE. *s.* Dwelling; in this sense it frequently ends the names of places. *Gibson.*

BY'ZANTINE. See BIZANTINE.

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C

C A C

C HAS two ſounds; one like *k*, as *call*, *clock*; the other as *s*, as *ceſſation*, *cinder*. It ſounds like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a conſonant; and like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

CAB. *ſ.* A Hebrew meaſure, containing about three pints Engliſh.

CABA'L. *s.* [*cabale*, Fr. קבורת tradition.]
1. The ſecret ſcience of the Hebrew rabins.
2. A body of men united in ſome cloſe deſign. *Addiſon.*
3. Intrigue. *Dryden.*

To CABA'L. *v. n.* [*cabaler*, Fr.] To form cloſe intrigues. *Dryden.*

CA'BALIST. *s.* One ſkilled in the traditions of the Hebrews. *Swift.*

CABALI'STICAL. } *a.* Something that has
CABALI'STICK. } an occult meaning. *Spect.*

CABA'LLER. *s.* [from *cabal.*] He that engages in cloſe deſigns; an intriguer. *Dryd.*

CA'BALLINE. *a.* [*caballinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a horſe.

CA'BARET. s. [Fr.] A tavern. *Bramhall.*

CA'BBAGE. *s.* [*cabus*, Fr. *braſſica*, Lat.] A plant.

To CA'BBAGE. *v. a.* To ſteal in cutting clothes. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'BBAGE-TREE. *s.* A ſpecies of palm-tree.

CA'BBAGE-WORM. *s.* An inſect.

CA'BIN. *s.* [*cabane*, Fr. *chabin*, Welch, a cottage.]
1. A ſmall room. *Spenſer.*
2. A ſmall chamber in a ſhip. *Raleigh.*
3. A cottage, or ſmall houſe. *Sidney.*
4. A tent. *Fairfax.*

To CA'BIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To live in a cabin. *Shak.*

To CA'BIN. *v. a.* To confine in a cabin.

CA'BINED. *a.* [from *cabin.*] Belonging to a cabin. *Milton.*

CA'BINET. *s.* [*cabinet*, Fr.]
1. A ſet of boxes or drawers for curioſities.
2. Any place in which things of value are hidden. *Taylor.*
3. A private room in which conſultations are held. *Dryden.*
4. A hut or houſe. *Spenſer.*

CA'BINET-COUNCIL. *s.* A council held in a private manner. *Bacon.*

CA'BINET-MAKER. *s.* [from *cabinet* and *make.*] One that makes ſmall nice work in wood. *Mortimer.*

CA'BLE. *s.* [*cabl*, Welch; *cabel*, Dutch.] The great rope of a ſhip to which the anchor is faſtened. *Raleigh.*

CACHE'CTICAL. } *a.* [from *cachexy.*] Having
CACHE'CTICK. } an ill habit of body. *Floyer.*

CACHE'XY. *s.* [καχεξια.] Such a diſtemperature of the humours as hinders nutrition and weakens the vital and animal functions. *Arb.*

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CACHINNA'TION. *s.* [*cachinnatio*, Lat.] A loud laughter.

CA'CKEREL. *s.* A fiſh.

To CA'CKLE. *v. n.* [*kackelen*, Dutch.]
1. To make a noiſe as a gooſe.
2. Sometimes it is uſed for the noiſe of a
3. To laugh; to giggle. *Arbu*
4. To talk idly; to prattle; to chatter.

CA'CKLE. *s.* [from the verb.] The voice a gooſe or fowl. *Dry*

CA'CKLER. *s.* [from *cackle.*]
1. A fowl that cackles.
2. A telltale; a tatler.

CACOCHY'MICAL. } *a.* [from *cacochymy.*
CACOCHY'MICK. } Having the humo corrupted. *Ha*

CACOCHY'MY. *s.* [καχοχυμια.] A depra tion of the humours from a ſound ſtate. *A*

CACO'PHONY. *s.* [καχοφωνια.] A bad ſou of words.

To CACU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*cacumino*, Lat.] To make ſharp or pyramidal.

CADA'VEROUS. *a.* [*cadaver*, Lat.] Havi the appearance of a dead carcaſe.

CA'DDIS. *s.*
1. A kind of tape or ribbon. *Sh*
2. A kind of worm or grub. *Walt*

CADE. *s.* [*cadeler*, Fr.] Tame; ſoft; as a c lamb.

To CADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To breed in ſoftneſs.

CADE. *ſ.* [*cadus*, Lat.] A barrel. *Philip*

CA'DENCE. } *s.* [*cadence*, Fr.]
CA'DENCY. }
1. Fall; ſtate of ſinking; decline. *Milt*
2. The fall of the voice. *Crafha*
3. The flow of verſes, or periods. *Dryd*
4. The tone or ſound. *Swift*
5. In horſemanſhip, *cadence* is an equal me ſure or proportion, which a horſe obſerves i all his motions. *Farrier's Dict*

CA'DENT. *a.* [*cadens*, Lat.] Falling down.

CA'DET. *s.* [*cadet*, Fr.]
1. The younger brother.
2. The youngeſt brother. *Brow*
3. A volunteer in the army, who ſerves in expectation of a commiſſion.

CA'DEW. *s.* A ſtraw worm.

CA'DGER. *s.* A huckſter.

CA'DI. s. A magiſtrate among the turks.

CADI'LLACK. *s.* A ſort of pear.

CÆ'CIAS. s. [Lat.] A wind from the north; the north-eaſt wind. *Milton.*

CÆSU'RA. s. [Lat.] A figure in poetry, by which a ſhort ſyllable after a complete foot is made long.

CA'FTAN. s. [Perſ.] A Perſian veſt or garment.

CAG. *s.* A barrel or wooden veſſel containing four or five gallons.

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GE. s. [cage, Fr.]
. An inclosure of twigs or wire in which irds are kept. *Sidney. Swift.*
. A place for wild beasts.
. A prison for petty malefactors.
CAGE. v. a. [from the noun.] To inclose in cage. *Donne.*
MAN. s. The American name of a crocile.
AJOLE. v. a. [*cajoller*, Fr.] To flatter: flatch. *Hudibras.*
OLER. s. [from *cajole.*] A flatterer, a eedler.
OLERY. s. [*cajolerie*, Fr.] Flattery.
SSON. s. [French.] A cheft of bombs or nder; any hollow fabrick of timber.
TIFF. s. [*cattivo*, Ital. a ſlave.] A mean ain; a deſpicable knave. *Spenser.*
E. s. [*cuch*, Teutonick.]
A kind of delicate bread. *Dryden.*
Any thing of a form rather flat than high. *Bacon. Dryden.*
AKE. v. n. [from the noun.] To harden as igh in the oven. *Addiſon.*
ABA'SH. *Tree.* A tree of which the ſhells ſed by the negroes for cups, as alſo for ruments of Muſick. *Miller.*
AMA'NCO. s. [*calamancus*, Lat.] A kind woollen ſtuff. *Tatler.*
AMINE. or *Lapis Calaminaris.* s. A kind foſſile bituminous earth, which, being mixwith copper, changes it into braſs. *Locke.*
AMINT. s. [*calamintha*, Lat.] The name a plant.
A'MITOUS. a. [*calamitoſus*, Latin.] ſerable; involved in diſtreſs; unhappy; ntched. *Milton. Southb.*
A'MITOUSNESS. s. [from *calamitous.*] ſery; diſtreſs.
A'MITY. s. [*calamitas*, Lat.] Misfortune; ſe or misery. *Bacon.*
LAMUS. s. [Lat.] A ſort of reed or ſweet ented wood mentioned in ſcripture.
A'SH. s. [*calache*, Fr.] A ſmall carriage of eaſure. *King.*
LCEATED. a. [*calceatus*, Lat.] Shod; ed with ſhoes.
LCEDO'NIUS. s. [Latin.] A kind of preous ſtone. *Woodward.*
LCINA'TION. s. [from *calcine*; *calcination*.] Such a management of bodies by fire, readers them reducible to powder; chyical pulverization. *Boyle.*
LCINATORY. s. [from *calcinate.*] A veſſel ed in calcination.
CALCINE. v. a. [*calciner*, Fr. from *calx*, at.]
. To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable ſubſtance. *Bacon.*
. To burn up. *Derham.*
CALCINE. v. n. To become a calx, a kind fine, by heat. *Newton.*
CA'LCULATE. v. a. [*calculer*, Fr.]
. To compute; to reckon.
. To compute the ſituation of the planets at y certain time. *Bentley.*
3. To adjuſt; to protect for any certain end. *Tillotſon.*
CALCULA'TION. s. [from *calculate.*]
1. A practice, or manner of reckoning.
2. The art of numbering.
3. The reſult of arithmetical operation.
CALCULA'TOR. s. [from *calculate.*] A computer.
CA'LCULATORY. a. [from *calculate.*] Belonging to calculation.
CA'LCULE. s. [*calculus*, Lat.] Reckoning; compute. *Howel.*
CA'LCULOSE. a. [from *calculus*, Latin.]
CA'LCULOUS. Stony; gritty. *Sharp.*
CA'LCULUS. s. [Latin.] The ſtone in the bladder.
CA'LDRON. s. [*chauldron*, Fr.] A pot; a boiler; a kettle. *Spenſer. Addiſon.*
CALEFA'CTION. s. [from *calefacio*, Latin.]
1. The act of heating any thing.
2. The ſtate of being heated.
CALEFA'CTIVE. a. [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That which makes any thing hot; heating.
CALEFA'CTORY. a. [from *calefacio*, Lat.] That which heats.
To CA'LEFY. v. n. [*calefio*, Lat.] To grow hot; to be heated. *Brown.*
CA'LENDAR. s. [*calendarium*, Lat.] A regiſter of the year in which the months, and ſtated times, are marked, as feſtivals, and holidays. *Shak. Dryden.*
To CA'LENDAR. v. a. [*calender*, Fr.] To dreſs cloth.
CA'LENDER. s. [from the verb.] A hot preſs; a preſs in which clothiers ſmooth their cloth.
CA'LENDRER. s. [from *calender.*] The perſon who calenders.
CA'LENDS. s. [*calenda*, Lat.] The firſt day of every month among the Romans.
CA'LENTURE. s. [from *calco*, Lat.] A diſtemper in hot climates; wherein they imagine the ſea to be green fields. *Swift.*
CALF. s. *calves* in the *plural* [cealf, Saxon.]
1. The young of a cow. *Wilkins.*
2. *Calves* of the lips mentioned by Hoſea, ſignifying ſacrifices of praiſe and prayers.
3. The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg. *Suckling.*
CA'LIBER. s. [*calibre*, Fr.] The bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun.
CA'LICE. s. [*calix*, Lat.] A cup; a chalice.
CA'LICO. s. [from *Calecut* in India.] An Indian ſtuff made of cotton. *Addiſon.*
CA'LID. a. [*calidus*, Lat.] Hot; burning.
CALI'DITY. s. [from *calid.*] Heat. *Brown.*
CA'LIF. s. [*khalifa*, Arab.] A title aſſumed
CA'LIPH. by the ſucceſſors of Mahomet among the Saracens.
CALIGA'TION. s. [from *caligo*, Lat.] Darkneſs; cloudineſs. *Brown.*
CALI'GINOUS. a. [*caliginoſus*, Lat.] Obſcure; dim.
CALI'GINOUSNESS. ſ. [from *caliginous.*] Darkneſs.
CA'LIGRAPHY. s. [καλλιγραφια.] Beautiful writing. *Prideaux.*

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CA'LIVER. *s.* [from *caliber.*] A hand-gun; a harquebuſe; an old muſket. *Shak.*

CA'LIX. s. [Latin.] A cup. Uſed of flowers.

To CALK. *v. a.* [from *calage*, Fr.] To ſtop the leaks of a ſhip. *Raleigh. Dryden.*

CA'LKER. *s.* [from *calk.*] The workman that ſtops the leaks of a ſhip. *Ezekiel.*

To CALL. *v. a.* [*halder*, Daniſh.]

1. To name; to denominate. *Geneſis.*
2. To ſummon or invite. *Knolles.*
3. To convoke; to ſummon together. *Clar.*
4. To ſummon judicially. *Watts.*
5. To ſummon by command. *Iſaiah.*
6. In the theological ſenſe, to inſpire with ardours of piety. *Romans.*
7. To invoke; to appeal to. *Clarendon.*
8. To proclaim; to publiſh. *Gay.*
9. To excite; to put in action; to bring into view. *Cowley.*
10. To ſtigmatize with ſome opprobrious denomination. *Swift.*
11. *To call back.* To revoke. *Iſaiah.*
12. *To call in.* To reſume money at intereſt. *Addiſon.*
13. *To call over.* To read aloud a liſt or muſter-roll.
14. *To call out.* To challenge.

To CALL. *v. n.* To make a ſhort viſit; to come by accident, or without formality. *B. Jon. Ad.*

CALL. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. A vocal addreſs. *Pope.*
2. Requiſition. *Hooker.*
3. Divine vocation; ſummons to true religion. *Locke.*
4. An impulſe. *Roſcommon.*
5. Authority; command. *Denham.*
6. A demand; a claim. *Addiſon.*
7. An inſtrument to call birds. *Wilkins.*
8. Calling; vocation; employment. *Dryden.*
9. A nomination. *Bacon.*

CA'LLAT. } *s.* A trull. *Shakeſpeare.*
CA'LLET. }

CA'LLING. *s.* [from *call.*]

1. Vocation; profeſſion; trade. *Rogers.*
2. Proper ſtation, or employment. *Swift.*
3. Claſs of perſons united by the ſame employment or profeſſion. *Hammond.*
4. Divine vocation; invitation to the true religion. *Hakewill.*

CA'LIPERS. *s.* Compaſſes with bowed ſhanks. *Moxon.*

CALLO'SITY. *s.* [*calloſité*, Fr.] A kind of ſwelling without pain. *Quincy.*

CA'LLOUS. *a.* [*callus*, Lat.]

1. Indurated; hardened. *Wiſeman.*
2. Hardened in mind; inſenſible. *Dryden.*

CA'LLOUSNESS. *s.* [from *callous.*]

1. Induration of the fibres. *Cheyne.*
2. Inſenſibility of mind. *Bentley.*

CA'LLOW. *a.* Unfledged; naked; wanting feathers. *Milton.*

CA'LLUS. s. [Latin.]

1. An induration of the fibres.
2. The hard ſubſtance by which broken bones are united.

CALM. *a.* [*calme*, Dutch]

1. Quiet; ſerene; not ſtormy; not tem uous. *Sp*
2. Undiſturbed; unruffled. *Atte*

CALM. *s.*

1. Serenity; ſtillneſs. *R*
2. Freedom from diſturbance; quiet poſe.

To CALM. *v. a.*

1. To ſtill; to quiet. *D*
2. To pacify; to appeaſe. *Atte*

CA'LMER. *ſ.* [from *calm.*] The perſon or which has the power of giving quiet. *W*

CA'LMLY. *ad.* [from *calm.*]

1. Without ſtorms, or violence.
2. Without paſſions; quietly.

CA'LMNESS. *s.* [from *calm.*]

1. Tranquillity; ſerenity. *De*
2. Mildneſs; freedom from paſſion.

CA'LMY. *a.* [from *calm.*] Calm; peaceful. *Sh*

CA'LOMEL. *s.* [*calomelus*, Latin.] Mercu times ſublimed. *Wi*

CALORI'FICK. *a.* [*calorificus*, Lat.] which has the quality of producing heat. C

CALO'TTE. ſ. [French.] A cap or coif.

CALO'YERS. s. [*καλος.*] Monks of the G church.

CA'LTROPS. *s.* [colcnæppe, Saxon.]

1. An inſtrument made with four ſpik that which way ſoever it falls to the gro one of them points upright. *Dr. Ad*
2. A plant mentioned in Virgil's Geor under the name of *tribulus.* *M*

To CALVE. *v. n.* [from *calf.*] To bring a c ſpoken of a cow. *Dry*

CA'LVILLE. ſ. [French.] A ſort of appl

To CALU'MNIATE. *v. a.* [*calumnior*, Lat.] accuſe falſely. *Dry*

To CALU'MNIATE. *v. n.* To ſlander. *Sp*

CALUMNIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *calumniate.*] malicious and falſe repreſentation of word actions. *A*

CALU'MNIATOR. *ſ.* [from *calumniate.*] forger of accuſation; a ſlanderer. *Ad*

CALU'MNIOUS. *a.* [from *calumny.*] Sla ous; falſely reproachful.

CA'LUMNY. *s.* [*calumnia*, Latin.] Sla falſe charge.

CALIX. ſ. [Latin.] Any thing rendered ducible to powder by burning. *D*

CA'LYCLE. *ſ.* [*kalyculus*, Latin.] A ſmall of a plant.

CAMA'IEU. *ſ.* A ſtone with various figu and repreſentations of landſkips, formed nature.

CA'MBER. *ſ.* A piece of timber cut arching *Mo*

CA'MBRICK. *s.* [from *Cambray.*] A kind fine linen. *Sh*

CAME. The preterite of *to come.* *Ad*

CA'MEL. *ſ.* [*camelus*, Latin.] An animal common in Arabia, Judæa, and the nei bouring countries. One ſort is large, fi carry burdens of a thouſand pounds, hav one bunch upon its back. Another have t bunches upon their backs, fit for nice to ri

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A third kind is smaller called dromeda-, because of their swiftness. *Camels* will ...ure ten days without drinking. *Calmet.*

...FLOPARD. *s.* [from *camelus* and *pard*, Latin.] An animal taller than an ele-..., but not so thick.

...LOT. } *s.* [from *camel.*] A kind of ...LET. } stuff originally made by a ...ture of silk and camel's hair; it is now ...e with wool and silk. *Brown.*

...ERA OBSCURA. [Latin.] An optical ...ine used in a darkened chamber, so that ...ight coming only through a double con-..., objects opposite are represented in-... *Martin.*

...MERADE. *s.* [from *camera*, Latin.] A ...mber fellow; a bosom companion. *Rymer.*

...MERATED. *a.* [*cameratus*, Lat.] Arched.

...MERATION. *s.* [*cameratio*, Latin.] A ...ing or arching.

...MISADO. *s.* [*camisa*, a shirt, Italian.] An ...ack made in the dark; on which occasion ...y put their shirts outward. *Hayward.*

...MISATED. *a.* Dressed with the shirt ...ward.

...MLET. See CAMELOT.

...MMOCK. *s.* [cammoc, Sax.] An herb; ...ttey whin, or rest-harrow.

...MOYS. *a.* [*camus*, French.] Flat of the ... *Brown.*

...MP. *s.* [*campe*, Fr.] The order of tents ...ed by armies when they keep the field.

...AMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lodge ...n tents. *Shakespeare.*

...MP-FIGHT. *s.* An old word for combat. *Hakewill.*

...MPAIGN. *s.* [*campaigne*, Fr.] ...ct large, open, level tract of ground. ...The time for which any army keeps the ...ld. *Clarendon.*

...MPANIFORM. *a.* [of *campana* and *forma*.] A term used of flowers, which are in ...e shape of a bell. *Harris.*

...MPANULATE. *a.* Campaniform.

...MPESTRAL. *a.* [*campestris*. Lat.] Grow-...g in the fields. *Mortimer.*

...MPHIRE-TREE. *s.* [*camphora*, Latin.] ...here are two sorts of this tree; one of Bor-..., from which the best *camphire*, is taken, ...hich is a natural exudation from the tree, ...here the bark has been wounded. The ...ther sort is a native of Japan.

...MPHORATE. *a.* [from *camphora*, Latin.] ...mpregnated with camphire. *Boyle.*

...MPION. *s.* [*lychnis*, Latin.] A plant.

...MUS. *s.* A thin dress. *Spenser.*

...N. *s.* [*canne*, Saxon.] A cup of metal, as ...n or copper. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

...AN. *v. n.* [*konnen*, Dutch.] ...To be able; to have power. *Locke.*

...It expresses the potential mode; as, *I can ...* *Dryden.*

...NAILLE, *s.* [Fr.] The lowest people.

...NAL. *s.* [*canalis*; Latin.] ...A basin of water in a garden. *Pope.*

...Any course of water made by art,

3. A passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CA'NAL-COAL. *s.* A fine kind of coal.

CANALI'CULATED. *a.* [*canaliculatus*, Lat.] Made like a pipe or gutter.

CANA'RY. *s.* [from the *Canary* islands.] Wine brought from the Canaries; sack.

To CANA'RY. *v. a.* To frolick. *Shakespeare.*

CANA'RY-BIRD. An excellent singing bird.

To CA'NCEL. *v. a.* [*canceller*, Fr.]

1. To cross a writing.

2. To efface; to obliterate in general. *Rescommon. Southern.*

CANCELLATED. *a.* [from *cancel.*] Cross-barred. *Grew.*

CANCELLATION *s.* [from *cancel.*] An expunging or crossing of a writing, so as to take away its force.

CA'NCER. *s.* [*cancer*, Latin.]

1. A crabfish.

2. The sign of the summer solstice.

3. A virulent swelling, or sore, not to be cured. *Wiseman.*

To CA'NCERATE. *v. n.* [from *cancer.*] To become a cancer. *L'Estrange.*

CANCERA'TION. *s.* A growing cancerous.

CA'NCEROUS. *a.* [from *cancer.*] Having the virulence of a cancer. *Wiseman.*

CA'NCEROUSNESS. *s.* The state of being cancerous.

CA'NCRINE. *a.* [from *cancer.*] Having the qualities of a crab.

CA'NDENT. *a.* [*candens*, Lat.] Hot, *Brown.*

CA'NDICANT. *a.* [*candicans*, Lat.] Growing white. *Dict.*

CA'NDID. *a.* [*candidus*, Latin.]

1. White. *Dryden.*

2. Fair; open; ingenuous; kind. *Locke.*

CA'NDIDATE. *s.* [*candidatus*, Lat.] A competitor; one that solicits advancement, or preference. *Addison.*

CA'NDIDLY. *ad.* [from *candid.*] Fairly; without trick; ingenuously. *Swift.*

CA'NDIDNESS. *s.* [from *candid.*] Ingenuity; openness of temper. *South.*

To CA'NDIFY. *v. a.* [*candifico*, Latin.] To make white. *Dict.*

CA'NDLE. *s.* [*candela*, Latin.]

1. A light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton. *Ray.*

2. Light, or luminary. *Shakespeare.*

CA'NDLEBERRY-TREE. Sweet willow.

CANDLEHO'LDER. *s.* [from *candle* and *hold.*]

1. He that holds the candle.

2. He that remotely assists. *Shakespeare.*

CA'NDLELIGHT. *s.* [from *candle* and *light.*]

1. The light of a candle. *Swift.*

2. The necessary candles for use. *Medineux.*

CA'NDLEMAS. *s.* [from *candle* and *mass.*] The feast of the purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches *Brown. Gay.*

CA'NDLESTICK. *s.* [from *candle* and *stick.*] The instrument that holds candles. *Addison.*

CA'NDLESTUFF. *s.* [from *candle* and *stuff.*] Grease; tallow. *Bacon.*

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CANDLEWA'STER. *s.* [from *candle* and *waſte*.] A ſpendthrift. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'NDOCK. *s.* A weed that grows in rivers. *Walton.*

CA'NDOUR. *s.* [*candor*, Lat.] Sweet temper; purity of mind; ingenuity. *Watts.*

To CA'NDY. *v. a.*
1. To conſerve with ſugar. *Bacon.*
2. To form into congelations. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CA'NDY. *v. n.* To grow congealed.

CA'NDY. *Lion's foot.* [*catanance*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

CANE. *s.* [*canna*, Latin.]
1. A kind of ſtrong reed. *Harvey.*
2. The plant which yields the ſugar. Other reeds have their ſkin hard; but the ſkin of the ſugar *cane* is ſoft, and the pith very juicy. It uſually grows four or five feet high, and about half an inch diameter. The ſtem is divided by knots a foot and a half apart. They uſually plant them in pieces cut a foot and a half below the top of the flower, and they are ordinarily ripe in ten months.
3. A lance. *Dryden.*
4. A reed. *Mortimer.*

To CANE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat.

CANI'CULAR. *a.* [*canicularis*, Latin.] Belonging to the dog-ſtar. *Brown.*

CANI'NE. *a.* [*caninus*, Latin.] Having the properties of a dog. *Addiſon.*

CA'NISTER. *s.* [*caniſtrum*, Latin.]
1. A ſmall baſket. *Dryden.*
2. A ſmall veſſel in which any thing is laid up.

CA'NKER. *s.* [*cancer*, Latin.]
1. A worm that preys upon, and deſtroys fruits. *Spenſer.*
2. A fly that preys upon fruits. *Walton.*
3. Any thing that corrupts or conſumes. *Bac.*
4. A kind of wild worthleſs roſes. *Peacham.*
5. An eating or corroding humour. *Shakeſp.*
6. Corroſion; virulence. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. A diſeaſe in trees.

To CA'NKER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow corrupt. *Spenſer. Prior.*

To CA'NKER. *v. a.*
1. To corrupt; to corrode. *Herbert.*
2. To infect; to pollute. *Addiſon.*

CA'NKERBIT. *part. a.* [from *canker* and *bit*.] Bitten with an envenomed tooth. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'NNABINE. *a.* [*cannabinus*, Lat.] Hempen.

CA'NNIBAL. *s.* An anthropophagite; a man-eater. *Davies. Bentley.*

CA'NNIBALLY. *ad.* In the manner of a cannibal. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'NNIPERS. *s.* Callipers.

CA'NNON. *s.* [*canon*, Fr.] A gun larger than can be managed by the hand.

CA'NNON-BALL. } *s.* The balls which are
CA'NNON-SHOT. } ſhot from the great guns.

To CANNONA'DE. *v. a.* [from *cannon*.] To batter with great guns.

CANNONI'ER. *s.* [from *cannon*.] The engineer that manages cannon. *Hayward.*

CA'NNOT. Of *can* and *not*. It notes inability; as, I *cannot* fly: or impoſſibility; as, colours *cannot* be ſeen in the dark.

CANO'A. } *s.* A boat made by cutt
CA'NOE. } trunk of a tree into a hollo

CA'NON. *s.* [*canon*.]
1. A rule; a law.
2. Law made by eccleſiaſtical councils.
3. The books of Holy Scripture; or t rule.
4. A dignitary in cathedral churches.
5. A large ſort of printing letter.

CA'NON-BIT. *s.* That part of the bit the horſe's mouth.

CA'NONESS. *s.* [*canonifſa*, low Lati popiſh countries, women living after ample of ſecular canons.

CANO'NICAL. *a.* [*canonicus*, low Latin
1. According to the canon.
2. Conſtituting the canon.
3. Regular; ſtated; fixed by eccle laws.
4. Spiritual; eccleſiaſtical.

CANO'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *canonical* a manner agreeable to the canon.

CANO'NICALNESS. *s.* The quality of canonical.

CA'NONIST. *s.* [from *canon*.] A profe the canon law. *Camden.*

CANONIZA'TION. *s.* [from *canonize*.] act of declaring a ſaint.

To CA'NONIZE. *v. a.* [from *canon*.] T clare any man a ſaint.

CA'NONRY. } *s.* [from *canon*.] An
CA'NONSHIP } ſiaſtical benefice in ſom thedral or collegiate church.

CA'NOPIED. *a.* [from *canopy*.] Covered a canopy.

CA'NOPY. *s.* [*canopeum*, low Latin.] A ing ſpread over the head.

To CA'NOPY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To with a canopy.

CANO'ROUS. *a.* [*canorus*, Latin.] Mu tuneful.

CANT. *s.* [*cantus*, Latin.]
1. A corrupt dialect uſed by beggars an gabonds.
2. A form of ſpeaking peculiar to ſom tain claſs or body of men.
3. A whining pretenſion to goodneſs.
4. Barbarous jargon.
5. Auction.

To CANT. *v. n.* To talk in the jargon of cular profeſſions.

CANTA'TA. [Italian.] A ſong.

CANTA'TION. *s.* [from *canto*, Lat.] of ſinging.

CA'NTER. *s.* [from *cant*.] Hypocrite.

CA'NTERBURY BELLS. *Bellflower.*

CA'NTERBURY GALLOP. The gal an ambling horſe commonly called a

CANTHA'RIDES. *s.* [Latin.] Spaniſh uſed to raiſe bliſters.

CA'NTHUS. *s.* [Lat.] The corner of the

CA'NTICLE. *s.* [*canto*, Latin.]
1. A ſong.
2. The ſong of Solomon.

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STILIVERS. s. Pieces of wood framed in the front or other sides of the house, to adorn the eaves over it. *Moxon.*

STLE. [*kast*, Dutch.] A piece with towers. *Shakespeare.*

CA'NTLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To cut in pieces. *Dryden.*

STLET. s. [from *castle*.] A piece; a fragment. *Dryden.*

NTO. [Italian.] A book, or section of a poem. *Shakespeare.*

NTON. s.
1. A small parcel or division of land.
2. A small community, or clan. *Bacon.*

NTON. v. a. To divide into little parts, *Locke.*

CA'NTONIZE. v. a. To divide out into small divisions. *Howel.*

NTRED. s. An hundred. *Cowel.*

NVASS. s. [*canevas*, Fr.] A kind of linen cloth woven for several uses. *Sidney.*

CA'NVASS. v. a. [*canabasser*, French.]
1. To sift; to examine. *Woodward.*
2. To debate; to controvert. *L'Estrange.*

CA'NVASS. v. a. To solicit. *Ayliffe.*

NY. s. [from *cane*.] Full of canes. *Milton.*

NZONET. s. [*canzonette*, Italian.] A little song. *Peacham.*

P. s. [*cap*, Welch.]
1. The garment that covers the head. *Swift.*
2. The ensign of the cardinalate. *Shakespeare.*
3. The topmost; the highest. *Shakespeare.*
4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

CAP. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To cover on the top. *Derham.*
2. To snatch off the cap. *Spenser.*
3. *To cap verses.* To name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter.

AP *à pie.* } From head to foot. *Shakespeare.*
AP *à pie.* } *Swift.*

P-PAPER. s. A sort of coarse brownish paper formed into caps or bags. *Boyle.*

PABILITY. s. [from *capable*.] Capacity.

PABLE. a. [*capable*, French.]
1. Endued with powers equal to any particular thing. *Watts.*
2. Intelligent; able to understand. *Shakespeare.*
3. Capacious; able to receive. *Digby.*
4. Susceptible. *Prior.*
5. Qualified for. *Tillotson.*
6. Hollow. *Shakespeare.*

PABLENESS. s. [from *capable*.] The quality or state of being capable.

PACIOUS. a. [*capax*, Latin.]
1. Wide; large; able to hold much.
2. Extensive; equal to great design. *Watts.*

PACIOUSNESS. s. [from *capacious*.] The power of holding; largeness. *Holder.*

CAPA'CITATE. v. a. [from *capacity*.] To enable; to qualify. *Dryden.*

PA'CITY. s. [*capacité*, French.]
1. The power of containing. *Davies.*
2. The force or power of the mind. *South.*
3. Power; ability. *Blackmore.*
4. Room; space. *Boyle.*
5. State; condition; character. *South.*

CAPARISON. s. [*caparazon*, Spanish.] A sort of cover for a horse. *Milton.*

To CAPA'RISON. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To dress in caparisons. *Dryden.*
2. To dress pompously. *Shakespeare.*

CAPE. s. [*cape*, Fr.]
1. Headland; promontory *Arbuthnot.*
2. The neck-piece of a cloke. *Bacon.*

CA'PER. s. [from *caper*, Latin, a goat.] A leap; a jump. *Swift.*

CA'PER. s. [*capparis*, Latin.] An acid pickle. *Flayer.*

CA'PER BUSH. s. [*capparis*, Latin.] This plant grows in the south of France; the buds are pickled for eating.

To CA'PER. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To dance frolicksomely. *Shakespeare.*
2. To skip for merriment. *Crashaw.*
3. To dance. *Rowe.*

CA'PERER. s. [from *caper*.] A dancer. *Dryden.*

CA'PIAS. s. [Lat.] A writ of execution. *Cowel.*

CAPILLA'CEOUS. a. The same with capillary.

CAPI'LLAMENT. s. [*capillamentum*, Latin.] Small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower. *Quincy.*

CA'PILLARY. a. [from *capillus*, Lat.] Resembling hairs; small; minute. *Brown.*

CAPILLA'TION. s. [*capillus*, Lat.] A small ramification of vessels. *Brown.*

CA'PITAL. a. [*capitalis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the head. *Milton.*
2. Criminal in the highest degree. *Swift.*
3. That which affects life. *Bacon.*
4. Chief; principal. *Hooker. Atterbury.*
5. Chief; metropolitan. *Milton.*
6. Applied to letters, large; such as are written at the beginning or heads of books. *Taylor. Grew.*
7. *Capital Stock.*] The principal or original stock of a trading company.

CA'PITAL. s.
1. The upper part of a pillar. *Addison.*
2. The chief city of a nation.

CA'PITALLY. ad. [from *capital*.] In a capital manner.

CAPITA'TION. s. [from *caput*, Latin.] Numeration of heads *Burnet.*

CAPI'TULAR. s. [from *capitulum*, Latin.]
1. The body of the statutes of a chapter.
2. A member of a chapter. *Ayliffe.*

To CAPI'TULATE. v. n. [from *capitulum*, Latin.]
1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles. *Shakespeare.*
2. To yield, or surrender on certain stipulations. *Heywood.*

CAPITULA'TION. s. Stipulation; terms, conditions. *Hale.*

CAPI'VI-TREE. s. [*copaiba*, Lat.] This tree grows near a village called Ayapel, in the province of Antiochi, in the Spanish West Indies. Some of them do not yield any of the balsam; those that do, are distinguished by a ridge. One of these trees will yield five or six gallons of balsam. *Miller.*

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CA'PON. *s.* [*capo*, Latin.] A castrated cock. *Gay.*

CAPONNIERE. s. [Fr. A term in fortification.] A covered lodgement, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet. *Harris.*

CAPOT s. [French.] In when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

CAPOU'CH. *s.* [*capuce*, Fr.] A monk's hood.

CA'PPER. *s.* [from *cap.*] One who makes or sells caps.

CAPRE'OLATE. *a.* [from *capreolus*, Latin.] Such plants as turn, and creep by means of their tendrils, are *capreolate.* *Harris.*

CAPRI'CE. } *s.* [*caprice*, Fr.] Freak;
CAPRI'CHIO. } fancy; whim. *Bentley.*

CAPRI'CIOUS. *a.* [*capricieux*, Fr.] Whimsical; fanciful.

CAPRI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *capricious.*] Whimsically.

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *capricious.*] Humour; whimsicalness. *Swift.*

CA'PRICORN. *s.* [*capricornus*, Lat.] One of the signs of the zodiack; the winter solstice. *Creech.*

CAPRIO'LE. s. [Fr.] *Capriòles* are leaps, each as horses make in one and the same place, without advancing forward. *Farrier's Dict.*

CA'PSTAN. *s.* [*cabestan*, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers, to wind up any great weight. *Raleigh.*

CA'PSULAR. } *a.* [*capsula*, Lat.] Hollow
CA'PSULARY. } like a chest. *Brown.*

CA'PSULATE. } *a.* [*capsula*, Latin.] Inclo-
CA'PSULATED. } sed as in a box.

CA'PTAIN. *s.* [*capitain*, French.]
1. A chief commander. *Shakespeare.*
2. The commander of a company in a regiment. *Dryden.*
3. The chief commander of a ship.
4. *Captain General.* The general or commander in chief of an army.

CA'PTAINRY. *s.* [from *captain.*] The power over a certain district; the chieftainship. *Sp.*

CA'PTAINSHIP. *s.* [from *captain.*]
1. The rank or post of a captain. *Wotton.*
2. The condition or post of a chief commander. *Shakespeare.*
3. The chieftainship of a clan. *Davies.*

CAPTA'TION. *s.* [from *capto*, Latin.] The practice of catching favour. *King Charles.*

CA'PTION. *s.* [*capio*, Latin.] The act of taking any person.

CA'PTIOUS. *a.* [*captieux*, Fr.]
1. Given to cavils; eager to object. *Locke.*
2. Insidious; ensnaring. *Bacon.*

CA'PTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *captious.*] With an inclination to object. *Locke.*

CA'PTIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *captious.*] Inclination to object; peevishness. *Locke.*

To CA'PTIVATE. *v. a.* [*captiver*, French.]
1. To take prisoner; to bring into bondage. *King Charles.*
2. To charm; to subdue. *Addison.*

CAPTIVATION. *s.* The act of taking one captive.

CA'PTIVE. *s.* [*captif*, French.]
1. One taken in war; one made prisoner in conquest.
2. One charmed by beauty. *Shak.*

CA'PTIVE. *a.* [*captivus*, Latin.] Made prisoner in war.

To CA'PTIVE. *v. a.* To take prisoner.

CAPTIVITY. *s.* [*captivité*, Fr.]
1. Subjection by the fate of war; bondage.
2. Slavery; servitude.

CA'PTOR. *s.* [from *capio*, Lat.] He takes a prisoner, or a prize.

CA'PTURE. *s.* [*capture*, Fr.]
1. The act or practice of taking any
2. A prize.

CAPU'CHED. *a.* [from *capuce*, Fr.] Covered as with a hood.

CAPUCHIN. *s.* A female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks.

CAR. *s.* [*car*, Welch.]
1. A small carriage of burden.
2. A chariot of war.
3. The Charles's wain.

CA'RABINE, or CARBINE. *s.* [*carabin*] A small sort of fire-arms used on horseback.

CARABINER. *s.* [from *carabine.*] One of light-horsemen. *Clarendon.*

CA'RACK. *s.* [*caracca*, Span.] A large ship of burden; a galleon. *Raleigh.*

CA'RACOLE. *s.* [*caracole*, Fr.] An entire tread, traced out in semi-rounds. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CA'RACOLE. *v. n.* To move in curvets.

CA'RAT. } *s.* [*carat*, French.]
CA'RACT. }
1. A weight of four grains.
2. A manner of expressing the fineness of gold; an ounce is divided into twenty-four *carats*; if, of the mingled mass, two or three or four parts out of four and twenty be pure metal, the whole is said to be two and twenty, one-and-twenty, or twenty *carats*. Guineas are two-and-twenty *carats*. *Ozell.*

CA'RAVAN. *s.* [*caravanne*, Fr.] A troop, body of merchants or pilgrims. *Tate.*

CA'RAVA'NSARY. *s.* A house built for the reception of eastern travellers. *Spectator.*

CA'RAVEL. } *s.* [*caravella*, Span.] A light
CA'RVEL. } round, old-fashioned ship.

CA'RAWAY. *s.* [*carum*, Lat.] A plant.

CARABONA'DO. *s.* [*carbonade*, Fr.] Meat cut across to be broiled. *Shakespeare.*

To CARBONA'DO. *v. a.* [from the noun] To cut or hack. *Shakespeare.*

CA'RBUNCLE. *s.* [*carbunculus*, Lat.]
1. A jewel shining in the dark. *Milton.*
2. Red spot or pimple. *Dryden.*

CA'RBUNCLED. *a.*
1. Set with carbuncles. *Shakespeare.*
2. Spotted; deformed with pimples.

CARBU'NCULAR. *a.* Red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULA'TION. *s.* [*carbunculatio*, Lat.] The blasting of young buds by heat or cold. *Harris.*

CA'RCANET. *s.* [*carcan*, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels. *Shakespeare. Hakewill.*

CA'RCASS. *s.* [*carquasse*, Fr.]

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2. A dead body of any animal. *Taylor.*
3. The decayed parts of any thing. *Shakesp.*
4. The main parts without completion or ornament. *Hale.*
5. [In gunnery.] A kind of bomb usually oblong, consisting of a shell or case, with holes, filled with combustibles. *Harris.*

CARCE'LAGE. *s.* [from *carcer*.] Prison fees.

CARCINO'MA. *s.* [from *καρκινος*, a crab.] A cancer. *Quincy.*

CARCINO'MATOUS. *a.* [from *carcinoma*.] Cancerous.

CARD. *s.* [*carte*, Fr. *charta*, Lat.]
1. A paper painted with figures, used in games. *Pope.*
2. The papers on which the winds are marked for the compass. *Spenser. Pope.*
3. The instrument with which wool is combed.

CARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To comb wool. *May.*

To CARD. *v. n.* To game.

CARDAMO'MUM. *s.* [Latin.] A medicinal seed. *Chambers.*

CARDER. *s.* [from *card*.]
1. One that cards wool. *Shakespeare.*
2. One that plays much at cards.

CARDIACAL. } *a.* [*καρδια*, The heart.]
CARDIACK. } Cordial; having the quality of invigorating.

CARDIALGY. *s.* [from *καρδια*, the heart, and *αλγος*, pain.] The heart-burn.

CARDINAL. *a.* [*cardinalis*, Latin.] Principal; chief. *Brown. Clarendon.*

CARDINAL. *s.* One of the chief governors of the Roman church. *Shakespeare.*

CARDINALATE. } *s.* [from *cardinal*.] The
CARDINALSHIP. } office and rank of a cardinal. *L'Estrange.*

CARDMATCH. *s.* A match made by dipping pieces of a card in melted sulphur.

CARE. *s.* [*cape*, Saxon.]
1. Solicitude; anxiety; concern. *Dryden.*
2. Caution. *Tillotson.*
3. Regard; charge; heed in order to prevision. *Dryden.*
4. The object of care or of love. *Dryden.*

To CARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be anxious or solicitous. *Knolles.*
2. To be inclined; to be disposed; as, he will not care for work. *Waller.*
3. To be affected with; as, he cares not for any kindness. *Temple.*

CARECRAZED. *a.* [from *care* and *craze*.] Broken with care and solicitude. *Shakespeare.*

To CAREEN. *v. a.* [*carener*, French.] To caulk, keep up leaks.

CAREER. *s.* [*carriere*, French.]
1. The ground on which a race is run. *Sid.*
2. A course; a race. *Shakespeare.*
3. Full speed; swift motion. *Prior.*
4. Course of action. *Shakespeare.*

To CAREER. *v. n.* To run with swift motion. *Milton.*

CAREFUL. *a.* [from *care* and *full*.]
1. Anxious; solicitous; full of concern.
2. Provident; diligent; cautious. *Dryden.*
3. Watchful. *Ray.*

CA'REFULLY. *ad.* [from *careful*.]
1. In a manner that shews care. *Collier.*
2. Heedfully; watchfully. *Atterbury.*

CA'REFULNESS. *s.* Vigilance; heedfulness; caution. *Knolles.*

CA'RELESLY. *ad.* [from *careless*.] Negligently; heedlessly. *Waller.*

CA'RELESNESS. *s.* Heedlessness; inattention. *Shakespeare. Taylor.*

CA'RELESS. *a.* [from *care*.]
1. Having no care; feeling no solicitude; unconcerned; negligent; heedless; unmindful. *Locke.*
2. Cheerful; undisturbed. *Pope.*
3. Unmoved by; unconcerned at. *Granville.*

To CARE'SS. *v. a.* [*caresser*, Fr.] To endear; to fondle. *South.*

CARE'SS. *s.* Act of endearment. *Milton.*

CA'RET. *s.* A note which shews where something interlined should be read; as, ʌ.

CA'RGASON. *s.* [*cargacon*, Spanish.] A cargo. *Howel.*

CA'RGO. *s.* [*charge*, Fr.] The lading of a ship. *Burnet.*

CA'RICOUS *Tumour.* [*carica*, Latin, a fig.] A swelling in the form of a fig.

CA'RIES. *s.* Rottenness. *Wiseman.*

CARIO'SITY. *s.* [from *carious*.] Rottenness. *Wiseman.*

CA'RIOUS. *a.* [*cariosus*, Latin.] Rotten.

CARK. *s.* [ceapc, Sax.] Care, anxiety. *Sidney.*

To CARK. *v. n.* [ceapcan, Sax.] To be careful; to be anxious. *Sidney.*

CARLE. *s.* [ceopl, Saxon.] A rude, brutal man; churl. *Spenser. Bentley.*

CA'RLINE THISTLE. [*carlina*, Latin.] A plant.

CA'RLINGS. *s.* [In a ship.] Timbers lying fore and aft in a ship. *Harris.*

CA'RMAN. *s.* A man whose employment it is to drive cars. *Gay.*

CA'RMELITE. *s.* [*carmelite*, Fr.] A sort of pear.

CARMI'NATIVE. *a. Carminatives* are such things as dilute and relax at the same time. Whatever promotes insensible perspiration, is *carminative*. *Arbuthnot. Swift.*

CA'RMINE. *s.* A bright red or crimson pigment. *Chambers.*

CA'RNAGE. *s.* [*carnage*. French.]
1. Slaughter; havock. *Hayward.*
2. Heaps of flesh. *Pope.*

CA'RNAL. *a.* [*carnal*, French.]
1. Fleshly; not spiritual. *K. Charles.*
2. Lustful; lecherous. *Shakespeare.*

CARNA'LITY. *s.* [from *carnal*.]
1. Fleshly lust. *South.*
2. Grossness of mind. *Tillotson.*

CA'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *carnal*.] According to the flesh; not spiritually. *Taylor.*

CA'RNALNESS. *s.* Carnality.

CARNA'TION. *s.* [*carnes*, Latin.] The name of the natural flesh colour from whence perhaps the flower is named. A flower.

CARNE'LION. *s.* A precious stone. *Woodw.*

CARNE'OUS. *a.* [*carneus*, Lat.] Fleshly.

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To CA'RNIFY. v. n. [carnis, Latin.] To breed flesh. Hale.

CA'RNIVAL. s. The feast held in popish countries before Lent Decay of Piety.

CARNI'VOROUS. a. [from carnis and voro, Latin.] Flesh eating. Ray.

CARNO'SITY. s. [carnosité, Fr.] Fleshy excrescence. Wiseman.

CA'RNOUS. a. [from caro carnis, Lat.] Fleshy. Brown. Ray.

CA'ROB. s. A plant.

CARO'CHE. s. [from caroffe, Fr.] A coach.

CA'ROL. s. [carola, Ital.]
1. A song of joy and exultation. Bac. Dryd.
2. A song of devotion. Milton.

To CA'ROL. v. n. To sing; to warble. Spenser. Prior.

To CA'ROL. v. a. To praise, to celebrate. Milt.

CA'ROTID. a. [carotides, Latin.] Two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta. Ray.

CARO'USAL. s. [from carouse.] A festival. Dryden.

To CA'ROUSE. v. n. [carousser, Fr.] To drink; to quaff. Suckling.

To CA'ROUSE. v. a. To drink. Denham.

CARO'USE. s. [from the verb.]
1. A drinking match. Pope.
2. A heavy dose of liquor. Davies.

CARO'USER. s. A drinker; a toper. Graun.

CARP. s. [carpe, Fr.] A pond fish. Hale.

To CARP. v. n. [carpo, Lat.] To censure; to cavil. Herbert.

CA'RPENTER. s. [charpentier, Fr.] An artificer in wood. Fairfax.

CA'RPENTRY. s. [from carpenter.] The trade of a carpenter. Moxon.

CA'RPER. s. A caviller. Shakespeare.

CA'RPET. s. [harpet, Dutch.]
1. A covering of various colours. Bacon.
2. Ground variegated with flowers. Dryden.
3. A state of ease and luxury Shakespeare.
4. To be on the carpet, is to be the subject of consideration.

To CA'RPET. v. a. [from the noun.] To spread with carpets. Bacon.

CA'RPING. part. a. Captious; censorious. Watts.

CA'RPINGLY. ad. Captiously; censoriously. Camden.

CA'RPUS. s. [Latin.] The wrist. Wiseman.

CA'RRIAGE. s. [cariage, Fr.]
1. The act of carrying or transporting. Will.
2. Conquest; acquisition. Knolles.
3. Vehicle; as, coach, chariot. Watts.
4. The frame upon which cannon is carried. Knolles.
5. Behaviour; personal manners. Bacon.
6. Conduct; measures; practices. Clarendon.
7. Management; manner of transacting. Bac.

CA'RRIER. s [from to carry.]
1. One who carries something. Bacon.
2. One whose trade is to carry goods.
3. A messenger. Dryden.
4. A species of pigeons. Walton.

CA'RRION. s. [charogne, Fr.]
1. The carcase of something not proper food. Spenser.
2. A name of reproach for a worthless man. Shakesp.
3. Any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit food. Du.

CA'RRION. a. [from the subst.] Relating carcases. Shakesp.

CA'RROT. s. [carote. Fr.] A garden root.

CA'RROTINESS. s. [from carroty.] Red of hair.

CA'RROTY. a. [from carrot.] Spoken of hair.

To CA'RRY. v. a. [carrier, French.]
1. To convey from a place. Du.
2. To transport.
3. To bear; to have about one. Wis.
4. To convey by force. Shakesp.
5. To effect any thing; he carried his tion. Ben Jo.
6. To gain in competition; he carried prize. Shakesp.
7. To gain after resistance. Shakesp.
8. To manage; to transact. Ad.
9. To behave; to conduct. Clarend.
10. To bring forward.
11. To urge; his inclinations carried him far. Hamm.
12. To have; to obtain.
13. To display on the out side. Ad.
14. To imply; to import.
15. To have annexed; secrecy commo carries fear.
16. To move any thing. Ad.
17. To push on ideas in a train.
18. To receive; to endure.
19. To support; to sustain.
20. To bear, as trees.
21. To fetch and bring, as dogs. Ad.
22. To carry off. To kill. Tat.
23. To carry on. To promote; to help ward. Ad.
24. To carry through. To keep from failing Hamm.

To CA'RRY. v. n. A horse is said to carry when his neck is arched, and he holds head high.

CA'RRY-TALE. s. A talebearer. Shakesp.

CART. s. [cpæt, cpat, Sax.]
1. A carriage in general. Tay.
2. A wheel-carriage used commonly for gage. Dryd.
3. The vehicle in which criminals are car to execution. Pri.

To CART. v. a. To expose in a cart. Pri.

To CART. v. n. To use carts for carriage.

CART-HORSE. s. A coarse unwieldy horse. Knolles. Sidn.

CART-JADE. s. A vile horse.

CART-LOAD. s.
1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart.
2. A quantity sufficient to load a cart.

CART-WAY. s. A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel. Mortim.

CARTE BLANCHE. [French.] A blank paper; a paper to be filled with such cond

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sons as the perſon to whom it is ſent thinks proper.

CARTEL. *s.* [*cartel*, Fr.] A writing containing ſtipulations. *Addiſon.*

CARTER. *s.* [from *cart.*] The man who drives a cart. *Dryden.*

CARTILAGE. *s.* [from *cartilage.*] A ſmooth and ſolid body, ſofter than bone, but harder than a ligament. *Arbuthnot.*

CARTILAGINEOUS. } *a* [from *cartilage.*]
CARTILA'GINOUS. } Conſiſting of cartilages. *Holder.*

CARTOON. *s.* [*cartone*, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon large paper. *Watts.*

CARTOUCH. *s.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A caſe of wood three inches thick at the bottom, holding balls. It is fired out of a howit or ſmall mortar. *Harris.*

CARTAGE. } *s.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A caſe
CARTRIDGE } of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, uſed for greater expedition in charging guns. *Dryden.*

CARTRUT. *s.* [from *cart* and *route.*] The track made by a cart wheel.

CARTULARY. *s.* [from *charta*, Latin.] A place where papers are kept.

CARTWRIGHT. *s.* [from *cart* and *wright.*] A maker of carts. *Camden.*

To CARVE. *v. a.* [ceapran, Saxon.]
1. To cut wood or ſtone. *Wiſdom.*
2. To cut meat at the table.
3. To make any thing by cutting.
4. To engrave. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To chuſe one's own part. *South.*

To CARVE. *v. n.*
1. To exerciſe the trade of a ſculptor.
2. To perform at table the office of ſupplying the company. *Prior.*

CARVER. *s.* [from *carve.*]
1. A ſculptor. *Dryden.*
2. He that cuts up the meat at table.
3. He that chooſes for himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

CARVING. *s.* Sculpture; figures carved.

CARUNCLE. *s.* [*carunculo*, Latin.] A ſmall protuberance of fleſh. *Wiſeman.*

CARYATES. } *s.* [from *Carya*, a city.]
CARYATIDES. } Columns, or pilaſters, under the figures of women, dreſſed in long robes. *Chambers.*

CASCA'DE. *s* [*cascade*, Fr. *cascare*, Italian.] A cataract; a water-fall. *Prior.*

CASE. *s.* [*caiſſe*, Fr.]
1. A covering; a box; a ſheath. *Broome.*
2. The outer part of a houſe. *Addiſon.*
3. A building unfurniſhed. *Wotton.*

CASE-KNIFE. *s.* A large kitchen knife.

CASE-SHOT. *s.* Bullets incloſed in a caſe.

CASE. *s.* [*caſus*, Latin.]
1. A condition with regard to outward circumſtances. *Atterbury.*
2. State of things. *Bacon.*
3. In phyſick; ſtate of the body. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Condition with regard to cleanneſs or health. *Swift.*
5. Contingence. *Tillotſon.*
6. Queſtion relating to particular perſons or things; as, a *caſe* of conſcience. *Sidn. Tillot.*
7. Repreſentation of any queſtion. *Bacon.*
8. Hiſtory of a diſeaſe.
9. State of a legal queſtion.
10. The variation of nouns. *Clarke.*
11. *In caſe.* If it ſhould happen. *Hooker.*

To CASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put in a caſe or cover, *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To cover as a caſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To ſtrip off the covering. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CASE. *v. n.* To put caſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CASEHA'RDEN. *v. n.* To harden on the outſide. *Moxon.*

CA'SEMATE. *s.* [*casamata*, Span.] A kind of vault or arch of ſtone work.

CA'SEMENT. *s.* [*casamento*, Ital.] A window opening upon hinges. *South.*

CA'SEOUS. *a.* [*caſeus*, Latin.] Reſembling cheeſe; cheeſy. *Floyer.*

CA'SERN. *s.* [*caſerne*, Fr.] A little room or lodgment erected between the rampart and the houſes. *Harris.*

CA'SEWORM. *s.* A grub that makes itſelf a caſe. *Floyer.*

CASH. *s.* [*caiſſe*, Fr. a cheſt.] Money at hand. *Milton. Pope.*

CA'SH-KEEPER. *s.* A man entruſted with the money. *Arbuthnot.*

CA'SHEWNUT. *s.* A tree. *Miller.*

CASHI'ER. *s.* [from *caſh.*] He that has charge of money. *South.*

To CASHI'ER. *v. a.* [*caſſer*, Fr.] To diſcard; to diſmiſs from a poſt. *Bacon. Swift.*

CASK. *s.* [*casque*, Fr.] A barrel. *Harvey.*

CASK. } *s.* [*casque*, Fr.] A helmet; armour for the head. *Addiſon.*
CASQUE. }

CA'SKET. *s.* [*caſſe*, *caſſete*,] A ſmall box or cheſt for jewels. *Davies. Pope.*

To CA'SKET, *v. a.* To put in a caſket. *Sh.*

CASSAMUNA'IR. *s.* An aromatick vegetable, being a ſpecies of *galangal.* *Quincy.*

To CA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*caſſer*, Fr.] To vacate; to invalidate. *Ray.*

CASSA'TION. *s.* [*caſſatio*, Lat.] The act of making null or void.

CA'SSAVI. } *s.* An American plant.
CA'SSADA. }

CA'SSIA. *s.* A ſweet ſpice mentioned by *Moſes.*

CA'SSIDONY, or *Stickadore.* A plant.

CA'SSIOWARY. *s.* A large bird of prey.

CA'SSOCK. *s.* [*casaque*, Fr.] A cloſe garment. *Shakeſpeare.*

CA'SSWEED. *s.* Shepherd's pouch.

To CAST. *v. a.* preter. *caſt*: part. paſſ. *caſt.* [*keſter*, Dan.]
1. To throw with the hand. *Raleigh.*
2. To throw away as uſeleſs or noxious. *Sh.*
3. To throw dice or lots. *Joſhua.*
4. To throw from a high place.
5. To throw in wreſtling. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To throw a net or ſnare.
7. To drop; to let fall. *Acts.*
8. To expoſe as uſeleſs. *Pope.*
9. To drive by violence of weather; as, he was *caſt* on an iſland.

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10. To build by throwing up earth. *Knolles.*
11. To put into any certain ſtate. *Pſ.* lxxvi. 6.
12. To condemn in a trial. *Donne.*
13. To condemn in a law-ſuit. *Dec. of Piety.*
14. To defeat. *Hudibras.*
15. To caſhier. *Shakeſpeare.*
16. To leave behind in a race. *Dryden.*
17. To ſhed; to let fall; to moult; the ſerpent has *caſt* his ſkin. *Fairfax.*
18. To lay aſide, as fit to be worn no longer. *Bacon. Addiſon.*
19. To have abortions; the cow has *caſt* her calf. *Geneſis.*
20. To overweigh; to make to preponderate; to decide by overbalancing; intereſt *caſts* the balance. *South.*
21. To compute; to reckon; to calculate; he has *caſt* the reckoning wrong. *Addiſon.*
22. To contrive; to plan out. *Temple.*
23. To judge; to conſider. *Milton.*
24. To fix the parts in a play. *Addiſon.*
25. To direct the eye. *Pope.*
26. To form in a mould; the king's head is *caſt* in gold. *Boyle. Waller.*
27. To model; to form. *Watts.*
28. To communicate by reflection or emanation. *Dryden.*
29. To yield, or give up; *caſt* thyſelf on his charity. *South.*
30. To inflict; he *caſt* no reproaches. *Locke.*
31. *To caſt away.* To ſhipwreck. *Ral. Knol.*
32. *To caſt away.* To waſte in profuſion. *Ben Jonſon.*
33. *To caſt away.* To ruin. *Hooker.*
34. *To caſt down.* To deject; to depreſs the mind. *Addiſon.*
35. *To caſt off.* To diſcard. *Milton.*
36. *To caſt off.* To diſburden one's ſelf of. *Tillotſon.*
37. *To caſt off.* To leave behind. *L'Eſtrange.*
38. *To caſt out.* To turn out of doors. *Shak.*
39. *To caſt out.* To vent; to ſpeak. *Addiſ.*
40. *To caſt up.* To compute; to calculate. *Temple.*
41. *To caſt up.* To vomit. *Dryden.*

To CAST. *v. n.*
1. To contrive; to turn the thoughts. *Spenſer. Pope.*
2. To admit of a form, by caſting or melting. *Woodward.*
3. To warp; to grow out of form. *Moxon.*

CAST. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of caſting or throwing; a throw. *Waller.*
2. State of any thing caſt or thrown. *Bramh.*
3. The ſpace through which any thing is thrown. *Locke.*
4. A ſtroke; a touch. *South. Swift.*
5. Motion of the eye. *Digby.*
6. The throw of dice.
7. Chance from the caſt of dice. *South.*
8. A mould; a form. *Prior.*
9. A ſhade, or tendency to any colour. *Woodw.*
10. Exterior appearance. *Denham.*
11. Manner; air; mien. *Pope.*
12. A flight of hawks. *Sidney.*

CA'STANET. *ſ.* [*caſtanuela*, Spaniſh.] ſhells of ivory or hard wood, which d rattle in their hands. Ca

CA'STAWAY. *ſ.* [from *caſt* and *away*. A perſon loſt, or abandoned by Provi

CA'STAWAY. *a.* Uſeleſs.

CA'STELLAIN. *ſ.* [*caſtellano*, Span.] ſtable of a caſtle.

CA'STELLANY. *ſ.* [from *caſtle*.] Th nour or lordſhip belonging to a caſtle. F

CA'STELLATED. *a.* [from *caſtle*.] In within a building.

CA'STER. *ſ.* [from *to caſt*.]
1. A thrower; he that caſts.
2. A calculator; a man that calculate tunes.

To CA'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*caſtigo*, Latin.] chaſtiſe; to chaſten; to puniſh. *Shak.*

CASTIGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *to caſtigate*.]
1. Penance; diſcipline. *Shak.*
2. Puniſhment; correction.
3. Emendation.

CA'STIGATORY. *a.* [from *caſtigate*] native; tending to correction. *Bro*

CA'STING-NET. *ſ.* A net to be throw the water.

CA'STLE. *ſ.* [*caſtellum*, Latin.]
1. A houſe fortified. *Shak.*
2. CASTLES *in the air.* Projects w reality.

CA'STILE-SOAP. *ſ.* [*Caſtile Soap.*] of ſoap, originally Spaniſh.

CA'STLED. *a.* [from *caſtle*.] Furniſhed caſtles.

CA'STLING. *ſ.* [from *caſt*.] An abat

CA'STOR. *ſ.* [*caſtor*, Latin.] A be

CASTOR and *POLLUX.* [in meteorol A fiery meteor, which at ſea ſeems ſom ſticking to a part of the ſhip, in form of

CASTO'REUM. ſ. [from *caſtor*. In macy.] A liquid matter incloſed in b purſes, near the anus of the caſtor, taken for his teſticles.

CASTRAMETA'TION. *ſ.* [*caſtrametor*.] The art or practice of encamping.

To CA'STRATE. *v. a.* [*caſtro*, Latin.]
1. To geld.
2. To take away the obſcene parts of a wri

CASTRA'TION. *ſ.* [from *caſtrate*.] act of gelding.

CA'STRIL. } *ſ.* A mean or degenerate
CA'STREL. } of hawk.

CASTRE'NSIAN. *a.* [*caſtrenſis*, Latin.] Belonging to a camp.

CA'SUAL. *a.* [*caſuel*, French.] Acciden ariſing from chance. *Davies. Clar*

CA'SUALLY. *ad.* [from *caſual*.] Accident without deſign.

CA'SUALNESS. *ſ.* [from *casual*.] Acci almeſs; chance; fortuitouſneſs.

CA'SUALTY. *ſ.* [from *casual*.]
1. Accident; a thing happening by

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Cause that produces unnatural death. *Grevat.*

CAUSIST. *s.* [*causiste*, Fr. [from *causa*, Lat.] One that studies and settles cases of conscience. *South.*

CAUSISTICAL. *a.* [from *causist.*] Relating to cases of conscience. *South.*

CAUSISTRY. *s.* [from *causist.*] The science of a casuist. *Pope.*

CAT. *s.* [*katz*, Teuton. *chat*, Fr.] A domestick animal that catches mice. *Shakespeare.*

CAT. *s.* A sort of ship.

CAT *in the pan.* Turning of the *cat in the pan*, is when that which a man says to another, he says as if another had said it to him *Bacon.*

CAT *o' nine tails.* A whip with nine lashes. *Vanb.*

CATACHRE'SIS. *s.* [*κατάχρησις.*] The abuse of a trope, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification; a *voice* unusual to the ear.

CATACHRE'STICAL. *a.* [from *catachresis.*] Forced; far-fetched. *Brown.*

CATACLYSM. *s.* [*κατακλυσμος.*] A deluge; an inundation. *Hale.*

CATACOMBS. *s.* [from *κατα* and *κυμβος* a hollow or cavity.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.

CATAGMATICK. *a.* [*κατάγμα*, a fracture.] That which has the quality of consolidating the parts. *Wiseman.*

CATALEPSIS. *s.* [*κατάληψις.*] A disease, wherein the patient is without sense, and remains in the same posture in which the disease seizeth him.

CATALOGUE. *s.* [*κατάλογος.*] An enumeration of particulars; a list.

CATAMOUNTAIN. *s.* [from *cat* and *mountain.*] A fierce animal, resembling a cat. *Ark.*

CATAPHRACT. *s.* [*cataphracta*, Lat.] A horseman in complete armour. *Milton.*

CATAPLASM. *s.* [*κατάπλασμα.*] A poultice. *Shakespeare. Arbuthnot.*

CATAPULT. *s.* [*catapulta*, Lat.] An engine used anciently to throw stones. *Camden.*

CATARACT. *s.* [*καταράκτης.*] A fall of water from on high; a cascade. *Blackmore.*

CATARACT. An insipissation of the crystalline humour of the eye; sometimes a pellicle that hinders the sight; the disease cured by the needle. *Bacon.*

CATARRH. *s.* [*καταῤῥοη.*] A defluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat. *Milton. South.*

CATARRHAL. } *a.* [from *catarrh.*] Re-
CATARRHOUS. } lating to the catarrh; proceeding from a catarrh. *Floyer.*

CATASTROPHE. *s.* [*καταστροφη.*]

1. The change or revolution which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatick action. *Dennis.*

2. A final event; generally unhappy.

CATCAL. *s.* [from *cat* and *call.*] A squeaking instrument, used in the playhouse, to condemn plays. *Pope.*

To CATCH. *v. a.* preter. *I catched*, or *caught*; part. pass. *I have catched*, or *caught.* [*hetsen*, Dutch.]

1. To lay hold on with the hand. *1 Sam.*
2. To stop any thing flying. *Addison.*
3. To seize any thing by pursuit. *Shakesp.*
4. To stop; to intercept falling. *Spectator.*
5. To ensnare; to entangle in a snare.
6. To receive suddenly. *Dryden.*
7. To fasten suddenly upon; to seize. *Decay of Piety.*
8. To please; to seize the affections; to charm. *Dryden.*
9. To receive any contagion or disease. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
10. To seize, as a disease.

To CATCH. *v. n.* To be contagious; to spread infection. *Addison.*

CATCH. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Seizure; the act of seizing. *Sidney.*
2. The act of taking. *Bacon.*
3. A song sung in succession. *Dryden.*
4. Watch; the posture of seizing. *Addison.*
5. An advantage taken; hold laid on.
6. The thing caught; profit. *Shakespeare. Locke.*
7. A short interval of action.
8. A taint; a slight contagion. *Glanville.*
9. Any thing that catches, as a hook.
10. A small swift-sailing ship.

CATCHER. *s.* [from *catch.*]

1. He that catches.
2. That in which any thing is caught.

CATCHFLY. *s.* [from *catch* and *fly.*] A plant; *Campion.*

CATCHPOLL. *s.* [*catch* and *pole.*] A serjeant; a bumbailiff. *Bacon. Philips.*

CATCHWORD. *s.* The word at the corner of the page under the last line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATECHE'TICAL. [from *κατηχίω.*] Consisting of questions and answers. *Addison.*

CATECHE'TICALLY. *ad.* In the way of question and answer.

To CA'TECHISE. *v. a.* [*κατηχεω.*]

1. To instruct by asking questions. *Shakesp.*
2. To question; to interrogate; to examine. *Shakespeare. Swift.*

CA'TECHISER. *s.* [from *to catechise.*] One who catechises.

CATECHISM. *s.* [from *κατηχίζω.*] A form of instruction by means of questions and answers concerning religion. *Hooker. South.*

CATECHIST. *s.* [*κατηχιστης.*] One whose charge is to question the uninstructed concerning religion. *Hammond.*

CATECHU'MEN. *s.* [*κατηχουμενος.*] One who is yet in the first rudiments of Christianity. *Stillingfleet.*

CATECHUME'NICAL. *a.* Belonging to the catechumens.

CATEGO'RICAL. *a.* [from *category.*] Absolute; adequate; positive. *Clarendon.*

CATEGO'RICALLY. *ad.* Positively; expressly. *Child.*

CA'TEGORY, *s.* [*κατηγορια.*] A class; a rank; an order of ideas; predicament.

CATENA'RIAN. *a.* Relating to a chain.

To CA'TENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat.] To chain.

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CATENA'TION. *s.* [from *catena*, Latin.] Link; regular connexion. *Brown.*

To CA'TER. *v. a.* [from *cates.*] To provide food; to buy in victuals. *Shakespeare.*

CA'TER. *s.* [from the verb.] Provider. *Carew.*

CA'TER. *s.* [*quatre*; Fr.] The four of cards and dice.

CA'TER-COUSIN. *s.* A petty favourite; one related by blood or mind. *Rymer.*

CA'TERER. *s.* [from *cater.*] The provider or purveyor. *Ben Johnson. South.*

CA'TERESS. *s.* [from *cater.*] A woman employed to provide victuals. *Milton.*

CATERPI'LLAR. *s.* A worm, sustained by leaves and fruits. *Bacon.*

CATERPI'LLAR. *s.* A plant.

To CATERWA'UL. *v. n.* [from *cat*]

1. To make a noise as cats in rutting time.

2. To make any offensive or odious noise. *Hud.*

CATES. *s.* Viands; food; dish of meat. *B. Jon.*

CA'TFISH. *s.* A sea fish in the West Indies. *Philips.*

CA'THARPINGS. *s.* Small ropes in a ship. *Har.*

CATHA'RTICAL. } *a.* [*καθαρτικος.*] Purg-
CATHA'RTICK. } ing. *Boyle.*

CATHARTICALNESS. *s.* [from *cathartical.*] Purging quality.

CA'THEAD. *s.* A kind of fossile. *Woodward.*

CA'THEAD. *s.* [In a ship.] A piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block. *Sea Dict.*

CATHE'DRAL. *a.* [from *cathedra*, Latin.]

1. Episcopal; containing the see of a bishop. *Shakespeare.*

2. Belonging to an episcopal church. *Locke.*

3. Antique; venerable. *Pope.*

CATHE'DRAL. *s.* The head church of a diocese. *Addison.*

CA'THERINE-PEAR. See PEAR. *Suckling.*

CA'THETER. *s.* A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument, to thrust into the bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine, when the passage is stopped.

CA'THOLES. *s.* [In a ship.] Two little holes astern above the gun-room ports.

CATHO'LICISM. *s.* [from *catholic.*] Adherence to the catholick church.

CATHOLICK. *a.* [*catholique*, Fr. *καθολικος.*] Universal or general. *Ray.*

CATHO'LICON. *s.* [from *catholick.*] An universal medicine. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

CA'TKINS. *s.* [*kett kens*, Dutch.] Imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail.

CA'TLING. *s.*

1. A dismembering knife, used by surgeons. *Harris.*

2. Catgut; fiddle-strings. *Shakespeare.*

CA'TMINT. *s.* [*cataria*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

CATO'PTRICAL. *a.* [from *catoptricks.*] Relating to the catoptricks, or vision by reflection. *Arbuthnot.*

CATO'PTRICKS. *s.* [*κατοπτρον.*] That part of optics which treats of vision by reflection.

CA'TPIPE. *s.* Catcal. *L'Estrange.*

CAT's EYE. *s.* A stone. *Woo*

CAT's FOOT. *s.* An herb; *alehoof*; *gro*

CAT's HEAD. *s.* A kind of apple. *M*

CA'TSILVER. *s.* A kind of fossile. *Wo*

CAT's TAIL. *s.*

1. A long round substance, that grow nut-trees.

2. A kind of reed.

CA'TSUP. *s.* A kind of pickle.

CA'TTLE. *s.* Beasts of pasture not wi domestick. *Shak*

CAVALCA'DE. *s.* [from *cavallo.*] A sion on horseback.

CAVALI'ER. *s.* [*cavalier*, French.]

1. A horseman; a knight.

2. A gay, sprightly, military man. *Shak*

3. The appellation of the party of king C the first.

CAVALI'ER. *a.* [from the subst.]

1. Gay; sprightly; warlike.

2. Generous; brave. *Sa*

3. Disdainful; haughty.

CAVALI'ERLY. *ad.* [from *cavalier.*] H tily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

CA'VALRY. *s.* [*cavalerie*, Fr.] Horse-d *Bdc-n.*

To CA'VATE. *v. a.* [*cavo*, Lat.] To

CAVA'ZION. *s.* [from *cavo*, Lat.] H ing of the earth for cellarage.

CA'UDLE. *s.* [*chaudeau*, Fr.] A mixt wine and other ingredients, given to w in childbed. *Shak*

To CA'UDLE. *v. a.* To make caudle.

CAVE, *s.* [*cave*, French.]

1. A cavern; a den. *Wotton.*

2. A hollow; any hollow place.

To CAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To in a cave. *Shak*

CA'VEAT. *s.* A *caveat* is an intimation to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge, fying to him that he ought to beware ho acts. *Ayliffe. Trust*

CA'VERN. *s.* [*caverna*, Lat.] A hollow in the ground. *Shak*

CA'VERNED. *a.* [from *cavern.*]

1. Full of caverns; hollow; excavated.

2. Inhabiting a cavern.

CA'VERNOUS. *a.* [from *cavern.*] caverns. *Wo*

CAVESSON. *s.* [Fr. in horsemanship.] fort of noseband, put into the nose of a h *Farrier's*

CAUF. *s.* A chest with holes, to keep fish in the water. *Phi*

CAUGHT. *particip. pass.* from *to catch.*

CAVIARE. *s.* The eggs of a sturgeon sal *Gr*

To CA'VIL. *v. n.* [*caviller*, Fr.] To raise capt and frivolous objections. *P*

To CA'VIL. *v. a.* To receive or treat with jections. *Mil*

CA'VIL. *s.* False or frivolous objections.

CAVILLA'TION. *s.* The disposition to m captious objection. *Hak*

CA'VILLER. *s.* [*cavillator*, Lat.] An adversary; a captious disputant. *Atterb*

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VILLINGLY. *ad.* [from *cavilling.*] In a cavilling manner.

VILLOUS. *a.* [from *cavil.*] Full of objections. *Ayliffe.*

VIN. *s.* [French.] A natural hollow.

VITY. *s.* [*cavitas*, Latin.] Hollowness; hollow. *Bentley.*

VIK. *s.* A coarse talky spar. *Woodward.*

VUL. *s.*

1. The net in which women inclose their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap.

2. Any thing of a small net. *Grew.*

3. The integument in which the guts are included. *Ray.*

ULIFEROUS. *a.* [from *caulis*, a stalk, and *fero.*] A term for such plants as have a true stalk.

ULIFLOWER. *s.* [*caulis*, Lat.] A species of cabbage. *Evelyn.*

O CAU'PONATE. *v. n.* [*caupono*, Latin.] To sell wine or victuals.

AUSABLE. *a.* [from *cause*, low Latin.] That which may be caused. *Brown.*

AUSAL. *a.* [*causalis*, low Lat.] Relating to causes. *Glanville.*

AUSALITY. *s.* [*causalitas*, low Lat.] The agency of a cause; the quality of causing. *Bro.*

AUSALLY. *ad.* [from *causal.*] According to the order of causes. *Brown.*

AUSATION. *s.* [from *cause*, low Latin.] The act or power of causing. *Brown.*

AUSATIVE. *a.* That expresses a cause or reason.

AUSATOR. *s.* [from *cause.*] A causer; an author of any effect. *Brown.*

AUSE. *s.* [*causa*, Latin.]

1. That which produces or effects any thing; the efficient; fire is the *cause* of heat. *Hooker. Rowe.*

2. The reason; motive to any thing; money is the *cause* of vices. *South. Rowe.*

3. Subject of litigation; his *cause* was lately before the court. *Shakespeare.*

4. Side; party; he stuck his *cause* against his interest. *Tickell.*

To CAUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To effect as an agent. *Locke.*

AUSELESS. *a.* [from *cause.*]

1. Original to itself. *Blackmore.*

2. Without just ground or motive.

AUSELESLY. *ad.* [from *causeless.*] Without cause; without reason. *Taylor.*

AUSER. *s.* [from *cause*] He that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.

AUSEY. } *s.* [*chaussée*, Fr.] A way
AUSEWAY. } raised and paved, above the rest of the ground. 1 *Chron. Pope.*

AUSTICAL. } *a.* [*καυστικὸς.*] Belonging to
AUSTICK. } medicaments which, by their violent activity and heat, destroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and burn it into an eschar. *Wiseman.*

AUSTICK. *s.* A caustick or burning application. *Temple.*

AUTEL. *s.* [*Cautela*, Latin.] Caution; scruple. *Shakespeare.*

CA'UTELOUS. *a.* [*cauteleux.* French.]

1. Cautious; wary. *Wotton.*

2. Wily; cunning. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*

CA'UTELOUSLY. *ad.* Cunningly; slyly; cautiously; warily. *Brown. Bacon.*

CAUTERIZATION. *s.* [from *cauterize.*] The act of burning flesh with hot irons.

To CA'UTERIZE. *v. a.* [*cauteriser*, Fr.] To burn with the cautery. *Sharp.*

CA'UTERY. *s.* [*καυτὴρ, τηρος.*] Cautery is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustick medicines. *Wiseman.*

CA'UTION. *s.* [*caution*, Fr.]

1. Prudence; foresight; provident care; wariness.

2. Security; he laid down money as *caution* for performance. *Sidney.*

3. Provisionary precept. *Arbuthnot.*

4. Warning.

To CA'UTION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To warn; to give notice of a danger.

CA'UTIONARY. *a.* [from *caution.*] Given as a pledge, or in security. *Southern*

CAUTIOUS. *a.* [from *cautus*, Lat.] Wary; watchful. *Swift.*

CA'UTIOUSLY. *ad.* In a wary manner.

CA'UTIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *cautious.*] Watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection.

To CAW. *v. n.* To cry as the rook, or crow. *Ad.*

CA'YMAN. *s.* American alligator or crocodile.

To CEASE. *v. n.* [*cesser*, Fr. *cesso*, Latin.]

1. To leave off; to stop; to give over. *Dryd*

2. To fail; to be extinct. *Hale.*

3. To be at an end. *Dryden.*

To CEASE. *v. a* To put a stop to. *Milton.*

CEASE. *s.* Extinction; failure. *Shakespeare.*

CE'ASELESS. *a.* Incessant; perpetual; continual *Fairfax.*

CE'CITY. *s.* [*cæcitas*, Lat.] Blindness; privation of sight. *Brown.*

CECUTIENCY. *s.* [*cæcutio*, Lat.] Cloudiness of sight. *Brown.*

CE'DAR. *s.* [*cedrus*, Latin.] A tree. It is ever green; the leaves are much narrower than those of the pine tree, and many of them produced out of one tubercle; it hath male flowers. The seeds are produced in large cones, squamose and turbinated. The extension of the branches is very regular in *cedar* trees.

CE'DRINE. *a.* [*cedrinus*, Latin.] Of or belonging to the cedar tree.

To CEIL. *v. a.* [*cælo*, Latin.] To overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building.

CE'ILING. *s.* [from *ceil.*] The inner roof. *Bacon. Milton.*

CE'LANDINE. *s.* A plant.

CE'LATURE. *s.* [*celatura*, Latin.] The art of engraving.

To CE'LEBRATE. *v. a.* [*celebro*, Latin.]

1. To praise; to commend. *Addison.*

2. To distinguish by solemn rites. 2 *Maccab.*

3. To mention in a set or solemn manner. *Dry.*

CELEBRATION. *s.* [from *celebrate.*]

1. Solemn performance; solemn remembrance. *Sidney. Taylor.*

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2. Praise; renown; memorial. *Clarendon.*

CELE'BRIOUS. *a.* [*celeber*, Lat.] Famous; renowned. *Grew.*

CELE'BRIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *celebrious.*] In a famous manner.

CELE'BRIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *celebrious.*] Renown; fame.

CELE'BRITY. *s.* [*celebritas*, Lat.] Celebration; transaction publickly splendid. *Bacon.*

CELE'RIACK. *s.* Turnip-rooted celery.

CELE'RITY. *s.* [*celeritas*, Lat.] Swiftness; speed; velocity. *Hooker. Digby.*

CELE'RY. *s.* A species of *parsley.*

CELE'STIAL. *a.* [*cælestis*, Latin.]

1. Heavenly; relating to the superior regions. *Shakespeare.*

2. Heavenly; relating to the blessed state. *Sh.*

3. Heavenly, with respect to excellence. *Dry.*

CELE'STIAL. *s.* An inhabitant of heaven.

CELE'STIALLY. *ad.* In a heavenly manner.

To CELE'STIFY. *v. a.* [from *cælestis*, Latin.] To give something of heavenly nature to any thing. *Brown.*

CE'LIACK. *a.* [κοιλία, the belly.] Relating to the lower belly. *Arbuthnot.*

CE'LIBACY. *s.* [from *cælebs*, Lat.] Single life. *Atterbury.*

CE'LIBATE. *s.* [*celibatus*, Latin.] Single life. *Graunt.*

CELL. *s.* [*cella*, Latin.]

1. A small cavity or hollow. *Prior.*

2. The cave or little habitation of a religious person. *Denham.*

3. A small and close apartment in a prison.

4. Any small place of residence. *Milton.*

CE'LLAR. *s.* [*cella*, Latin.] A place under ground, where stones are reposed. *Peacham.*

CE'LLARAGE. *s.* [from *cellar.*] The part of the building which makes the cellars.

CE'LLARIST. *s.* [*cellarius*, Latin.] The butler in a religious house.

CE'LLULAR. *a.* [*cellula*, Latin.] Consisting of little cells or cavities. *Sharp.*

CE'LSITUDE. *s.* [*celsitudo*, Lat.] Height.

CE'MENT. *s.* [*cementum*, Latin.]

1. The matter with which two bodies are made to cohere. *Bacon.*

2. Bond of union in friendship. *South.*

To CEME'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To unite by something interposed. *Burnet.*

To CEME'NT. *v. n.* To come into conjunction; to cohere. *Sharp.*

CEMENTATION. *s.* [from *cement.*] The act of cementing.

CE'METERY. *s.* [κοιμητήριον] A place where the dead are reposited. *Addison.*

CE'NATORY. *a.* [*cena*, Latin.] Relating to supper. *Brown.*

CENOBI'TICAL. *a.* [κοινὸς and βίος.] Living in community. *Stilling fleet.*

CE'NOTAPH. *s.* [κένος and τάφος.] A monument for one buried elsewhere; an empty tomb. *Dryden.*

CENSE. *s.* [*census*, Lat.] Publick rates. *Bacon.*

To CENSE. *v. a.* [*encenser*, Fr.] To perfume with odours. *Dryden.*

CE'NSER. *s.* [*encensoir*, Fr.] The c which incense is burned.

CE'NSOR. *s.* [*censor*, Latin]

1. An officer of Rome who had the p correcting manners.

2. One who is given to censure. *Ros*

CENSO'RIAN. *a.* [from *censor.*] Rela the censor.

CENSO'RIOUS. *a.* [from *censor.*] A to censure; severe.

CENSO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* In a severe m ing manner.

CENSO'RIOUSNESS. *s.* Disposition proach, or censure.

CE'NSORSHIP. *s.* [from *censor.*] The of a censor.

CE'NSURABLE. *a.* [from *censure.*] Wo censure; culpable.

CE'NSUREABLENESS. *s.* Blameable

CE'NSURE. *s.* [*censura*, Latin.]

1. Blame; reprimand; reproach.

2. Judgement; opinion. *Shak*

3. Judicial sentence. *Shak*

4. Spiritual punishment. *Ha*

To CE'NSURE. *v. a.* [*censurer*, French.]

1. To blame; to brand publickly. *Sou*

2. To condemn.

CE'NSURER. *s.* He that blames.

CENT. *s.* [*centum*, Lat.] A hundred; a *per cent.* that is, five in the hundred.

CE'NTAUR. *s.* [*centaurus*, Lat.]

1. A poetical being, supposed to be com of a man and a horse. *Th*

2. The archer in the zodiack. *Th*

CE'NTAURY. *s.* A plant.

CE'NTENARY. *s.* [*centenarius*, Lat.] number of a hundred. *Hak*

CENTE'SIMAL. *a.* [*centesimus*, Lat.] dredth. *Ark*

CENTIFO'LIOUS. *a.* [from *centum* and Latin.] Having an hundred leaves.

CE'NTIPEDE. *s.* [*centum* and *pes.*] A ous insect.

CE'NTO. *s.* [Lat.] A composition formed joining scraps from other authors. *Cam*

CE'NTRAL. *a.* [from *centre.*] Relating to centre. *Woodw*

CE'NTRALLY. *ad.* With regard to the cen *Dry*

CE'NTRE. *s.* [*centrum*, Lat.] The middle.

To CE'NTRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] place on a centre; to fix on a centre.

To CE'NTRE. *v. n.*

1. To rest on; to repose on. *Atterbury*

2. To be placed in the midst or centre.

CE'NTRICK. *a.* [from *centre.*] Placed in centre. *Dun*

CENTRIFUGAL. *a.* [*centrum* and *fugio*, Lat. Having the quality acquired by bodies in tion, of receding from the centre.

CE'NTRIPETAL. *a.* Having a tendency to the centre. *Cheyne*

CE'NTRY. See SENTINAL, a word ill-for for *Sentry.* *Gay.*

CE'NTUPLE. *a.* [*centuplex*, Latin.] An hun dred-fold.

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CENTUPLICATE. *v. a.* [*centum* and *plico*, Latin.] To make a hundred-fold.

CENTURIATE. *v. a.* [*centurio*, Latin.] To divide into hundreds.

CENTURIA'TOR. *s.* [from *century*.] A name given to historians, who distinguish times by centuries. *Ayliffe.*

CENTU'RION *s.* [*centurio*, Latin.] A military officer, who commanded an hundred men. *Shakespeare.*

CENTURY. *s.* [*centuria*, Lat.] A hundred; usually employed to specify time; as, the second century. *Boyle.*

CEPHALALGY. *s.* [κεφαλαλγια.] The headach.

CEPHALICK. *a.* [κεφαλη.] That which is medicinal to the head. *Arbuthnot.*

CERASTES. *s.* [κερασης.] A serpent having horns. *Milton.*

CERATE. *s.* [*cera*, Lat. wax.] A medicine made of wax. *Quincy.*

CERATED. *a.* [*ceratus*, Lat.] Waxed.

CERE. *v. a.* [from *cera*, Lat. wax.] To wax. *Wiseman.*

CEREBEL. *s.* [*cerebellum*, Lat.] Part of the brain. *Derham.*

CERECLOTH. *s.* [from *cere* and *cloth*.] Cloth covered over with glutinous matter.

CEREMENT. *s* [from *cera*, Latin, wax.] Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies were infolded. *Shakespeare.*

CEREMO'NIAL. *a.* [from *ceremony*.]
1. Belonging to ceremony or outward rite.
2. Formal, observant of old forms.

CEREMO'NIAL. *s.* [from *ceremony*.]
1. Outward form; external rite. *Swift.*
2. The order for rites and forms in the Roman church.

CEREMO'NIALNESS. *s.* The quality of being ceremonial.

CEREMO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *ceremony*.]
1. Consisting of outward rites. *South.*
2. Full of ceremony; awful. *Shakespeare.*
3. Attentive to the outward rites of religion. *Shakespeare.*
4. Civil; according to the strict rules of civility. *Addison.*
5. Civil and formal to a fault. *Sidney.*

CEREMO'NIOUSLY. *ad.* In a ceremonious manner; formally. *Shakespeare.*

CEREMO'NIOUSNESS. *s.* Addictedness to ceremony.

CEREMONY. *s.* [*ceremonia*, Latin.]
1. Outward rite; external form in religion. *Sp.*
2. Forms of civility. *Bacon.*
3. Outward form of state. *Dryden.*

CEROTE. *s.* The same with *cerate*. *Wiseman.*

CERTAIN. *a.* [*certus*, Latin.]
1. Sure; indubitable; unquestionable. *Tillot.*
2. Resolved; determined. *Milton.*
3. Undoubting; as, a *certain* experiment.
4. Regular; settled; they pay a *certain* rate.
5. Not subject to chance; the labour is certain, the profit doubtful.
6. In an indefinite sense, some; as, a *certain* man told me this. *Wilkins.*
7. Undoubting; put past doubt. *Dryden.*

CE'RTAINLY. *ad.* [from *certain*]
1. Indubitably; without question. *Locke.*
2. Without fail.

CE'RTAINTY. *s.* [from *certain*.]
1. Exemption from doubt. *Locke.*
2. That which is real and fixed. *Shakespeare.*
3. Exemption from casualty.

CE'RTES. *ad.* [*certes*, Fr.] Certainly; in truth. *Hudibras.*

CERTIFICATE. *s.* [*certificat*, low Latin.]
1. A writing made in any court to give notice to another court of any thing done therein. *Cowel.*
2. Any testimony. *Addison.*

To CE'RTIFY. *v. a.* [*certifier*, Fr.] To give certain information of. *Hammond.*

CERTIORA'RI. s. [Lat.] A writ issuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending. *Cowel.*

CE'RTITUDE. *s.* [*certitudo*, Latin.] Certainty; freedom from doubt. *Dryden.*

CERVICAL. *a* [*cervicalis*, Lat.] Belonging to the neck. *Cheyne.*

CERU'LEAN. } *a.* [*caruleus*, Lat.] Blue;
CERU'LEOUS. } sky-coloured. *Boyle.*

CERULIFICK. *a.* [from *cerulcous*.] Having the power to produce a blue colour. *Grew.*

CERU'MEN s. [Lat.] The wax of the ear.

CE'RUSE. *s.* [*cerussa*, Lat.] White lead. *Quincy.*

CESA'RIAN *a.* [from *Cæsar*.] The *Cæsarian* section is cutting a child out of the womb. *Qu.*

CESS. *s.* [from *cense*.]
1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property. *Sp.*
2. The act of laying rates.
3. Bounds or limits. *Shakespeare.*

To CESS. *v. a.* To rate; to lay charge on. *Sp.*

CESSA'TION. *s.* [*cessatio*, Latin.]
1. A stop; a rest; a vacation. *Hayward.*
2. A pause of hostility, without peace.

CESSAVIT. s. [Latin.] A writ that lies upon this general ground, that the person against whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to perform such service as he is obliged by his tenure. *Cowel.*

CESSIBI'LITY. *s.* The quality of receding or giving way. *Digby.*

CE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*cessum*, Latin.] Easy to give way. *Digby.*

CE'SSION. *s.* [*cession*, French]
1. Retreat; the act of giving way. *Bacon.*
2. Resignation. *Temple.*

CE'SSIONARY. *a.* [from *cession*.] Implying a resignation.

CE'SSMENT. *s.* [from *cess*.] An assessment or tax.

CE'SSOR. *s.* [from *cesso*, Lat.] He that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that he incurreth the danger of law.

CE'STUS. s. [Lat.] The girdle of Venus.

CETA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *cete*, Lat.] Of the whale kind. *Brown. Ray.*

CHAD. *s.* A sort of fish. *Carew.*

To CHAFE. *v. a.* [*échauffer*, French.

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1. To warm with rubbing. *Sidney.*
2. To heat. *Shak.*
3. To perfume. *Suckling.*
4. To make angry. *Hayward. Knolles.*

To CHAFE. *v. n.*
1. To rage; to fret; to fume. *Pope.*
2. To fret againſt any thing. *Shak.*

CHAFE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A heat; a rage; a fury. *Hudibras.*

CHAFE-WAX. *ſ.* An officer belonging to the lord high chancellor who fits the wax for the ſealing of writs. *Harris.*

CHA'FER. *ſ.* [ceaſop, Saxon.] An inſect; a ſort of yellow beetle.

CHA'FERY. *ſ.* A forge in an iron mill.

CHAFF. *ſ.* [ceaf, Saxon.]
1. The huſks of corn that are ſeparated by threſhing and winnowing. *Dryden.*
2. It is uſed for any thing worthleſs.

To CHA'FFER. *v. n.* [*kruffen*, German, to buy.] To haggle; to bargain. *Swift.*

To CHA'FFER. *v. a.*
1. To buy. *Spenſer.*
2. To exchange. *Spenſer.*

CHA'FFERER. *ſ.* [from *chaffer.*] A buyer; bargainer.

CHA'FFERN. *ſ.* [from *eſchauffer*, Fr. to heat.] A veſſel for heating water.

CHA'FFERY. *ſ.* [from *chaffer.*] Traffick.

CHA'FFINCH. *ſ.* [from *chaff* and *finch.*] A bird ſo called, becauſe it delights in chaff.

CHA'FFLESS. *a.* [from *chaff.*] Without chaff. *Shak.*

CHA'FFWEED *ſ.* Cudweed.

CHA'FFY. *a.* Like chaff; full of chaff.

CHA'FINGDISH. *ſ.* [from *chafe* and *diſh.*] A veſſel to make any thing hot in; a portable grate for coals. *Bacon.*

CHAGRI'N. *ſ.* [*chagrin*, Fr.] Ill-humour; vexation. *Pope.*

To CHAGRI'N. *v. n.* [*chagriner*, Fr.] To vex; to put out of temper.

CHAIN. *ſ.* [*chaine*, French.]
1. A ſeries of links faſtened one within another. *Geneſis.*
2. A bond; a manacle; a fetter. *Pope.*
3. A line of links with which land is meaſured. *Locke.*
4. A ſeries linked together; a *chain* of propoſitions. *Hammond.*

To CHAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To faſten or link with a chain. *Knolles.*
2. To bring into ſlavery. *Pope.*
3. To keep by a chain. *Knolles.*
4. To unite. *Shak.*

CHAI'NPUMP. *ſ.* [from *chain* and *pump.*] A pump uſed in large Engliſh veſſels, which is double, ſo that one riſes as the other falls. *Cb.*

CHAI'NSHOT. *ſ.* [from *chain* and *ſhot.*] Two bullets, or half bullets, faſtened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

CHA'INWORK. *ſ.* Work with open ſpaces. *Kin.*

CHAIR. *ſ.* [*chair*, Fr.]
1. A moveable ſeat. *Watts.*
2. A ſeat of juſtice, or of authority.
3. A vehicle born by men; a ſedan.

CHA'IRMAN. *ſ.* [from *chair* and *man.*]
1. The preſident of an aſſembly.
2. One whoſe trade it is to carry a chair.

CHAISE. *ſ.* [*chaiſe*, French.] A carriage of pleaſure drawn by one horſe.

CHALCO'GRAPHER. *ſ.* [χαλκογραφος, χαλκος, braſs.] An engraver in braſs.

CHALCO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [χαλκογραφια.] graving in braſs.

CHA'LDER. } *ſ.* A dry Engliſh meaſure
CHA'LDRON. } coals conſiſting of thirty
CHA'LDRON. buſhels heaped up. The *dron* ſhould weigh two thouſand pounds.

CHA'LICE. *ſ.* [calic, Saxon.]
1. A cup; bowl.
2. It is generally uſed for a cup uſed in of worſhip. *Stillingf.*

CHA'LICED. *a.* [from *calix*, Lat.] Hav cell or cups.

CHALC. *ſ.* [cealc, Saxon.] *Chalk*, is a w foſſile, uſually reckoned a ſtone, but by ſo ranked among the boles.

To CHALK *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To rub with chalk.
2. To manure with chalk. *Mortim.*
3. To mark or trace out as with chalk. *Wo*

CHALK-CUTTER. *ſ.* A man that digs *Woodw.*

CHA'LKY. *a.* [from *chalk.*]
1. Conſiſting of chalk; white with chalk.
2. Impregnated with chalk.

To CHA'LLENGE. *v. a.* [*chalenger*, Fr.]
1. To call another to anſwer for an of by combat.
2. To call to a conteſt.
3. To accuſe.
4. [In law.] He *challenges* the jury; to to the impartiality of any one.
5. To claim as due. *Hooker.*
6. To call any one to the performance of conditions. *Peacha*

CHA'LLENGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſummons to combat.
2. A demand of ſomething as due.
3. [In law.] An exception taken either againſt perſons or things; perſons, as in aſſize to jurors, or any one or more of them, by priſoner at the bar.

CHA'LLENGER *ſ.* [from *challenge.*]
1. One that defires or ſummons another combat.
2. One that claims ſuperiority,
3. A claimant.

CHALY'BEATE. *a.* [from *chalybs*, Latin.] Impregnated with iron or ſteel. *Arbuthn.*

CHAMA'DE. ſ. [French.] The beat of drum which declares a ſurrender. *Addiſ.*

CHA'MBER. *ſ.* [*chambre*, French.]
1. An apartment in a houſe; generally for thoſe appropriated to lodging.
2. Any retired room.
3. Any cavity or hollow.
4. A court of juſtice.
5. The hollow part of the gun where charge is lodged.

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6. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

CHA'MBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To wanton; to intrigue. *Romans.*
2. To reside as in a chamber. *Shak.*

CHA'MBERER. *s.* [from *chamber*.] A man of intrigue. *Shak.*

CHA'MBERFELLOW. *s.* [from *chamber* and *fellow*.] One that lies in the same chamber. *Spectator.*

CHA'MBERLAIN. *s.* [from *chamber*.]
1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth great officer of the crown.
2. Lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bed chamber. *Chambers. Clarendon.*
3. A servant who has the care of the chamber. *Shak. Dry.*

CHA'MBERLAINSHIP. *s.* [from *chamberlain*.] The office of a chamberlain.

CHA'MBERMAID. *s.* [from *chamber* and *maid*.] A maid whose business it is to dress a lady. *Ben Jonson.*

CHA'MBLET. *v. a.* To vary; to variegate. *Bacon.*

CHA'MBREL *of a horse.* The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg

CHAMELION. *s.* [χαμαίλεων.] The *chamelion* has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is flat, its nose long, its back is sharp, its skin plated. Some have asserted that it lives only upon air; but it has been observed to feed on flies. This animal is said to assume the colour of those things to which it is applied. *Bacon.*

CHA'MFER. *v. a.* [*chambrer*, Fr.] To channel.

CHA'MFER, CHA'MFRET. *s.* A small furrow or gutter on a column.

CHA'MLET. *s.* See CAMELOT. *Peacham.*

CHA'MOIS. *s.* [*chamois*, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind. *Deuteronomy.*

CHAMOMILE. *s.* [χαμαιμηλον.] The name of an odoriferous plant. *Spenser.*

CHAMP. *v. a.* [*champayer*, French.]
1. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth. *Bacon.*
2. To devour. *Spectator.*

CHAMP. *v. n.* To perform frequently the action of biting. *Sidney. Wiseman.*

CHAMPAIGN. *s.* [*campagne*, Fr.] A flat open country. *Spenser. Milton.*

CHAMPERTORS. *s.* [from *champerty*.] Such as move suits at their proper costs, to have part of the gains.

CHAMPERTY. *s.* [*champart*, Fr.] A maintenance of any man in his suit to have part of the thing recovered.

CHAMPIGNON. *s.* [*champignon*, Fr.] A kind of mushroom. *Woodward.*

CHAMPION. *s.* [*champion*, French.]
1. A man who undertakes a cause in single combat. *Dryden.*
2. A hero; a stout warriour. *Locke.*

CHAMPION. *v. n.* To challenge.

CHANCE. *s.* [*chance*, French.]
1. Fortune; the cause of fortuitous events.
2. The act of fortune. *Bacon.*
3. Accident; casual occurrences; fortuitous event. *South. Pope.*
4. Event; success; luck. *Shak.*
5. Misfortune; unlucky accident. *Shak.*
6. Possibility of any occurrence. *Milton.*

To CHANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out. *Knolles.*

CHANCE-MEDLEY. *s.* [from *chance* and *medley*.] In law, the casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer. *Cowel. South.*

CHA'NCEABLE. *a.* [from *chance*.] Accidental.

CHA'NCEL. *s.* [from *cancelli*, Latin.] The eastern part of the church, in which the altar is placed. *Hooker. Addison.*

CHA'NCELLOR. *s.* [*cancellarius*, Latin.] *chancelier*, French.]
1. The *chancellor* hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and subjecteth himself only to the law of nature and conscience. *Cowel. Swift.*
2. CHANCELLOR *in the Ecclesiastical Court.* A bishop's lawyer, to direct the bishops in matters of judgment. *Ayliffe.*
3. CHANCELLOR *of a Cathedral.* A dignitary, whose office it is to superintend the regular exercise of devotion.
4. CHANCELLOR *of the Exchequer.* An officer who sits in that court, and in the exchequer chamber, and, with the rest of the court, ordereth things to the king's best benefit. *Cowel.*
5. CHANCELLOR *of the University.* The principal magistrate.

CHA'NCELLORSHIP. *s.* The office of chancellor. *Camden.*

CHA'NCERY. *s.* [probably *chancellery*; then shortened.] The court of equity and conscience. *Cowel.*

CHA'NCRE. *s.* [*chancre*, French.] An ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies. *Wiseman.*

CHA'NCROUS. *a.* [from *chancre*.] Ulcerous. *Wiseman.*

CHANDELIER. *s.* [*chandelier*, French.] A branch for candles.

CHA'NDLER. *s.* [*chandelier*, Fr.] An artisan whose trade is to make candles. *Gay.*

CHA'NFRIN. s. [old French.] The fore-part of the head of a horse. *Farrier's Dict.*

To CHANGE. *v. a.* [*changer*, Fr.]
1. To put one thing in the place of another. *Bacon.*
2. To resign any thing for the sake of another. *South. Dryden.*
3. To discount a larger piece of money into several smaller. *Swift.*
4. To give and take reciprocally. *Taylor.*
5. To alter. *Ecclus.*
6. To mend the disposition of mind. *Shak.*

To CHANGE. *v. n.* To undergo change; to suffer alteration. *Sha.*

CHANGE. *s.* [from the verb.]

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1. An alteration of the ſtate of any thing. *Sh.*
2. A ſucceſſion of one thing in the place of another. *Prior.*
3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution. *Bacon.*
4. Novelty. *Dryden.*
5. An alteration of the order in which a ſet of bells is ſounded. *Norris.*
6. That which makes a variety. *Judges.*
7. Small money. *Swift.*

CHA'NGEABLE. *a.* [from *change.*]
1. Subject to change; fickle; inconſtant.
2. Poſſible to be changed. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances. *Shak.*

CHA'NGEABLENESS. *s.* [from *changeable.*]
1. Suſceptibility of change. *Hooker.*
2. Inconſtancy; fickleneſs. *Sidney.*

CHA'NGEABLY. *ad.* Inconſtantly.

CHA'NGEFUL. *a.* Inconſtant; uncertain; mutable. *Pope.*

CHA'NGELING. *s.* [from *change.*]
1. A child left or taken in the place of another. *Spenser.*
2. An ideot; a natural. *Dryden.*
3. One apt to change; a waverer. *Hudibras.*

CHA'NGER. *s.* One that is employed in changing or diſcounting money.

CHA'NNEL. *s.* [*canal*, French.]
1. The hollow bed of running waters. *Spenser.*
2. Any cavity drawn longways. *Dryden.*
3. A ſtreight or narrow ſea.
4. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

To CHA'NNEL. *v. a.* To cut any thing in channels. *Wotton. Blackmore.*

To CHANT. *v. a.* [*chanter*, French.]
1. To ſing. *Spenser.*
2. To celebrate by ſong. *Bramhall.*
3. To ſing in the cathedral ſervice.

To CHANT. *v. n.* To ſing. *Amos.*

CHANT. *s.* Song; melody. *Milton.*

CHA'NTER. *ſ.* A ſinger; a ſongſter. *Pope.*

CHA'NTICLEER. *s.* [from *chanter* and *clair*, French.] The cock, from his crow. *Dryden.*

CHA'NTRESS. *s.* [from *chant.*] A woman ſinger. *Milton.*

CHA'NTRY. *s.* [from *chant.*] *Chantry* is a church endowed with revenue for prieſts, to ſing maſs for the ſouls of the donors.

CHA'OS. *s.* [*chaos*, Latin.]
1. The maſs of matter ſuppoſed to be in confuſion before it was divided by the creation into its proper claſſes and elements.
2. Confuſion; irregular mixture. *K. Charles.*
3. Any thing where the parts are undiſtinguiſhed. *Pope.*

CHAO'TICK. *a.* [from *chaos.*] Reſembling chaos; confuſed. *Derham.*

To CHAP. *v. a.* [*kappen*, Dutch.] To break into chinks; to make gape. *Blackmore.*

CHAP. *s.* A cleft; a gaping; a chink. *Burnet.*

CHAP. *s.* The upper or under part of a beaſt's mouth. *Grew.*

CHAPE. *s.* [*chappe*, Fr.] The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place. *Shak.*

CHA'PEL. *s.* [*capella*, Latin.] A *chapel* is either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the ſame, or ſeparate, called a *chapel* of eaſe. *Cowel. Sidney. Ayl*

CHA'PELESS. *a.* Without a chape.

CHA'PELLANY. *s.* A *chapellany* is found within ſome other church. *Ayl*

CHA'PELRY. *ſ.* [from *chapel.*] The juriſdiction or bound of a chapel.

CHAPE'RON. s. A kind of hood worn by knights of the garter. *Cam*

CHA'PFALN. *a.* [from *chap* and *faln.*] Hav the mouth ſhrunk. *Dry*

CHA'PITER. *s.* [*chapiteau*, Fr.] Capital pillar. *Ex*

CHA'PLAIN. *s.* [*capellanus*, Lat.] He that tends the king, or other perſon, for the ſtruction of him and his family. *Cowel.*

CHA'PLAINSHIP. *ſ.* [from *chaplain.*]
1. The office or buſineſs of a chaplain.
2. The poſſeſſion or revenue of a chapel.

CHA'PLESS. *a.* [from *chap.*] Without any about the mouth.

CHA'PLET. *ſ.* [*chapelet*, Fr.]
1. A garland or wreath to be worn about head.
2. A ſtring of beads uſed in the Ro church.
3. [In architecture.] A little moulding ed into round beads.

CHA'PMAN. *s.* [ceapman, Sax.] A cheap one that offers as a purchaſer. *Shak. B. Jonſon.*

CHAPS. *s.* [from *chap.*] The mouth of a of prey.

CHAPT. } *part. paſſ.* [from *to chap.*]
CHA'PPED. } Cracked; cleft.

CHA'PTER. *ſ.* [*chapitre*, Fr.]
1. A diviſion of a book.
2. *Chapter*, from *capitulum*, an aſſembly of clergy of a cathedral.
3. The place in which aſſemblies of the gy are held.

CHA'PTREL. *s.* The capitals of pillars or laſters, which ſupport arches.

CHAR. *s.* A fiſh found in Winander-mere, Lancaſhire, and a few other places.

To CHAR. *v. a.* To burn wood to a black der.

CHAR. *s.* [cyppe, work, Saxon.] Work by the day.

To CHAR. *v. n.* To work at others houſes the day.

CHAR-WOMAN. *s.* A woman hired occaſionally for odd work.

CHA'RACTER. *ſ.* [*character*, Lat.]
1. A mark or ſtamp; a repreſentation.
2. A letter uſed in writing or printing.
3. The hand or manner of writing.
4. A repreſentation of any man as to his perſonal qualities.
5. An account of any thing as good or bad
6. The perſon with his aſſemblage of qualities.
7. Perſonal qualities; particular conſtitution of the mind.

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Adventitious qualities impreſſed by a poſt office. *Atterbury.*

CHA'RACTER. *v. a.* To inſcribe; to engrave. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHARACTERI'STICAL. *a.* [from *character*.] That which conſtitutes the character. *Woodward.*

CHARACTERI'STICALNESS. *s.* [from *characteriſtical*.] The quality of being peculiar to character.

CHARACTERI'STICK. *a.* That which conſtitutes the character. *Pope.*

CHA'RACTERIZE. *v. n.* [from *character*.] To give a character or an account of the moral qualities of any man. *Swift.*

To engrave; to imprint. *Hale.*

To mark with a particular ſtamp or token. *Arbuthnot.*

CHA'RACTERLESS. *a.* [from *character*.] Without a character. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'RACTERY. *s.* [from *character*.] Impreſſion; mark. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'RCOAL. *s.* [from *to chark*, to burn.] Coal made by burning wood under turf.

CHARD. *s.* [*charde*, French.]

Chards of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in ſtraw. *Chambers.*

Chards of beet, are plants of white beet tranſplanted. *Mortimer.*

CHARGE. *v. a.* [*charger*, French.]

1. To entruſt; to commiſſion for a certain purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To impute as a debt. *Locke.*
3. To impute as a crime. *Pope. Watts.*
4. To impoſe as a taſk. *Tillotſon.*
5. To accuſe; to cenſure. *Wake.*
6. To accuſe. *Job.*
7. To challenge. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. To command. *Dryden.*
9. To fall upon; to attack. *Granville.*
10. To burden; to load. *Temple.*
11. To fill. *Addiſon.*
12. To load a gun.

CHARGE. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Care; truſt; cuſtody. *Knolles.*
2. Precept; mandate; command. *Hooker.*
3. Commiſſion; truſt conferred; office. *Pope.*
4. Accuſation; imputation. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The thing entruſted to care or management. *Milton.*
6. Expence; coſt. *Spenſer. Dryden.*
7. Onſet; attack. *Bacon.*
8. The ſignal to fall upon enemies. *Dryden.*
9. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.
10. A preparation, or ſort of ointment, applied to the ſhoulder-ſplaits and ſprains of horſes. *Farrier's Dict.*
11. [In heraldry.] The *charge* is that which is borne upon the colour. *Peacham.*

CHA'RGEABLE. *a.* [from *charge*.]

1. Expenſive; coſtly. *Wotton.*
2. Imputable, as a debt or crime. *Smith.*
3. Subject to charge; accuſable. *Spectator.*

CHA'RGEABLENESS. *s.* [from *chargeable*.] Expence; coſt; coſtlineſs. *Boyle.*

CHA'RGEABLY. *ad.* [from *chargeable*.] Expenſively. *Aſcham.*

CHA'RGER. *s.* [from *charge*.] A large diſh. *Denham.*

CHA'RILY. *ad.* [from *chary*.] Warily; frugally.

CHA'RINESS. *s.* [from *chary*.] Caution; nicety. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHA'RIOT. *s.* [*car-rhod*, Welſh.]

1. A carriage of pleaſure, or ſtate. *Dryden.*
2. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

To CHA'RIOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot. *Milton.*

CHARIOTE'ER. *s.* [from *chariot*.] He that drives the chariot. *Prior.*

CHA'RIOT-RACE. *s.* A ſport where chariots were driven for the prize. *Addiſon.*

CHA'RITABLE. *a.* [*charitable*, French.]

1. Kind in giving alms. *Taylor.*
2. Kind of judging of others. *Bacon.*

CHA'RITABLY. *ad.* [from *charity*.]

1. Kindly; liberally.
2. Benevolently; without malignity. *Taylor.*

CHA'RITY. *s.* [*charité*, French.]

1. Tenderneſs; kindneſs; love. *Milton.*
2. Goodwill; benevolence. *Dryden.*
3. The theological virtues of univerſal love. *Hooker. Atterbury.*
4. Liberality to the poor. *Dryden.*
5. Alms; relief given to the poor. *L'Eſtran.*

To CHARK. *v. a.* To burn to a black cinder. *Grew.*

CHA'RLATAN. *s.* [*charlatan*, French.] A quack; a mountebank. *Brown.*

CHARLATA'NICAL. *a.* [from *charlatan*.] Quackiſh; ignorant. *Cowley.*

CHA'RLATANRY. *s.* [from *charlatan*.] Wheedling; deceit.

CHARLES's WAIN. *s.* The northern conſtellation, called the Bear. *Brown.*

CHA'RLOCK. *s.* A weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower.

CHARM. *s.* [*charme*, Fr. *carmen*, Lat.]

1. Words or philtres imagined to have ſome occult power. *Shakeſpeare. Swift.*
2. Something of power to gain the affections. *Waller.*

To CHARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To fortify with charms againſt evil.
2. To make powerful by charms. *Sidney.*
3. To ſubdue by ſome ſecret power.
4. To ſubdue by pleaſure. *Waller.*

CHA'RMER. *s.* [from *charm*.] One that has the power of charms, or enchantments. *Dryd.*

CHA'RMING. *particip. a.* [from *charm*.] Pleaſing in the higheſt degree. *Sprat.*

CHA'RMINGLY. *ad.* [from *charming*.] In ſuch a manner as to pleaſe exceedingly. *Addiſon.*

CHA'RMINGNESS. *s.* [from *charming*.] The power of pleaſing.

CHA'RNEL. *a.* [*charnel*, Fr.] Containing fleſh or carcaſes. *Milton.*

CHA'RNELHOUSE. *s.* [*charnier*, Fr.] The

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place where the bones of the dead are deposited. *Taylor.*

CHART. *s.* [*charta*, Latin.] A delineation of coasts. *Arbuthnot.*

CHA'RTER. *s.* [*charta*, Latin.]
1. A *charter* is a written evidence. *Cowel.*
2. Any writing bestowing privileges or rights. *Raleigh. South.*
3. Privilege; immunity; exemption. *Shak.*

CHA'RTER-PARTY. *s.* [*chartre-partie*, Fr.] A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy. *Hale.*

CHA'RTERED. *a.* [from *charter*.] Privileged; granted by charter. *Shakespeare.*

CHA'RY. *a.* [from *care*.] Careful; cautious. *Carew.*

To CHASE. *v. a.* [*chaſſer*, French.]
1. To hunt as game.
2. To purſue an enemy. *Judges.*
3. To drive. *Knolles.*
4. To follow with deſire to overtake.

CHASE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Hunting; purſuit of any thing as game. *Bur.*
2. Fitneſs to be hunted. *Dryden.*
3. Purſuit of an enemy. *Knolles.*
4. Purſuit of ſomething as deſirable. *Dryden.*
5. Hunting match. *Shakespeare.*
6. The game hunted. *Sidney. Granville.*
7. Open ground ſtored with ſuch beaſts as are hunted. *Shakespeare.*
8. *The* CHASE *of a gun*, is the whole bore or length of a piece. *Chambers.*

CHASE-GUN. *s.* [from *chaſe* and *gun*.] Guns in the fore-part of the ſhip, fired upon thoſe that are purſued. *Dryden.*

CHA'SER. *s.* [from *chaſe*.] Hunter; purſuer; driver. *Denham.*

CHASM. *s.* [χασμα.]
1. A cleft; a gap; an opening. *Locke.*
2. A place unfilled; a vacuity. *Dryden.*

CHA'SSELAS. *s.* [French.] A ſort of grape.

CHASTE. *a.* [*chaſte*, Fr. *caſtus*, Lat.]
1. Pure from all commerce of ſexes; as, a *chaſte* virgin.
2. Pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phraſes.
3. Free from obſcenity. *Watts.*
4. True to the marriage bed. *Titus.*

CHASTE-TREE. *s.* [*vitex*, Lat.] A tree. *Mill.*

To CHA'STEN. *v. a.* [*chaſtiser*, Fr.] To correct; to puniſh. *Proverbs. Rowe.*

To CHA'STISE. *v. a.* [*caſtigo*, Latin.]
1. To puniſh; to correct by puniſhment. *Boyle. Grew.*
2. To reduce to order, or obedience. *Shakesp.*

CHASTI'SEMENT. *s.* Correction; puniſhment. *Raleigh. Bentley.*

CHASTI'SER. *s.* [from *chaſtise*.] A puniſher; a corrector.

CHA'STITY. *s.* [*caſtitas*, Latin.]
1. Purity of the body. *Taylor. Pope.*
2. Freedom from obſcenity. *Shakespeare.*
3. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

CHA'STLY. *ad.* [from *chaſte*.] Without incontinence; purely; without contamination. *Walton. Dryden.*

CHA'STNESS. *s.* [from *chaſtity*.] Chastity.

To CHAT. *v. a.* [from *caqueter*, Fr.] To talk idly; to prattle.

CHAT. *s.* [from the verb.] Idle talk; prattle. *Shakespeare.*

CHAT. *s.* The keys of trees.

CHATELLANY. *s.* [*châtelenie*, Fr.] The district under the dominion of a caſtle.

CHA'TTEL. *s.* Any moveable poſſeſſion.

To CHA'TTER. *v. a.* [*cequeter*, Fr.]
1. To make a noiſe as a pie, or other inharmonious bird. *Sidney.*
2. To make a noiſe by colliſion of the teeth.
3. To talk idly or careleſly.

CHA'TTER. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Noiſe like that of a pie or monkey.
2. Idle prate.

CHA'TTERER. *s.* [from *chatter*.] An idle talker.

CHA'TWOOD. *s.* Little ſticks; fuel.

CHA'VENDER. *s.* [*chavesne*, Fr.] The chub, a fiſh.

CHAUMANTELLE. *s.* [Fr.] A ſort of grate.

To CHAW. *v. a.* [*kawen*, Germ.] To maſticate; to chew. *Donne.*

CHAW. *s.* [from the verb.] The chap.

CHA'WDRON. *s.* Entrails. *Shakespeare.*

CHEAP. *a.* [ceapan, Saxon.]
1. To be had at a low rate.
2. Eaſy to be had; not reſpected.

CHEAP. *s.* Market; purchaſe; bargain. *Sidney. Decay of Piety.*

To CHE'APEN. *v. a.* [ceapen, Sax. to buy.]
1. To attempt to purchaſe; to bid for a thing.
2. To leſſen value. *Dryden.*

CHE'APLY. *ad.* [from *cheap*.] At a ſmall price; at a low rate. *Locke.*

CHE'APNESS. *s.* [from *cheap*.] Lowneſs of price. *Temple.*

To CHEAT. *v. a.* To defraud; to impoſe upon; to trick. *Tillotson.*

CHEAT. *s.*
1. A fraud; a trick; an impoſture.
2. A perſon guilty of fraud. *Rowe.*

CHE'ATER. *s.* [from *cheat*.] One that practiſes fraud. *Taylor.*

To CHECK. *v. a.*
1. To repreſs; to curb. *Bacon. Milton.*
2. To reprove; to chide. *Shakespeare.*
3. To controul by a counter reckoning.

To CHECK. *v. n.*
1. To ſtop; to make a ſtop. *Locke.*
2. To claſh; to interfere. *Bacon.*

CHECK. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Repreſſure; ſtop; rebuff. *Regers.*
2. Reſtraint; curb; government. *Clarendon.*
3. Reproof; a ſlight. *Shakespeare.*
4. A diſlike; a ſudden diſguſt. *Dryden.*
5. In falconry, when a hawk forſakes her proper game to follow other birds.
6. The cauſe of reſtraint; a ſtop. *Clarendon.*
7. *Clerk of the* CHECK, has the check and controlment of the yeomen of the guard.

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CHE'CKER } v. a. [from *echecs*, chefs, CHE'QUER } Fr.] To variegate or diverfify in the manner of a chefs-board, with alternate colours. *Drayton.*

CHE'CKER } s. Work varied alterCHE'CKER-WORK } nately. *Kings.*

CHE'CK-MATE. s. [*echec et mat*, French.] A movement on the chefs-board, that kills the oppofite men. *Spenser.*

CHEEK. s. [ceac, Saxon.] The fide of the face below the eye.

A general name among mechanicks for all thofe pieces of their machines that are double. *Chambers.*

CHEEK-TOOTH. s. The hinder tooth or grinder. *Joel.*

CHEER. s. [*chere*, French.]

Entertainment; provifions. *Locke.*

Invitation to gaiety. *Shak.*

Gaiety; jollity. *Shak.*

Air of the countenance. *Daniel.*

Temper of mind. *Acts.*

CHEER. v. a. [from the noun.]

To incite; to encourage; to inſpirit.

To comfort; to conſole. *Dryden.*

To gladden. *Pope.*

CHEER. v. n. To grow gay or gladſome. *Philips.*

CHEERER. s. [from *to cheer*.] Gladner; giver of gaiety. *Wotton. Walton.*

CHEERFUL. a. [from *cheer* and *full*.]

Gay; full of life; full of mirth.

Having an appearance of gaiety.

CHEERFULLY. ad. [from *cheerful*.] Without dejection; with gaiety. *South.*

CHEERFULNESS. s. [from *cheerful*.]

Freedom from dejection; alacrity.

Freedom from gloominefs. *Sidney.*

CHEERLESS. a. [from *cheer*.] Without gaiety, comfort or gladneſs. *Dryden.*

CHEERLY. a. [from *cheer*.]

Gay; cheerful. *Rey.*

Not gloomy.

CHEERLY. ad. [from *cheer*.] Cheerfully. *Milton.*

CHEERY. a. [from *cheer*.] Gay; ſprightly. *Gay.*

CHEESE. s. [cyre, Saxon.] A kind of food made by preſſing the curd of milk.

CHEESE-CAKE. s. [from *cheeſe* and *cake*.] A cake made of ſoft curds, ſugar, and butter.

CHEESE-MONGER. s. [from *cheeſe* and *monger*.] One who deals in cheeſe.

CHEESE-VAT. s. [from *cheeſe* and *vat*.] The wooden caſe in which the curds are preſſed into cheeſe. *Glanville.*

CHEESY. a. Having the nature or form of cheeſe. *Arbuthnot.*

CHELA. s. [*chela*, Lat.] The claw of a ſhell-fiſh. *Brown.*

CHERISH. v. a. [*cherir*, Fr.] To ſupport; to foſter; to nurſe up. *Tillotſon.*

CHERISHER. s. [from *cheriſh*.] An encourager; a ſupporter. *Sprat.*

CHERISHMENT. s. [from *cheriſh*.] Encouragement; ſupport; comfort. *Spenſer.*

CHE'RRY, } s. [*ceriſe*, Fr. *cerafus*, CHE'RRY-TREE. } Lat.] A tree and fruit. *Hale.*

CHE'RRY. a. Reſembling a *cherry* in colour. *Shak.*

CHE'RRYBAY. s. Laurel.

CHE'RRYCHEEKED. a. [from *cherry* and *cheek*.] Having ruddy cheeks. *Congreve.*

CHE'RRYPIT. s. A child's play, in which they throw cherry-ſtones into a ſmall hole. *Shak.*

CHERSONE'SE. s. [χερσονησος.] A peninſula.

CHERT. s. [from *quartz*, German.] A kind of flint. *Woodward.*

CHE'RUB. s. [כרוב.] A celeſtial ſpirit, which in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the ſeraphim. *Calmet. Prior.*

CHERU'BICK. a. [from *cherub*.] Angelick; relating to the cherubim. *Milton.*

CHE'RUBINE. a. [from *cherub*.] Angelical.

CHE'RVIL. s. [*chærophylum*, Lat.] An umbelliferous plant. *Miller.*

To CHE'RUP. v. n. [from *cheer up*.] To chirp; to uſe a cheerful voice. *Spenſer.*

CHE'SLIP. s. A ſmall vermin. *Skinner.*

CHESS. s. [*echec*, Fr.] A game in which two ſets of men are moved in oppoſition.

CHE'SS-APPLE. s. Wild ſervice.

CHE'SS-BOARD. s. [from *cheſs* and *board*.] The board or table on which the game of cheſs is played. *Prior.*

CHESS-MAN. s. A puppet for cheſs.

CHE'SSOM. s. Mellow earth. *Bacon.*

CHEST. s. [cyrt, Saxon.] A box of wood or other materials. *Dryden.*

To CHEST. v. a. [from the noun.] To repoſit in a cheſt.

CHEST-FOUNDERING. s. A diſeaſe in horſes. A pleuriſy, or peripneumony.

CHE'STED. a. Having a cheſt.

CHE'STNUT, } s. A tree.
CHE'STNUT-TREE. }

1. The fruit of the cheſnut tree. *Peacham.*

2. The name of a brown colour. *Cowley.*

CHE'STNUT. a. Being of the colour of a cheſtnut; reddiſhly brown.

CHE'STON. s. A kind of plum.

CHEVALFER. s. A knight. *Shak.*

CHEVAUX de Frize. s. A piece of timber traverſed with wooden ſpikes, pointed with iron, five or ſix feet long; uſed in defending a paſſage, a turnpike, or tourniquet.

CHE'VEN. s. [*chevenne*, Fr.] A river fiſh; the ſame with chub.

CHE'VRIL. s. [*cheverau*, French.] A kid; kid-leather. *Shak.*

CHE'VISANCE. s. [French.] Enterpriſe; atchievement. *Spenſer.*

To CHEW. v. a. [ceopyan, Saxon.]

1. To grind with the teeth; to maſticate. *Dryden. Arbuthnot.*

2. To meditate; to ruminate in the thoughts. *Prior.*

3. To taſte without ſwallowing. *Bacon.*

To CHEW. v. n. To champ upon; to ruminate. *Pope.*

CHICA'NE. s. [*chicane*, French.]

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1. The art of protracting a conteſt by artifice. *Locke.*
2. Artifice in general. *Prior.*

To CHICA'NE. *v. n.* [*chicaner*, Fr.] To prolong a conteſt by tricks.

CHICA'NER. *s.* [*chicaneur*, Fr.] A petty ſophiſter; a wrangler. *Locke.*

CHICA'NERY. *s.* [*chicanerie*, Fr.] Sophiſtry; wrangle. *Arbuthnot.*

CHICK. } *s.* [cicen, Saxon; *kiecken*,
CHI'CKEN. } Dutch.]

1. The young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or ſmall bird. *Davies. Hale. Swift.*
2. A word of tenderneſs. *Shak.*
3. A term for a young girl. *Swift.*

CHI'CKENHEARTED. *a.* Cowardly; fearful. *Spenser.*

The CHI'CKENPOX. *s.* An exanthematous diſtemper.

CHI'CKLING. *s.* [from *chick.*] A ſmall chicken.

CHI'CKPEAS. *s.* [from *chick* and *pea.*] An herb.

CHI'CKWEED. *s.* A plant. *Wiseman.*

To CHIDE. *v. a.* preter. *chid*, or *chode*; part. *chid*, or *chidden.* [cidan, Saxon.]

1. To reprove. *Waller.*
2. To drive away with reproof. *Shak.*
3. To blame; to reproach. *Prior.*

To CHIDE. *v. n.*

1. To clamour; to ſcold. *Swift.*
2. To quarrel with. *Shak.*
3. To make a noiſe. *Shak.*

CHI'DER. *s.* [from *chide.*] A rebuker; a reprover. *Shak.*

CHIEF. *a.* [*chef*, the head, French.]

1. Principal; moſt eminent. *Kings.*
2. Eminent; extraordinary. *Proverbs.*
3. Capital; of the firſt order. *Locke.*

CHIEF. *s.* [from the adjective.] A commander; a leader. *Milton. Pope.*

CHI'EFLESS. *a.* Without a head. *Pope.*

CHI'EFLY. *ad.* [from *chief.*] Principally; eminently; more than common. *Dryden.*

CHI'EFRIE. *s.* [from *chief.*] A ſmall rent paid to the lord paramount. *Spenser.*

CHI'EFTAIN. *s.* [from *chief.*]

1. A leader; a commander. *Spenser.*
2. The head of a clan. *Davies.*

CHIE'VANCE. *s.* Traffick, in which money is extorted; as diſcount. *Bacon.*

CHILBLA'IN. *s.* [from *chill*, cold and *blain.*] Sores made by froſt. *Temple.*

CHILD. *s.* In the plural, CHILDREN, [cild, Saxon.]

1. An infant, or very young perſon. *Wake.*
2. One in the line of filiation, oppoſed to the parent. *Addison.*
3. A girl child. *Shak.*
4. Any thing, the product or effect of another. *Shak.*
5. *To be with* CHILD. To be pregnant.

To CHILD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring children. *Shak. Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LDBEARING. *particip.* The act of bearing children. *Milton.*

CHI'LDBED. *s.* The ſtate of a woman bringing a child. *Arbuthnot.*

CHI'LDBIRTH. *s.* [from *child* and *birth.* Travail; labour. *Sidney.*

CHI'LDED. *a.* Furniſhed with a child.

CHI'LDERMAS DAY. *s.* [from *child maſs.*] The day of the week through year anſwering to the day on which of the Holy Innocents is ſolemnized.

CHI'LDHOOD. *s.* [from *child.*]

1. The ſtate of infants; the time in we are children.
2. The time of life between infancy berty.
3. The properties of a child.

CHI'LDISH. *a.* [from *child.*]

1. Becoming only children; trivial; *Sidney. Milton.*
2. Trifling; ignorant; ſimple.

CHI'LDISHLY. *ad.* [from *childiſh.*] In a trifling way. *Hooker.*

CHI'LDISHNESS. *s.* [from *childiſh.*]

1. Puerility; triflingneſs.
2. Harmleſſneſs.

CHI'LDLESS. *a.* [from *child.*] Without dren. *Bacon.*

CHI'LDLIKE. *a.* [from *child* and *like.*] ing or reſeeming a child.

CHI'LIAD. *s.* [from χιλιας.] A thouſand

CHILIA'EDRON. *s.* [from χιλια.] A a thouſand ſides.

CHILL. *a.* [cele, Saxon.]

1. Cold; that which is cold to the touch
2. Having the ſenſation of cold.
3. Depreſſed; dejected; diſcouraged.
4. Having no warmth of mind; not tionate.

CHILL. *s.* [from the adjective.] Chilneſs

To CHILL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To make cold. *Dryden.*
2. To depreſs; to deject.
3. To blaſt with cold. *Blackmore.*

CHI'LLNESS. *s.* [from *chilly.*] A ſenſe ſhivering cold.

CHI'LLY. *a.* Somewhat cold.

CHI'LNESS. *s.* Coldneſs; want of warmth.

CHIMB. *s.* [*time*, Dutch.] The end of a or tub.

CHIME. *s.* [*chirme*, an old word.]

1. The conſonant or harmonick ſound many correſpondent inſtruments. *Ben Jonson.*
2. The correſpondence of ſound.
3. The ſound of bells ſtruck with hammers
4. The correſpondence of proportion or tion.

To CHIME. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſound in harmony.
2. To correſpond in relation or proportion
3. To agree; to fall in with. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To ſuit with; to agree.
5. To jingle; to clatter.

To CHIME. *v. a.*

1. To make to move, or ſtrike, or ſound monically.
2. To ſtrike a bell with a hammer.

CHIME'RA. *s.* [*chimera*, Latin.] A wild fancy.

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CHIMERICAL. *a.* [from *chimera.*] Imaginary; fantastick. *Spectator.*
CHIMERICALLY. *ad.* [from *chimerical.*] Fancifully; widely.
CHIMINAGE. *s.* [from *chemin*, Fr.] A toll for passage through a forest. *Cowel.*
CHIMNEY. *s.* [*cheminée*, Fr.]
1. The passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house. *Swift.*
2. The turret raised above the roof of the house for conveyance of the smoke.
3. The fire-place. *Raleigh.*
CHIMNEY-CORNER. *s.* The fire-side; the place of idlers. *Denham.*
CHIMNEY-PIECE. *s.* [from *chimney* and *piece.*] The ornamental piece round the fire place. *Swift.*
CHIMNEY-SWEEPER. *s.* [from *chimney* and *sweeper.*] One whose trade is to clean foul chimnies of soot. *Shak.*
CHIN. *s.* [cinne, Saxon.] The part of the face beneath the under-lip. *Sidney. Dryden.*
CHINA. *s.* [from *China.*] China ware; porcelain; a species of vessels made in China, dimly transparent. *Pope.*
CHINA-ORANGE. *s.* The sweet orange brought from China. *Mortimer.*
CHINA-ROOT. *s.* A medicinal root brought originally from China.
CHINCOUGH. *s.* [*kincken*, to pant, Dutch, and *cough.*] A violent and convulsive cough. *Floyer.*
CHINE. *s.* [*eschine*, Fr.]
1. The part of the back in which the backbone is found. *Sidney.*
2. A piece of the back of an animal, as a *chine* of pork. *Shak.*
To CHINE. *v. a.* To cut into chines. *Dryden.*
CHINK. *s.* [cinan, to gape, Sax.]
1. A small aperture longwise. *Bacon. Swift.*
2. A small sharp sound made by the collision of metal, and by shaking money in a purse.
3. Money, in burlesque.
To CHINK. *v. a.* To shake so as to make a sound. *Pope.*
To CHINK. *v. n.* To sound by striking each other. *Arbuthnot.*
CHINKY. *a.* [from *chink.*] Full of holes; gaping. *Dryden.*
CHINTS. *s.* Cloth of cotton made in India. *Pope.*
CHIOPPINE. *s.* A high shoe, formerly worn by ladies. *Cowley.*
CHIP, CHEAP, CHIPPING. in the names of places imply a market. *Gibson.*
To CHIP. *v. a.* [from *chop.*] To cut into small pieces. *Thomson.*
CHIP. *s.* [from the verb.] A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument. *Taylor.*
CHIPPING. *s.* A fragment cut off. *Mortimer.*
CHIRAGRICAL. *a.* [*chiragra*, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand. *Brown.*
CHIROGRAPHER. *s.* [χυρ the hand, γραφω, to write.] He that exercises writing. *Bacon.*
CHIROGRAPHIST. *s.* Chirographer.
CHIROGRAPHY. *s.* The art of writing.
CHIROMANCER. *s.* One that foretells events by inspecting the hand. *Dryden.*
CHIROMANCY. *s.* [χυρ, the hand, and μαντις, a prophet.] The art of foretelling the events of life by inspecting the hand. *Brown.*
To CHIRP. *v. n.* [from *cheer up.*] To make a cheerful noise; as birds. *Sidney.*
To CHIRP. *v. n.* [*cheer up.*] To make cheerful. *Jonson.*
CHIRP. *s.* The voice of birds or insects. *Spect.*
CHIRPER. *s.* [from *chirp.*] One that chirps.
To CHIRRE. *v. n.* [ceopian, Sax.] To coo as a pigeon. *Junius.*
CHIRURGEON. *s.* [χειρουργος.] One that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications; a surgeon.
CHIRURGERY. *s.* [from *chirurgeon.*] The art of curing by external applications.
CHIRURGICAL. } *a.*
CHIRURGICK. }
1. Having qualities useful in outward applications to hurts. *Mortimer.*
2. Manual in general. *Wilkins.*
CHISEL. *s.* [*ciseau*, Fr.] An instrument with which wood or stone is pared away.
To CHISEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut with a chisel.
CHIT. *s.* [*chico*, little; Spanish.]
1. A child; a baby. *Addison.*
2. The shoot of corn from the end of the grain. *Mortimer.*
3. A freckle.
To CHIT. *v. n.* To sprout. *Mortimer.*
CHITCHAT. *s.* [from *chat.*] Prattle; idle prate. *Spectator.*
CHITTERLINGS. *s.* [from *schyterlingh*, Dut.] The guts.
CHITTY. *a.* [from *chit.*] Childish; like a baby.
CHIVALROUS. *a.* [from *chivalry.*] Relating to chivalry; knightly; warlike.
CHIVALRY. *s.* [*chevalerie*, Fr.]
1. Knighthood; a military dignity, *Bacon.*
2. The qualifications of a knight; as valour. *Shak.*
3. The general system of knighthood. *Dryd.*
4. An adventure; an exploit. *Sidney.*
5. The body or order of knights. *Shak.*
6. [In law.] A tenure of land by knight's service. *Cowel.*
CHIVES. *s.* [*cive*, Fr.]
1. The threads or filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end. *Ray.*
2. A species of small onions. *Skinner.*
CHLOROSIS. *s.* [from χλωρος, green.] The green sickness.
To CHOAK. See CHOKE.
CHOCOLATE. *s.* [*chocolate*, Span.]
1. The nut of the cocoa tree.
2. The mass made by grinding the kernel of the cocoa-nut, to be dissolved in hot water.
3. The liquor made by a solution of chocolate. *Arbuthnot. Pope.*
CHOCOLATE-HOUSE. *s.* [*chocolate* and *house.*] A house where company is entertained with chocolate. *Tatler.*
CHODE. The old preterite from *chide.*

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CHOICE. *s.* [*choix*, Fr.]
1. The act of chooſing; election. *Dryden.*
2. The power of chooſing; election. *Grew.*
3. Care in chooſing; curioſity of diſtinction.
4. The thing choſen. *Milton. Prior.*
5. The beſt part of any thing. *Hooker.*
6. Several things propoſed as objects of election. *Shak.*

CHOICE. *a.* [*choiſi*, Fr.]
1. Select; of extraordinary value. *Walton.*
2. Chary; frugal; careful. *Taylor.*

CHO'ICELESS. *a.* [from *choice.*] Wanting the power of chooſing. *Hammond.*

CHO'ICELY, *ad.* [from *choice.*]
1. Curiouſly; with exact choice. *Shak.*
2. Valuably; excellently. *Walton.*

CHO'ICENESS. *s.* [from *choice.*] Nicety; particular value. *Evelyn.*

CHOIR. *s.* [*chorus*, Latin.]
1. An aſſembly or band of ſingers. *Waller.*
2. The ſingers in divine worſhip. *Shak.*
3. The part of the church where the ſingers are placed. *Shak.*

To CHOKE. *v. a.* [aceocan, Saxon.]
1. To ſuffocate. *Waller.*
2. To ſtop up; to block up a paſſage; the port was *choked.* *Chapman.*
3. To hinder by obſtruction; the fire was *choked.* *Shak. Davies.*
4. To ſuppreſs. *Shak.*
5. To overpower. *Luke. Dryden.*

CHOKE. *s.* The filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.

CHOKE-PEAR. *s.* [from *choke* and *pear.*]
1. A rough, harſh, unpalatable pear.
2. Any ſarcaſm that ſtops the mouth. *Claris.*

CHO'KER. *s.* [from *choke.*]
1. One that chokes.
2. One that puts another to ſilence.
3. Any thing that cannot be anſwered.

CHO'KY. *a.* [from *choke.*] That which has the power of ſuffocation.

CHO'LAGOGUES. *s.* [χολες, bile.] Medicines which have the power of purging bile.

CHO'LER. *s.* [*cholera*, Lat. from χολη.]
1. The bile. *Wotton.*
2. The humour ſuppoſed to produce irraſcibility. *Shak.*
3. Anger; rage. *Shak. Prior.*

CHO'LERICK. *a.* [*cholericus*, Latin.]
1. Abounding with choler. *Dryden.*
2. Angry; iraſcible. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Offenſive. *Sidney. Raleigh.*

CHO'LERICKNESS. *s.* [from *choleriek.*] Anger; irraſcibility; peeviſhneſs.

To CHOOSE. *v. a. I chose, I have chosen* or *chose*, [*choiſir*, Fr. ceopan, Sax.]
1. To take by way of preference of ſeveral things offered. *Shak.*
2. To take; not to refuſe. *South.*
3. To ſelect; to pick out of a number. *Sam.*
4. To elect for eternal happineſs; a term of theologians.

To CHOOSE. *v. n.* To have the power of choice. *Hooker. Tillotson.*

CHO'OSER. *s.* [from *choose.*] He that has the power of chooſing; elector. *Dryden.*

To CHOP. *v. a.* [*happen*, Dutch; *couper*, Fr.]
1. To cut with a quick blow.
2. To devour eagerly. *Dryden.*
3. To mince; to cut into ſmall pieces.
4. To break into chinks.

To CHOP. *v. n.*
1. To do any thing with a quick motion.
2. To light or happen upon a thing.

To CHOP. *v. a.* [ceapan, Saxon.]
1. To purchaſe; generally by way of truck.
2. To put one thing in the place of another. *Hudibras.*
3. To bandy; to altercate.

CHOP. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A piece chopped off.
2. A ſmall piece of meat.
3. A crack, or cleft.

CHO'P-HOUSE. *s.* [*chop* and *houſe.*] A mean houſe of entertainment. *Spectator.*

CHO'PIN. *s.* [French.]
1. A French liquid meaſure, containing nearly a pint of Wincheſter.
2. A term uſed in Scotland for a quart of wine meaſure.

CHO'PPING. *participial a.* An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of commendation. *Fenton.*

CHO'PPING-KNIFE. *s.* [*chop* and *knife.*] A knife with which cooks mince their meat.

CHO'PPY. *a.* [from *chop.*] Full of holes or cracks. *Sharp.*

CHOPS. *s.* [from *chaps.*]
1. The mouth of a beaſt. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. The mouth of any thing in familiar language.

CHO'RAL. *a.* [from *chorus*, Latin.]
1. Sung by a choir. *Milton.*
2. Singing in a choir. *Ambros.*

CHORD. *s.* [*chorda*, Latin.]
1. The ſtring of a muſical inſtrument.
2. A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To CHORD. *v. a.* To furniſh with ſtrings. *Dryden.*

CHORDE'E. *s.* [from *chorda*, Latin.] A contraction of the frænum.

CHO'RION. *s.* [χωριον, to contain.] The outward membrane that enwraps the fœtus.

CHO'RISTER. *s.* [from *chorus.*]
1. A ſinger in the cathedrals; a ſinging boy.
2. A ſinger in a concert. *Spenser. Rowe.*

CHORO'GRAPHER. *s.* [χωρα and γραφω.] He that deſcribes particular regions or countries.

CHOROGRA'PHICAL. *a.* Deſcriptive of particular regions. *Raleigh.*

CHOROGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* In a chorographical manner.

CHORO'GRAPHY. *s.* The art of deſcribing particular regions.

CHO'RUS. *s.* [*chorus*, Latin.]
1. A number of ſingers; a concert. *Dryden.*
2. The perſons who are ſuppoſed to behold what paſſes in the acts of tragedy.
3. The ſong between the acts of a tragedy.
4. Verſes of a ſong in which the company join the ſinger.

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HOSE. The preter tenſe from *To choſe*.
HOSEN. The participal paſſive, from *To choſe*. *Shakeſpeare.*
HOUGH. *ſ.* [ceo, Sax.] A bird which frequents the rocks by the ſea. *Bacon.*
HOULE. *ſ.* The crop of a bird. *Brown.*
CHOUSE. *v. a.* To cheat; to trick. *Swift.*
HOUSE. *ſ.*
1. A bubble; a tool. *Hudibras.*
2. A trick or ſham.
RISM. *ſ.* [χρίσμα, an ointment.] Unction; or unction. *Hammond.*
RISOM. *ſ.* [See CHRISM.] A child that dies within a month after its birth. *Graunt.*
CHRISTEN. *v. a.* [chpirtnian, Saxon.]
1. To baptize; to initiate into chriſtianity by water.
2. To name; to denominate. *Burnet.*
RISTENDOM. *ſ.* [from *Chriſt* and *dom.*] The collective body of chriſtianity. *Hooker.*
RISTENING. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The ceremony of the firſt initiation into chriſtianity. *Bacon.*
RISTIAN. *ſ.* [*chriſtianus*, Lat.] A profeſſor of the religion of Chriſt. *Tillotſon.*
RISTIAN. *a.* Profeſſing the religion of Chriſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
RISTIAN-NAME. *ſ.* The name given at the font, diſtinct from the gentilitious name, or ſurname.
RISTIANISM. *ſ.* [*chriſtianiſmus*, Latin.]
1. The Chriſtian religion.
2. The nations profeſſing chriſtianity.
RISTIANITY. *ſ.* [*chretienté*, French.] The religion of chriſtians. *Addiſon.*
CHRISTIANIZE. *v. a.* [from *chriſtian.*] To make chriſtian. *Dryden.*
RISTIANLY. *ad.* [from *chriſtian.*] Like a chriſtian. *Dryden.*
RISTMAS. *ſ.* [from *Chriſt* and *maſs.*] The day on which the nativity of our bleſſed Saviour is celebrated.
RISTMAS-BOX. *ſ.* A box in which little preſents are collected at Chriſtmas. *Gay.*
RIST's THORN. *ſ.* A plant.
ROMATICK. *a.* [χρωμα, colour.]
1. Relating to colour. *Dryden.*
2. Relating to a certain ſpecies of ancient muſick. *Arbuthnot.*
RONICAL. } *a.* [from χρόνος, time.] A
RONICK. } *chroniſel* diſtemper is of length, oppoſed to *acute*. *Brown.*
RONICLE. *ſ.* [*cronique*, French.]
1. A regiſter or account of events in order of time. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A hiſtory. *Spenſer. Dryden.*
CHRONICLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To record in chronicle, or hiſtory.
2. To regiſter; to record. *Shakeſpeare.*
RONICLER. *ſ.* [from *chronicle.*]
1. A writer of chronicles. *Donne.*
2. A hiſtorian. *Raleigh.*
RONOGRAM. *ſ.* [χρόνος and γράφω.] An inſcription including the date of any action, as VIXI. I have lived twenty ſeven years.

CHRONOGRAMMATICAL. *a.* Belonging to a chronogram.
CHRONOGRAMMATIST. *ſ.* A writer of chronograms. *Addiſon.*
CHRONOLOGER. *ſ.* [χρόνος and λόγος, doctrine.] He that ſtudies or explains the ſcience of computing paſt time. *Holder.*
CHRONOLOGICAL. *a.* [from *chronology.*] Relating to the doctrine of time. *Hale.*
CHRONOLOGICALLY. *ad.* [from *chronological.*] In a chronological manner; according to the exact ſeries of time.
CHRONOLOGIST. *ſ.* One that ſtudies or explains time. *Locke.*
CHRONOLOGY. *ſ.* [χρόνος, time, and λόγος, doctrine.] The ſcience of computing and adjuſting the periods of time.
CHRONOMETER. *ſ.* [χρόνος and μέτρον.] An inſtrument for the exact menſuration of time. *Derham.*
CHRYSALIS. *ſ.* [from χρύσος, gold.] Aurelia, or the firſt apparent change of the maggot of any ſpecies of inſects. *Chambers.*
CHRYSOLITE. *ſ.* [χρύσος and λίθος.] A precious ſtone of a duſky green, with a caſt of yellow. *Woodward.*
CHRYSOPRASUS. *ſ.* [χρύσος and *praſinus*, green.] A precious ſtone of a yellow colour approaching to green. *Rev.* xxi. 20.
CHUB. *ſ.* [from *cop*, a great head.] A river-fiſh. The chevin. *Walton.*
CHUBBED. *a.* [from *chub.*] Big-headed like a chub.
To CHUCK. *v. n.* To make a noiſe like a hen.
To CHUCK. *v. a.*
1. To call as a hen calls her young. *Dryden.*
2. To give a gentle blow under the chin. *Cong.*
CHUCK. *ſ.*
1. The voice of a hen. *Temple.*
2. A word of endearment. *Shakeſpeare.*
CHUCK-FARTHING. *ſ.* A play at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath. *Arbuthnot.*
To CHUCKLE. *v. n.* [*ſchaecken*, Dutch.] To laugh vehemently. *Prior.*
To CHUCKLE. *v. a.* [from *chuck.*]
1. To call as a hen. *Dryden.*
2. To cocker; to fondle. *Dryden.*
CHUFT. *ſ.* Forced meat. *Bacon.*
CHUFF. *ſ.* A blunt clown. *L'Eſtrange.*
CHUFFILY. *ad.* Stomachfully. *Clariſſa.*
CHUFFINESS. *ſ.* [from *chuffy.*] Clownishneſs.
CHUFFY. *a.* [from *chuff.*] Surly; fat.
CHUM. *ſ.* [*chum*, Armorick.] A chamber-fellow.
CHUMP. *ſ.* A thick heavy piece of wood. *Mox.*
CHURCH. *ſ.* [cipce, Saxon, κυριακή.]
1. The collective body of chriſtians. *Hooker.*
2. The body of chriſtians adhering to one particular form of worſhip. *Watts.*
3. The place which chriſtians conſecrate to the worſhip of God. *Hooker. Shakeſpeare.*
To CHURCH. *v. a.* To perform with any one the office of returning thanks, after any ſignal deliverance, as childbirth.
CHURCH-ALE. *ſ.* [from *church* and *ale.*] A

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wake, or feaſt commemoratory of the dedication of the church. *Carew.*

CHURCH-ATTIRE. *s.* The habit in which men officiate at divine ſervice.

CHU'RCHMAN. *s.* [*church* and *man.*]
1. An eccleſiaſtick; a clergyman. *Clarendon.*
2. An adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH-WARDENS. *s.* Officers yearly choſen, to look to the church, churchyard, and ſuch things as belong to both; and to obſerve the behaviour of the pariſhioners. *Cowel. Spenser.*

CHU'RCHYARD. *s.* The ground adjoining the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery. *Bacon. Pope.*

CHURL. *s.* [ceorl, Saxon.]
1. A ruſtick; a countryman. *Dryden.*
2. A rude, ſurly, ill-bred man. *Sidney.*
3. A miſer; a niggard. *Shak.*

CHU'RLISH. *a.* [from *churl.*]
1. Rude; brutal; harſh; auſtere; uncivil.
2. Selfiſh; avaricious. 1 *Sam.*
3. Unpliant; croſs-grained; unmanageable; as, a *churliſh* ſoil. *Goldsmith. Bacon. Mortimer.*
4. Intractable; vexatious. *Craſhaw.*

CHU'RLISHLY. *ad.* [from *churliſh.*] Rudely; brutally. *Howel.*

CHU'RLISHNESS. *s.* [from *churliſh.*] Brutality; ruggedneſs of manner. *Eccluſ.*

CHURME. *s.* A confuſed ſound; noiſe. *Bac.*

CHURN. *s.* The veſſel in which the butter is, by agitation, coagulated. *Gay.*

To CHURN. *v. n.* [*kernen*, Dutch.]
1. To agitate or ſhake any thing by a violent motion. *Dryden.*
2. To make butter by agitating the milk.

CHU'RRWORM. *s.* [from cyrn, Sax.] An inſect that turns about nimbly; called alſo a fancricket. *Skinner.*

CHYLA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *chyle.*] Belonging to chyle.

CHYLE. *s.* [χυλος.] The white juice formed in the ſtomach by digeſtion of the aliment. *Arb.*

CHYLIFA'CTION. *s.* [from *chyle.*] The act or proceſs of making chyle in the body.

CHYLIFA'CTIVE. *a.* Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLOPOE'TICK. *a.* [χυλος and ποιεω.] Having the power of forming chyle. *Arbuth.*

CHY'LOUS. *a.* [from *chyle.*] Conſiſting of chyle. *Arbuthnot.*

CHY'MICAL. } *a.* [*chymicus*, Latin.]
CHY'MICK. }
1. Made by chymiſtry. *Dryden.*
2. Relating to chymiſtry. *Pope.*

CHY'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *chymical.*] In a chymical manner.

CHY'MIST. *s.* [See CHYMISTRY.] A profeſſor of chymiſtry; a philoſopher by fire. *Pope.*

CHY'MISTRY. *s.* Philoſophy by fire. *Arbuth.*

CIBA'RIOUS. *a.* [*cibarius*, Lat.] Relating to food.

CI'BOL. *s.* [*ciboule*, Fr.] A ſmall ſort of onion. *Mortimer.*

CI'CATRICE, or CICATRIX. *s.* [*cicatrix*, Lat.]
1. The ſcar remaining after a wound.
2. A mark; an impreſſion.

CICATRI'SANT. *s.* [from *cicatrice.*] An application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRI'SIVE. *a.* [from *cicatrice.*] Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CICATRIZA'TION. *s.* [from *cicatrize.*]
1. The act of healing the wound.
2. The ſtate of being healed or ſkinmed o

To CI'CATRIZE. *v. a.* [from *cicatrix.*] apply ſuch medicines to wounds, or ul as ſkin them.

CI'CELY. *s.* A ſort of herb.

CICHORA'CEOUS. *a.* [*cichorium*, Latin.] Having the qualities of ſuccory.

To CI'RCURATE. *v. a.* To tame; to re from wildneſs.

CIRCURA'TION. *s.* The act of taming o claiming from wildneſs.

CI'DER. *s.* [*cidre*, Fr. *ſidra*, Ital.]
1. Liquor made of the juice of fruits pre
2. The juice of apples expreſſed and ferm ed.

CI'DERIST. *s.* A maker of cider. *Mortim*

CI'DERKIN. *s.* [from *cider.*] The liquor m of the groſs matter of apples, after the c is preſſed out. *Mortim*

CIE'RGE. *s.* [French.] A candle carried in ceſſions.

CI'LIARY. *a.* [*cilium*, Latin.] Belonging to eyelids.

CILI'CIOUS. *a.* [from *cilicium*, hair-cloth, L Made of hair. *Brow*

CIME'LIARCH. *s.* [from κιμηλιαρχης.] chief keeper of things of value belonging church.

CI'MITER. *s.* [*cimitarra*, Spaniſh.] A ſor ſword, ſhort and recurvated. *Dry*

CI'NCTURE. *s.* [*cinctura*, Latin.]
1. Something worn round the body.
2. An incloſure.
3. A ring or liſt at the top or bottom of ſhaft of a column. *Chamb*

CI'NDER. *s.* [*cendre*, Fr.]
1. A maſs ignited and quenched. *Wall*
2. A hot coal that has ceaſed to flame.

CI'NDERWOMAN. } *s.* [*cinder* and *woma*
CI'NDER-WENCH. } A woman whoſe tr is to rake in heaps of aſhes, and gather c ders. *Arbuth*

CINERA'TION. *s.* [from *cineres*, Lat.] T reduction of any thing by fire to aſhes.

CINERI'TIOUS. *a.* [*cinericius*, Lat.] Havi the form or ſtate of aſhes. *Cher*

CINE'RULENT. *a.* Full of aſhes.

CI'NGLE. *s.* [*cingulum*, Latin.] A girth for horſe.

CI'NNABAR. *s.* [*cinnabaris*, Latin.] Cinn bar is native or factitious: the factitio cinnabar is called vermilion. The particl of mercury uniting with the particles of ſu phur, compoſe cinnabar. *Newt*

CI'NNABAR *of Antimony*, is made of mercur ſulphur and crude antimony.

CINNAMON. *s.* [*cinnamomum*, Latin.] Th

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grant bark of a low tree in the island of ...
...on. *Chambers.*
...U'E. *s.* [Fr.] Five.
...UE-FOIL. *s.* [*cinque feuille*, Fr.] A kind ...ve-leaved clover.
...UE-PACE. *s.* [*cinque pas*, Fr.] A kind of ...e dance. *Shakespeare.*
...UE-PORTS. *s.* [*cinque ports*, French] ...e havens that lie toward France. The ...*ports* are Dover, Sandwich, Rye, Hast... Winchelsea, Rumney, and Hithe; ...e of which, as the number exceeds five, ...t be added to the first institution. *Cowel.*
...UE-SPOTTED. *a* Having five spots. *Sh.*
... *s.* [*sien*, or *scion*, French.]
A sprout; a shoot from a plant. *Howel.*
The shoot engrafted on a stock. *Bacon.*
...HER. *s.* [*chifre*, Fr. *cifra*, low Lat.]
An arithmetical character, by which some ...ber is noted: a figure, as 1, 2.
An arithmetical mark, which, standing for ...hing itself, increases the value of the o... figures, as, 10, ten. *South.*
An intertexture of letters; his box is ...ked with a *cipher*. *Pope.*
A character in general. *Raleigh.*
A secret or occult manner of writing, or ...key to it. *Donne.*
...PHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
...practise arithmetick. *Arbuthnot.*
...PHER. *v. a.* To write in occult characters. *Hayward.*
...RCINATE. *v. a.* [*circino*, Latin.] To ...make a circle. *Bailey.*
...CINA'TION. *s.* An orbicular motion.
...CLE. *s.* [*circulus*, Latin.]
A line continued till it ends where it be...n. *Locke.*
The space included in a circular line.
A round body; an orb. *Isaiah.*
Compass; inclosure. *Shakespeare.*
An assembly surrounding the principal ...rson. *Pope.*
A company. *Addison.*
A series ending as it begins. *Bac. Dryd.*
An inconclusive form of argument, in ...hich the foregoing proposition is proved by ...e following, and the following inferred ...m the forgoing. *Watts.*
Circumlocution; indirect form of words. *Fletcher.*
Circles *of the German empire.* Such ...rovinces and principalities as have a right ...o be present at diets.
...CLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To move round any thing. *Bacon.*
To include; to surround. *Prior.*
To confine; to keep together. *Digby.*
...CLE. *v. n.* To move circularly.
...CLED. *a.* Having the form of a circle; ...round. *Shakespeare.*
...CLET. *s.* [from *circle*.] A circle; an orb. *Pope.*
...CLING. *particip. a.* Circular; round.
...CUIT. *s.* [*circuit*, Fr. *circuitus*, Latin.]
The act of moving round any thing.
The space included in a circle. *Milton.*
Space; extent, measured by travelling round. *Hooker.*
A ring; a diadem. *Shakespeare.*
The visitations of the judges for holding assizes. *Davies.*

To CI'RCUIT. *v. n.* To move circularly.

CIRCUITE'ER. *s.* One that travels a circuit with the judges of assize.

CIRCUI'TION. *s.* [*circuitio*, Latin.]
1. The act of going round any thing.
2. Compass; maze of argument; comprehension. *Hooker.*

CI'RCULAR. *a.* [*circularis*, Latin.]
1. Round like a circle; circumscribed by a circle *Spenser. Addison.*
2. Successive to itself; always returning.
3. Vulgar; mean; circumforaneous. *Dennis.*
4. Circular *Letter.* A letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair.
5. Circular *Sailing*, is that performed on the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULA'RITY. *s.* [from *circular*.] A circular form. *Brown.*

CI'RCULARLY. *ad.* [from *circular*.]
1. In form of a circle. *Burnet.*
2. With a circular motion. *Dryden.*

To CI'RCULATE. *v. a.* [from *circulus*.] To move in a circle. *Denham.*

To CI'RCULATE. *v. n.* To put about.

CIRCULA'TION. *s.* [from *circulate*.]
1. A motion in a circle. *Burnet.*
2. A series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state. *Swift.*
3. A reciprocal exchange of meaning. *Hooker.*

CI'RCULATORY. *s.* [from *circulate*.] A chymical vessel, in which that which rises from the vessel on the fire, is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.

CIRCUMA'MBIENCY. *s.* [from *circumambient*.] The act of encompassing. *Brown.*

CIRCUMA'MBIENT. *a.* [*circum* and *ambio*, Latin.] Surrounding; encompassing.

To CIRCUMA'MBULATE. *v. n.* [*circum* and *ambulo*, Lat.] To walk round about.

To CIRCUMCI'SE. *v. a.* [*circumcido*, Lat.] To cut the prepuce, according to the law given to the Jews. *Swift.*

CIRCUMCI'SION. *s.* [from *circumcise*.] The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.

To CIRCUMDU'CT. *v. a.* [*circumduco*, Lat.] To contravene; to nullify. *Ayliffe.*

CIRCUMDU'CTION. *s.* [from *circumduct*.]
1. Nullification; cancellation. *Ayliffe.*
2. A leading about.

CIRCUMFERENCE. *s.* [*circumferentia*, Lat.]
1. The periphery; the line including and surrounding any thing. *Newton.*
2. The space inclosed in a circle. *Milton.*
3. The external part of an orbicular body.
4. An orb; a circle. *Milton.*

To CIRCUMFERENCE. *v. a.* To include in a circular space. *Brown.*

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CIRCUMFERE'NTOR. *s.* [from *circumfero.*] An inſtrument uſed in ſurveying, for meaſuring angles. *Chambers.*

CI'RCUMFLEX. *s.* [*circumflexus*, Lat.] An accent uſed to regulate the pronunciation of ſyllables, including or participating the acute and grave. *Holder.*

CIRCU'MFLUENCE. *s.* An incloſure of waters.

CIRCU'MFLUENT. *a.* [*circumfluus*, Lat.] Flowing round any thing. *Pope.*

CIRCU'MFLUOUS. *a.* [*circumfluus*, Latin.] Environing with waters. *Milton. Pope.*

CIRCUMFORA'NEOUS. *a.* [*circumforaneus*, Lat.] Wandering from houſe to houſe.

To CIRCUMFU'SE. *v. a.* [*circumfuſus*, Lat.] To pour round. *Bacon.*

CIRCUMFU'SILE. *a.* [*circum* and *fuſilis*, Lat.] That which may be poured round any thing. *Pope.*

CIRCUMFU'SION. *s.* The act of ſpreading round.

To CIRCU'MGYRATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *gyrus*, Lat.] To roll round. *Ray.*

CIRCUMGYRA'TION. *s.* [from *circumgyrate.*] The act of running round.

CIRCUMJA'CENT. *a.* [*circumjacens*, Lat.] Lying round any thing.

CIRCUMI'TION. *s.* [*circumitum*, Lat.] The act of going round.

CIRCUMLI'GATION. *s.* [*circumligo*, Lat.]
1. The act of binding round.
2. The bond with which any thing is encompaſſed.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION. *s.* [*circumlocutio*, Lat.]
1. A circuit or compaſs of words; periphraſis. *Swift.*
2. The uſe of indirect expreſſions. *L'Eſtran.*

CIRCUMMU'RED. *a.* [*circum* and *murus.*] Walled round. *Shakeſpeare.*

CIRCUMNA'VIGABLE. *a.* That which may be ſailed round. *Ray.*

To CIRCUMNA'VIGATE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *navigo.*] To ſail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TION. *s.* The act of ſailing round. *Arbuthnot.*

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TOR. *s.* One that ſails round.

CIRCUMPLICA'TION. *s.* [*circumplico*, Lat.]
1. The act of enwrapping on every ſide.
2. The ſtate of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPO'LAR. *a.* [from *circum* and *polar.*] Round the pole.

CIRCUMPOSI'TION. *s.* [from *circum* and *poſition.*] The act of placing any thing circularly. *Evelyn.*

CIRCUMRA'SION. *s.* [*circumraſio*, Latin.] The act of ſhaving or paring round.

CIRCUMROTA'TION. *s.* [*circum* and *roto*, Lat.] The act of whirling round like a wheel.

To CI'RCUMSCRIBE. *v. a.* [*circum* and *ſcribo*, Latin.]
1. To incloſe in certain lines or boundaries.
2. To bound; to limit; to confine. *Southern.*

CIRCUMSCRI'PTION. *s.* [*circumſcriptio*, Lat.]
1. Determination of particular form or magnitude. *Ray.*
2. Limitation confinement. *Sho*

CIRCUMSCRI'PTIVE. *a.* [from *circu*
Incloſing the ſuperficies.

CIRCUMSPE'CT. *a.* [*circumſpectum*, L
Cautious; attentive; watchful.

CIRCUMSPE'CTION. *s.* [from *circum*
Watchfulneſs on every ſide; caution
ral attention. *Cl*

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVE. *a* [*circumſpectu*
Attentive; vigilant; cautious.

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from
ſpective.] Cautiouſly; vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPE'CTLY. *ad.* [from *circu*
Watchfully; vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPE'CTNESS. *s.* [from *circu*
Caution; vigilance.

CI'RCUMSTANCE. *s.* [*circumſtantia*, L
1. Something appendant or relative t

2. Accident; ſomething adventitious.
3. Incident; event. *Cl*
4. Condition; ſtate of affairs.

To CI'RCUMSTANCE. *v. a.* To p
particular ſituation, or relation to the

CI'RCUMSTANT. *a.* [*circumſtans*, Lat
rounding.

CIRCUMSTA'NTIAL. *a.* [*circumſtantia*
Lat.]
1. Accidental; not eſſential.
2. Incidental; caſual.
3. Full of ſmall events; detailed.

CIRCUMSTANTIA'LITY. *s.* The app
of circumſtances.

CIRCUMSA'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from
ſtantial.]
1. According to circumſtance; not
tially. *Gl*
2. Minutely; exactly.

To CIRCUMSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [fr
cumſtance.]
1. To place in particular circumſtances.
2. To repreſent with particular circum
3. To place in a particular condition.

To CIRCUMVA'LLATE. *v. a.* [*circ*
Lat.] To incloſe round with trenches
tifications.

CIRCUMVALLA'TION. *s.* [from
vallate.]
1. The art or act of caſting up fortifi
round a place.
2. The fortification thrown up round
beſieged.

CIRCUMVE'CTION. *s.* [*circumvectio*,
1. The act of carrying round.
2. The ſtate of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVE'NT. *v. a.* [*circumvenio*, La
To deceive; to cheat. *Ken*

CIRCUMVE'NTION. *s.* [from *circumven*
1. Fraud; impoſture; cheat. *Cal*
2. Prevention; pre-occupation. *Shakeſp*

To CIRCUMVE'ST. *v. a.* [*circumveſtio*, La
To cover round with a garment. *Wot*

CIRCUMVOLA'TION. *s.* [*circumvolo*, Lat
The act of flying round.

To CIRCUMVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*circumvo*
Latin.] To roll round. *Glan*

CIRCUMVOLUTION. *s.* [*circumvolutus*, Lat.]
1. The act of rolling round.
2. The thing rolled round another. *Wilkins.*
CIRCUS. *s.* [*circus*, Lat.] An open space or area for sports. *Sidney.*
CIST. *s.* [*cista*, Lat.] A case; a tegument; commonly the inclosure of a tumour.
CISTED. *a.* [from *cist.*] Inclosed in a cist, or
CISTERN. *s.* [*cisterna*, Latin.]
1. A receptacle of water for domestic use.
2. A reservoir; an inclosed fountain.
3. Any watery receptacle. *Shakespeare.*
CISTUS. *s.* [Latin.] Rockrose.
CITIZEN. *s.* [contracted from *citizen.*] An inhabitant of a city; a pert low townsman.
CITADEL. *s.* [*citadelle*, French.] A fortress; a *Dryden.*
CITAL. *s.* [from *cite.*]
1. Reproof; impeachment. *Shakespeare.*
2. Summons; citation.
CITATION. *s.* [*citatio*, Latin.]
1. The calling a person before a judge.
2. Quotation from another author.
3. The passage or words quoted.
4. Enumeration; mention. *Harvey.*
CITATORY. *a.* [from *to cite.*] Having the power or form of citation. *Ayliffe.*
CITE. *v. a. cito*, Latin.]
1. To summons to answer in a court.
2. To enjoin; to call upon another authority. *Prior.*
3. To quote. *Hooker.*
CITER. *s.* [from *cite.*]
1. One who cites into a court.
2. One who quotes; a quoter. *Atterbury.*
CITESS. *s.* [from *cit.*] A city woman. *Dryden.*
CITHERN. *s.* [*cithara*, Lat.] A kind of harp. *Mac.*
CITIZEN. *s.* [*citoyen*, French.]
1. A freeman of a city. *Raleigh.*
2. A townsman; not a gentleman. *Shakesp.*
3. An inhabitant. *Dryden.*
CITIZEN. *a.* Having the qualities of a citizen. *Shakespeare.*
CITRINE. *a.* [*citrinus*, Latin.] Lemon colour. *Grew. Floyer.*
CITRINE. *s.* [from *citrinus*, Latin.] A precious crystal of an extremely pure, clear, and even texture, generally free from flaws and scratches. Our jewellers cut stones for rings out of it, which are generally mistaken for topaces. *Hill.*
CITRON-TREE. *s.* [from *citrus*, Latin.] A tree with a pointed fruit, is in great esteem. *Miller. Addison.*
CITRON-WATER. *s.* Aqua vitæ, distilled with the rind of citrons. *Pope.*
CITRUL. *s.* Pumpion.
CITY. *s.* [*cité*, French.]
1. A large collection of houses and inhabitants. *Temple.*
2. In the English law, a town corporate, that hath a bishop. *Cowel.*
3. The inhabitants of a certain city. *Shakesp.*
CITY. *a.* Relating to the city. *Shakespeare.*
CIVET. [*civette*, Fr.] A perfume from the civet cat. The *civet*, or *civet* cat, is a little animal not unlike our cat, excepting that his front is more pointed, his claws less dangerous, and his cry different. *Bacon.*
CIVICK. *a.* [*civicus*, Latin.] Relating to civil honours; not military. *Pope.*
CIVIL. *a.* [*civilis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the community; political. *Hooker. Spratt.*
2. Not in anarchy; not wild. *Roscommon.*
3. Not foreign; intestine; a *civil* war. *Bacon.*
4. Not ecclesiastical; the clergy are subject to the *civil* power.
5. Not natural; a natural and *civil* history of a place.
6. Not military; the *civil* power gave way to martial law.
7. Not criminal; he was pursued by a *civil* action, as for a debt, not by a criminal indictment, as for a robbery.
8. Civilised; not barbarous. *Spenser.*
9. Complaisant; civilized; gentle; well bred. *Dryden.*
10. Grave; sober. *Milton.*
11. Relating to the ancient consular or imperial government; as, *civil* law.
CIVILIAN. *s.* [*civilis*, Lat.] One that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law. *Bacon.*
CIVILITY. *s.* [from *civil.*]
1. Freedom from barbarity. *Davies.*
2. Politeness; complaisance; elegance of behaviour. *Clarendon.*
3. Rule of decency; practice of politeness.
To CIVILIZE. *v. a.* [from *civil.*] To reclaim from savageness and brutality.
CIVILIZER. *s.* [from *civilize.*] He that reclaims others from a wild and savage life.
CIVILLY. *ad.* [from *civil.*]
1. In a manner relating to government.
2. Politely; complaisantly; without rudeness. *Collier.*
3. Without gay or gaudy colours. *Bacon.*
CIZE. *s.* [from *incisa*, Latin.] The quantity of any thing, with regard to its external form. *Grew.*
CLACK. *s.* [*klatchen*, German, to rattle.]
1. Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise. *Prior.*
2. The CLACK *of a Mill.* A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in; or that which strikes the hopper, and promotes the running of the corn. *Betterton.*
To CLACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To make a chinking noise.
2. To let the tongue run.
CLAD. *part. pret.* Clothed; invested; garbed.
To CLAIM. *v. a.* [from *clamer*, Fr.] To demand of right; to require authoritatively. *Locke.*
CLAIM. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A demand of any thing as due.
2. A title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another. *Locke.*
3. In law.] A demand of any thing that is in the possession of another. *Cowel.*

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CLA'IMABLE. *a.* That which may be demanded as due.

CLA'IMANT. *s.* [from *claim.*] He that demands any thing as unjustly detained by another.

CLA'IMER. *s.* [from *claim.*] He that makes a demand.

To CLA'MBER. *v. n.* To climb with difficulty. *Shakespeare. Ray.*

To CLAMM. *v. n.* [clæmian, Saxon.] To clog with any glutinous matter.

CLA'MMINESS. *s.* [from *clammy.*] Viscosity; viscidity. *Moxon.*

CLA'MMY. *a.* [from *clamm.*] Viscous; glutinous. *Bacon. Addison.*

CLA'MOROUS. *a.* [from *clamour.*] Vociferous; noisy. *Hooker. Swift.*

CLA'MOUR. *s* [*clamor*, Lat.] Outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation. *King Charles.*

To CLA'MOUR. *v. n.* To make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate. *Shakespeare.*

CLAMP. *s.* [*clamp*, French.]
1. A piece of wood joined together.
2. A quantity of bricks. *Mortimer.*

To CLAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] Ends of tables are commonly *clamped.* *Moxon.*

CLAN. *s.* [*klaan*, in the Highlands, signifies *children.*]
1. A family; a race. *Milton.*
2. A body or sect of persons. *Swift.*

CLA'NCULAR. *a.* [*clancularius*, Lat.] Clandestine; secret. *Dec. of Picty.*

CLANDE'STINE. *a.* [*clandestinus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden. *Blackmore.*

CDANDE'STINELY. *ad.* [from *clandestine.*] Secretly; privately. *Swift.*

CLANG. *s.* [*clangor*, Latin.] A sharp, shrill noise. *Milton. Dryden.*

To CLANG. *v. n.* [*clango*, Lat.] To clatter; to make a loud shrill noise. *Prior.*

CLA'NGOUR. *s.* [*clangor*, Latin.] A loud shrill sound. *Dryden.*

CLA'NGOUS. *a.* [from *clang.*] Making a clang. *Brown.*

CLANK. *s.* [from *clang.*] A loud, shrill, sharp noise. *Spectator.*

To CLAP. *v. a.* [clappan, Saxon.]
1. To strike together with a quick motion. *Job.*
2. To add one thing to another. *Taylor.*
3. To do any thing with a sudden hasty motion. *Prior.*
4. To celebrate or praise by clapping the hands; to applaud. *Dryden.*
5. To infect with a venereal poison. *Wiseman.*
6. *To* CLAP *up.* To complete suddenly. *Howel.*

To CLAP. *v n.*
1. To move nimbly with a noise. *Dryden.*
2. To enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing. *Shakespeare.*
3. To strike the hands together in applause. *Epilogue to Henry* VIII.

CLAP. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A loud noise made by sudden collision.
2. A sudden or unexpected act of motion.
3. An explosion of thunder. *Hakewill.*
4. An act of applause. *Addison.*
5. A venereal infection.
6. The nether part of the beak of a

CLA'PPER. *s.* [from *clap.*]
1. One who claps his hands.
2. The tongue of a bell.

To CLAPPERCLA'W. *v. a.* [from *claw.*] To tongue beat, and scold.

CLA'RENCEUX, or CLARENCIEUX, second king at arms; so named Dutchy of *Clarence.*

CLARE-OBSCURE. *s.* [from *clarus* and *obscurus*, Lat.] Light and shade ing.

CLA'RET. *s.* [*claret*, Fr.] French wi

CLA'RICORD. *s.* [from *clarus* and *cho* tin.] A musical instrument in form nette.

CLARIFICA'TION. *s.* [from *clarify.*] of making any thing clear from i

To CLA'RIFY. *v. a.* [*clarifier*, French.]
1. To purify or clear.
2. To brighten; to illuminate.

CLA'RION. *s.* [*clarin*, Spanish.] A *Spens*

CLA'RITY. *s.* [*claritè*, French.] Bri splendor.

CLA'RY. *s.* An herb.

To CLASH. *v. n.* [*klatsen*, Dutch.]
1. To make a noise by mutual collisio *Dennam.*
2. To act with opposite power, or c direction.
3. To contradict; to oppose. *Spe*

To CLASH. *v. a.* To strike one thing another.

CLASH. *s.*
1. A noisy collision of two bodies.
2. Opposition; contradiction.

CLASP. *s.* [*clespe*, Dutch.]
1. A hook to hold any thing close.
2. An embrace. *Shak*

To CLASP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shut with a clasp,
2. To catch and hold by twining.
3. To inclose between the hands.
4. To embrace.
5. To inclose. *Shak*

CLA'SPER. *s.* [from *clasp.* The te threads of creeping plants.

CLA'SPKNIFE. *s.* A knife which fold the handle.

CLASS. *s.* [from *classis*, Latin.]
1. A rank or order of persons.
2. A number of boys learning the sam son.
3. A set of beings or things.

To CLASS. *v. a.* To range according to stated method of distribution. *Arbu*

CLA'SSICAL, or CLASSICK. *a.* [*classicus*,
1. Relating to antique authors.
2. Of the first order or rank. *Arbu*

CLA'SSICK. *s.* An author of the first *CLA'SSIS. s.* [Latin.] Order; sort; body

To CLA'TTER. *v. n.* [clatrunge, a Saxon.]

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2. To make a noiſe by knocking two ſonorous bodies frequently together. *Dryden.*
2. To utter a noiſe by being ſtruck together.
3. To talk faſt and idly. *Decay of Piety.*

To CLA'TTER. *v. a.*
1. To ſtrike any thing ſo as to make it ſound. *Milton.*
2. To diſpute, jar, or clamour. *Mortim.*

CLA'TTER. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A rattling noiſe made by frequent colliſions of ſonorous bodies. *Swift.*
2. Any tumultuous and confuſed noiſe. *B. Jon.*

CLA'VATED. *a.* [*clavatus*, Lat.] Knobbed. *Woodward.*

CLA'UDENT. *a.* [*claudens*, Lat.] Shutting; inclining.

To CLA'UDICATE. *v. n.* [*claudico*, Latin.] To halt.

CLAUDICA'TION. *s.* The habit of halting.

CLAVE. The preterite of *cleave*.

CLA'VELLATED. *a.* [*clavellatus*, low Lat.] Made with burnt tartar. A chymical term.

CLA'VER. *s.* [clæfn, Sax.] Clover.

CLA'VICLE. *s.* [*clavicula*, Latin.] The collar bone. *Brown. Wiſeman.*

CLAUSE. *s.* [*clauſula*, Latin.]
1. A ſentence; a ſingle part of diſcourſe; a ſubdiviſion of a larger ſentence. *Hooker.*
2. An article, or particular ſtipulation.

CLA'USTRAL. *a.* [from *clauſtrum*, Latin.] Relating to a cloyſter. *Ayliffe.*

CLAUSURE. *s.* [*clauſura*, Latin.] Confinement. *Geddes.*

CLAW. *s.* [claþan, Saxon.]
1. The foot of a beaſt or bird, armed with ſharp nails. *Spenser. Garth.*
2. A hand in contempt.

To CLAW. *v. a.* [claþan, Saxon.]
1. To tear with nails or claws. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To tear or ſcratch in general. *Hudibras.*
3. To tickle. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. *To* CLAW *off.* To ſcold. *L'Eſtrange.*

CLA'WBACK. *s.* A flatterer; a wheedler.

CLA'WED. *a.* [from *claw*] Furniſhed or armed with claws. *Grew.*

CLAY. *s.* [*clai*, Welſh.] Unctuous and tenacious earth. *Watts.*

To CLAY. *v. a.* To cover with clay.

CLAY-COLD. *a.* Cold as the unanimated earth. *Rowe.*

CLAY-PIT. *s.* A pit where clay is dug.

CLA'YEY. *a.* Conſiſting of clay. *Derham.*

CLA'YMARL. *s.* [*clay* and *marl.*] A chalky clay. *Mortimer.*

CLEAN. *a.* [clæne, Saxon.]
1. Free from dirt or filth. *Spenſer.*
2. Chaſte; innocent; guiltleſs.
3. Elegant; neat; not unwieldly; not incumbered. *Waller.*
4. Not leprous. *Leviticus.*

CLEAN. *ad.* Quite; perfectly; fully; completely. *Hooker.*

To CLEAN *v. a.* To free from dirt.

CLEANLILY. *ad.* In a cleanly manner.

CLEANLINESS. *s.* [from *cleanly.*]
1. Freedom from dirt or filth. *Addiſon.*
2. Neatneſs of dreſs; purity. *Sidney.*

CLE'ANLY. *a.* [from *clean.*]
1. Free from dirtineſs; pure in the perſon.
2. That which makes cleanlineſs. *Prior.*
3. Pure; immaculate. *Glanville.*
4. Nice; artful. *L'Eſtrange.*

CLE'ANLY. *ad.* [from *clean.*] Elegantly; neatly.

CLE'ANNESS. *s.* [from *clean.*]
1. Neatneſs; freedom from filth.
2. Eaſy exactneſs; juſtneſs; natural, unlaboured correctneſs. *Dryden.*
3. Purity; innocence. *Pope.*

To CLEANSE. *v. a.* [clænrian, Sax.]
1. To free from filth or dirt. *Prior.*
2. To purify from guilt. *Proverbs.*
3. To free from noxious humours. *Arbuth.*
4. To free from leproſy. *Mark.*
5. To ſcour. *Addiſon.*

CLE'ANSER. *s.* [clænrene, Sax.] That which has the quality of evacuating, or purifying the body. *Arbuthnot.*

CLEAR. *a.* [*clair*, Fr. *clarus*, Lat.]
1. Bright; tranſpicuous; pellucid; tranſparent; not opacious. *Denham.*
2. Free from clouds; ſerene; as a *clear* day.
3. Without mixture; pure; unmingled.
4. Perſpicuous; not obſcure; not ambiguous. *Temple.*
5. Indiſputable; evident; undeniable; a *clear* proof.
6. Apparent; manifeſt; not hid. *Hooker.*
7. Unſpotted; guiltleſs; irreproachable; a *clear* character. *Shakeſpeare. Pope.*
8. Unpreposſeſſed; impartial *Sidney.*
9. Free from diſtreſs, proſecution, or imputed guilt; the ſuſpected perſon is now *clear. Gay.*
10. Free from deductions or incumbrances; a *clear* eſtate. *Collier.*
11. Vacant; unobſtructed; a *clear* paſſage. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
12. Out of debt.
13. Unintangled; at a ſafe diſtance from danger. *Shakeſpeare.*
14. Canorous; ſounding diſtinctly. *Addiſon.*
15. Free; guiltleſs. *Susan.*

CLEAR. *ad.* Clean; quite; completely. *L'Eſtr.*

To CLEAR. *v. a.*
1. To make bright; to brighten. *Dryden.*
2. To free from obſcurity. *Boyle.*
3. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to juſtify. *Hayward.*
4. To cleanſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To diſcharge; to remove any incumbrance. *Wilkins. Addiſon.*
6. To free from any thing offenſive. or obſtructive. *Locke.*
7. To clarify; as, to *clear* liquors.
8. To gain without deduction; as, he *cleared* ten pounds by his bargain. *Addiſon.*
9. To diſmiſs from a port after cuſtoms paid.
10. To obtain diſmiſſion from a port.

To CLEAR. *v. n*
1. To grow bright; to recover tranſparency. *Shakeſpeare. Norris.*
2. To be diſengaged from incumbrances, or entanglements. *Bacon.*

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CLE'ARANCE. *s.* A certificate that a ship has been cleared at the cuſtomhouſe.

CLE'ARER. *s.* Brightener; purifier; enlightener. *Addiſon.*

CLE'ARLY. *ad.* [from *clear.*]
1. Brightly; luminouſly. *Hooker.*
2. Plainly; evidently. *Rogers.*
3. With diſcernment; acutely. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. Without entanglement. *Bacon.*
5. Without by-ends; honeſtly. *Tillotſon.*
6. Without deduction or coſt.
7. Without reſerve; without ſubterfuge. *Dav.*

CLE'ARNESS. *s.* [from *clear.*]
1. Tranſparency; brightneſs. *Bacon.*
2. Splendour; luſtre. *Sidney.*
3. Diſtinctneſs; perſpicuity. *Addiſon.*
4. Freedom from all imputation of ill.

CLEARSI'GHTED. *a.* [*clear* and *ſight.*] Diſcerning; judicious. *Denham.*

To CLE'ARSTARCH. *v. a.* [*clear* and *ſtarch.*] To ſtiffen with ſtarch. *Addiſon.*

To CLEAVE. *v. n.* pret. *I clave*, particip. *cloven.* [cleopan, Saxon.]
1. To adhere; to ſtick to; to hold to. *Job.*
2. To unite aptly; to fit. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To unite in concord. *Hooker. Knolles.*
4. To be concomitant. *Hooker.*

To CLEAVE. *v. a.* preterite *I clove*, *I clave*, *I cleft*; part. paſſ. *cloven*, or *cleft* [cleopan, Saxon.]
1. To divide with violence; to ſplit. *Milton. Blackmore.*
2. To divide. *Deuteronomy.*

To CLEAVE. *v. n.*
1. To part in ſunder. *Shakeſpeare. Pope.*
2. To ſuffer diviſion. *Newton.*

CLE'AVER. *s.* [from *cleave.*] A butcher's inſtrument to cut animals into joints. *Arbuth.*

CLEES. *s.* The two parts of the foot of beaſts which are cloven footed.

CLEF. *s.* [from *cleſ*, key, Fr.] A mark at the beginning of the lines of a ſong, which ſhews the tone or key in which the piece is to begin. *Chamb.*

CLEFT. *part. paſſ.* [from *cleave.*] Divided. *Milton.*

CLEFT. *s.* [from *cleave.*]
1. A ſpace made by the ſeparation of parts; a crack. *Woodward.*
2. [In farriery.] *Clefts* appear on the boughs of the paſterns, and are cauſed by a ſharp and malignant humour. *Far. Dict. B Jonſon.*

To CLE'FT'GRAFT. *v. a.* [*cleft* and *graft.*] To engraft by cleaving the ſtock of a tree.

CLE'MENCY. *s.* [*clemence*, Fr. *clementia.* Lat.] Mercy; remiſſion of ſeverity. *Addiſon.*

CLE'MENT. *a.* [*clemens*, Lat.] Mild; gentle; merciful.

To CLEPE. *v. a.* [clypman, Sax.] To call. *Sha.*

CLE'RGY. *s.* [*clergé*, Fr. κληρος.] The body of men ſet apart by due ordination for the ſervice of God. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLE'RGYMAN. *s.* A man in holy orders; not a laick. *Swift.*

CLE'RICAL. *a.* [*clericus*, Latin.] Relating to the clergy. *Bacon.*

CLERK. *s.* [clepic, Saxon.]
1. A clergyman. *Ayliffe.*
2. A ſcholar; a man of letters. *Sanderſon.*
3. A man employed under another as writer. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A petty writer in publick offices.
5. The layman who reads the reponſes to the congregation in the church, to direct the reſt.

CLE'RKSHIP. *s.* [from *clerk.*]
1. Scholarſhip.
2. The office of a clerk of any kind.

CLEVE. } At the beginning or end of the pro-
CLIF. } per name of a place, denotes it to be
CLIVE. } ſituated on a rock or hill.

CLE'VER. *a.*
1. Dexterous; ſkilful. *Addiſon.*
2. Juſt; fit; proper; commodious. *Pope.*
3. Well ſhaped; handſome. *Arbuthnot.*

CLE'VERLY. *ad.* [from *clever.*] Dexterouſly; fitly; handſomely. *Hudibras.*

CLE'VERNESS. *s.* [from *clever.*] Dexterity; ſkill.

CLEW. *s.* [clypre. Saxon.]
1. Thread wound upon a button *Roſcommon.*
2. A guide; a direction. *Smith.*

To CLEW. *v. n. To clew the Sails*, is to roll them, in order to be furled.

To CLICK. *v. n.* [*clicken*, Dutch] To make a ſharp, ſucceſſive noiſe. *Gay.*

CLI'CKER. *s.* [from *click.*] A low word for the ſervant of a ſaleſman.

CLI'CKET. *s.* The knocker of a door.

CLI'ENT. *s.* [*client*, Latin.]
1. One who applies to an advocate for counſel and defence. *Taylor.*
2. A dependant. *Ben Jonſon.*

CLI'ENTED. *participial a.* Supplied with clients. *Carew.*

CLIENTE'LE. *s.* [*clientela*, Latin.] The condition or office of a client. *Ben Jonſon.*

CLI'ENTSHIP. *s.* [from *client.*] The condition of a client. *Dryden.*

CLIFF. *s.* [*clivus*, Latin, clip, Saxon.] A ſteep rock; a rock. *Bacon.*

CLIFT. *s.* The ſame with CLIFF. *Spenſer.*

CLIMA'CTER. *s.* [κλιμακτηρ.] A certain progreſſion of years, ſuppoſed to end in a dangerous time. *Brown.*

CLIMACTE'RICAL. *a.* [from *climacter.*]

CLIMACTE'RICK. *s.* Containing a number of years, at the end of which ſome great change is ſuppoſed to befal the body. *Pope.*

CLI'MATE. *s.* [κλιμα.]
1. A ſpace upon the ſurface of the earth meaſured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which ſpaces the longeſt day is half an hour longer. From the polar circles to the poles, climates are meaſured by the increaſe of a month.
2. A region, or tract of land. *Dryden.*

To CLI'MATE. *v. n.* To inhabit. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLI'MATURE. *s.* The ſame with climate.

CLI'MAX. *s.* [κλιμαξ.] Gradation; aſcent; a figure in rhetorick, by which the ſentence riſes gradually. *Dryden.*

To CLIMB. *v. n.* preterite, *clomb*, or *climbed*

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participle, *climb* or *climbed*. [climan, Saxon.] To aſcend up any place. *Samuel.*

CLIMB. *v. a.* To aſcend. *Prior.*

CLIMBER. *s.* [from *climb*.]
1. One that mounts or ſcales any place; a mounter; a riſer. *Carew.*
2. A plant that creeps upon other ſupports. *Mortimer.*
3. The name of a particular herb. *Miller.*

CLIME. *s.* [from *climate*.] Climate; region; tract of earth. *Milton. Atterbury.*

CLINCH. *v. a.* [clynza, Saxon.]
1. To hold in hand with the fingers bent. *Dry.*
2. To contract or double the fingers. *Swift.*
3. To bend the point of a nail on the other ſide.
4. To confirm; to fix; as, *to clinch an argument.*

CLINCH. *s.* [from the verb.] A pun; an ambiguity. *Boyle. Dryden.*

CLINCHER. *s.* [from *clinch*.] A cramp; holdfaſt. *Pope.*

CLING. *v. n.* preter. *I clung*; particip. *I have clung.* [*klynger*, Daniſh.]
1. To hang upon by twining round. *B. Jon.*
2. To dry up; to conſume. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLINGY. *a.* [from *cling*.] Clinging; adhereſive

CLINICAL, CLINICK. *a.* [κλινη, to lie down.] One that keeps the bed with infirmity. *Taylor.*

CLINK. *v. n.* To utter a ſmall, interrupted noiſe. *Prior.*

CLINK. *s.* [from the verb.] A ſharp ſucceſſive noiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLINQUANT. *s.* [French.] Embroidery; ſpangles. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLIP. *v. a.* [clypgan, Saxon.]
1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round. *Sidney. Ray.*
2. To cut with ſheers. *Suckling. Bentley.*
3. It is particularly uſed of thoſe who diminiſh coin.] *Locke.*
4. To curtail; to cut ſhort. *Addiſon.*
5. To confine; to hold. *Shakeſpeare.*

CLIPPER. *s.* One that debaſes coin by cutting. *Addiſon.*

CLIPPING. *s.* The part cut or clipped off. *Lock.*

CLIVER. *s.* An herb. *Miller.*

CLOAK. *s.* [lach, Saxon.]
1. The outer garment. *Pope.*
2. A concealment. *Peter.*

CLOAK. *v. a.*
1. To cover with a cloak.
2. To hide; to conceal. *Spenſer.*

CLOAKBAG. *s.* [from *cloak* and *bag*.] A portmanteau; bag in which clothes are carried. *Sh.*

CLOCK. *s.* [*cloc*, Welſh.]
1. The inſtrument which tells the hour.
2. It is an uſual expreſſion to ſay, *What is it of the clock?* for *What hour is it?* Or, *ten o'clock, for the tenth hour.*
3. The clock of a ſtocking; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle. *Swift.*
4. A ſort of beetle.

CLOCKMAKER. *s.* An artificer whoſe profeſſion is to make clocks. *Derham.*

CLO'CKWORK. *s.* Movements by weights or ſprings. *Prior.*

CLOD. *s.* [clud, Saxon.]
1. A lump of earth or clay. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. A turf; the ground. *South.*
3. Any thing vile, baſe, and earthy. *Milton.*
4. A dull fellow; a dolt. *Dryden.*

To CLOD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather into concretions; to coagulate *Milton.*

To CLOD. *v. a.* To pelt with clods.

CLO'DDY. *a.* [from *clod*.]
1. Conſiſting of earth or clods; earthy.
2. Full of clods unbroken. *Mortimer.*

CLO'DPATE. *s.* [*clod* and *pate*.] A ſtupid fellow; a dolt; a thickſcull.

CLO'DPATED. *a.* [from *clodpate*.] Doltiſh; thoughtleſs. *Arbuthnot.*

CLO'DPOLL. *s.* A thickſcull; a dolt. *Shak.*

To CLOG. *v. a.* [from *log*.]
1. To load with ſomething that may hinder motion. *Digby.*
2. To hinder to obſtruct. *Raleigh.*
3. To load; to burden. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CLOG. *v. n.*
1. To coaleſce; to adhere. *Evelyn.*
2. To be encumbered or impeded. *Sharp.*

CLOG. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Any incumbrance hung to hinder motion. *Milton.*
2. A hindrance; an obſtruction. *Donne.*
3. A kind of ſhackle.
4. A kind of additional ſhoe worn by women to keep them from wet.
5. A wooden ſhoe. *Harvey.*

CLO'GGINESS. *s.* [from *cloggy*.] The ſtate of being clogged.

CLO'GGY. *a.* [from *clog*.] That which has the power of clogging up. *Boyle.*

CLO'ISTER. *s.* [clauſtpen, Sax. *clauſtrum*, Lat.]
1. A religious retirement. *Davies.*
2. A periſtyle; a piazza.

To CLO'ISTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a religious houſe; to immure from the world. *Bacon. Rymer.*

CDO'ISTERAL. *a.* Solitary; retired. *Walton.*

CLO'ISTERED. *part. a* [from *cloiſter*.]
1. Solitary; inhabiting cloiſters. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Built with periſtyles or piazzas. *Wotton.*

CLO'ISTRESS. *s.* [from *cloiſter*.] A nun.

CLOMB. *pret.* of *to climb*. *Milton.*

To CLOOM. *v. a.* [clæmian, Sax.] To ſhut with viſcous matter. *Mortimer.*

To CLOSE. *v. a.* [*clos*, Fr, *clauſus*, Latin.]
1. To ſhut; to lay together. *Prior.*
2. To conclude; to finiſh. *Wake.*
3. To incloſe; to confine. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To join; to unite fractures. *Addiſon.*

To CLOSE. *v. n.*
1. To coaleſce; to join its own parts together. *Numbers. Bacon.*
2. *To* CLOSE *upon*. To agree upon. *Temple.*
3. *To* CLOSE *with*. To come to an agreement with; to unite with. *Shakeſpeare. South. Newton.*

CLOSE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing ſhut, without outlet. *Bacon.*

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2. A small field inclosed. *Carew.*
3. The manner of shutting. *Chapman.*
4. The time of shutting up. *Dryden.*
5. A grapple in wrestling. *Bacon. Chapman.*
6. A pause or cessation. *Dryden.*
7. A conclusion or end. *Milton.*

CLOSE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Shut fast. *Wilkins.*
2. Without vent; without inlet; private. *Dr.*
3. Confined; stagnant; *close* air. *Bacon.*
4. Compact; solid; *close* wood. *Burnet.*
5. Viscous; glutinous. *Wilkins.*
6. Concise; brief; a *close* style. *Dryden.*
7. Immediate; without any intervening distance or space. *Ben Jonson. Pope.*
8. Joined one to another *Shakespeare.*
9. Narrow; as a *close* alley.
10. Admitting small distance. *Dryden.*
11. Undiscovered. *Shakespeare.*
12. Hidden; secret; not revealed. *Boyle.*
13. Having the quality of secrecy; trusty. *Sh.*
14. Cloudy; sly. *Shakespeare.*
15. Without wandering; attentive. *Locke.*
16. Full to the point; home. *Dryden.*
17. Retired; solitary.
18. Secluded from communication.
19. Dark; cloudy; not clear.

CLO'SEBODIED. *a.* Made to fit the body exactly *Ayliffe.*

CLO'SEHANDED. *a.* Covetous. *Arbuthnot.*

CLO'SELY. *ad.* [from *close.*]
1. Without inlet or outlet. *Boyle.*
2. Without much space intervening; nearly. *Shakespeare.*
3. Secretly; slily. *Carew.*
4. Without deviation. *Dryden.*

CLO'SENESS. *s.* [from *close.*]
1. The state of being shut. *Bacon.*
2. Narrowness; straitness.
3. Want of air, or ventilation. *Swift.*
4. Compactness; solidity. *Bentley.*
5. Recluseness; solitude; retirement. *Shak.*
6. Secrecy; privacy. *Collier.*
7. Covetousness; sly avarice. *Addison.*
8. Connection; dependance. *South.*

CLO'SER. *s.* [from *close.*] A finisher; a concluder.

CLO'SESTOOL. *s.* A chamber implement.

CLO'SET. *s.* [from *close.*]
1. A small room of privacy and retirement.
2. A private repository of curiosities. *Dryden.*

To CLO'SET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shut up, or conceal in a closet. *Herb.*
2. To take into a closet for a secret interview. *Swift.*

CLOSH. *s.* A distemper in the feet of cattle.

CLO'SURE. *s.* [from *close.*]
1. The act of shutting up. *Boyle.*
2. That by which any thing is closed or shut. *Pope.*
3. The parts inclosing; inclosure. *Shakespeare.*
4. Conclusion; end. *Shakespeare.*

CLOT. *s.* Concreation; grume. *Bacon.*

To CLOT. *v. n.*
1. To form clots; to hang together. *Philips.*
2. To concrete; to coagulate. *Philips.*

CLOTH. *s.* plural *cloths* or *clothes.* [clob, Sax.]
1. Any thing woven for dress or covering
2. The piece of linen spread upon the t
3. The canvass on which pictures are neated. *Dry*
4. In the plural. Dress; habit; garme vesture. Pronounced *clo's.* *Ta*
5. The covering of a bed. *P*

To CLOTHE. *v. a.* pret. *I clothed*; part. *I clothed*, or *clad.* [from *cloth.*]
1. To invest with garments; to cover dress. *Ad*
2. To adorn with dress.
3. To invest as with clothes. *Dryden. W*
4. To furnish or provide with clothes.

CLO'THIER. *s.* [from *cloth.*] A maker of cl *Gre*

CLO'THING. *s.* [from *to clothe.*] Dress; ture; garments. *Fairfax. Sw*

CLOTHSHE'ARER. *s.* One who trims cloth. *Halew*

CLOTPOLL. *s.* [from *clot* and *poll.*]
1. Thickskull; blockhead. *Shakesp*
2. Head, in scorn. *Shakesp*

To CLO'TTER. *v. n.* [*klottern*, Dutch.] concrete; to coagulate. *Dry*

CLO'TTY. *a.* [from *clot.*] Full of clots; creted. *Harvey. Mortim*

A CLOUD. *s.*
1. The dark collection of vapours in the *Grew. Rascom*
2. The veins or stains in stones, or otherbod
3. Any state of obscurity or darkness. *Wal*
4. Any thing that spreads wide so as to int rupt the view, as a multitude. *Attrb*

To CLOUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To darken with clouds. *P*
2. To obscure; to make less evident.
3. To variegate with dark veins. *P*

To CLOUD. *v. n.* To grow cloudy.

CLO'UDBERRY. *s.* [from *cloud* and *berry.*] A plant, called also knotberry.

CLO'UDCAPT. *a.* Topped with clouds.

CLOUDCOMPE'LLING. *a.* An epithet Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to collected. *Wal*

CLO'UDILY. *ad.* [from *cloudy.*]
1. With clouds; darkly.
2. Obscurely; not perspicuously. *Spen*

CLO'UDINESS. *s.* [from *cloudy.*]
1. The state of being covered with cloud darkness. *Hor*
2. Want of brightness. *Boy*

CLO'UDLESS. *a.* [from *cloud.*] Clear; clouded; luminous. *P*

CLOU'DY. *a* [from *cloud.*]
1. Obscured with clouds. *Exod*
2. Dark; obscure; not intelligible. *Wat*
3. Gloomy of look; not open; not cheerf *Spen*
4. Marked with spots or veins.

CLOVE. the preterite of *cleave.*

CLOVE. *s.* [*clou*, Fr.]
1. A valuable spice brought from Ternat The fruit or seed of a large tree. *Brow*
2. Some of the parts into which garlick parates. *Ta*

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OVE-GILLYFLOWER. *s.* [from its smelling like *cloves*.] A flower.

OVEN. *part. pret.* from *cleve*. *Waller.*

OVEN-FOOTED. } *a.* [*cloven* and *foot*,
OVEN-HOOFED. } or *hoof*.] Having the foot divided into two parts.

OVER. *s.* [clæfep, Saxon.]
1. A species of trefoil. *Shakespeare.*
2. *To live* in CLOVER, is to live luxuriously. *Ogle.*

OVERED. *a.* [from *clover*.] Covered with clover. *Thomson.*

OUGH. *s.* [clough, Saxon.] A cliff.

OUGH. *s.* [In commerce.] An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail.

OUT. *s.* [clut, Saxon.]
1. A cloth for any mean use. *Swift.*
2. A patch on a shoe or coat.
3. Anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers shot. *Shakespeare.*
4. An iron plate to an axle tree.

CLOUT. *v. a* [from the noun.]
1. To patch; to mend coarsely. *Milton.*
2. To cover with cloth. *Spenser.*
3. To join awkwardly together. *Ascham.*

CLOUTED. *particip. a.* Congealed; coagulated; for *clotted*. *Gay.*

CLOUTERLY. *a.* Clumsy; awkward.

CLOWN. *s.* [clown, Saxon.]
1. A rustick; a churl. *Sidney.*
2. A coarse ill-bred man. *Spectator.*

CLOWNERY. *s.* [from *clown*.] Ill breeding; churlishness. *L'Estrange.*

CLOWNISH. *a.* [from *clown*.]
1. Consisting of rusticks or clowns. *Dryden.*
2. Coarse; rough; ragged. *Spenser.*
3. Uncivil; ill-bred. *Shakespeare.*
4. Clumsy; ungainly. *Prior.*

CLOWNISHLY. *ad.* Coarsely; rudely.

CLOWNISHNESS. *s.* [from *clownish*.]
1. Rusticity; coarseness. *Locke.*
2. Incivility; brutality.

CLOWN'S MUSTARD. *s.* An herb.

CLOY. *v. a.* [*enclouer*, French.]
1. To satiate; to sate; to surfeit. *Sidney.*
2. To strike the beak together. *Shakespeare.*
3. To nail up guns, by striking a spike into the touch-hole.

CLOYLESS. *a.* [from *cloy*.] That which cannot cause satiety. *Shakespeare.*

CLOYMENT. *s.* [from *cloy*.] Satiety; repletion. *Shakespeare.*

CLUB. *s.* [clubbe, Welsh.]
1. A heavy stick. *Spenser.*
2. The name of one of the suits of cards.
3. The shot or dividend to be paid. *L'Estr.*
4. An assembly of good fellows. *Dryden.*
5. Concurrence; contribution; joint charge. *Hudibras.*

CLUB. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To contribute to a common expence.
2. To join to one effect. *Dryden. King.*

CLUB. *v. a.* To pay to a common reckoning. *Pope.*

CLUBBE'ADED. *a.* [*club* and *head*.] Having a thick head. *Derham.*

CLUBLA'W. *s.* [*club* and *law*.] The law of arms. *Addison.*

CLUBRO'OM. *s.* [*club* and *room*.] The room in which a club or company assembles.

To CLUCK. *v. n.* [cloccan, Saxon.] To call chickens, as a hen. *Ray.*

CLUMP. *s.* [from *lump*.] A shapeless piece of wood.

CLUMPS. *s.* A numbscull. *Skinner.*

CLU'MSILY. *ad.* [from *clumsy*.] Awkwardly *Ray.*

CLU'MSINESS. *s.* [from *clumsy*.] Awkwardness; ungainliness; want of dexterity. *Collier.*

CLU'MSY. *a.* [*lompsch*, Dutch, stupid.] Awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy. *Ray. Dryden.*

CLUNG. The preterite and participle of *cling*.

To CLUNG, *v. n.* [clungan, Saxon.] To dry as wood does.

CLUNG. *a.* [clungu, Saxon.] Wasted with leanness.

CLU'STER. *s.* [clyrtep, Saxon.]
1. A bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together. *Bacon. Dem.*
2. A number of animals gathered together. *Milton.*
3. A body of people collected. *Addison.*

To CLU'STER. *v. n.* To grow in bunches. *Dryden.*

To CLU'STER. *v. a.* To collect any thing into bodies.

CLU'STER-GRAPE. *s.* The small black grape, called the currant. *Mortimer.*

CLU'STERY. *a.* Growing in clusters.

To CLUTCH. *v. a.*
1. To hold in the hand; to gripe; to grasp. *Her.*
2. To contract; to double the hand. *Shak.*

CLUTCH. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The gripe; grasp; seizure.
2. The paws; the talons. *L'Estrange.*
3. Hands. *Stilling fleet.*

CLU'TTER. *s.* A noise; a bustle; a hurry. *King.*

To CLU'TTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a noise or bustle.

CLY'STER. *s.* [χλυσηρ.] An injection into the anus. *Arbuthnot.*

To COACE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*coacervo*, Latin.] To heap up together. *Bacon.*

COACERVA'TION. *s.* [from *coacervate*.] The act of heaping. *Bacon.*

COACH. *s.* [*coche*, French.] A carriage of pleasure or state. *Sidney. Pope.*

To COACH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To carry in a coach. *Pope.*

COACH-BOX. *s.* The seat on which the driver of the coach sits. *Arbuthnot.*

COACH-HIRE. *s.* Money paid for the use of a hired coach. *Spectator.*

CO'ACHMAN. *s.* The driver of a coach.

To COA'CT. *v. n.* To act together in concert. *Shakespeare.*

COA'CTION. *s.* [*coactus*, Lat.] Compulsion; force. *South.*

COA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *coact*.]

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1. Having the force of restraining or impelling; compulsory. *Raleigh.*
2. Acting in concurrence. *Shakespeare.*

COADJU'MENT. *s.* Mutual assistance.

COADJUTANT *a.* Helping; co-operating. *Phillips.*

COADJUTOR. *s.*
1. A fellow-helper; an assistant; an associate. *Garth*
2. In the canon law, one who is empowered to perform the duties of another.

COADJU'VANCY. *s.* Help; concurrent help. *Brown.*

COADUNI'TION. *s* The conjunction of different substances into one mass. *Hale.*

To COAGME'NT. *v. a.* To congregate. *Glan.*

COAGMENTA'TION. *s.* [from *coagment.*] Coacervation into one mass. *Ben Jonson.*

COA'GULABLE. *a.* [from *coagulate.*] That which is capable of concretion. *Boyle.*

To COA'GULATE. *v. a.* [*coagulo*, Latin.] To force into concretions. *Bacon. Woodward.*

To COA'GULATE. *v. n.* To run into concretions. *Boyle.*

COAGULA'TION. *s.* [from *coagulate.*]
1. Concretion; congelation.
2. The body formed by coagulation. *Arbuth.*

COA'GULATIVE. *a.* [from *coagulate.*] That which has the power of causing concretion. *Boyle.*

COAGULA'TOR. *s.* [from *coagulate.*] That which causes coagulation. *Arbuthnot.*

COAL. *s.* [col, Sax. *kol*, Germ.]
1. The common fossil fewel. *Denham.*
2. The cinder of burnt wood, charcoal.
3. Any thing inflamed or ignited. *Dryden.*

To COAL. *v n.* [from the noun.]
1. To burn wood to charcoal. *Carew.*
2. To delineate with a coal. *Camden.*

COAL-BLACK. *a.* [*coal* and *black.*] Black in the highest degree. *Dryden.*

COAL-MINE. *s.* [*coal* and *mine.*] A mine in which coals are dug. *Mortimer.*

COAL-PIT. *s* [from *coal* and *pit.*] A pit for digging coals. *Woodward.*

COAL-STONE. *s.* A sort of cannel coal.

COAL-WORK. *s.* A coalery; a place where coals are found. *Felton.*

CO'ALERY. *s.* A place where coals are dug. *Woodward.*

To COALE'SCE. *v. n.* [*coalesco*, Latin.]
1. To unite in masses. *Newton.*
2. To grow together; to join.

COALE'SCENCE. *s* [from *coalesce.*] Concretion; union.

COALI'TION. *s.* [*coalitum*, Lat.] Union into one mass or body. *Hale. Bentley.*

CO'ALY. *a.* Containing coal. *Milton.*

COAPTA'TION. *s.* [*con* and *apto*, Lat.] The adjustment of parts to each other. *Boyle.*

To COA'RCT. *v. a.* [*coarcto*, Lat.]
1. To straiten; to confine.
2. To contract power. *Ayliffe.*

COARCTA'TION. *s.* [from *coarct.*]
1. Confinement; restraint to a narrow space. *Bacon.*
2. Contraction of any space. *Ray.*
3. Restraint of liberty. *Bacon*

COARSE. *a.*
1. Not refined. *Shakes.*
2. Not soft or fine.
3. Rude; uncivil
4. Gross; not delicate. *Tat.*
5. Inelegant; unpolished. *Bl.*
6. Unaccomplished by education. *Ash.*
7. Mean; not nice; vile. *Cl.*

CO'ARSELY. *ad.* [from *coarse.*]
1. Without fineness.
2. Meanly; not elegantly. *Br.*
3. Rudely; not civilly. *Br.*
4. Inelegantly. *Dr.*

CO'ARSENESS. *s.* [from *coarse.*]
1. Impurity; unrefined state.
2. Roughness; want of fineness.
3. Grossness; want of delicacy.
4. Roughness; rudeness of manners.
5. Meanness; want of nicety. *Ad.*

COAST. *s.* [*coste*, French.]
1. The edge or margin of the land next sea; the shore. *Dr.*
2. Side. *Ro.*
3. *The* COAST *is clear.* The danger is over. *Sidney. Dr.*

To COAST. *v. n.* To sail close by the shore. *Arbu.*

To COAST *v. a.* To sail by. *Ad.*

CO'ASTER. *s.* He that sails timorously by the shore. *Dr.*

COAT. *s.* [*cotte*, French]
1. The upper garment. *Sa.*
2. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his fancy; the lower part of a woman's dress.
3. Vesture, as demonstrative of the office, as, a herald's *coat.* *Ho.*
4. The covering of an animal. *Mo.*
5. Any tegument. *Dr.*
6. That on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed. *Bo.*

To COAT. *v. a.* To cover; to invest.

To COAX. *v. a.* To wheedle; to flatter. *L'Estrange. Fa.*

CO'AXER. *s.* [from the verb.] A wheedler; a flatterer.

COB *s.* The head or top.

COB. *s.* A sort of sea-fowl. *Pe.*

CO'BALT. *s.* A marcasite plentifully impregnated with arsenick. *Woodw.*

To CO'BBLE. *v. a.* [*kobler*, Danish]
1. To mend any thing coarsely. *Shakesp.*
2. To make any thing clumsily. *Bo.*

CO'BBLER. *s.* [from *cobble.*]
1. A mender of old shoes. *Add.*
2. A clumsy workman in general. *Sha.*
3. Any mean person. *Bo.*

CO'BIRONS. *s.* Irons with a knob at the upper end. *Bo.*

COBI'SHOP. *s.* A coadjutant bishop.

CO'BNUT. *s.* [*cob* and *nut.*] A boy's game.

CO'BSWAN. *s.* [*cob*, head, and *swan.*] A head or leading swan. *Ben Jon.*

CO'BWEB. *s.* [*kopweb*, Dutch.]
1. The web or net of a spider. *Spen.*
2. Any snare or trap. *Swift*

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CCIFEROUS. a. [coccus and fero.] Plants so called that have berries. Quincy.
CHINEAL. s. [cochinilla, Span.] An insect gathered upon the opuntia, from which a red colour is extracted. Hill.
CHLEARY. a. [from cochlea, Latin. a screw.] Spiral. Brown.
CHLEATED. a. [from cochlea, Latin.] Of a screwed or turbinated form. Woodward.
CK. s. [cocc, Saxon.]
1. The male to the hen. Dryden.
2. The male of any small birds. Arbuthnot.
3. The weathercock that shews the direction of the wind. Shak.
4. A spout to let out water at will. Pope.
5. The notch of an arrow.
6. The part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint. Grew.
7. A conqueror; a leader. Swift.
8. Cockcrowing. Shakespeare.
9. A cockboat; a small boat. Shakespeare.
10. A small heap of hay. [Properly cop.] Mortimer.
11. The form of a hat. Addison.
12. The style of a dial. Chambers.
13. The needle of a balance.
14. Cock on the loop. Triumphant; exulting. Camden. Hudibras.
COCK. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To set erect; to hold bolt upright. Swift.
2. To set up the hat with an air of petulance. Prior.
3. To mould the form of the hat.
4. To fix the cock of a gun for a discharge. Dr.
5. To raise hay in small heaps. Spenser.
COCK. v. n.
1. To strut; to hold up the head. Addison.
2. To train or use fighting cocks. Ben Jonson.
COCKADE. s. [from cock.] A ribband worn in the hat.
COCKATRICE. s. [cock and serpent, Saxon. a serpent.] A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg. Bacon.
COCKBOAT. s. [cock and boat.] A small boat belonging to a ship. Stilling fleet.
COCKBROTH. s. Broth made by boiling a cock. Harvey.
COCKCROWING. s. [cock and crow.] The time at which cocks crow; early morning. Mark.
To COCKER. v. a. [coquiliner, Fr.] To cade; to fondle. Locke. Swift.
COCKER. s. One who follows the sport of cockfighting.
COCKEREL. s. [from cock.] A young cock. Dryden.
COCKET. s. A seal belonging to the king's customhouse; likewise a scroll of parchment sealed and delivered by the officers of the customhouse to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered. Cowel. Davies.
COCKFIGHT. s. A match of cocks. Bacon.
COCKHORSE. a. [cock and horse.] On horseback; triumphant. Prior.
COCKLE. s. [coquille, Fr.] A small testaceous fish. Locke.
COCKLE-STAIRS. s. Winding or spiral stairs. Chambers.
COCKLE. s. [coccol, Saxon.] A weed that grows in corn; corn rose. Donne.
To COCKLE. v. a. [from cockle.] To contract into wrinkles. Gay.
COCKLED. a. [from cockle.] Shelled or turbinated. Shake.
COCKLOFT. s. [cock and loft.] The room over the garret. Dryden.
COCKMASTER. s. One that breeds gamecocks. L'Estrange.
COCKMATCH. s. Cockfight for a prize.
COCKNEY. s. Dorset.
1. A native of London.
2. An effeminate, low citizen. Shak.
COCKPIT. s. [cock and pit.]
1. The area where cocks fight. Howel.
2. A place on the low deck of a man of war. Harris.
COCKSCOMB. s. A plant; lobeswort.
COCKSHEAD. s. A plant; sainfoin.
COCKSHUT. s. The close of the evening.
COCKSPUR. s. Virginian hawthorn. A species of medlar.
COCKSURE. a. [from cock and sure.] Confidently certain. Shakesp. Pope.
COCKSWAIN. s. [cogganpane, Sax.] The officer that has the command of the cockboat. Corruptly COXON.
COCKWEED. s. A plant, dittander or pepperwort.
COCOA. s. [cocoital, Spanish.] A species of palm-tree. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the shell into drinking bowls. The kernel of the nut affords a wholesome food, and the milk contained in the shell, a cooling liquor. The leaves of the trees are used for thatching houses. This tree flowers twice or three times in the year, and ripens as many series of fruits. Miller. Hill.
COCTILE. a. [coctilis, Lat.] Made by baking.
COCTION. s. [coctio, Lat.] The act of boiling. Arbuthnot.
COD. } s. A sea-fish.
CODFISH. }
COD. s. [cobbe, Sax.] Any case or husk in which seeds are lodged. Mortimer.
To COD. v. a. [from the noun.] To inclose in a cod. Mortimer.
CODDERS. s. [from cod.] Gatherers of peas. Dict.
CODE. s. [codex, Lat.]
1. A book.
2. A book of the civil law. Arbuthnot.
CODICIL. s. [codicilus, Latin.] An appendage to a will. Prior.
CODILLE. s. [codille, Fr.] A term at ombre. Pope.
To CODLE. v. a. [coctulo, Lat.] To parboil.
CODLING. s. [from to codle.] An apple generally codled. King.
COEFFICACY. s. [con and efficacia, Latin.] The power of several things acting together. Brown.
COEFFICIENCY. s. [con and efficio, Latin.]

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Co-operation; the ſtate of acting together in ſome ſingle end. *Glanville.*

COEFFI'CIENT. *s.* [*con* and *efficiens*, Latin.] That which unites its action with the action of another.

CO'ELIACK *Paſſion.* A diarrhœa or flux, that ariſes from indigeſtion; whereby the aliment comes away little altered. *Quincy.*

COE'MPTION. *s.* [*coemptio*, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing. *Ba.*

COE'QUAL. *a.* [from *con* and *æqualis*, Latin.] Equal. *Shakeſpeare.*

COEQUA'LITY. *s.* [from *coequal.*] The ſtate of being equal.

To COE'RCE. *v. a.* [*coerceo.* Latin.] To reſtrain; to keep in order by force. *Ayliffe.*

COE'RCIBLE. *a.* [from *coerce.*]
1. That may be reſtrained.
2. That ought to be reſtrained.

COE'RCION. *s.* [from *coerce.*] Penal reſtraint; check. *Hale. South.*

COE'RCIVE. *a.* [from *coerce*]
1. That which has the power of laying reſtraint. *Blackmore.*
2. That which has the authority of reſtraining by puniſhment. *Hooker.*

COESSE'NTIAL. *a.* [*con* and *eſſentia*, Latin.] Participating of the ſame eſſence. *Hooker.*

COESSENTIA'LITY. *s.* [from *coeſſential.*] Participation of the ſame eſſence.

COETA'NEOUS. *a.* [*con* and *ætas*, Latin.] Of the ſame age with another. *Brown.*

COETE'RNAL. *a.* [*con* and *æternus*, Latin.] Equally eternal with another. *Milton.*

COETE'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *coeternal.*] In a ſtate of equal eternity with another.

COETE'RNITY. *s.* [from *coeternal.*] Having exiſtence from eternity equal with another eternal being. *Hammond.*

COE'VAL. *a.* [*coævus*, Latin.] Of the ſame age. *Prior. Bentley.*

COE'VAL. *s.* [from the adjective.] A contemporary. *Pope.*

COE'VOUS. *a.* [*coævus*, Latin.] One of the ſame age. *South.*

To COEXIST. *v. n.* [*con* and *exiſto*, Latin.] To exiſt at the ſame time. *Hale.*

COEXI'STENCE. *s.* [from *coexiſt.*] Exiſtence at the ſame time with another. *Grew.*

COEXI'STENT. *a.* [from *coexiſt.*] Having exiſtence at the ſame time with another.

To COEXTE'ND. *v. a.* [*con* and *extendo*, Lat.] To extend to the ſame ſpace of duration with another. *Grew.*

COEXTE'NSION. *s.* [from *coextend.*] The ſtate of extending to the ſame ſpace with another. *Hale.*

CO'FFEE. *s.* [Arabick.] They have in Turkey a drink called *coffee*, made of a berry of the ſame name, as black as ſoot, and of a ſtrong ſcent, which they take, beaten into powder, in water, hot. *Bacon.*

CO'FFEEHOUSE. *s.* [*coffee* and *houſe.*] A houſe where coffee is ſold. *Prior.*

CO'FFEEMAN. *s.* One that keeps a coffee-houſe. *Addiſon.*

CO'FFEEPOT. *s.* [*coffee* and *pot.*] The ed pot in which coffee is boiled.

CO'FFER. *s.* [coyne, Saxon.]
1. A cheſt generally for keeping mone *Spenſer. L'E*
2. Treaſure
3. [In fortification.] A hollow lo acroſs a dry moat. *Ch*

To CO'FFER. *v. a.* To treaſure up in

CO'FFERER *of the King's houſehold. s.* cipal officer of his majeſty's court, nex the comptroller

CO'FFIN. *s.* [*coffin*, French.]
1. The cheſt in which dead bodies into the ground. *Sidney.*
2. A mould of paſte for a pye.
3. COFFIN *of a horſe*, is the whole hoo foot above the coronet, including t bone. *Farrie*

To CO'FFIN. *v. a.* To incloſe in a coffin

To COG. *v. a.*
1. To flatter; to wheedle.
2. To obtrude by falſehood.
3. To Cog *a die.* To ſecure it, ſo as to its fall.

To COG. *v. n.* To lye; to wheedle.

COG. *s.* The tooth of a wheel, by which upon another wheel.

To COG. *v. a.* To fix cogs in a wheel.

CO'GENCY. *s.* [from *cogent.*] Force; f

CO'GENT. *a.* [*cogens*, Latin.] Forcible leſs; convincing.

CO'GENTLY. *ad.* [from *cogent.*] W ſiſtleſs force; forcibly.

CO'GGER. *s.* [from *to cog.*] A ſwin wheedler.

CO'GGLESTONE. *s.* [*ciottolo*, Ital.] ſtone.

CO'GITABLE. *a.* [from *cogito*, Latin. may be the ſubject of thought.

To CO'GITATE. *v. n.* [*cogito*, Latin think; to exerciſe the mind.

COGITA'TION. *s.* [*cogitatio*, Latin.]
1. Thought; the act of thinking.
2. Purpoſe; reflection previous to a
3. Meditation.

CO'GITATIVE. *a.* [from *cogito*, Latin.
1. Having the power of thought.
2. Given to meditation.

COGNA'TION. *s.* [*cognatio*, Latin.]
1. Kindred.
2. Relation; participation of the ſam

COGNISE'E. *s.* [In law.] He to wh in lands or tenements is acknowledge

CO'GNISOUR. *s.* [In law.] Is he tha or acknowledgeth a fine.

COGNITION. *s.* [*cognitio*, Latin.] ledge; complete conviction.

CO'GNITIVE. *a.* [from *cognitus*, Lat. ing the power of knowing.

CO'GNIZABLE. *a.* [*cognoiſable*, Fren
1. That falls under judicial notice.
2. Proper to be tried, judged, or ex

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That may be known.

ENIZANCE. *s.* [*connoissance*, French.] Judicial notice; trial. *South.*

A badge by which any one is known.

OMINAL. *a.* [*cognomen*, Lat.] Having the same name. *Brown.*

OMINATION. *s.* [*cognomen*, Lat.] A surname; the name of a family.

A name added from any accident or quality. *Brown.*

O'SCENCE. *s.* [*cognosco*, Lat.] Knowledge.

O'SCIBLE. *a.* [*cognosco*, Lat.] That may be known. *Hale.*

OHA'BIT. *v. n.* [*cohabito*, Latin.] To dwell with another in the same place. *South.*

To live together as husband and wife. *Fid.*

HA'BITANT. *s.* An inhabitant of the same place. *Decay of Piety.*

HABITA'TION. *s.* [from *cohabit.*] The state of inhabiting the same place with another.

The state of living together as married persons. *Tatler.*

EI'R. *s.* [*coheres*, Lat.] One of several among whom an inheritance is divided. *Teyl.*

EI'RESS. *s.* A woman who has an equal share of an inheritance.

COHE'RE. *v. n.* [*cohæreo*, Latin.]

To stick together. *Woodward.*

To be well connected.

To suit; to fit. *Shakespeare.*

To agree.

HE'RENCE. } *s.* [*cohærentia*, Lat.]
HE'RENCY. }

That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, so that they resist divulsion and separation. *Quincy. Bentley.*

Connexion; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another. *Hooker.*

The texture of a discourse.

Consistency in reasoning, or relating. *Locke.*

HE'RENT. *a.* [*cohærens*, Latin.]

Sticking together. *Arbuthnot.*

Suitable to something else; regularly adjoined. *Shakespeare.*

Consistent; not contradictory. *Watts.*

HE'SION. *s.* [from *cohere.*]

The act of sticking together. *Newton.*

The state of union. *Blackmore.*

Connexion; dependance. *Locke.*

HE'SIVE. *s.* [from *cohere.*] That has the power of sticking together.

HE'SIVENESS. *s.* [from *cohesive.*] The quality of being cohesive.

COHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*cohibeo*, Lat.] To restrain; to hinder.

COHO'BATE. *v. a.* To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, or new matter of the same kind, and distil it again. *Arbuthnot.*

HOBATION. *s.* [from *cohobate.*] A returning any distilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from. *Quincy. Grew.*

HORT. *s.* [*cohors*, Latin.]

1. A troop of soldiers, containing about five hundred foot. *Camden.*
2. A body of warriours. *Milton.*

COHORTA'TION. *s.* [*cohortatio*, Lat.] Incitement.

COIF. *s.* [*coiffe*, French.] The head-dress; a cap. *Bacon.*

CO'IFED. *a.* [from *coif.*] Wearing a coif.

CO'IFFURE. *s.* [*coiffure*, Fr.] Head-dress. *Ad.*

COIGNE. *s.* [French.] A corner.

To COIL. *v. a.* [*cueiller*, Fr.] To gather into a narrow compass. *Boyle.*

COIL. *s.* [*hollaren*, German.]

1. Tumult; turmoil; bustle. *Shakespeare.*
2. A rope wound into a ring.

COIN. *s.* [*coigne*, Fr.] A corner; called often *quoin.* *Shakespeare.*

COIN. [*cuneus*, Latin.] *s.*

1. Money stamped with a legal impression.
2. Payment of any kind. *Hammond.*

To COIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mint or stamp metals for money.
2. To forge any thing, in an ill sense. *Atterb.*

CO'INAGE. *s.* [from *coin.*]

1. The act or practice of coining money.
2. Coin; money. *Brown.*
3. The charges of coining money.
4. Forgery; invention. *Shakespeare.*

To COINCI'DE. *v. n.* [*coincido*, Lat.]

1. To fall upon the same point. *Cheyne.*
2. To concur. *Watts.*

COI'NCIDENCE. *s.* [from *coincide.*]

1. The state of several bodies or lines, falling upon the same point. *Bentley.*
2. Concurrence; tendency of things to the same end.
3. The accident by which two things happen at the same time.

COI'NCIDENT. *a.* [from *coincido.*]

1. Falling upon the same point. *Newton.*
2. Concurrent; consistent; equivalent. *South. Bentley.*

COINDICA'TION. *s.* [from *co* and *indico*, Lat.] Many symptoms betokening the same cause.

CO'INER. *s.* [from *coin.*]

1. A maker of money; a minter. *Swift*
2. A counterfeiter of the king's stamp.
3. An inventor. *Camden.*

To CO'JOIN. *v. n.* [*conjungo*, Lat.] To join with another. *Shakespeare.*

COI'STRIL. *s.* A coward hawk. *Shakespeare.*

COIT. *s.* [*hoite*, a die, Dutch.] A thing thrown at a certain mark. *Carew.*

COI'TION. *s.* [*coitio*, Latin.]

1. Copulation; the act of generation.
2. The act by which two bodies come together. *Brown.*

COKE. *s.* [*coque.*] Fewel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.

CO'LANDER. *s.* [*colo*, to strain, Lat.] A sieve through which a mixture is poured, and which retains the thicker parts. *May.*

COLA'TION. *s.* The art of filtering or straining.

CO'LATURE. *s.* [from *colo*, Latin.]

1. The act of straining filtration.

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2. The matter ſtrained.

CO'LBERTINE. *ſ.* A kind of lace worn by women. *Congreve.*

CO'LCOTHER. *ſ.* A term in chymiſtry. The dry ſubſtance which remains after diſtillation. *Quincy.*

COLD. *a.* [colo, Saxon.]

1. Not hot; not warm. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Chill; having ſenſe of cold. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Having cold qualities; not volatile. *Bacon.*
4. Unaffected; frigid; without paſſion; a *cold* friend. *Aſcham. Roome.*
6. Unaffecting; unable to move the paſſions; a *cold* plea. *Addiſon.*
6. Reſerved; coy; not affectionate; not cordial; *cold* looks. *Clarendon.*
7. Chaſte. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Not welcome; *cold* news. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Not haſty; not violent.
10. Not affecting the ſcent ſtrongly. *Shakeſp.*
11. Not having the ſcent ſtrongly affected. *Sh.*

COLD. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. The cauſe of the ſenſation of cold; the privation of heat. *Bacon.*
2. The ſenſation of cold; chillneſs.
3. A diſeaſe cauſed by cold; the obſtruction of perſpiration. *Shakeſpeare. Roſcommon.*

CO'LDLY. *ad.* [from *cold.*]

1. Without heat.
2. Without concern; indifferently; negligently. *Swift.*

CO'LDNESS. *ſ.* [from *cold.*]

1. Want of heat. *Boyle.*
2. Unconcern; frigidity of temper. *Hooker.*
3. Coyneſs; want of kindneſs. *Prior.*
4. Chaſtity. *Pope.*

COLE. *ſ.* [cawl, Saxon.] Cabbage.

CO'LEWORT. *ſ.* [caplpyrt, Sax.] Cabbage. *Dryden.*

CO'LICK. *ſ.* [*colicus*, Latin.] It ſtrictly is a diſorder of the colon: but looſely any diſorder of the ſtomach or bowels that is attended with pain. *Quincy.*

CO'LICK. *a.* Affecting the bowels. *Milton.*

To COLLA'PSE. *v. n.* [*collapſus*, Lat.] To cloſe ſo as that one ſide touches the other. *Arb.*

COLLA'PSION. *ſ.* [from *collapſe.*]

1. The ſtate of veſſels cloſed.
2. The act of cloſing or collapſing.

CO'LLAR. *ſ.* [*collare*, Lat.]

1. A ring of metal put round the neck.
2. The harneſs faſtened about the horſe's neck. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The part of the dreſs that ſurrounds the neck.
4. *To ſlip the* COLLAR. To diſentangle himſelf from any engagement or difficulty. *Hud.*
5. *A* COLLAR *of Brawn*, is the quantity bound up in one parcel.

CO'LLAR-BONE. *ſ.* [from *collar* and *bone.*] The clavicle; the bones on each ſide of the neck. *Wiſeman.*

To CO'LLAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſeize by the collar; to take by the throat.
2. *To* COLLAR *beef*, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it hard and cloſe with a ſ or collar.

To COLLA'TE. *v. a.* [*collatum*, Lat.]

1. To compare one thing of the ſame with another.
2. To collate books; to examine if no be wanting.
3. To place in an eccleſiaſtical benefice, anceſtor.

COLLA'TERAL. *a.* [*con* and *latus*, Lat.]

1. Side to ſide.
2. Running parallel.
3. Diffuſed on either ſide.
4. Thoſe that ſtand equal in relation t anceſtor.
5. Not direct; not immediate. *Shak.*
6. Concurrent. *Atte*

COLLA'TERALLY. *ad.* [from *collateral.*]

1. Side by ſide.
2. Indirectly.
3. In collateral relation.

COLLA'TION. *ſ.* [*collatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of conferring or beſtowing
2. Compariſon of one thing of the ſame with another.
3. [In law.] *Collation* is the beſtowing benefice.
4. A repaſt.

COLLA'TITIOUS. *a* [*collatitius*, Latin.] Done by the contribution of many.

COLLA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *collate.*]

1. One that compares copies or manuſ
2. One who preſents to an eccleſiaſtic nefice.

To COLLAU'D. *v. a.* [*collaudo*, Latin.] join in praiſing.

CO'LLEAGUE. *ſ.* [*collega*, Lat.] A part office or employment. *Milton.*

To COLLE'AGUE. *v. a.* To unite with.

To COLLE'CT. *v. a.* [*collectum*, Lat.]

1. To draw together.
2. To draw many units into one ſum.
3. To gain from obſervation. *Shak.*
4. To infer as a conſequence; to gather, premiſes. *Decay of*
5. *To* COLLECT *himſelf.* To recover ſurpriſe. *Shakeſ.*

CO'LLECT. *ſ.* [*collecta*, low Lat.] A ſhort prehenſive prayer uſed at the ſacram any ſhort prayer.

COLLECTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*collectaneus*, Gathered up together.

COLLE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *collect.*] That may be gathered up from the premiſes.

COLLE'CTION. *ſ.* [from *collect.*]

1. The act of gathering together.
2. The things gathered.
3. The act of deducing conſequences.
4. Conſectary; deduced from premiſes. *Hooker.*

COLLECTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*collectitius*, Latin.] Gathered up.

COLLE'CTIVE. *a.* [*collectif*, Fr.]

1. Gathered into one maſs; accumulat *Hooker.*
2. Employed in deducing conſequences

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A Collective noun expreſſes a multitude, though itſelf be ſingular; as a company.

LECTIVELY. *ad.* [from *collective.*] In a general maſs; in a body; not ſingly. *Hale.*

LECTOR. *s.* [*collator*, Latin.]

A gatherer. *Addiſon.*

A tax-gatherer. *Temple.*

LEGATARY. *s.* [from *con* and *legatum*, Lat.] A perſon to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more. *Chamb.*

LEGE. *s.* [*collegium*, Lat.]

A community. *Dryden.*

A ſociety of men ſet apart for learning or ſtudy. *Bacon.*

The houſe in which the collegians reſide. *2 Kings.*

A college in foreign univerſities is a lecture-hall in publick.

LEGIAL. *a.* [from *college.*] Relating to a college.

LEGIAN. *s.* [from *college.*] An inhabitant of a college.

LEGIATE. *a.* [*collegiatus*, low Lat.]

Containing a college; inſtituted after the manner of a college. *Hooker.*

A *collegiate* church, was ſuch as was built at a diſtance from the cathedral, wherein a number of preſbyters lived together. *Ayliffe.*

LEGIATE. *s.* [from *college.*] A member of a college; univerſity man. *Rymer.*

LET *s.* [Fr. from *collum*, Lat. the neck.] Something that went about the neck.

That part of a ring in which the ſtone is ſet.

LIDE. *v. a* [*collido*, Lat.] To beat, to cruſh, to knock together. *Brown.*

LIER. *s.* [from *coal.*]

A digger of coals.

A dealer in coals. *Bacon.*

A ſhip that carries coals.

LIERY. *s.* [from *collier.*]

The place where coals are dug.

The coal trade.

LIFLOWER. *s.* [from *caul*, Sax. and *flower.*] Cauliflower.

LIGATION. *s.* [*colligatio*, Latin.] A binding together. *Brown.*

LIMATION. *s.* [from *collimo*, Lat.] Aim.

LINEATION. *s.* [*collineo*, Lat.] The act of aiming.

LIQUABLE. *a.* [from *colliquate.*] Eaſily melted. *Harvey.*

LIQUAMENT. *s.* [from *colliquate.*] The ſubſtance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

LIQUANT. *a.* [from *colliquate.*] That which has the power of melting.

LIQUATE. *v. a.* [*colliquo*, Lat.] To melt; to diſſolve. *Boyle. Harvey.*

LIQUATION. *s.* [*colliquatio*, Latin.]

The melting of any thing whatſoever.

Such a temperament or diſpoſition of the animal fluids as proceeds, from a lax conſiſtence, and wherein they flow off through the ſecretory glands. *Bacon.*

LIQUATIVE. *a.* [from *colliquate.*] Melting; diſſolvent. *Harvey.*

COLLIQUEFACTION. *s.* [*colliquefacio*, Lat.] The act of melting together.

COLLISION. *s.* [*colliſio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ſtriking two bodies together.
2. The ſtate of being ſtruck together; a cluſh. *Denham.*

To COLLOCATE. *v. a.* [*collocs*, Lat.] To place; to ſtation. *Bacon.*

COLLOCATION. *s.* [*collocatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of placing.
2. The ſtate of being placed. *Bacon.*

COLLOCUTION. *s.* [*collocutio*, Lat.] Converſe; converſation.

To COLLOGUE. *v. n.* To wheedle; to flatter. A low word.

COLLOP. *s.* [from *coal* and *op*, a ruſhier broiled upon the coals.]

1. A ſmall ſlice of meat. *King's Cookery.*
2. A piece of an animal. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. A child. *Shakeſp.*

COLLOQUY. *s.* [*colloquium*, Lat.] Converſe; converſation; talk. *Taylor.*

COLLOW. *s.* Black grime of coals, *Woodw.*

COLLUCTANCY. *s.* [*colluctor*, Lat.] Oppoſition of nature.

COLLUCTATION. *s.* [*colluctatio*, Lat.] Conteſt; contrariety; oppoſition. *Woodward.*

To COLLUDE. *v. n.* [*colludo*, Lat.] To conſpire in a fraud.

COLLUSION. *s.* [*colluſio*, Lat.] A deceitful agreement or compact between two or more.

COLLUSIVE. *a.* [from *colludo.*] Fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSIVELY. *ad.* [from *colluſive.*] In a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLUSORY. *a.* [*colludo*, Lat.] Carrying on a fraud by ſecret concert.

COLLY. *s.* [from *coal.*] The ſmut of coal. *Bacon.*

To COLLY. *v. a.* To grime with coal. *Shak.*

COLLYRIUM. s. [Lat.] An ointment for the eyes.

COLMAR. s. [Fr.] A ſort of pear.

COLOGN *Earth. s.* A deep brown, very light baſtard ochre. *Hill.*

COLON. *s.* [κωλον.]

1. A point [:] uſed to mark a pauſe greater than that of a comma, and leſs than that of a period.
2. The greateſt and wideſt of all the inteſtines, about eight or nine hands-breadth long. *Quincy. Swift. Floyer.*

COLONEL. *s.* The chief commander of a regiment. Generally ſounded *col'nel.*

COLONELSHIP. *s.* [from *colonel.*] The office or character of colonel. *Swift.*

To COLONISE. *v. a.* [from *colony.*] To plant with inhabitants. *Howel.*

COLONNADE. *s.* [from *collonna*, Italian.]

1. A periſtyle of a circular figure, of a ſeries of columns diſpoſed in a circle. *Addiſon.*
2. Any ſeries or range of pillars. *Pope.*

COLONY. *s.* [*colonia*, Latin.]

1. A body of people drawn from the mother country to inhabit ſome diſtant place.
2. The country planted; a plantation. *Dryd.*

COLOPHONY. *s.* [from *Colophin*, a city whence it came.] Roſin. *Boyle. Floyer.*

COLOQUINTEDA. *s.* [*coloquinthe*, Lat.] The fruit of a plant of the same name, called bitter apple. It is a violent purgative. *Chambers.*

COLORATE. *a.* [*coloratus*, Lat.] Coloured; dyed. *Ray.*

COLORATION. *s.* [*coloro*, Latin.]
1. The art or practice of colouring.
2. The state of being coloured. *Bacon.*

COLORIFICK. *a.* [*colorifcus*, Latin.] That has the power of producing colours. *Newton.*

COLOSSE. } *s.* [*coloſſus*, Lat.] A ſtatue of
COLOSSUS. } enormous magnitude.

COLOSSE'AN. *a.* [*coloſſeus*, Latin.] Gigantick.

COLOUR. *s.* [*color*, Latin.]
1. The appearance of bodies to the eye; hue; dye. *Newton.*
2. The appearance of blood in the face. *Dryd.*
3. The tint of the painter. *Pope.*
4. The repreſentation of any thing ſuperficially examined. *Swift.*
5. Concealment; palliation. *K. Charles.*
6. Appearance; falſe ſhew. *Knolles.*
7. Kind; ſpecies; character. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. In the the plural; a ſtandard; an enſign of war. *Knolles.*

To COLOUR. *v. a.* [*colaro*, Latin.]
1. To mark with ſome hue, or dye.
2. To palliate; to excuſe. *Raleigh.*
3. To make plauſible. *Addiſon.*

To COLOUR. *v. n.* To bluſh.

COLOURABLE. *a.* [from *colour.*] Specious; plauſible. *Spenſer. Hooker. Brown.*

COLOURABLY. *ad.* [from *colourable.*] Speciouſly; plauſibly. *Bacon.*

COLOURED. *part. a.* Streaked; diverſified with hues. *Bacon.*

COLOURING. *s.* The part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on colours. *Prior.*

COLOURIST. *s.* [from *colour.*] A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his deſigns. *Dryden.*

COLOURLESS. *a.* [from *colour.*] Without colour; tranſparent. *Newton. Bentley.*

COLT. *s.* [colt, Saxon.]
1. A young horſe not a foal. *Taylor.*
2. A young fooliſh fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COLT. *v. n.* To friſk; to frolick. *Spenſer.*

To COLT. *v. a.* To befool. *Shakeſpeare.*

COLTS-FOOT. *s.* [from *colt* and *foot.*] A plant.

COLTS-TOOTH. *s.*
1. An imperfect tooth in young horſes.
2. A love of youthful pleaſure. *Shak.*

COLTER. *s.* [culter, Saxon.] The ſharp iron of a plough.

COLTISH. *a.* [from *colt.*] Wanton.

COLUBRINE. *a.* [*colubrinus*, Latin.]
1. Relating to a ſerpent.
2. Cunning; crafty.

COLUMBARY. *s.* [*columbarium*, Lat.] A dovecot; a pigeon-houſe. *Brown.*

COLUMBINE. *s.* [*columbina*, Latin.] A plant with leaves like the meadow-rue. *Miller.*

COLUMBINE. *s.* [*columbinus*, Lat.] A kind of violet colour. *Diſt.*

COLUMN. *s.* [*columna*, Latin.]
1. A round pillar.
2. Any body preſſing vertically upon its
3. The long file or row of troops.
4. Half a page, when divided into two parts, by a line paſſing through the

COLUMNAR. } *a.* [from *columna.*]
COLUMNARIAN. } med in columns.

COLURES. *s.* [*colori*, Latin; κόλουρος.] great circles ſuppoſed to paſs through poles of the world; one through the equinoctial points, Aries and Libra; the through the ſolſtitial points, Cancer Capricorn. They divide the ecliptick four equal parts. *Harris.*

COMA. *s.* [κωμα.] A morbid diſpoſition ſleep.

COMATE. *s.* [*con* and *mate.*] Companion

COMATOSE. *a.* [from *coma.*] Lethar

COMB. *s.* [camb, Saxon.]
1. An inſtrument to ſeparate and adjuſt hair.
2. The top or creſt of a cock.
3. The cavities in which the bees lodge honey.

To COMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To divide, and adjuſt the hair.
2. To lay any thing conſiſting of fibres ſmooth; as, *to comb wool.*

COMB-BRUSH. *s.* [*comb* and *bruſh.*] A to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER. *s.* One whoſe trade make combs. *Mort*

To COMBAT. *v. n.* [*combattre*, French fight. *Shak*

To COMBAT. *v. a.* To oppoſe. *Gre*

COMBAT. *s.* Conteſt; battle; duel. *D*

COMBATANT. *s.* [*combattant*, French]
1. He that fights with another; antagon
2. A champion.

COMBER. *s.* [from *comb.*] He whoſe t is to diſentangle wool, and lay it ſmooth the ſpinner.

COMBINATE. *a.* [from *combine.*] Betroth promiſed. *Shakeſp*

COMBINATION. *s.* [from *combine.*]
1. Union for ſome certain purpoſe; aſſo tion; league. *Shak.ſp*
2. Union of bodies; commixture; conj tion. *Boyle. Sw*
3. Copulation of ideas.
4. COMBINATION is uſed in mathematicks denote the variation or diſpoſition of number of quantities, letters, ſounds or like, in all the different manners poſſible.

To COMBINE. *v. a.* [*combiner*, French.]
1. To join together.
2. To link in union. *Shakeſpea*
3. To agree; to accord. *Shakeſpea*
4. To join together; oppoſed to *analyſe.*

To COMBINE. *v. n.*
1. To coaleſce; to unite each with other.
2. To unite in friendſhip or deſign.

COMBLESS. *a.* [from *comb.*] Wanting a co or creſt. *Shakeſpea*

COMBUST. *a.* [*combuſtum*, Latin.] A plan

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t above eight degrees and a half from the
is faid to be *combuft*.
BUSTIBLE. *a.* [*combuftum*, Lat.] Suſcep-
e of fire. *South.*
BUSTIBLENESS. *ſ.* Aptneſs to take fire.
BUSTION. *ſ.*
nflagration; burning; conſumption by
Burnet.
Tumult; hurry; hubbub. *Addiſon.*
OME. *v. n.* pret. *came*, particip. *come*.
men, Saxon; *komen*, Dutch.]
o be moved from a diſtant to a nearer
e. Oppoſed to *go*. *Knolles.*
o draw near; to advance toward. *Sh.*
o move in any manner toward another.
Locke.
To proceed; to iſſue. 2. *Samuel.*
To advance from one ſtage to another.
Knolles. Dryden.
To change condition either for better or
e. *Swift.*
To attain any condition. *Ben Jonſon.*
To become. *Shakeſpeare.*
To arrive at ſome act or habit. *Locke.*
To change ſome one ſtate into another
rm. *Bacon. Hudibras.*
To become preſent, and no longer future.
Dryden.
To become preſent; no longer abſent.
Pope.
To happen; to fall out. *Shakeſpeare.*
To follow as a conſequence. *Shakeſpeare.*
To ceaſe very lately from ſome act or
e. 2. *Samuel.*
To COME *about*. To come to paſs; to
en. *Shakeſpeare.*
To COME *about*. To change; to come
ain. *Ben Jonſon.*
To COME *again*. To return. *Judges.*
To COME *at*. To reach; to obtain; to
e. *Suckling.*
To COME *by*. To obtain; to gain; to
ire. *Hooker. Stilingfleet.*
To COME *in*. To enter. *Locke.*
To COME *in*. To comply; to yield.
To COME *in*. To become modiſh. *Roſc.*
To COME *in*. To be an ingredient; to
e part of a compoſition. *Atterbury.*
To COME *in for*. To be early enough to
e. *Collier.*
To COME *in to*. To join with; to bring
e. *Bacon.*
To COME *in to*. To comply with; to
ee to. *Atterbury.*
To COME *near*. To approach in excel-
ce. *Ben Jonſon.*
To COME *of*. To proceed; as a deſcen-
from anceſtors. *Dryden.*
To COME *of*. To proceed; as effects
m their cauſes. *Locke.*
To COME *off*. To deviate; to depart from
e. *Bacon.*
To COME *off*. To eſcape. *Milton. South.*
To COME *off*. To end an affair. *Hudib.*
To COME *off from*. To leave; to forbear.
Felton.

35. To COME *on*. To advance; to make progreſs. *Bacon. Knolles.*
36. To COME *on*. To advance to combat. *Knolles.*
37. To COME *on*. To thrive; to grow big. *Bacon.*
38. To COME *over*. To repeat an act. *Shak.*
39. To COME *over*. To revolt. *Addiſon.*
40. To COME *over*. To riſe in diſtillation. *Boyle.*
41. To COME *out*. To make publick. *Stilling.*
42. To COME *out*. To appear upon trial; to be diſcovered. *Arbuthnot.*
43. To COME *out with*. To give vent to. *Boyle.*
44. To COME *to*. To conſent or yield. *Swift.*
45. To COME *to*. To amount to. *Knol. Locke.*
46. To COME *to himſelf*. To recover his ſenſes. *Temple.*
47. To COME *to paſs*. To be effected; to fall out. *Hooker. Boyle.*
48. To COME *up*. To grow out of the ground. *Bacon. Temple.*
49. To COME *up*. To make appearance. *Bac.*
50. To COME *up*. To come into uſe.
51. To COME *up to*. To amount to. *Wootw.*
52. To COME *up to*. To riſe to. *Wake.*
53. To COME *up with*. To overtake.
54. To COME *upon*. To invade; to attack. *South.*

COME. A particle of exhortation. Be quick, make no delay. *Geneſis.*
COME. A particle of reconciliation.
Come, Come, at all I laugh he laughs no doubt. *Pope.*
To COME. In futurity; not preſent. *Locke.*
COME. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſprout; a cant term. *Mortimer.*
COME'DIAN. *ſ.* [from *comedy*.]
1. A player or actor of comick parts.
2. A player in general; an actreſs or actor. *Camden.*
3. A writer of comedies. *Peacham.*

CO'MEDY. *ſ.* [*comedia*, Lat.] A dramatick repreſentation of the lighter faults of mankind. *Pope.*
CO'MELINESS. *ſ.* [from *comely*.] Grace; beauty; dignity. *Sidney. Roy. Prior.*
CO'MELY. *a.* [from *become*.]
1. Graceful; decent. *South.*
2. Decent; according to propriety. *Shak.*

CO'MELY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Handſomely; gracefully. *Aſcham.*
CO'MER. *ſ.* [from *come*.] One that comes. *Bacon. Locke.*
CO'MET. *ſ.* [*cometa*, Latin, a hairy ſtar.] A heavenly body in the planetary region appearing ſuddenly and again diſappearing. *Comets*, properly called blazing ſtars, are diſtinguiſhed from other ſtars by a long train or tail of light, always oppoſite to the ſun. *Crashaw.*
CO'METARY. } *a.* [from *comet*.] Relating
COME'TICK. } to a comet. *Cheyne.*
CO'MFIT. *ſ.* [from *confect*.] Sweetmeat; fruit preſerved in ſugar. *Hudibras.*
To CO'MFIT. *v. a.* To preſerve dry with ſugar. *Cowley.*

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CO'MFITURE. *s.* [from *comfit.*] Sweetmeat. *Donne.*

To CO'MFORT. *v. a.* [*comforto*, Lat.]
1. To ſtrengthen; to enliven; to envigorate. *Bacon.*
2. To conſole; to ſtrengthen the mind under calamity. *Job.*

CO'MFORT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Support; aſſiſtance; countenance. *Bacon.*
2. Conſolation; ſupport under calamity. *Tillotſon.*
3. That which gives conſolation or ſupport.

CO'MFORTABLE. *a.* [from *comfort.*]
1. Receiving comfort; ſuſceptible of comfort. *South.*
2. Diſpenſing comfort. *Dryden.*

CO'MFORTABLY. *ad.* [from *comfortable.*] With comfort; without deſpair. *Hammond.*

CO'MFORTER. *s.* [from *comfort.*]
1. One that adminiſters conſolation in misfortunes. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The title of the third perſon of the Holy Trinity; the paraclete.

CO'MFORTLESS. *a.* [from *comfort.*] Without comfort. *Sidney. Swift.*

CO'MEREY. *s.* [*comfrie*, French.] A plant.

CO'MICAL. *a.* [*comicus*, Lat.]
1. Raiſing mirth; merry; diverting.
2. Relating to comedy; befitting comedy.

CO'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *comical.*]
1. In ſuch a manner as raiſes mirth.
2. In a manner befitting comedy.

CO'MICALNESS. *s.* [from *comical.*] The quality of being comical.

CO'MICK. *a.* [*comicus*, Latin; *comique*, Fr.]
1. Relating to comedy. *Roſcommon.*
2. Raiſing mirth. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'MING. *s.* [from *to come.*]
1. The act of coming; approach. *Milton.*
2. State of being come; arrival. *Locke.*

CO'MING-IN. *s.* Revenue; income. *Shakeſp.*

CO'MING. *particip. a.* [from *come*]
1. Fond; forward; ready to come. *Pope.*
2. Future; to come. *Roſcommon.*

COMI'TAL. *a.* [*comitia*, Latin.] Relating to the aſſemblies of the people.

CO'MITY. *s.* [*comitas*, Latin.] Courteſy; civility.

CO'MMA. *s.* [κόμμα.] The point which notes the diſtinction of clauſes, marked thus [,]. *Pope.*

To COMMA'ND. *v. a.* [*commander*, Fr.]
1. To govern; to give orders to. *D. of Piety.*
2. To order; to direct to be done. *Shak.*
3. To have in one's power; his wife *commands* his opinions. *Gay.*
4. To overlook; to have ſo ſubject as that it may be ſeen or annoyed; the hill *commands* the town. *Milton.*

To COMMA'ND. *v. n.* To have the ſupreme authority. *South.*

COMMA'ND. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The right of commanding; power; ſupreme authority. *Waller.*
2. Cogent authority; deſpotiſm. *Locke.*
3. The act of commanding; order. *Taylor.*
4. The thing commanded.
5. The power of overlooking.

COMMA'NDER. *s.* [from *command.*]
1. He that has the ſupreme authority; chief.
2. A paving beetle, or a very great mallet.

COMMA'NDERY. *s.* [from *command.*] A of the knights of Malta, belonging fame nation.

COMMA'NDMENT. *s.* [*commandement*,
1. Mandate; command; order; prec
2. Authority; coactive power.
3. By way of eminence, the precepts decalogue given by God to Moſes.

COMMA'NDRESS. *s.* A woman veſted ſupreme authority. *Hooker.*

COMMATE'RIAL. *a.* [from *com* and Latin.] Conſiſting of the ſame matter another.

COMMATERIA'LITY. *s.* Participati the ſame matter.

CO'MMELINE. *s.* [*commelina*, Lat.] A

COMME'MORABLE. *a.* [from *comme* Deſerving to be mentioned with hono

To COMME'MORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and Latin.] To preſerve the memory by publick acts.

COMMEMORA'TION. *s.* [from *commem* An act of publick celebration.

COMME'MORATIVE. *a.* [from *com rate.*] Tending to preſerve memory of thing.

To COMME'NCE. *v. n.* [*commencer*, Fr.]
1. To begin; to take beginning.
2. To take a new character.

To COMME'NCE. *v. a.* To begin; to beginning of; as, to *commence* a ſuit.

COMME'NCEMENT. *s.* [from *commen* Beginning; date.

To COMME'ND. *v. a.* [*commendo*, Latin.]
1. To repreſent as worthy of notice, or neſs; to recommend.
2. To deliver up with confidence.
3. To mention with approbation.
4. To recommend with remembrance.

COMME'ND. *s.* Commendation.

COMME'NDABLE. *a.* [from *commend.*] dable; worthy of praiſe.

COMME'NDABLY. *ad.* [from *commend* Laudably; in a manner worthy of commen ation.

COMME'NDAM. [*commenda*, low La *Commendam* is a benefice, which, being v commended to the charge of ſome ſuffic clerk to be ſupplied.

COMME'NDATARY. *s.* [from *commend* One who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDA'TION. *s.* [from *commend.*]
1. Recommendation; favourable repreſe tion.
2. Praiſe; declaration of eſteem.
3. Meſſage of love.

COMME'NDATORY. *a.* [from *commend.*] Favourably repreſentative; containing p

COMME'NDER. *s.* [from *commend.*] Praiſe

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OMENSA'LITY. *s.* [from *commensalis*, Latin.] Fellowship of table. *Brown.*

OMMENSURABI'LITY. *s.* [from *commensurable.*] Capacity of being compared with another, as to the measure; or of being measured by another.

OMMENSURABLE. *a.* [*con* and *mensura*, Latin.] Reducible to some common measure; as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch.

OMMENSURABLENESS. *s.* [from *commensurable.*] Commensurability; proportion. *Hale.*

OMMENSURATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *mensuro*, Latin.] To reduce to some common measure. *Brown.*

OMMENSURATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Reducible to some common measure.

Equal; proportionable to each other.

OMMENSURATELY. *ad.* [from *commensurate.*] With the capacity of measuring, or being measured, by some other thing. *Holder.*

OMMENSURATION. *s.* [from *commensurate.*] Reduction of some things to some common measure. *Bacon. South.*

OMMENT. *v. n.* [*commentor*, Latin.] To annotate; to write notes; to expound. *Herbert.*

OMMENT. *s.* Annotations on an author; exposition. *Hammond.*

OMMENTARY. *s.* [*commentarius*, Latin.] An exposition; annotation; remark. *K. Charles.*

Illustrative in a familiar manner. *Addison.*

OMMENTATOR. *s.* [from *comment.*] Expositor; annotator. *Dryden.*

OMMENTER. *s.* [from *comment.*] An expositor; an annotator. *Donne.*

OMMENTITIOUS. *a.* [*commentitius*, Lat.] Feigned; imaginary. *Glanville.*

OMMERCE. *s.* [*commercium*, Latin.] Exchange of one thing for another; trade; traffick. *Hooker. Tillotson.*

OMMERCE. *v. n.* To hold intercourse. *Milton.*

OMMERCIAL. *a.* [from *commerce.*] Relating to commerce or traffick.

OMMERE. *s.* [Fr.] A common mother.

OMMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*con* and *migro*, Latin.] To remove by consent, from one country to another.

OMMIGRATION. *s.* [from *commigrate.*] Removal of a people from one country to another. *Woodw.*

OMMINATION. *s.* [*comminatio*, Latin.] A threat; denunciation of punishment. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days. *Comm. Prayer.*

OMMINATORY. *a.* [from *commination.*] Minatory; threatening.

OMMINGLE. *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Latin.] To mix into one mass; to mix; to blend. *Shakespeare.*

OMMINGLE *v. n.* To unite with another thing. *Bacon.*

OMMINUIBLE. *a.* [from *comminute.*] Friable; reducible to powder. *Brown.*

To COMMINU'TE. *v. a.* [*comminuo*, Latin.] To grind; to pulverise. *Bacon.*

COMMINU'TION. *s.* [from *comminute.*] The act of grinding into small parts; pulverisation. *Bentley.*

COMMI'SERABLE. *a.* [from *commiserate.*] Worthy of compassion; pityable. *Bacon.*

To COMMI'SERATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *miseror*, Lat.] To pity; to compassionate.

COMMISERA'TION. *s.* [from *commiserate.*] Pity; compassion: tenderness. *Hooker.*

CO'MMISSARY. *s.* [*commissarius*, low Latin.]

1. An officer made occasionally; a delegate; a deputy.

2. Such as exercise spiritual jurisdiction in places of the diocese far distant from the chief city. *Cowel.*

3. An officer who draws up lists of an army, and regulates the procuration of provision. *Pr.*

CO'MMISARISHIP. *s.* The office of a commissary. *Aylife.*

COMMI'SSION. *s.* [*commissio*, low Latin.]

1. The act of entrusting any thing.

2. A trust; a warrant by which any trust is held. *Cowel. Shak.*

3. A warrant by which a military officer is constituted. *Knolles. Pope.*

4. Charge; mandate; office. *Milton.*

5. Act of committing a crime. Sins of *commission* are distinguished from sins of omission. *Smith.*

6. A number of people joined in a trust or office.

7. The state of that which is entrusted to a number of joint officers; as *the broad seal was put into* commission.

8. The order by which a factor trades for another person.

To COMMI'SSION. *v. a.* to empower; to appoint. *Dryden.*

To COMMI'SSIONATE. *v. a.* To empower. Not in use. *Decay of Piety.*

COMMI'SSIONER. *s.* One included in a warrant of authority. *Clarendon.*

COMMI'SSURE. *s.* [*commissura*, Latin.] Joint; a place where one part is joined to another. *Wotton.*

To COMMI'T. *v. a.* [*committo*, Latin.]

1. To intrust; to give in trust. *Shak.*

2. To put in any place to be kept safe. *Dryden.*

3. To send to prison; to imprison. *Clarend.*

4. To perpetrate; to do a fault. *Clarend.*

COMMI'TMENT. *s.* [from *commit.*]

1. Act of sending to prison. *Clarendon.*

2. An order for sending to prison.

COMMI'TTEE. *s.* [from *commit.*] Those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some court to whom it belongs, or by consent of parties. *Cowel. Clarendon. Walton.*

COMMI'TTER. *s.* [from *commit.*] Perpetrator; he that commits. *South.*

COMMI'TTIBLE. *a.* [from *commit.*] Liable to be committed. *Brown.*

To COMMI'X. *v. a.* [*commisceo*, Latin.] To mingle; to blend. *Newton.*

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COMMI'XION. *s.* [from *commix.*] Mixture; incorporation. *Shak.*

COMMI'XTION. *s.* [from *commix.*] Mixture; incorporation. *Brown.*

COMMI'XTURE *s.* [from *commix.*]
1. The act of mingling; the state of being mingled. *Bacon.*
2. The mass formed by mingling different things; compound. *Bacon. Wotton.*

COMMO'DE. *s.* [French.] The head-dress of women. *Granville.*

COMMO'DIOUS. *a.* [*commodus*, Latin.]
1. Convenient; suitable; accommodate.
2. Useful; suited to wants or necessities.

COMMO'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *commodious.*]
1. Conveniently. *Cowley.*
2. Without uneasiness. *Milton.*
3. Suitably to a certain purpose. *Hooker.*

COMMO'DIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *commodious.*] Convenience; advantage. *Temple.*

COMMO'DITY. *s* [*commoditas*, Latin.]
1. Interest; advantage; profit. *Hooker.*
2. Convenience of time or place. *B. Jonson.*
3. Wares; merchandize. *Locke.*

COMMODO'RE. *s.* [corrupted from the Spanish *commendador.*] The captain who commands a squadron of ships.

CO'MMON. *a.* [*communis*, Lat.]
1. Belonging equally to more than one.
2. Having no possessor or owner. *Locke.*
3. Vulgar; mean; easy to be had; not scarce. *Davies.*
4. Publick; general. *Walton. Addison.*
5. Mean; without birth, or descent.
6. Frequent; usual; ordinary. *Clarendon.*
7. Prostitute. *Spectator.*
8. Such verbs as signify both action and passion are called common; as, *aspernor*, I *despise*, or *am despised*; and such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, as *parens.*

CO'MMON. *s.* An open ground equally used by many persons. *South.*

CO'MMON. *ad* [from the adjective.] Commonly; ordinarily. *Shakespeare.*

In CO'MMON.
1. Equally to be participated by a certain number. *Locke.*
2. Equally with another; indiscriminately.

To CO'MMON. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

CO'MMON LAW. Customs which have by long prescription obtained the force of law; distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

CO'MMON PLEAS. The king's court now held in Westminster hall, but anciently moveable. All civil causes, both real and personal are, or were formerly, tried in this court, according to the strict laws of the realm. *Cowel.*

CO'MMONABLE. *a.* [from *common.*] What is held in common. *Bacon.*

CO'MMONAGE. *s.* [from *common.*] The right of feeding on a common.

CO'MMONALTY. *s*, [*communauté*, Fr.]
1. The common people. *Milton.*
2. The bulk of mankind.

CO'MMONER. *s.* [from *common.*]
1. One of the common people; a man rank.
2. A man not noble.
3. A member of the House of Comm
4. One who has a joint right in co ground.
5. A student of the second rank at the sity of Oxford.
6. A prostitute. *Shak*

COMMONI'TION. *s.* [*commonitio*, Lat.] vice; warning.

CO'MMONLY. *ad.* [from *common.*] Fre ly; usually.

CO'MMONNESS. *s.* [from *common.*]
1. Equal participation among many. *Government of the*
2. Frequent occurrence; frequency.

To CO'MMONPLACE. *v. a.* To re general heads.

CO'MMONPLACE-BOOK. *s.* A b which things to be remembered are under general heads.

CO'MMONS. *s*
1. The vulgar; the lower people.
2. The lower house of parliament, by the people are represented.
3. Food; fare; diet.

COMMONWE'AL. } *s.* [from
COMMONWE'ALTH. } *weal*, or
1. A polity; an established form of ci *Hooker. Davies*
2. The publick; the general body people. *Sha*
3. A government, in which the power is lodged in the people; a re *Ben Johnson.*

COMMORANCE. } *s.* [from
COMMORANCY. } Dwelling; habi residence.

CO'MMORANT. *a.* [*commorans*, Latin sident; dwelling; living.

COMMO'TION. *s.* [*commotio*, Latin.]
1. Tumult; disturbance; combustion.
2. Perturbation; disorder of mind; tion. *Clar*
3. Disturbance; restlessness. *Wood*

COMMO'TIONER. *s.* [from *commotion.*] disturber of the peace. *Ho*

To COMMO'VE. *v. a.* [*commoveo*, Latin.] disturb; to unsettle. *Th*

To CO'MMUNE. *v. n.* [*communico*, Latin converse, to impart sentiments mutuall

COMMUNICABI'LITY. *s.* [from *cable.*] The quality of being commun or imparted.

COMMU'NICABLE. *a.* [from
1. That which may become the com session of more than one.
2. That which may be be imparted. *M*
3. That which may be told.

COMMU'NICANT. *s.* [from
One who is present, as a worshipper, at celebration of the Lord's Supper, one participates of the blessed sacrament. *Hoo*

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COMMU'NICATE. *v. a.* [*communico*, Latin.]
1. To impart to others what is in our own power. *Bacon. Taylor.*
2. To reveal; to impart knowledge. *Clarend.*

COMMU'NICATE. *v. n.*
1. To partake of the bleſſed ſacrament. *Taylor.*
2. To have ſomething in common with another; as, *the houſes* communicate. *Arbuthnot.*

COMMUNICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *communicate.*]
1. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge. *Holder.*
2. Common boundary or inlet. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Interchange of knowledge. *Swift.*
4. Conference; converſation. *Samuel.*

COMMU'NICATIVE. *a.* [from *communicate.*]
1. Inclined to make advantages common; liberal of knowledge; not ſelfiſh. *Evelyn.*

COMMU'NICATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *communicative.*] The quality of being communicative. *Norris.*

COMMU'NION. *ſ.* [*communio*, Latin.]
1. Intercourſe; fellowſhip; common poſſeſſion. *Raleigh. Fiddes.*
2. The common or publick celebration of the Lord's Supper. *Clarendon.*
3. A common or publick act. *Raleigh.*
4. Union in the common worſhip of any church. *Stilling fleet.*

COMMU'NITY. *ſ.* [*communitas*, Latin.]
1. The commonwealth; the body politick.
2. Common poſſeſſion. *Locke.*
3. Frequency; commonneſs. Not uſed. *Shak.*

COMMUTABI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *commutable.*] The quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMU'TABLE. *a.* [from *commute.*] That may be changed for ſomething elſe.

COMMUTA'TION. *ſ.* [from *commute.*]
1. Change; alteration. *South.*
2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another. *Ray.*
3. Ranſom; the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary puniſhment. *Brown.*

COMMU'TATIVE. *a.* [from *commute.*] Relative to exchange.

COMMU'TE. *v. a.* [*commuto*, Latin.]
1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another. *Decay of Piety.*
2. To buy off, to ranſom one obligation by another. *L'Eſtrange.*

COMMU'TE. *v. n.* To atone; to bargain for exemption. *South.*

COMMU'TUAL. *a.* [*con* and *mutual.*] Mutual; reciprocal. *Pope.*

COMPACT. *ſ.* [*pactum*, Latin.] A contract; an accord; an agreement. *South.*

COMPA'CT. *v. a.* [*compingo*, *compactum*, Latin.]
1. To join together with firmneſs; to conſolidate. *Roſcommon.*
2. To make out of ſomething. *Shak.*
3. To league with. *Shak.*
4. To join together; to bring into a ſyſtem. *Hooker.*

COMPA'CT. *a.* [*compactus*, Latin.]
1. Firm; ſolid; cloſe; denſe. *Newton.*
2. Well connected; as, *a* compact *diſcourſe.*

COMPA'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *compacted.*] Firmneſs; denſity. *Digby.*

COMPA'CTLY. *ad.* [from *compact.*]
1. Cloſely; denſily.
2. With neat joining.

COMPA'CTNESS. *ſ.* [from *compact.*] Firmneſs; cloſeneſs. *Woodward.*

COMPA'CTURE. *ſ.* [from *compact.*] Structure; compagination. *Spenſer.*

COMPA'GES. *ſ.* [Lat.] A ſyſtem of many parts united. *Ray.*

COMPAGINA'TION. *ſ.* [*compago*, Latin.] Union; ſtructure. *Brown.*

COMPANA'BLENESS. *ſ.* [from *company.*] The quality of being a good companion. Not in uſe. *Sidney.*

COMPA'NION. *ſ.* [*compagnon*, Fr.]
1. One with whom a man frequently converſes. *Prior.*
2. A partner; an aſſociate. *Philippians.*
3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow. *Raleigh.*

COMPA'NIONABLE. *a.* [from *companion.*] Fit for good fellowſhip; ſocial. *Clarendon.*

COMPA'NIONABLY. *ad.* [from *companionable.*] In a companionable manner.

COMPA'NIONSHIP. *ſ.* [from *companion.*]
1. Company; train. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Fellowſhip; aſſociation. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'MPANY. *ſ.* [*compagnie*, French.]
1. Perſons aſſembled together. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An aſſembly of pleaſure. *Bacon.*
3. Perſons conſidered as capable of converſation. *Temple.*
4. Converſation; fellowſhip. *Guardian.*
5. A number of perſons united for the execution of any thing; a band. *Dennis.*
6. Perſons united in a joint trade or partnerſhip.
7. A body corporate; a ſubordinate corporation. *Arbuthnot.*
8. A ſubdiviſion of a regiment of foot. *Knolles.*
9. *To bear* COMPANY. } To aſſociate with;
To keep COMPANY. } to be a companion to. *Shakeſpeare. Pope.*
10. *To keep* COMPANY. To frequent houſes of entertainment. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CO'MPANY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To accompany; to be aſſociated with. *Shakeſpeare. Prior.*

To CO'MPANY. *v. n.* To aſſociate one's ſelf with. *Corinthians.*

CO'MPARABLE. *a.* [from *to compare.*] Worthy to be compared; of equal regard.

CO'MPARABLY. *ad.* [from *comparable.*] In a manner worthy to be compared.

CO'MPARATES. *ſ.* [from *compare.*] In logick, the two things compared to one another.

CO'MPARATIVE. *a.* [*comparativus*, Latin.]
1. Eſtimated by compariſon; not abſolute. *Bacon. Bentley.*
2. Having the power of comparing. *Granv.*

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3. [In grammar.] The comparative degree expreſſes more of any quantity in one thing than in another; as, *the right-hand is the ſtronger.*

COMPA'RATIVELY. *ad.* [from *comparative.*] In a ſtate of compariſon; according to eſtimate made by compariſon. *Rogers.*

To COMPA'RE. *v. n.* [*compare*, Lat.]

1. To make one thing the meaſure of another; to eſtimate the relative goodneſs or badneſs. *Tillotſon.*

2. To get; to procure; to obtain. *Spenſer.*

COMPA'RE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Comparative eſtimate; compariſon. *Such.*

2. Simile; ſimilitude. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMPARISON. *ſ.* [*comparaiſon*, Fr.]

1. The act of comparing. *Grew.*

2. The ſtate of being compared. *Locke.*

3. A comparative eſtimate. *Tillotſon.*

4. A ſimile in writing or ſpeaking. *Shakeſ.*

5. [In grammar.] The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of ſignification; as, *ſtrong, ſtronger, ſtrongeſt.*

To COMPA'RT. *v. a.* [*compartir*, Fr.] To divide. *Wotton.*

COMPA'RTIMENT. *ſ.* [*compartiment*, Fr.] A diviſion of a picture or deſign. *Pope.*

COMPARTITION. *ſ.* [from *compart.*]

1. The act of comparing or dividing.

2. The parts marked out, or ſeparated; a ſeparate part. *Wotton.*

COMPA'RTMENT. *ſ.* [*compartement*, Fr.] Diviſion. *Peacham.*

To CO'MPASS. *v. a.* [*compaſſer*, French.]

1. To encircle; to environ; to ſurround. *Job.*

2. To walk round any thing. *Dryden.*

3. To beleagur; to beſiege. *Luke.*

4. To graſp; to incloſe in the arms.

5. To obtain; to procure; to attain. *Hooker. Clarendon. Pope.*

6. To take meaſures preparatory to any thing; as, to compaſs *the death of the king.*

CO'MPASS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Circle; round. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Extent; reach; graſp. *South.*

3. Space; room; limits. *Atterbury.*

4. Incloſure; circumference. *Milton.*

5. A departure from the right line; as indirect advance.

6. Moderate ſpace; moderation; due limits. *Davies.*

7. The power of the voice to expreſs the notes of muſick. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*

8. The inſtrument with which circles are drawn. *Donne.*

9. The inſtrument compoſed of a needle and card, whereby mariners ſteer. *K. Charles.*

COMPA'SSION. *ſ.* [*compaſſion*, Fr.] Pity; commiſeration; painful ſympathy. *Hebrews.*

To COMPA'SSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMPA'SSIONATE. *a.* [from *compaſſion.*] Inclined to pity; merciful; tender. *South.*

To COMPA'SSIONATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pity; to commiſerate. *Raleigh.*

COMPA'SSIONATELY. *ad.* [from *compaſſionate.*] Mercifully; tenderly. *Clar*

COMPATE'RNITY. *ſ.* [*con* and *pater* Lat.] The relation of godfather to the p for whom he anſwers. Goſſipred, or *ternity*, by the canon law, is a ſpiritu nity. *D*

COMPATIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *comp* Conſiſtency; the power of co-exiſting ſomething elſe.

COMPA'TIBLE. *a.*

1. Suitable to; fit for; conſiſtent with.

2. Conſiſtent; congruous; agreeable. *Bo*

COMPA'TIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *comp* Conſiſtency.

COMPA'TIBLY. *ad.* [from *compatible.*] ſuitably.

COMPA'TIENT. *a.* [from *con* and *patior*, Suffering together.

COMPA'TRIOT. *ſ.* One of the ſame co

COMPE'ER. *ſ.* [*compar*, Latin.] Equal; panion; colleague. *P*

To COMPE'ER. *v. a.* To be equal wi mate. *Shak*

To COMPEL. *v. a.* [*compello*, Lat.]

1. To force to ſome act; to oblige; to ſtrain. *Clar*

2. To take by force or violence. *Sh*

COMPE'LLABLE. *a.* [from *compel.*] may be forced.

COMPELLA'TION. *ſ.* [from *compello*, The ſtile of addreſs. *D*

COMPE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *compel.*] He forces another.

CO'MPEND. *ſ.* [*compendium*, Lat.] Ab ment; ſummary; epitome. *P*

COMPENDIA'RIOUS. *a.* [*compendiarus*, Short; contracted.

COMPENDIO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *compen* Shortneſs.

COMPE'NDIOUS. *a.* [from *compendium.*] Short; ſummary; abridged; comprehen *Wo*

COMPE'NDIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *compen* Shortly; ſummarily. *H*

COMPE'NDIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *compen* Shortneſs; brevity. *Be*

COMPE'NDIUM. ſ. [Latin.] Abridgm ſummary; breviate. *W*

COMPE'NSABLE. *a.* [from *compenſate.*] which may be recompenſed.

To COMPE'NSATE. *v. a.* [*compenſo*, Lat.] recompenſe; to counterbalance; to co tervail. *Bacon. P*

COMPENSA'TION. *ſ.* [from *compenſate.*] compenſe; ſomething equivalent. *Dr*

COMPE'NSATIVE. *a.* [from *compenſa* That which compenſates.

To COMPE'NSE. *v. a.* [*compenſo*, Latin.] compenſate; to counterbalance; to reco penſe. *Ba*

To COMPERE'NDINATE. *v. a.* [*compe Dino*, Lat.] To delay.

COMPERENDINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *compe diante.*] Delay.

CO'MPETENCE. } *ſ.* [from *competent.*]
CO'MPETENCY. }

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2. Such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
3. A fortune equal to the conveniencies of life. *Shak. Pope.*
4. The power or capacity of a judge or court.

COMPETENT. *a.* [*competens*, Latin.]
1. Suitable; fit; adequate; proportionate. *Davies.*
2. Without defect or superfluity. *Hooker.*
3. Reasonable; moderate. *Atterbury.*
4. Qualified; fit. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
5. Consistent with. *Locke.*

COMPETENTLY. *ad.* [from *competent.*]
1. Reasonably; moderately. *Wotton.*
2. Adequately; properly. *Bentley.*

COMPETIBLE. *a.* [*competo*, Lat.] Suitable to; consistent with. *Hammond.*

COMPETIBLENESS. *s.* [from *competible.*] Suitableness; fitness.

COMPETITION. *s.* [*con* and *petitio*, Lat.]
1. Rivalry; contest. *Rogers.*
2. Claim of more than one to one thing.

COMPETITOR. *s.* [*con* and *petitor*, Lat.]
1. A rival. *Rogers.*
2. An opponent. *Shak.*

COMPILATION. *s.* [from *compilo*, Lat.]
1. A collection from various authors.
2. An assemblage; a coacervation. *Woodw.*

COMPILE. *v. a.* [*compilo*, Lat.]
1. To draw up from various authors.
2. To write; to compose. *Temple.*
3. To contain; to comprise. *Spenser.*

COMPLEMENT. *s.* [from *compile.*] Completion; the act of heaping up. *Wotton.*

COMPILER. *s.* [from *compile.*] A collector; one who frames a composition from various authors. *Swift.*

COMPLACENCE. } *s.* [*complacentia*, low
COMPLACENCY. } Lat.]
1. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification. *Miller. South.*
2. The cause of pleasure; joy. *Milton.*
3. Civility; complaisance. *Clarendon.*

COMPLACENT. *a.* [*complacens*, Lat.] Civil; affable; soft.

COMPLAIN. *v. a.* [*complaindre*, Fr.]
1. To mention with sorrow; to lament. *Burnet's Theory.*
2. To inform against. *Shakespeare.*

COMPLAIN. *v. a.* To lament; to bewail. *Dryden.*

COMPLAINANT. *s.* [from *complain.*] One who urges a suit against another. *Collier.*

COMPLAINER. *s.* One who complains; a querist. *Gov. of the Ton.*

COMPLAINT. *s.* [*complainte*, Fr.]
1. Representation of pains or injuries. *Job.*
2. The cause or subject of complaint.
3. A malady; a disease. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Remonstrance against. *Shak.*

COMPLAISANCE. *s.* [*complaisance*, Fr.] Civility; desire of pleasing; act of adulation. *Dryden. Prior.*

COMPLAISANT. *a.* [*complaisant*, Fr.] Civil; desirous to please. *Pope.*

COMPLAISANTLY. *ad.* [from *complaisant.*] Civilly; with desire to please; ceremoniously. *Pope.*

COMPLAISANTNESS. *s.* [from *complaisant.*] Civility.

To COMPLANATE. } *v. a.* [from *planus*,
To COMPLANE. } Lat.] To level; to reduce to a flat surface. *Denham.*

COMPLEMENT. *s.* [*complementum*, Lat.]
1. Perfection; fulness; completion. *Hooker.*
2. Complete set; complete provision; the full quantity. *Prior.*
3. Adscititious circumstance; appendage. *Hooker. Shakespeare.*

COMPLETE. *a.* [*completus*, Latin.]
1. Perfect; full; without any defects.
2. Finished; ended; concluded. *Prior.*

To COMPLETE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfect; to finish. *Walton.*

COMPLETELY. *ad.* [from *complete.*] Fully; perfectly. *Blackmore. Swift.*

COMPLETEMENT. *s.* [*completement*, Fr.] The act of completing. *Dryden.*

COMPLETENESS. *s.* [from *complete.*] Perfection. *K. Charles.*

COMPLETION. *s.* [from *complete.*]
1. Accomplishment; act of fulfilling.
2. Utmost height; perfect state. *Pope.*

COMPLEX. *a.* [*complexus*, Lat.] Composite; of many parts; not simple. *Locke.*

COMPLEX. *s.* Complication; collection. *South.*

COMPLEXEDNESS. *s.* [from *complex.*] Complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral. *Locke.*

COMPLEXION. *s.* [*complexio*, Lat.]
1. Involution of one thing in another. *Watts.*
2. The colour of the external parts of any body. *Davies.*
3. The temperature of the body. *Dryd.*

COMPLEXIONAL. *a.* [from *complexion.*] Depending on the complexion or temperament of the body. *Fiddes.*

COMPLEXIONALLY. *ad.* [from *complexion.*] By complexion. *Brown.*

COMPLEXLY. *ad.* [from *complex.*] In a complex manner; not simply.

COMPLEXNESS. *s.* [from *complex.*] The state of being complex.

COMPLEXURE. *s.* [from *complex.*] The involution of one thing with others.

COMPLIANCE. *s.* [from *comply.*]
1. The act of yielding; accord; submission. *Rogers.*
2. A disposition to yield to others. *Clarendon.*

COMPLIANT. *a.* [from *comply.*]
1. Yielding; bending. *Milton.*
2. Civil; complaisant.

To COMPLICATE. *v. a.* [*complico*, Lat.]
1. To entangle one with another; to join. *Tillotson.*
2. To unite by involution of parts. *Boyle.*
3. To form by complication; to form by the union of several parts into one integral. *Locke.*

COMPLICATE. *a.* Compounded of a multiplicity of parts. *Watts.*

COMPLICATENESS. *s.* [from *complicate.*]

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The ſtate of being complicated; intricacy. *Hale.*

COMPLICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *complicate.*]
1. The act of involving one thing in another.
2. The ſtate of being involved one in another. *Wilkins.*
3. The integral conſiſting of many things involved. *Watts.*

CO'MPLICE. *ſ.* [Fr. from *complex*, Latin.] One who is united with others in an ill deſign; a confederate. *Clarendon.*

COMPLI'ER. *ſ.* [from *comply.*] A man of an eaſy temper.

CO'MPLIMENT. *ſ.* [*compliment*, Fr.] An act or expreſſion of civility, uſually underſtood to mean leſs than it declares. *Sidney.*

To CO'MPLIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſooth with expreſſions of reſpect; to flatter. *Prior.*

COMPLIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *compliment.*] Expreſſive of reſpect or civility. *Wotton.*

COMPLIME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *complimental.*] In the nature of a compliment; civility. *Broome.*

CO'MPLIMENTER. *ſ.* [from *compliment.*] One given to compliments; flatterer.

CO'MPLINE. *ſ.* [*complaine*, Fr. *completinum*, low Lat.] The laſt act of worſhip at night. *Spenſer.*

To COMPLO'RE. *v. n.* [*comploro*, Lat.] To make lamentation together.

COMPLO'T. *ſ.* [French.] A confederacy in ſome ſecret crime; a plot. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COMPLO'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a plot; to conſpire. *Pope.*

COMPLO'TTER. *ſ.* [from *complot.*] A conſpirator; one joined in a plot. *Dryden.*

To COMPLY'. *v. n.* [*complier*, Fr.] To yield to; to be obſequious to. *Tillotſon.*

COMPO'NENT. *a.* [*componens*, Lat.] That which conſtitutes the compound body. *Newt.*

To COMPO'RT. *v. n.* [*comporter*, Fr.] To agree; to ſuit. *Donne.*

To COMPO'RT. *v. a.* To bear; to endure. *Daniel.*

COMPO'RT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Behaviour; conduct. *Taylor.*

COMPO'RTABE. *a.* [from *comport.*] Conſiſtent. *Wotton.*

COMPO'RTANCE. *ſ.* [from *comport.*] Behaviour. *Spenſer.*

COMPO'RTMENT. *ſ.* [from *comport.*] Behaviour; mien; demeanour. *Addiſon.*

To COMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*compoſer*, Fr.]
1. To form a maſs by joining different things together. *Spratt.*
2. To place any thing in its proper form and method; *ſhe* compoſed *her dreſs.* *Dryden.*
3. To diſpoſe; to put in its proper ſtate. *Clarendon.*
4. To put together a diſcourſe or ſentence. *Hooker.*
5. To conſtitute by being part of a whole; blue and yellow *compoſe* green. *Milton. Watts.*
6. To calm; to quiet. *Clarendon.*
7. To adjuſt the mind to any buſineſs. *Duppa.*
8. To adjuſt; to ſettle; as, *to* compoſe a *ference.*
9. [With printers.] To arrange the letter
10. [In muſick.] To form a tune from different muſical notes.

COMPO'SED. *participial. a.* Calm; ſeri even; ſedate. *Ad*

COMPO'SEDLY. *ad.* [from *compoſed.*] C ly; ſeriouſly. *Clare*

COMPO'SEDNESS. *ſ.* Sedateneſs; calm *M*

COMPO'SER. *ſ.* [from *compoſe.*]
1. An author; a writer. *M*
2. He that adapts muſick to words. *A*

COMPO'SITE. *a.* [*compoſitus*, Latin.] Th *poſite* order in architecture is the laſt five orders; ſo named, becauſe its capi compoſed out of thoſe of the other or it is alſo called the Roman and Italick *H*

COMPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [*compoſitio*, Latin.]
1. The act of forming an integral of va diſſimilar parts. *Bacon. T*
2. The act of bringing ſimple ideas into plication, oppoſed to analyſis. *N*
3. A maſs formed by mingling differen gredients. *S*
4. The ſtate of being compounded; un conjunction. *W*
5. The arrangement of various figures picture. *D*
6. Written work. *A*
7. Adjuſtment; regulation. *B. J*
8. Compact; agreement. *Hooker. W*
9. The act of diſcharging a debt by pa part.
10. Conſiſtency; congruity.
11. [In grammar.] The joining two w together.
12. A certain method of demonſtration mathematicks, which is the reverſe of analytical method, or of reſolution. *H*

COMPO'SITIVE. *a.* Compounded; or ing the power of compounding.

COMPO'SITOR. *ſ.* [from *compoſe.*] He arranges and adjuſts the types in printing.

CO'MPOST. *ſ.* [French; *compoſitum*, Latin. Manure. *F*

To CO'MPOST. *v. a.* To manure. *B*

COMPO'STURE. *ſ.* [from *compoſt.*] Soil; nure. *St*

COMPO'SURE. *ſ.* [from *compoſe.*]
1. The act of compoſing or inditing. *K.*
2. Arrangement; combination; order. *L*
3. The form ariſing from the diſpoſition the various parts. *Cre*
4. Frame; make. *Sh*
5. Relative adjuſtment. *Wat*
6. Compoſition; framed diſcourſe. *Atte*
7. Sedateneſs; calmneſs; tranquillity. *M*
8. Agreement; compoſition; ſettlement differences. *Mil*

COMPOTA'TION. *ſ.* [*compotatio*, Latin.] The act of drinking together. *Phil*

To COMPO'UND. *v. a.* [*compono*, Latin.]
1. To mingle many ingredients together

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To form by uniting various parts; he *compounded* a medicine. *Boyle.*
To mingle in different positions; to comp... *Addison.*
To form one word from two or more ...; as *daylight* from *day* and *light*. *Ral.*
To compose by being united. *Shakesp.*
To adjust a difference by recession from rigour of claims. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*
To discharge a debt by paying only part. *compose.* *Gay.*

COMPO'UND. *v. n.*
To come to terms of agreement by abat... something. *Clarendon.*
To bargain in the lump. *Shakespeare.*
To come to terms. *Carew.*
To determine. *Shakespeare.*

COMPOUND. *a.* [from the verb.]
Formed out of many ingredients; not ... *Bacon.*
Composed of two or more words. *Pope.*

COMPOUND. *s.* The mass formed by the ... of many ingredients. *South.*

COMPO'UNDABLE. *a.* Capable of being compounded.

COMPO'UNDER. *s.* [from *to compound.*]
One who endeavours to bring parties to ... of agreement. *Swift.*
A mingler; one who mixes bodies.

COMPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*comprehendo*, Lat.]
To comprise; to include. *Romans.*
To contain in the mind; to conceive. *Waller.*

COMPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*comprehensible*, Fr.]
Intelligible; conceivable. *Locke.*

COMPREHE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *comprehensible.*]
With great power of signification or understanding. *Tillotson.*
Intelligibly.

COMPREHE'NSION. *s.* [*comprehensio*, Lat.]
The act or quality of comprising or containing; inclusion. *Hooker.*
Summary; epitome; compendium. *Rog.*
Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit ideas. *Dryden.*

COMPREHE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *comprehend.*]
Having the power to comprehend or understand. *Pope.*
Having the quality of comprising much. *Sprat.*

COMPREHE'NSIVELY. *ad.* In a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHE'NSIVENESS. *s.* [from *comprehensive.*] The quality of including much in few words or narrow compass. *Addison.*

COMPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*compressus*, Latin.]
To force into a narrow compass.
To embrace. *Pope.*

COMPRESS. *s.* [from the verb.] Bolsters of linen rags. *Quincy.*

COMPRESSIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *compressible.*]
The quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass.

COMPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* [from *compress.*] Yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another. *Cheyne.*

COMPRE'SSIBLENESS. *s.* [from *compressible.*] Capability of being pressed close.

COMPRE'SSION. *s.* [*compressio*, Lat.] The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence. *Bacon. Newton.*

COMPRE'SSURE. *s.* [from *compress.*] The act or force of the body pressing against another. *Boyle.*

To COMPRI'NT. *v. n.* [*comprimere*, Latin.]
To print another's copy, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor. *Philips.*

To COMPRI'SE. *v. a.* [*compris*, Fr.] To contain; to include. *Hooker. Roscommon.*

COMPROBA'TION. *s.* [*comprobo*, Latin.] Proof; attestation. *Bacon.*

CO'MPROMISE. *s.* [*compromissum*, Latin.]
1. A mutual promise of parties at difference, to refer their controversies to arbitrators. *Cowel.*
2. A compact, or bargain, in which concessions are made. *Shakespeare.*

To CO'MPROMISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To adjust a compact by mutual concessions.
2. To accord; to agree. *Shakespeare.*

COMPROMISSO'RIAL. *a.* [from *compromise.*] Relating to a compromise.

COMPROVI'NCIAL. *a.* [*con* and *provincial.*] Belonging to the same province.

COMPT. *s.* [*compte*, Fr.] Account; computation; reckoning. *Shakespeare.*

To COMPT. *v. a.* [*compter*, French.] To compute; to number. We now use *To* COUNT.

CO'MPTIBLE. *a.* Accountable; ready to give account. *Shakespeare.*

To COMPTRO'LL. *v. a.* To control; to overrule; to oppose.

COMPTRO'LLER. *s.* [from *comptroll.*] Director; supervisor. *Temple.*

COMPTRO'LLERSHIP. *s.* [from *comptroller.*] Superintendence. *Carew.*

COMPU'LSITIVELY. *ad.* By constraint. *Clarissa.*

COMPU'LSATORY. *a.* [*compulsor*, Latin.] Having the force of impelling. *Shakespeare.*

COMPU'LSION. *s.* [*compulsio*, Latin.]
1. The act of compelling to something; force. *Milton.*
2. The state of being compelled. *Hale.*

COMPU'LSIVE. *a.* [from *compulser*, French.] Having the power to compel; forcible. *Phil.*

COMPU'LSIVELY. *ad.* [from *compulsive.*] By force; by violence.

COMPU'LSIVENESS. *s.* [from *compulsive.*] Force; compulsion.

COMPU'LSORILY. *ad.* [from *compulsory.*] In a compulsory or forcible manner; by violence. *Bacon.*

COMPU'LSORY. *a.* [*compulsoire*, French.] Having the power of compelling. *Brambull.*

COMPU'NCTION. *s.* [*compunction*, Fr.]
1. The power of pricking; stimulation. *Brown.*

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2. Repentance; contrition. *Clarendon.*

COMPU'NCTIOUS. *a.* [from *compunction.*] Repentant; tender. *Shakespeare.*

COMPU'NCTIVE. *a.* [from *compunction.*] Causing remorse.

COMPURGA'TION. *s.* [*compurgatio*, Latin.] The practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

COMPURGA'TOR. *s.* [Latin.] One who bears his testimony to the credibility of another. *Woodward.*

COMPU'TABLE. *a.* [from *compute.*] Capable of being numbered. *Hale.*

COMPUTA'TION. *s.* [from *compute.*]
1. The act of reckoning; calculation.
2. The sum collected or settled by calculation. *Addison.*

To COMPU'TE. *v. a.* [*computo*, Latin.] To reckon; to calculate; to count. *Holder.*

COMPU'TE. *s.* [*computus*, Latin.] Computation; calculation.

COMPU'TER. *s.* [from *compute.*] Reckoner; accountant. *Swift.*

CO'MPUTIST. *s.* [*computiste*, French.] Calculator; one skilled in computation. *Wotton.*

CO'MRADE. *s.* [*camerade*, French.]
1. One who dwells in the same house or chamber; used chiefly of soldiers. *Shakesp.*
2. A companion; a partner. *Milton.*

CON. A Latin inseparable preposition, which, at the beginning of words signifies union; as *concourse*, a running together.

CON. [*contra*, against, Lat.] One who is on the negative side of a question.

To CON. *v. a.* [connan, Saxon.]
1. To know. *Spenser.*
2. To study. *Shakespeare. Holder. Prior.*
3. *To* CON *thanks.* To thank. *Shakesp.*

To CONCA'MERATE. *v. a.* [*concamero*, Lat.] To arch over; to vault. *Grew.*

To CONCA'TENATE. *v. a.* [from *catena*, Lat.] To link together.

CONCATENA'TION. *s.* [from *concatenate.*] A series of links. *South.*

CONCAVA'TION. *s.* [from *concave.*] The act of making concave.

CO'NCAVE. *a.* [*concavus*, Latin.] Hollow; opposed to convex. *Burnet.*

CO'NCAVENESS. *s.* [from *concave.*] Hollowness. *Dict.*

CONCA'VITY. *s.* [from *concave.*] Internal surface of a hollow spherical or spherodical body. *Woodward.*

CO'NCAVO-CONCAVE. *s.* Concave or hollow on both sides.

CO'NCAVO-CONVEX. *a.* [from *concave* and *convex.*] Concave one way, and convex the other. *Newton.*

CO'NCAVOUS. *a.* [*concavus*, Lat.] Concave.

CO'NCAVOUSLY. *ad.* [from *concavous.*] With hollowness. *Brown.*

To CONCE'AL. *v. a.* [*concelo*, Lat.] To hide; to keep secret; not to divulge.

CONCE'ALABLE. *a.* [from *conceal.*] Capable of being concealed. *Brown.*

CONCE'ALEDNESS. *s.* [from *conceal.*] Privacy; obscurity.

CONCE'ALER. *s.* [from *conceal.*] He conceals any thing.

CONCE'ALMENT. *s.* [from *conceal.*]
1. The act of hiding; secrecy.
2. The state of being hid; privacy.
3. Hiding place; retreat.

To CONCE'DE. *v. a.* [*concedo*, Latin.] To admit; to grant.

CONCE'IT. *s.* [*conceit*, French.]
1. Conception; thought; idea.
2. Understanding; readiness of apprehension.
3. Fancy; fantastical notion.
4. Opinion in a neutral sense.
5. A pleasant fancy.
6. Sentiments; striking thought.
7. Fondness; favourable opinion.
8. *Out of* CONCEIT *with.* No longer of.

To CONCE'IT. *v. a.* To imagine; to believe.

CONCE'ITED. *participial a.* [from *conceit.*]
1. Endowed with fancy.
2. Proud; fond of himself; opinionated.

CONCE'ITEDLY. *ad.* [from *conceited.*] Fancifully; whimsically.

CONCE'ITEDNESS. *s.* [from *conceited.*] Fondness of himself.

CONCE'ITLESS. *a.* [from *conceit.*] Stupid; without thought.

CONCEI'VABLE. *a.* [from *conceive.*]
1. That may be imagined or thought.
2. That may be understood or believed.

CONCEI'VABLENESS. *s.* [from *conceivable.*] The quality of being conceivable.

CONCEI'VABLY. *ad.* [from *conceivable.*] In conceivable manner.

To CONCEI'VE. *v. a.* [*concevoir*, French.]
1. To form in the womb; to be pregnant.
2. To form in the mind.
3. To comprehend; to understand.
4. To think; to be of opinion.

To CONCEI'VE. *v. n.*
1. To think; to have an idea of.
2. To become pregnant.

CONCEI'VER. *s.* [from *conceive*] One who understands or apprehends.

CONCE'NT. *s.* [*concentus*, Latin.]
1. Concert of voices; harmony.
2. Consistency.

To CONCE'NTRATE. *v. a.* [*concentrer*, French.] To drive into a narrower compass.

CONCENTRA'TION. *s.* [from *concentrate.*] Collection in a narrower space round a centre.

To CONCE'NTRE. *v. n.* [*concentrer*, Fr.] To tend to one common centre.

To CONCE'NTRE. *v. a.* To emit towards one centre.

CONCE'NTRICAL. } *a.* [*concentricus*, Latin.
CONCE'NTRICK. } Having one common centre.

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CEPTACLE. s. [conceptaculum, Latin.] ...e is which any thing is contained; a vef... Woodward.

CEPTIBLE. a. [from concipio, conceptum, ...in.] Intelligible; capable to be under... Hale.

CEPTION. s. [conceptio, Latin.] ...The act of conceiving, or quickening with ...egnancy. Milton. ...The ſtate of being conceived. Shakeſpeare. ...Notion; idea. South. ...Deſign; purpoſe. Shakeſpeare. ...Apprehenſion; knowledge. Davies. ...Thought; ſentiment; pointed thought. Dryden.

CEPTIOUS. a. [conceptum, Lat.] Apt to ...ceive; pregnant. Shakeſpeare.

CEPTIVE. a. [conceptum, Lat.] Capable ...ceiving. Brown.

CERN. v. a. [concerner, French.] ...To relate; to belong to. Locke. ...To affect with ſome paſſion. Rogers. ...To intereſt; to engage by intereſt; he is ...concern in the mine. Boyle. ...To diſturb; to make uneaſy. Denham.

CERN. s. ...Buſineſs; affair. Rogers. ...Intereſt; engagement. Burnet. ...Importance; moment. Reſtoration. ...Regard; affection; regard. Addiſon.

CERNING. prep. Relating to; with re... ...to Bacon. Tillotſon.

CERNMENT. s. [from concern.] ...The thing in which we are concerned or ...intereſted; buſineſs; intereſt. Tillotſon. ...Relation; influence. Denham. ...Intercourſe; buſineſs. Locke. ...Importance; moment. Boyle. ...Interpoſition; regard; meddling. Claren. ...Paſſion; emotion of mind. Dryden.

CERT. v. a. [concerter, French.] ...To ſettle any thing by mutual communi... ...To ſettle; to contrive; to adjuſt jointly ...with others.

CERT. s. [from the verb.] ...Communication of deſigns. Swift. ...A ſymphony; many performers playing to ...ſame tune.

CERTATION. s. [concertatio, Latin.] ...ſtle; contention.

CERTATIVE. a. [concertativus, Latin.] ...Contentious. Diſt.

CESSION. s. [conceſſio, Latin.] ...The act of granting or yielding. Hale. ...A grant; the thing yielded. K. Charles.

CESSIONARY. s. Given by indulgence.

CESSIVELY. ad. [from conceſſion.] By ...way of conceſſion. Brown.

CH. s. [concha, Latin.] A ſhell; a ſca... Dryden.

CHOID. s. The nave of a curve.

CILIATE. v. a. [conciliо, Latin.] To ...ſtle; to win. Brown.

CILIATION. s. [from conciliate.] The ...act of uniting or reconciling.

CONCILIATOR. s. [from conciliate.] One that makes peace between others.

CONCI'LIATORY. a. [from conciliate.] Relating to reconciliation. Diſt.

CONCI'NNITY. s. [from concinnitas, Latin.] Decency; fitneſs; neatneſs.

CONCI'NNOUS. a. [concinnus, Latin.] Becoming; pleaſant; neat.

CONCI'SE. a. [conciſus, Latin.] Brief; ſhort. Ben. Jonſon.

CONCI'SELY. ad. [from conciſe.] Briefly; ſhortly. Broome.

CONCI'SENESS. s. [from conciſe.] Brevity; ſhortneſs. Dryden.

CONCI'SION. s. [conciſum, Lat.] Cutting off; exciſion.

CONCITATION. s. [concitatio, Latin. The act of ſtirring up. Brown.

CONCLAMATION. s. An outcry. Diſt.

CO'NCLAVE. s. [conclave, French.]
1. A private apartment.
2. The room in which the cardinals meet; or the aſſembly of the cardinals. South.
3. A cloſe aſſembly. Garth.

To CONCLU'DE. v. a. [concludo, Latin.]
1. To ſhut. Hooker.
2. To collect by ratiocination. Tillotſon.
3. To decide; to determine. Addiſon.
4. To end; to finiſh. Bacon. Dryden.
5. To oblige, as by the final determination. Hale. Atterbury.

To CONCLUDE. v. n.
1. To perform the laſt act of ratiocination; to determine. Davies. Boyle.
2. To ſettle opinion. Atterbury.
3. Finally to determine. Shakeſpeare.
4. To end. Dryden.

CONCLU'DENCY. s. [from concludent.] Conſequence; regular proof. Hale.

CONCLU'DENT. a. [from conclude.] Deciſive. Hale.

CONCLU'SIBLE. a. [from concludo.] Determinable. Hammond.

CONCLU'SION. s. [from conclude.]
1. Determination; final deciſion. Hooker.
2. Collection from propoſitions premiſed; conſequence. Davies. Tillotſon.
3. The cloſe; the laſt reſult. Eccles.
4. The event of experiments; experiment. Sh.
5. The end; the upſhot. Shakeſpeare.
6. Silence; confinement of the thought. Shak.

CONCLU'SIVE. a. [from conclude.]
1. Deciſive; giving the laſt determination. Bramhall. Rogers.
2. Regularly conſequential. Locke.

CONCLU'SIVELY. ad. [from concluſive.] Deciſively. Bacon.

CONCLU'SIVENESS. s. [from concluſive.] Power of determining the opinion. Hale.

To CONCOA'GULATE. v. a. To congeal one thing with another. Boyle.

CONCOAGULATION. s. [from concoagulate.] A coajulation by which different bodies are joined in one maſs.

To CONCO'CT. v. a. [concoquo, Latin.]
1. To digeſt by the ſtomach. Hayward.

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2. To exalt; to mature by time or warmth.

CONCO'CTION. *s.* [from *concoct.*] Digestion in the ſtomach; maturation by heat. *Donne.*

CONCO'LOUR. *a.* [*concolor*, Latin.] Of one colour. *Brown.*

CONCO'MITANCE. } *s.* [from *concomitor*,
CONCO'MITANCY. } Lat.] Subſiſtence together with another thing. *Glanville.*

CONCO'MITANT. *a.* [*concomitans*, Latin.] Conjoined with; concurrent with. *Locke.*

CONCO'MITANT. *s.* Companion; perſon connected. *South.*

CONCO'MITANTLY. *ad* [from *concomitant.*] In company with others.

To CONCO'MITATE. *v. a.* [*concomitatus*, Lat.] To be connected with any thing; to attend; to accompany. *Harvey.*

CO'NCORD. *s.* [*concordia*, Latin.]

1. Agreement between perſons or things; peace; union. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A compact. *Davies.*

3. Harmony; conſent of ſounds.

4. Principal; grammatical relation of one word to another. *Locke.*

CONCO'RDANCE. *s.* [*concordantia*, Latin.]

1. Agreement.

2. A book which ſhews in how many texts of ſcripture any word occurs. *Swift.*

CONCO'RDANT. *a.* [*concordans*, Latin.] Agreeable; agreeing. *Brown.*

CONCO'RDATE. *s.* [*concordat*, Fr.] A compact; a convention. *Swift.*

CONCO'RPORAL. *a.* [from *concorporo*, Lat.] Of the ſame body. *Dict.*

To CONCO'RPORATE *v. a.* [*con* and *corpus*, Latin.] To unite into one maſs or ſubſtance. *Taylor.*

CONCORPORA'TION. *s.* [from *concorporate.*] Union in one maſs. *Dict.*

CO'NCOURSE. *s.* [*concurſus*, Latin.]

1. The confluence of many perſons or things. *Ben Jonſon.*

2. The perſons aſſembled. *Dryden.*

3. The point of junction or interjection of two bodies. *Newton.*

CONCREMA'TION. *s.* [from *concremo*, Lat.] The act of burning together. *Dict.*

CO'NCREMENT. *s.* [from *concreſco*, Latin.] The maſs formed by concretion. *Hale.*

CONCRE'SCENCE. *s.* [from *concreſco*, Lat.] The act or quality of growing by the union of ſeparate particles. *Raleigh.*

To CONCRE'TE. *v. n.* [*concreſco*, Latin.] To coaleſce into one maſs. *Newton.*

To CONCRE'TE. *v. a.* To form by concretion. *Hale.*

CO'NCRETE. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Formed by concretion. *Burnet.*

2. [In logick.] Not abſtracted; applied to a ſubject. *Hooker.*

CO'NCRETE. *s.* A maſs formed by concretion. *Bentley.*

CONCRE'TELY. *ad.* [from *concrete.*] In a manner including the ſubject with the predicate. *Norris.*

CONCRE'TENESS. *s.* [from *concrete.*] gulation; collection of fluids into a maſs.

CONCRE'TION. *s.* [from *concrete.*]

1. The act of concreting; coalition.

2. The maſs formed by a coalition of ſ particles.

CO'NCRETIVE. *a.* [from *concrete.*] C tive.

CO'NCRETURE. *s.* A maſs formed by lation.

CONCU'BINAGE. *s.* [*concubinage*, Fr.] of living with a woman not married.

CO'NCUBINE. *s.* [*concubina*, Lat.] A kept in concubinage; a whore.

To CONCU'LCATE. *v. a.* [*conculco*, La tread or trample under foot.

CONCULCA'TION. *s.* [*conculcatio*, Trampling with the feet.

CONCU'PISCENCE. *s.* [*concupiſcentia*, Irregular deſire; libidinous with.

CONCU'PISCENT. *a.* [*concupiſcens*, Lat. bidinous; lecherous. *Shak.*

CONCUPISCE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *concup* Relating to concupiſcence.

CONCUPI'SCIBLE. *a.* [*concupiſcibilis*, Impreſſing deſire; indulging deſire.

To CONCU'R. *v. n.* [*concurro*, Latin.]

1. To meet in one point.

2. To agree; to join in one action.

3. To be united with; to be conjoined.

4. To contribute to one common event.

CONCU'RRENCE. } *s.* [from *concur.*]
CONCU'RRENCY. }

1. Union; aſſociation; conjunction.

2. Combination of many agents or c ſtances.

3. Aſſiſtance; help.

4. Joint right; common claim.

CONCU'RRENT. *a.* [from *concur.*]

1. Acting in conjunction; concomit agency.

2. Conjoined; aſſociate; concomitant.

CONCU'RRENT. *s.* That which concu *Decay of*

CONCU'SSION *s.* [*concuſſio*, Latin.] of ſhaking; tremefaction.

CONCU'SSIVE. *a.* [*concuſſus*, Lat.] Havi power or quality of ſhaking.

To CONDE'MN. *v. a.* [*condemno*, Latin.]

1. To find guilty: to doom to puniſh contrary to *acquit.*

2. To cenſure; to blame; contrary to *prove.*

3. To fine. *Clare*

CONDE'MNABLE. *a.* [from *condemn.*] Blameable; culpable.

CONDEMNA'TION. *s.* [*condemnatio*, La The ſentence by which any one is doom puniſhment.

CONDE'MNATORY. *a.* [from *condemn.*] Paſſing a ſentence of condemnation. *Government of the T*

CONDE'MNER. *s.* [from *condemn.*] A bla a cenſurer.

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ONDE'NSIBLE. *a.* [from *condenſate.*] Being capable of condenſation. *Digby.*

CONDE'NSATE. *v. a.* [*condenſo*, Lat.] To make thicker.

CONDE'NSATE. *v. n.* To grow thicker.

ONDE'NSATE. *a.* [*condenſatus*, Latin.] Made thick; compreſſed into leſs ſpace. *Peach.*

NDENSA'TION. *s.* [from *condenſate.*] The act of thickening any body. Oppoſite to *rarefaction.* *Raleigh. Bentley.*

CONDE'NSE. *v. a.* [*condenſo*, Lat.] To make any body more thick, cloſe and weighty. *Woodward.*

CONDE'NSE. *v. n.* To grow cloſe and weighty. *Newton.*

ONDE'NSE. *a.* [from the verb.] Thick; cloſe. *Bentley.*

ONDE'NSER. *s.* A veſſel, wherein to crowd the air. *Quincy.*

ONDE'NSITY. *s.* [from *condenſe.*] The ſtate of being condenſed.

NDERS. *s.* [*conduiere*, French.] Such as ſtand upon high places near the ſea-coaſt, at the time of herring fiſhing, to make ſigns to the fiſhers which way the ſhoal of herrings paſſeth. *Cowel.*

CONDESCE'ND. *v. n.* [*condeſcendre*, Fr.]

1. To depart from the privileges of ſuperiority. *Watts.*

2. To conſent to do more than mere juſtice can require. *Tillotſon.*

3. To ſtoop; to bend; to yield. *Milton.*

ONDESCE'NDENCE. *s.* [*condeſcendence*, Fr.] Voluntary ſubmiſſion.

CONDESCE'NDINGLY. *ad.* [from *condeſcending.*] By way of voluntary humiliation; by way of kind conceſſion.

ONDESCE'NSION. *s.* [from *condeſcend.*] Voluntary humiliation; deſcent from ſuperiority. *Tillotſon.*

CONDESCE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *condeſcend.*] Courteous.

CONDI'GN. *a.* [*condignus*, Lat.] Suitable; deſerved; merited. *Arbuthnot.*

CONDI'GNESS. *s.* [from *condign.*] Suitableneſs; agreeableneſs to deſerts.

CONDI'GNLY. *ad.* [from *condign.*] Deſervedly; according to merit.

CONDIMENT. *s.* [*condimentum*, Latin.] Seaſoning; ſauce. *Bacon.*

CONDISCI'PLE. *s.* [*condiſcipulus*, Lat.] A ſchool-fellow.

To CONDI'TE. *v. a.* [*condio*, Lat.] To pickle; to preſerve by ſalts. *Taylor.*

CONDI'TEMENT. *s.* [from *condite.*] A compoſition of conſerves. *Dict.*

CONDI'TION. *s.* [*condition*, French.]

1. Quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Attribute; accident; property. *Newton.*

3. Natural quality of the mind; temper; temperament. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Moral quality; virtue, or vice. *South.*

5. State; circumſtances. *Wake.*

6. Rank. *Shakeſpeare. Clarendon.*

7. Stipulation; terms of compact. *Clarendon.*

8. The writing of agreement; compact. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CONDI'TION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make terms to ſtipulate. *Donne.*

CONDI'TIONAL. *a.* [from *condition.*] By way of ſtipulation; not abſolute. *South.*

CONDI'TIONAL. *s.* [from the adjective.] A limitation. *Bacon.*

CONDITIONA'LITY. *s.* [from *conditional.*] Limitation by certain terms. *Decay of Piety.*

CONDI'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *conditional.*] With certain limitations; on particular terms. *South.*

CONDI'TIONARY. *a.* [from *condition.*] Stipulated. *Norris.*

To CONDI'TIONATE. *v. a.* To regulate by certain conditions. *Brown.*

CONDI'TIONATE. *a.* Eſtabliſhed on certain terms. *Hammond.*

CONDI'TIONED. *a.* [from *condition.*] Having qualities or properties good or bad.

To CONDO'LE. *v. n.* [*condoleo*, Lat.] To lament with thoſe that are in misfortune; to partake another's ſorrow. *Temple.*

To CONDO'LE. *v. a.* To bewail with another. *Dryden.*

CONDO'LEMENT. *s.* [from *condole.*] Grief; ſorrow participated. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONDO'LENCE. *s.* [*condoleance*, Fr.] Grief for the ſorrows of another. *Arbuthnot.*

CONDO'LER. *s.* [from *condole.*] One that laments with another upon his misfortunes.

CONDONA'TION. *s.* [*condonatio*, Lat.] A pardoning; a forgiving.

To CONDU'CE. *v. n.* [*conduco*, Lat.] To promote an end; to contribute. *Tillotſon.*

To CONDU'CE. *v. a.* To conduct. *Wotton.*

CONDU'CIBLE. *a.* [*conducibilis*, Lat.] Having the power of conducing. *Bentley.*

CONDU'CIBLENESS. *s.* [from *conducible.*] The quality of contributing to any end.

CONDU'CIVE. *a.* from *conduce.*] That which may contribute to any end. *Rogers.*

CONDU'CIVENESS. *s.* [from *conducive.*] The quality of conducing.

CO'NDUCT. *s.* [*conduit*, French.]

1. Management; œconomy. *Bacon.*

2. The act of leading troops. *Waller.*

3. Convoy; eſcorte; guard. 1 *Eſdras.*

4. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed.

5. Behaviour; regular life. *Swift.*

To CONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*conduire*, French.]

1. To lead; to direct; to accompany in order to ſhew the way. *Milton.*

2. To attend in civility. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To manage; as to conduct an affair.

4. To head an army.

CONDUCTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*conductitius*, Latin.] Hired. *Ayliffe.*

CONDU'CTOR. *s.* [from *conduct.*]

1. A leader; one who ſhows another the way by accompanying him. *Dryden.*

2. A chief; a general.

3. A manager; a director.

4. An inſtrument to direct the knife in cutting. *Quincy.*

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CONDU'CTRESS. *s.* [from *conduct*.] A woman that directs.

CO'NDUIT. *s.* [*conduit*, French.]
1. A canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters. *Davies.*
2. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn. *Shakespeare.*

CONDUPLICA'TION. *s.* [*conduplicatio*, Lat.] A doubling.

CONE. *s.* [*κωνος*.] A solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

To CONFA'BULATE. *v. n.* [*confabulo*, Lat.] To talk easily together; to chat.

CONFABULA'TION. *s.* [*confabulatio*, Lat.] Easy conversation.

CONFA'BULATORY. *a.* [from *confabulate*.] Belonging to talk.

CONFARRA'TION. *s.* [*confarreatio*, Lat.] The solemnization of marriage by eating bread together. *Ayliffe.*

To CONFE'CT. *v. a.* [*confectus*, Lat.] To make up into sweet meats.

CO'NFECT. *s.* [from the verb.] A sweetmeat.

CONFECTION. *s.* [*confectio*, Latin.]
1. A preparation of fruit, with sugar; a sweetmeat. *Addison.*
2. A composition; a mixture. *Shakespeare.*

CONFE'CTIONARY. *s.* [from *confection*.] One whose trade is to make sweetmeats. *Shak.*

CONFE'CTIONER. *s* [from *confection*.] One whose trade is to make sweetmeats. *Boyle.*

CONFE'DERACY. *s.* [*confederation*, French.] League; union; engagement. *Shakespeare.*

To CONFE'DERATE. *v. a.* [*confederer*, Fr.] To join in a league; to unite; to ally. *Knol.*

To CONFE'DERATE. *v. n.* To league; to unite in league. *South.*

CONFE'DERATE. *a.* [from the verb.] United in a league. *Psalms.*

CONFE'DERATE. *s.* [from the verb.] One who engages to support another; an ally. *Dry.*

CONFEDERA'TION. *s.* [*confederation*, Fr.] League; alliance. *Bacon.*

To CONFE'R. *v. n.* [*confero*, Latin.] To discourse with another upon a stated subject. *Clarendon.*

To CONFE'R. *v. a.*
1. To compare. *Raleigh. Boyle.*
2. To give; to bestow. *Clarendon.*
3. To contribute; to conduce. *Glanville.*

CO'NFERENCE. *s.* [*conference*, Fr.]
1. Formal discourse; oral discussion of any question. *Sidney.*
2. An appointed meeting for discussing some point.
3. Comparison. *Ascham.*

CONFE'RRER. *s.* [from *confer*.]
1. He that converses.
2. He that bestows.

To CONFE'SS. *v. a.* [*confesser*, Fr.]
1. To acknowledge a crime. *Shakespeare.*
2. To disclose the state of the conscience to the priest. *Wake.*
3. To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest.
4. To own; to avow; not to deny.
5. To grant; not to dispute.
6. To shew; to prove; to attest.

To CONFE'SS. *v. n.* To make confession *he is gone to the priest to* confess.

CONFE'SSEDLY. *ad.* [from *confessed*.] Avowedly; indisputably.

CONFE'SSION. *s.* [from *confess*.]
1. The acknowledgement of a crime.
2. The act of disburdening the conscience a priest.
3. Profession; avowal. 1 *Tim.*
4. A formulary in which the articles of are comprised.

CONFE'SSIONAL. s. [French.] The seat which the confessor sits.

CONFE'SSIONARY. *s.* [*confessionaire*, Fr. The seat where the priest sits to hear confessions.

CONFE'SSOR. *s.* [*confesseur*, French.]
1. One who makes profession of his faith the face of danger. *Stillingf.*
2. He that hears confessions and prescr penitence.
3. He who confesses his crimes.

CONFE'ST. *a.* Open; known; not conc ed; apparent; evident.

CONFE'STLY. *ad.* Undisputably; evident *Decay of P.*

CONFI'CIENT. *a.* That causes or procu

CO'NFIDANT. *s.* [*confident*, French.] A p trusted with private affairs. *Arbu*

To CONFI'DE. *v. n.* [*confido*, Lat.] To trus to put trust in. *Cowp*

CO'NFIDENCE. *s.* [*confidentia*, Lat.]
1. Firm belief of another.
2. Trust in his own abilities or fortune.
3. Vitious boldness; opposed to modesty.
4. Honest boldness; firmness of integrity. 2 *Esdras.*
5. Trust in the goodness of another.
6. That which gives or causes confidence.

CO'NFIDENT. *a.* [from *confido*.]
1. Assured beyond doubt.
2. Positive; affirmative; dogmatical.
3. Secure of success. *Sidney.*
4. Void of suspicion; trusting without *Shakesp.*
5. Bold to a vice; impudent.

CO'NFIDENT. *s.* [from *confido*.] One trus with secrets.

CO'NFIDENTLY. *ad.* [from *confident*.]
1. Without doubt; without fear.
2. With firm trust.
3. Without appearance of doubt; positive dogmatically.

CO'NFIDENTNESS. *s.* [from *confident*.] surance.

CONFIGURA'TION. *s.* [*configuration*, Fr.]
1. The form of the various parts adapted each other.
2. The face of the horoscope.

To CONFI'GURE. *v. a.* [from *figure*, Lat.] dispose into any form.

CO'NFINE. *s.* [*confinis*, Latin.] Common

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boundary; border; edge. *Locke.*

CONFYNE. *a.* [*confinis*, Latin.] Bordering upon.

CONFYNE. *v. n.* To border upon; to touch upon other territories. *Milton.*

CONFYNE. *v. a.* [*confiner*, Fr.]

1. To bound; to limit.
2. To shut up; to imprison; to immure.
3. To restrain; to tie up to; as, *the action of a play is confined to a short time.* *Dryden.*

CONFYNELESS. *a.* [from *confine.*] Boundless; unlimited. *Shakespeare.*

CONFYNEMENT. *s.* [from *confine.*] Imprisonment; restraint of liberty. *Addison.*

CONFYNER. *s.* [from *confine.*]

1. A borderer; one that lives upon confines. *Daniel.*
2. A near neighbour. *Wotton.*
3. One who touches upon two different regions. *Bacon.*

CONFYNITY. *s.* [*confinitas*, Latin.] Nearness; vicinity. *Dict.*

CONFYRM. *v. a.* [*confirmo*, Latin.]

1. To put past doubt by new evidence. *Addis.*
2. To settle; to establish. *Shakespeare.*
3. To fix; to radicate. *Wiseman.*
4. To complete; to perfect. *Shakespeare.*
5. To strengthen by new solemnities or ties. *Swift.*
6. To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands. *Hammond.*

CONFYRMABLE. *a.* [from *confirm.*] That which is capable of incontestable evidence.

CONFYRMATION. *s.* [from *confirm.*]

1. The act of establishing any thing or person; settlement. *Shakespeare.*
2. Evidence; additional proof. *Knolles.*
3. Proof; convincing testimony. *South.*
4. An ecclesiastical rite. *Hammond.*

CONFYRMATOR. *s.* An attester; he that gives a matter past doubt. *Brown.*

CONFYRMATORY. *a.* [from *confirm.*] Giving additional testimony.

CONFYRMEDNESS. *s.* [from *confirmed.*] Confirmed state. *Dec. of Piety.*

CONFYRMER. *s.* [from *confirm.*] One that confirms; an attester; an establisher. *Shak.*

CONFYSCABLE. *a.* [from *confiscate.*] Liable to forfeiture.

CONFYSCATE. *v. a.* [*confisquer*, French.] To transfer private property to the publick, by way of penalty. *Bacon.*

CONFYSCATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Transferred to the publick as forfeit. *Shakespeare.*

CONFYSCATION. *s.* [from *confiscate.*] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use. *Bacon.*

CONFYTENT. *s.* [*confitens*, Latin.] One confessing. *Dec. of Piety.*

CONFYTURE. *s.* [French.] A sweetmeat; a confection. *Bacon.*

CONFYX. *v. a.* [*confixum*, Latin.] To fix firm. *Shakespeare.*

CONFLAGRANT. *a.* [*conflagrans*, Latin.] Burned in a general fire. *Milton.*

CONFLAGRATION. *s.* [*conflagratio*, Latin.] A general fire. *Bentley.*

2. It is taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the last day.

CONFLATION. *s.* [*conflatum*, Latin.]

1. The act of blowing many instruments together. *Bacon.*
2. A casting or melting of metal.

CONFLEXURE. *s.* [*conflexura*, Lat.] A bending.

To CONFLICT. *v. n.* [*confligo*, Lat.] To strive; to contest; to fight; to struggle. *Til.*

CONFLICT. *s.* [*conflictus*, Latin.]

1. A violent collision, or opposition.
2. A combat; a fight between two. *Shak.*
3. Contest; strife; contention. *Shakespeare.*
4. Struggle; agony; pang. *Rogers.*

CONFLUENCE. *s.* [*confluo*, Latin.]

1. The junction or union of several streams. *Brerewood.*
2. The act of crowding to a place. *Bacon.*
3. A concourse; a multitude. *Temple.*

CONFLUENT. *a.* [*confluens*, Latin.] Running one into another; meeting. *Blackmore.*

CONFLUX. *s.* [*confluxio*, Latin.]

1. The union of several currents. *Clarendon.*
2. Crowd; multitude collected. *Milton.*

CONFORM. *a.* [*conformis*, Latin.] Assuming the same form; resembling. *Bacon.*

To CONFORM. *v. a.* [*conformo*, Latin.] To reduce to the like appearance with something else. *Hooker.*

To CONFORM. *v. n.* To comply with. *Dryd.*

CONFORMABLE. *a.* [from *conform.*]

1. Having the same form; similar. *Hooker.*
2. Agreeable; suitable; not opposite. *Addison.*
3. Compliant; ready to follow directions; obsequious. *Spratt.*

CONFORMABLY. *ad.* [from *conformable.*] With conformity; suitably. *Locke.*

CONFORMATION. *s.* [French; *conformatio*, Latin.]

1. The form of things as relating to each other. *Holder.*
2. The act of producing suitableness, or conformity. *Watts.*

CONFORMIST. *s.* [from *conform.*] One that complies with the worship of the church of England.

CONFORMITY. *s.* [from *conform.*]

1. Similitude; resemblance. *Hooker.*
2. Consistency. *Arbuthnot.*

CONFORTATION. *s.* [from *conforto*, Lat.] Collation of strength. *Bacon.*

To CONFOUND. *v. a.* [*confondre*, French.]

1. To mingle things. *Genesis.*
2. To perplex; to mention without due distinction. *Locke.*
3. To disturb the apprehension by indistinct words. *Locke.*
4. to throw into consternation; to perplex; to astonish; to stupify. *Milton.*
5. To destroy. *Daniel.*

CONFOUNDED. *partic. a.* [from *confound.*] Hateful; detestable. *Grew.*

CONFOUNDEDLY. *ad.* [from *confounded.*] Hatefully; shamefully. *Addison.*

CONFOUNDER. *s.* [from *confound.*] He who disturbs, perplexes, or destroys.

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CONFRATE'RNITY. *s.* [from *con* and *fraternitas*, Latin.] A body of men united for some religious purpose. *Stilling fleet.*

CONFRICA'TION. *s.* [from *con* and *frico*, Lat.] The act of rubbing against any thing.

To CONFRO'NT. *v. a* [*confronter*, French.]
1. To stand against another in full view; to face. *Dryden.*
2. To stand face to face, in opposition to another. *Sidney.*
3. To oppose one evidence to another in open court.
4. To compare one thing with another.

CONFRONTA'TION. s. [French.] The act of bringing two evidences face to face.

To CONFU'SE. *v. a.* [*confusus*, Latin.]
1. To disorder; to disperse irregularly.
2. To mix; not to separate.
3. To perplex, not distinguish; to obscure. *Watts.*
4. To hurry the mind. *Pope.*

CONFU'SEDLY. *ad.* [from *confused.*]
1. In a mixed mass; without separation.
2. Indistinctly; one mingled with another.
3. Not clearly; not plainly. *Clarendon.*
4. Tumultuously; hastily. *Dryden.*

CONFU'SEDNESS. *s.* [from *confused.*] Want of distinctness; want of clearness. *Norris.*

CONFU'SION. *s.* [from *confuse.*]
1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medley.
2. Tumult. *Hooker.*
3. Indistinct combination. *Locke.*
4. Overthrow; destruction. *Shakespeare.*
5. Astonishment; distraction of mind. *Spect.*

CONFU'TABLE. *a.* [from *confute.*] Possible to be disproved. *Brown.*

CONFUTA'TION. *s.* [*confutatio*, Latin.] The act of confuting; disproof.

To CONFU'TE. *v. a.* [*confuto*, Latin.] To convict of error; to disprove. *Hudibras.*

CO'NGE. *s.* [*congé*, French.]
1. Act of reverence; bow; courtesy.
2. Leave; farewell. *Spenser.*

To CO'NGE. *v. n.* To take leave. *Shakespeare.*

CO'NGE D'ELIRE. [French.] The king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chuse a bishop. *Spect.*

CO'NGE. *s.* [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto.

To CONGE'AL. *v. a.* [*congelo*, Latin.]
1. To turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state. *Spenser.*
2. To bind or to fix as by cold. *Shakespeare.*

To CONGE'AL. *v. n.* To concrete, by cold. *Burnet.*

CONGE'ALABLE. *a.* [from *congeal.*] Susceptible of congelation. *Bacon.*

CONGE'ALMENT. *s.* [from *congeal,*] The clot formed by congelation. *Shakespeare.*

CONGELA'TION. *s.* [from *congeal.*] State of being congealed, or made solid. *Brown.*

CONGE'NER. s. [Latin.] Of the same kind or nature. *Miller.*

CONGE'NEROUS. *a.* [*congener*, Latin.] Of the same kind. *Brown. Arbuthnot.*

CONGE'NEROUSNESS. *s.* [from *congeneros.*] The quality of being from the same original.

CONGE'NIAL. *a.* [*con* and *genius*, Latin.] Partaking of the same genius; connate.

CONGENIA'LITY. *s.* [from *congenial.*] Connation of mind.

CONGE'NIALNESS. *s.* [from *congenial.*] Connation of mind.

CONGE'NITE. *a.* [*congenitus*, Latin.] Connate; same birth; cognate.

CO'NGER. *s.* [*congrus*, Latin.] the

CONGE'RIES. s. [Latin.] A mass of heaped up together.

To CONGE'ST. *v. a.* [*congestum*, Lat.] heap up.

CONGE'STIBLE. *a.* [from *congest.*] may be heaped up.

CONGE'STION. *s.* [*congestio*, Latin.] A lection of matter, as in abscesses.

CO'NGIARY. *s.* [*congiarium*, Latin.] distributed to the Roman people or so

To CONGLA'CIATE. *v. n.* [*congla* Latin.] To turn to ice.

CONGLACIA'TION. *s.* [from *congla* Act of changing into ice.

To CONGLO'BATE. *v. a.* [*conglobatus* To gather into a hard firm ball.

CONGLO'BATE. *a.* Moulded into a ball.

CONGLO'BATELY. *ad.* In a spherical

CONGLOBA'TION. *s.* [from *conglobate* round body; acquired sphericity.

To CONGLO'BE. *v. a.* [*conglobo*, L To gather into a round mass.

To CONGLO'BE. *v. n.* To coalesce round mass.

To CONGLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*congl* Latin.] To gather into a ball, like a thread.

CONGLO'MERATE. *a.* [from the ver
1. Gathered into a round ball, so th fibres are distinct.
2. Collected; twisted together.

CONGLOMERA'TION. *s.* [from *con rate.*]
1. Collection of matter into a loose ba
2. Intertexture; mixture.

To CONGLU'TINATE. *v. a.* [*con* Latin.] To cement; to reunite.

To CONGLU'TINATE. *v. n.* To coal

CONGLUTINATION. *s.* [from *con nate.*] The act of uniting wounded b

CONGLU'TINATIVE. *a.* [from *conglu* Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINA'TOR. *s.* [from *conglu* That which has the power of uniting w

CONGRA'TULANT. *a.* [from *congra* Rejoicing in participation.

To CONGRA'TULATE. *v. a.* [*gratulor* To compliment upon any happy event.

To CONGRA'TULATE. *v. n.* To re participation.

CONGRATULA'TION. *s.* [from *con latus.*]

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The act of professing joy for the happiness
success of another.
The form in which joy is professed.
GRATULATORY. a. [from congratu-
Y Expressing joy for the good of another.
ONGREE. v. n. To agree; to join. Sha.
ONGREET. v. a. [from con and greet.]
Salute reciprocally. Shakespeare.
ONGREGATE. v. a. [congrego, Latin.]
collect; to assemble; to bring into one
Raleigh. Newton.
ONGREGATE. v. n. To assemble; to
Denham.
GREGATE. a. [from the verb.] Collec-
; compact. Bacon.
GREGATION. s. [from congregate.]
A collection; a mass brought together.
Shakespeare.
An assembly met to worship God in pub-
Hooker. Swift.
GREGATIONAL. a. [from congregation.]
lick; pertaining to a congregation.
GRESS. s. [congressus, Latin.]
A meeting; a shock; a conflict.
An appointed meeting for settlement of
airs between different nations.
GRE'SSIVE. a. [from congress.] Meet-
; encountering. Brown.
ONGRUE. v. n. [from congrub, Latin.]
agree; to be consistent with; to suit. Sh.
GRUENCE. s. [congruentia, Latin.]
greement; suitableness of one thing to ano-
.
NGRUENT. a. [congruens, Latin.] Agree-
; correspondent. Cheyne.
GRUITY. s. [from congrue.]
Suitableness; agreeableness. Glanville.
Fitness; pertinence.
Consequence of argument; reason; con-
ency. Hooker.
NGRUMENT. s. [from congrue.] Fitness;
ptation. Ben Jonson.
NGRUOUS. a. [congruus, Lat.]
Agreeable to; consistent with. Locke.
Suitable to; accommodated to. Cheyne.
Rational; fit. Atterbury.
NGRUOUSLY. ad. [from congruous.]
itably; pertinently. Boyle.
NICAL. } a. [conicus, Latin.] Having the
NICK. } form of a cone. Prior.
NICALLY. ad. [from conical.] In form of
one. Boyle.
NICALNESS. s. [from conical.] The state
quality of being conical.
NICK Section. s. A curve line arising from
ection of a cone by a plane.
NICK Sections. } s. That part of geometry
NICKS. } which considers the cone,
nd the curves arising from its sections.
CONJE'CT. v. n. [conjectum, Latin.] To
ess; to conjecture. Shakespeare.
NJECTOR. s. [from conject.] A guesser,
conjecturer. Swift.
NJECTURABLE. a. [from conjecture.]
ossible to be guessed.
ONJE'CTURAL. a. [from conjecture.] De-
pending on conjecture. Broome.
CONJECTURA'LITY. s. [from conjectural.]
That which depends upon guess.
CONJE'CTURALLY. ad. [from conjectural.]
By guess; by conjecture. Hooker.
CONJE'CTURE. s. [conjectura, Latin.]
1. Guess; imperfect knowledge. South.
2. Idea; notion; conception. Shakspeare.
To CONJE'CTURE. v. a. [from the noun.]
To guess; to judge by guess. South.
CONJE'CTURER. s. [from conjecture.] A
guesser. Addison.
CONI'FEROUS. a. [conus and fero, Lat.] Such
trees are coniferous as bear a fruit of a woody
substance, and a figure approaching to that of
a cone. Of this kind are fir, and pine. Quincy.
To CONJO'BBLE. v. a. To concert; a low
word. L'Estrange.
To CONJOIN. v. a. [conjoindre, French.]
1. To unite; to consolidate into one.
2. To unite in marriage. Shakespeare.
3. To associate; to connect. Taylor.
To CONJOIN. v. n. To league; to unite.
CONJOINT. a. [conjoint, Fr.] United; con-
nected.
CONJOINTLY. ad. [from conjoint.] In union;
together. Brown.
CONJUGAL. a. [conjugalis, Latin.] Matri-
monial; belonging to marriage. Swift.
CONJUGALLY. ad. [from conjugal.] Matri-
monially; connubially.
To CONJUGATE. v. a. [conjugo, Latin.]
1. To join; to join in marriage; to unite.
Wotton.
2. To inflect verbs.
CONJUGATE. a. [conjugatus, Latin.] Agree-
ing in derivation with another word. Bram.
CONJUGATION. s. [conjugatio, Latin.]
1. A couple; a pair. Brown.
2. The act of uniting or compiling things
together. Bentley.
3. The form of inflecting verbs. Locke.
4. Union; assemblage. Taylor.
CONJU'NCT. a. [conjunctus, Latin.] Con-
joined; concurrent; united. Shakespeare.
CONJU'NCTION. s. [conjunctio, Latin.]
1. Union; association; league. Bacon.
2. The congress of two planets in the same
degree of the zodiack. Rymmer.
3. A word made use of to connect the clau-
ses of a period together. Clarke.
CONJU'NCTIVE. a. [conjunctivus, Lat.]
1. Closely united. Shakespeare.
2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb.
CONJU'NCTIVELY. ad. [from conjunctive]
In union. Browne.
CONJU'NCTIVENESS. s. [from conjunctive]
The quality of joining or uniting.
CONJU'NCTLY. ad. [from conjunct.] Jointly;
together.
CONJU'NCTURE. s. [conjuncture, French.]
1. Combination of many circumstances. K. C.
2. Occasion; critical time. Clarendon.
3. Mode of union; connection. Holder.
4. Consistency. K. Charles.
CONJURA'TION. s. [from conjure.]

1. The form or act of summoning another in some sacred name. *Shakespeare.*
2. An incantation; an enchantment. *Sidney.*

To CONJU'RE. *v. a.* [*conjuro*, Latin.]
1. To summon in a sacred name. *Clarendon.*
2. To conspire. *Milton.*

To CO'NJURE *v. n.* To practise charms of enchantments. *Shakespeare.*

CO'NJURER. *s.* [from *conjure.*]
1. An enchanter. *Donne.*
2. An impostor who pretends to secret arts; a cunning man. *Prior.*
3. A man of shrewd conjecture. *Addison.*

CONJU'REMENT. *s.* [from *conjure.*] Serious injunction. *Milton.*

CONNA'SCENCE. *s.* [*con* and *nascor*, Latin.]
1. Common birth; community of birth.
2. The act of uniting or growing together.

CONNA'TE. *a.* [from *con* and *natus*, Latin.] Born with another. *South.*

CONNATURAL. *a.* [*con* and *natural.*]
1. Suitable to nature. *Milton.*
2. United with the being; connected by nature. *Davies.*
3. Participant of the same nature. *Milton.*

CONNATURA'LITY. *s.* [from *connatural.*] Participation of the same nature. *Hale.*

CONNA'TURALLY. *ad.* [from *connatural.*] By the act of nature; originally.

CONNA'TURALNESS. *s.* [from *connatural.*] Participation of the same nature; natural union. *Pearson.*

To CONNE'CT. *v. a.* [*connecto*, Latin.]
1. To join; to link; to unite. *Boyle.*
2. To unite as a cement. *Locke.*
3. To join in a just series of thought; as, *the author* connects *his reasons well.*

To CONNE'CT. *v. n.* To cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent.

CONNE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *connect.*] In conjunction; in union.

To CONNE'X. *v. a.* [*connexum*, Lat.] To join or link together. *Hale. Philips.*

CONNE'XION. *s.* [from *connexus.*]
1. Union; junction. *Atterbury.*
2. Just relation to some thing precedent or subsequent. *Blackmore.*

CONNE'XIVE. *a.* [from *connexus.*] Having the force of connexion. *Watts.*

CONIC I'ATION. *s.* [from *connicto*, Lat.]
1. The act of winking.
2. Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance. *South.*

To CONNI'VE. *v. n.* [*connivo*, Latin.]
1. To wink. *Spectator.*
2. To pretend blindness or ignorance. *Rogers.*

CONNOISSEU'R. s. [French.] A judge; a critic in matters of taste. *Swift.*

To CO'NNOTATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *noto*, Lat.] To designate something beside itself. *Hare.*

CONNOTA'TION. *s.* [from *connotate.*] Implication of something beside itself. *Hale.*

To CONNOTE. *v. a.* [*con* and *noto*, Latin.] To imply; to include. *South.*

CONNU'BIAL. *a.* [*connubialis*, Lat.] Matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marr conjugal.

CO'NOID. *s.* [*κωνοειδης.*] A figure partak a cone.

CONOI'DICAL. *a.* [from *conoid.*] App ing to a conick form.

To CONQUA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*conquasso*, To shake; to agitate.

CONQUASSA'TION. *s.* [from *conqu* Agitation; concussion.

To CO'NQUER. *v. a.* [*conquerir*, French.
1. To gain by conquest; to win.
2. To overcome; to subdue.
3. To surmount; to overcome; as, he quered his *reluctance.*

To CO'NQUER. *v. n.* To get the vi to overcome. *Decay of*

CO'NQUERABLE. *a.* [from *conquer.*] sible to be overcome.

CO'NQUEROR. *s.* [from *conquer.*]
1. A man that has obtained a victo victor. *Shakes*
2. One that subdues and ruins countries.

CO'NQUEST. *s.* [*conqueste*, Fr.]
1. The act of conquering; subjection.
2. Acquisition by victory; thing gaine
3. Victory; success in arms.

CONSANGUI'NEOUS. *a.* [*consanguineus*, Near of kin; related by birth; not by marriage. *Shakes*

CONSANGUI'NITY. *s.* [*consanguinitas*, Relation by blood.

CONSARSINA'TION. *s.* [from *cons* Lat.] The act of joining coarsely toge

CO'NSCIENCE. *s.* [*conscientia*, Latin.]
1. The knowledge or faculty by whic judge of the goodness or wickedness o own actions.
2. Justice; the estimate of conscience.
3. Conciousness; knowledge of our thoughts or actions.
4. Real sentiment; veracity; private thou *Clare*
5. Scruple; difficulty.
6. Reason; reasonableness.

CONSCIE'NTIOUS. *a.* [from *conscience.*] pulous; exactly just. *L'Estr*

CONSCIE'NTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *conscient* According to the direction of conscien *L'Estr*

CONSCIE'NTIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *cons tious.*] Exactness of justice.

CO'NSCIONABLE. *a.* [from *conscience.*] sonable; just. *Shakesp*

CO'NSCIONABLENESS. *s* [from *cons able.*] Equity; reasonableness.

CO'NSCIONABLY. *ad.* [from *conscionabl* Reasonably; justly. *Taylo*

CO'NSCIOUS. [*conscius*, Latin.]
1. Endowed with the power of knowi one's own thoughts and actions. *Bentl*
2. Knowing from memory. *Dryd*
3. Admitted to the knowledge of any thi *Bentl*
4. Bearing witness by conscience to any thi *Clarend*

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CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *conscious.*] With knowledge of one's own actions.

CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *conscious.*]
The perception of what passes in a man's own mind. *Locke.*
Internal sense of guilt, or innocence.
Government of the Tongue.

CRIPT. *a.* A term used in speaking of Roman senators, who were called *Patres conscripti.*

CRIPTION. *s.* [*conscriptio*, Latin.]
Enrolling.

CO'NSECRATE. *v. a.* [*consecro*, Latin.]
To make sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses. *Hebrews.*
To dedicate inviolably to some particular use. *Numbers.*
To canonize.

CRATE. *a.* Consecrated; sacred.
Drayton.

CRATER. *s.* [from *consecrate.*] One who performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes. *Atterbury.*

CRA'TION. *s.* [from *consecrate.*]
A rite of dedicating to the service of God. *Hooker.*
The act of declaring one holy. *Hale.*

CTARY. *s.* [from *consectarius*, Latin.]
Consequent; consequential. *Brown.*

CTARY. *s.* Deduction from premises; corollary. *Woodward.*

CUTION. *s.* [*consecutio*, Latin.]
Train of consequences; chain of deduction. *Hale.*
Succession. *Newton.*
In astronomy.] The month of *consecution*, is the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another.

CUTIVE. *a.* [*consecutif*, French.]
Following in train. *Arbuthnot.*
Consequential; regularly succeeding.

CO'NSEMINATE. *v. a.* [*consemino*, Latin.]
To sow different seeds together.

SENSION. *s.* [*consensio*, Lat.] Agreement; accord. *Bentley.*

SENT. *s.* [*consensus*, Latin.]
The act of yielding or consenting.
Concord; agreement; accord. *Corbyn.*
Coherence with; correspondence.
Tendency to one point. *Pope.*
The correspondence which one part has with another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both. *Quincy.*

CONSENT. *v. a.* [*consentio*, Latin.]
To be of the same mind; to agree.
To co-operate to the same end.
To yield; to allow; to admit. *Genesis.*

SENTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*consentaneus*, Latin.]
Agreeable to; consistent with. *Hammond.*

SENTA'NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *consentaneous.*] Agreeably; consistently; suitably. *Boy.*

SENTA'NEOUSNESS. *s.* [from *consentaneous.*] Agreement; consistence. *Dict.*

SENTIENT. *a.* [*consentiens*, Lat.]
Agreeing; uniting in opinion.
Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.

CO'NSEQUENCE. *s.* [*consequentia*, Latin.]
1. That which follows from any cause or principle.
2. Event; effect of a cause. *Milton.*
3. Deduction; conclusion. *Dec. of Piety.*
4. The last proposition of a syllogism introduced by *therefore*; as, *what is commanded by our Saviour is our duty: prayer is commanded, therefore prayer is our duty.*
5. Concatenation of causes and effects.
6. Influence; tendency. *Hammond.*
7. Importance; moment. *Swift.*

CO'NSEQUENT. *a.* [*consequens*, Latin.]
1. Following by rational deduction.
2. Following as by the effect of a cause.

CO'NSEQUENT. *s.*
1. Consequence; that which follows from previous propositions. *Hooker.*
2. Effect; that which follows an acting cause. *Davies.*

CONSEQUE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *consequent.*]
1. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes. *Prior.*
2. Conclusive. *Hale.*

CONSEQUE'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *consequential.*]
1. With just deduction of consequences.
2. By consequence; eventually. *Smith.*
3. In a regular series. *Addison.*

CONSEQUE'NTIALNESS. *s.* [from *consequential.*] Regular consecution of discourse.

CO'NSEQUENTLY. *ad.* [from *consequent.*]
1. By consequence; necessarily; inevitably. *Woodward.*
2. In consequence; pursuantly. *South.*

CO'NSEQUENTNESS. *s.* [from *consequent.*] Regular connection. *Digby.*

CONSE'RVABLE. *a.* [from *conserve*, Latin.]
Capable of being kept.

CONSE'RVANCY. *s.* Courts held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery.

CONSERVA'TION. *s.* [*conservatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of preserving; continuance; protection. *Woodward.*
2. Preservation from corruption. *Bacon.*

CONSE'RVATIVE. *a.* [from *conserve*, Latin.]
Having the power of opposing diminution or injury. *Peacham.*

CONSERVA'TOR. *s.* [Latin.] Preserver.

CONSE'RVATORY. *s.* [from *conserve*, Latin.]
A place where any thing is kept. *Woodward.*

CONSE'RVATORY. *a.* Having a preservative quality.

To CONSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*conservo*, Lat.]
1. To preserve without loss or detriment.
2. To candy or pickle fruit.

CONSE'RVE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A sweet meat made of the inspissated juice of fruit. *Dennis.*
2. A conservatory. *Evelyn.*

CONSE'RVER. *s.* [from *conserve.*]
1. A layer up; a repositor. *Hayward.*
2. A preparer of conserves.

CONCE'SSION. *s.* [*consessio*, Lat.] A sitting together.

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CONSE'SSOR. *s.* [Latin.] One that sits with others.

To CONSI'DER. *v. a.* [*considero*, Latin.]
1. To think upon with care; to ponder; to examine. *Spectator.*
2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination. *Temple.*
3. To have regard to; to respect. *Hebrews.*
4. To requite; to reward one for his trouble. *Shakespeare.*

To CONSI'DER. *v. n.*
1. To think maturely. *Isaiah.*
2. To deliberate; to work in the mind.
3. To doubt; to hesitate. *Shakespeare.*

CONSI'DERABLE. *a.* [from *consider.*]
1. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard and attention. *Tillotson.*
2. Respectable; above neglect. *Sprat.*
3. Important; valuable. *Decay of Piety.*
4. More than little; a middle sense between little and great. *Clarendon.*

CONSI'DERABLENESS. *s.* [from *considerable.*] Importance; dignity; moment; value; desert; a claim to notice. *Boyle.*

CONSI'DERABLY. *ad.* [from *considerable.*]
1. In a degree deserving notice. *Roscommon.*
2. With importance; importantly. *Pope.*

CONSI'DERANCE. *s.* [from *consider.*] Consideration; reflection. *Shakesp.*

CONSI'DERATE. *a.* [*consideratus*, Latin.]
1. Serious; prudent; not rash. *Tillotson.*
2. Having respect to; regardful. *Dec. of Piety.*
3. Moderate; not rigorous.

CONSI'DERATELY. *ad.* [from *considerate.*] Calmly; coolly.

CONSI'DERATENESS. *s.* [from *considerate.*] Prudence; calm deliberation.

CONSIDERA'TION. *s.* [from *consider.*]
1. The act of considering; regard; notice. *Locke.*
2. Mature thought; prudence. *Sidney.*
3. Contemplation; meditation. *Sidney.*
4. Importance; claim to notice; worthiness of regard. *Addison.*
5. Equivalent; compensation. *Ray.*
6. Motive of action; influence. *Clarendon.*
7. Reason; ground of concluding. *Hooker.*
8. [In law.] *Consideration* is the material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth. *Cowel.*

CONSI'DERER. *s.* A man of reflection. *Government of the Tongue.*

To CONSI'GN. *v. a.* [*consigno*, Latin.]
1. To give to another any thing. *South.*
2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpose. *Addison.*
3. To commit; to entrust. *Addison*

To CONSI'GN. *v. n.*
1. To yield; to submit; to resign.
2. To sign; to consent to. *Shakespeare.*

CONSIGNA'TION. *s.* [from *consign.*]
1. The act of consigning. *Taylor.*
1. The act of signing.

CONSI'GNMENT. *s.* [from *consign.*]
1. The act of consigning.
2. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSI'MILAR. *a.* [from *consimilis*, Latin.] Having one common resemblance.

To CONSI'ST. *v. n.* [*consisto*, Lat.]
1. To subsist; not to perish. *Cab*
2. To continue fixed, without dissipation. *Bran*
3. To be comprised; to be contained; cheerfulness *consists* in benevolence.
4. To be composed; beer *consists* of malt water.
5. To agree; not to oppose. *Glan*

CONSI'STENCE. } *s.* [*consistentia*,
CONSI'STENCY. } Latin.]
1. State with respect to material exist water in its natural *consistence* is level.
2. Degree of denseness or rarity. *Ark*
3. Substance; form; make.
4. Agreement with itself, or with any thing.
7. A state in which things continue for time at a stand. *Cha*

CONSI'STENT. *a.* [*consistens*, Latin.]
1. Not contradictory; not opposed.
2. Firm; not fluid. *Wood*

CONSI'STENTLY. *ad.* [from *consistent.*] Without contradiction; agreeably.

CONSISTO'RIAL. *a.* [from *consistory.*] Relating to the ecclesiastical court.

CO'NSISTORY. *s.* [*consistorium*, Lat.]
1. The place of justice in the court Chr *Hooker.*
2. The assembly of cardinals. *Atter*
3. Any solemn assembly.
4. Place of residence. *Shak*

CONSO'CIATE. *s.* [from *consocio*, Lat.] A complice; a confederate; a partner.

To CONSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*consocio*, Lat.]
1. To unite; to join.
2. To cement; to hold together.

To CONSO'CIATE. *v. n.* To coalesce; to nite.

CONSOCIA'TION. *s.* [from *consociate.*]
1. Alliance. *Ban*
2. Union; intimacy; companionship.

CONSO'LABLE. *a.* [from *console.*] That admits comfort.

To CO'NSOLATE. *v. a.* [*consolor*, Lat.] comfort; to console.

CONSOLA'TION. *s.* [*consolatio*, Latin.] fort; alleviation of misery.

CONSOLA'TOR. *s.* [Latin.] A comforter.

CONSO'LATORY. *s.* [from *consolate.*] Speech or writing containing topicks of fort.

CONSO'LATORY. *a.* [from *consolate.*] Tending to give comfort.

To CONSO'LE. *v. a.* To comfort; to cheer

CONSO'LE. s. [French.] In architectu part or member projecting in manner bracket.

CONSO'LER. *s.* [from *console.*] One gives comfort.

CONSO'LIDANT. *a.* [from *consolidate.*] which has the quality of uniting wounds

To CONSO'LIDATE. *v. a.* [*consolido*, Fr.]

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To form into a compact or solid body; to ...den. *Burnet. Arbuthnot.*
To combine two parliamentary bills into one.
CONSO'LIDATE. *v. n.* To grow firm, ...d or solid. *Bacon. Wodward.*
CONSOLIDA'TION. *s.* [from *consolidate.*] The act of uniting into a solid mass.
The annexing of one bill in parliament to ...ther.
The combining two benefits into one. *Cowel.*
CONSONANCE. } *s.* [*consonance*, Fr.]
CONSONANCY. }
Accord of sound. *Wotton.*
Consistency; congruence. *Hammond.*
Agreement; concord; friendship. *Shak.*
CONSONANT. *a.* [*consonance*, Fr.] Agreeable; according; consistent. *Hooker.*
CONSONANT. *s.* [*consonans*, Latin.] A letter which cannot be sounded by itself.
CONSONANTLY. *ad.* [from *consonant.*] Consistently; agreeably. *Hooker. Tillotson.*
CONSONANTNESS. *s.* [from *consonant.*] Consistency; consistency.
CONSONOUS. *a.* [*consonus*, Latin.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.
CONSOPIA'TION. *s.* [from *consopio*, Latin.] The act of laying to sleep. *Digby.*
CONSORT. *s.* [*consors*, Latin.]
Companion; partner. *Denham.*
An assembly; a divan; a consultation.
A number of instruments playing together. *Escher.*
Concurrence; union. *Atterbury.*
CONSO'RT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To associate with. *Dryden.*
CONSO'RT. *v. a.*
To join; to mix; to marry. He with ...consorted Eve. *Milton. Locke.*
To accompany. *Shakespeare.*
CONSO'RTABLE. *a.* [from *consort.*] To be compared with; suitable. *Wotton.*
CONSORTION. *s.* [*consortio*, Lat.] Partnership; society.
CONSPE'CTABLE. *a.* [from *conspectus*, Lat.] ...dy to be seen.
CONSPECTUITY. *s.* [*conspectus*, Lat.] Sense of ...seeing. *Shakespeare.*
CONSPERSION. *s.* [*conspersio*, Lat.] A sprinkling about.
CONSPICUITY. *s.* [from *conspicuous.*] Brightness; favorableness to the sight. *Glan.*
CONSPICUOUS. *a.* [*conspicuus*, Latin.]
Obvious to the sight; seen at distance.
Eminent; famous; distinguished. *Addison.*
CONSPICUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *conspicuous.*]
Obviously to the view. *Watts.*
Eminently; famously; remarkably.
CONSPICUOUSNESS. *s.* [from *conspicuous.*]
Exposure to the view. *Boyle.*
Eminence; fame; celebrity. *Boyle.*
CONSPIRACY. *s.* [*conspiratio*, Lat.]
A plot; a concerted treason. *Dryden.*
Secret agreement of men to do any thing ...unlawful. *Cowel.*
Tendency of many causes to one event.
CONSPIRANT. *a.* [*conspirans*, Lat.] Conspiring; engaged in a conspiracy; plotting. *Shak.*
CONSPIRATION. *s.* [*conspiratio*, Latin.] A plot.
CONSPIRATOR. *s.* [from *conspiro*, Latin.] A man engaged in a plot; a plotter. *South.*
To CONSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*conspiro*, Latin.]
1. To concert a crime; to plot. *Shakespeare.*
2. To agree together; as *all things* conspire *to make him happy.*
CONSPI'RER. *s.* [from *conspire.*] A conspirator; a plotter. *Shakespeare.*
CONSPI'RING. *Present.* [In mechanicks.] All such as act in direction not opposite to one another. *Harris.*
CONSPURCA'TION. *s.* [from *conspurco*, Lat.] Defilement; pollution.
CO'NSTABLE. *s.* [*comes stabuli*, as it is supposed.]
1. Lord high *constable* is an ancient officer of the crown, long disused in England. The function of the *constable* of England consisted in the care of the common peace of the land, in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. To the court of the *constable* and marshal belonged the cognizance of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blasony of arms within it. From these are derived petty *constables*, or inferior officers of the peace. *Cowel. Clarendon.*
2. *To over-run the* CONSTABLE. To spend more than what a man knows himself to be worth.
CO'NSTABLESHIP. *s.* [from *constable.*] The office of a constable. *Carew.*
CO'NSTANCY. *s.* [*constantia*, Latin.]
1. Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance. *Hooker.*
2. Consistency; unvaried state. *Ray.*
3. Resolution; steadiness. *Prior.*
4. Lasting affection. *South.*
5. Certainty; veracity. *Shakespeare.*
CO'NSTANT. *a.* [*constans*, Latin.]
1. Firm; not fluid. *Boyle.*
2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable.
3. Firm; resolute; determined. *Shakespeare.*
4. Free from change of affection. *Sidney.*
5. Certain; not various. *Addison.*
CO'NSTANTLY. *ad.* [from *constant.*] Unvariably; perpetually; certainly; steadily.
To CONSTE'LLATE. *v. n.* [*constellatus*, Lat.] To shine with one general light.
To CONSTE'LLATE. *v. a.* To unite several shining bodies in one splendour.
CONSTELLATION. *s.* [from *constellate.*]
1. A cluster of fixed stars. *Isaiah.*
2. An assemblage of splendours, or excellencies. *Hammond.*
CONSTERNATION. *s.* [from *consterno*, Lat.] Astonishment; amazement; wonder. *South.*
To CO'NSTIPATE. *v. a.* [from *constipo*, Lat.]
1. To crowd together into a narrow room.
2. To stop by filling up the passages. *Arbuth.*
3. To bind the belly.
CONSTIPATION. *s.* [from *constipate.*]
1. The act of crowding any thing into less room. *Bentley.*

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2. Stoppage; obstruction by plenitude. *Arb.*

CONSTITUENT. *a.* [*constituens*, Lat.] Elemental; essential; that of which any thing consists. *Dryden. Bentley.*

CONSTITUENT. *s.*

1. The person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing. *Hale.*
2. That which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*
3. He that deputes another.

To CONSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*constituo*, Latin.]

1. To give formal existence; to produce. *Dewey of Piety.*
2. To erect; to establish.
3. To depute.

CONSTITUTER. *s.* [from *constitute.*] He that constitutes or appoints.

CONSTITUTION. *s.* [from *constitute.*]

1. The act of constituting; enacting; establishing.
2. The state of being; natural qualities. *Newt.*
3. Corporeal frame. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Temper of body, with respect to health.
5. Temper of mind. *Sidney. Clarendon.*
6. Established form of government; system of laws and customs. *Daniel.*
7. Particular laws; establishment; institution. *Hooker.*

CONSTITUTIONAL. *a.* [from *constitution.*]

1. Bred in the constitution; radical. *Sharp.*
2. Consistent with the constitution; legal.

CONSTITUTIVE. *a.* [from *constitute.*]

1. Elemental; essential; productive.
2. Having the power to enact or establish.

To CONSTRAIN. *v. a.* [*constraindre*, Fr.]

1. To compel; to force to some action.
2. To hinder by force. *Dryden.*
3. To necessitate. *Pope.*
4. To violate; to ravish. *Shakespeare.*
5. To confine; to press. *Guy.*

CONSTRAINABLE. *a.* [from *constrain.*] Liable to constraint. *Hooker.*

CONSTRAINER. *s.* [from *constrain.*] He that constrains.

CONSTRAINT. *s.* [*contrainte*, Fr.] Compulsion; violence; confinement. *Locke.*

To CONSTRICT. *v. a.* [*constrictum*, Lat.]

1. To bind; to cramp.
2. To contract; to cause to shrink. *Arbuth.*

CONSTRICTION. *s.* [from *constrict.*] Contraction; compression. *Ray.*

CONSTRICTOR. *s.* [*constrictor*, Lat.] That which compresses or contracts. *Arbuthnot.*

To CONSTRINGE. *v. a.* [*constringo*, Lat.] To compress; to contract; to bind. *Shak.*

CONSTRINGENT. *a.* [*constringens*, Lat.] Having the quality of binding or compressing. *Bacon.*

To CONSTRUCT. *v. a.* [*constructus*, Lat.] To build; to form. *Boyle.*

CONSTRUCTION. *s.* [*constructio*, Lat.]

1. The act of building; fabrication.
2. The form of building; structure; fabrick. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The putting of words together in such a manner as to convey a complete sense. *Locke.*
4. The act of arranging terms in the order; the act of interpreting; explan. *Shak.*
5. The sense; the meaning.
6. Judgement; mental representations; a bad *construction* upon good actions.
7. The manner of describing a figure metry.

CONSTRUCTURE. *s.* [from *construct.*] edifice; fabrick. *Bro.*

To CONSTRUE. *v. a.* [*construo*, Latin.]

1. To range words in their natural or
2. To interpret; to explain.

To CONSTUPRATE. *v. a.* [*constupro*, L. To violate; to debauch; to defile.

CONSTUPRATION. *s.* [from *constupro*] Violation; defilement.

CONSUBSTANTIAL. *a.* [*consubsta* Latin.]

1. Having the same essence or substance.
2. Being of the same kind or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIALITY. *s.* [from *stantial.*] Existence of more than one same substance. *Ha*

To CONSUBSTANTIATE. *v. a.* [*co substantia*, Latin.] To unite in one co substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATION. *s.* [from *stantiate.*] The union of the body of our sed Saviour with the sacramental elem cording to the Lutherans. *Ayl*

CONSUL. *s.* [*consul*, Latin.]

1. The chief magistrate in the Roman lick.
2. An officer commissioned in foreign to judge between the merchants of tion.

CONSULAR. *a.* [*consularis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to the consul. *Spe*
2. CONSULAR *Man.* One who has be ful. *Bac*

CONSULATE. *s.* [*consulatus*, Lat.] The of consul.

CONSULSHIP. *s.* [from *consul.*] The of consul. *Bac*

To CONSULT. *v. n.* [*consulto*, Latin.] T council together.

To CONSULT. *v. a.*

1. To ask advice; as, *he* consulted *his fri*
2. To regard; to act with view of
3. To plan; to contrive.
4. To search into; to examine; to as of; as, *to* consult *an author.*

CONSULT. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of consulting.
2. The effect of consulting; determinat
3. A council; a number of persons assem in deliberation.

CONSULTATION. *s.* [from *consult.*]

1. The act of consulting; secret deliber
2. A number of persons consulting to

CONSULTER. *s.* [from *consult.*] One that sults or asks counsel.

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HUMABLE. a. [from *consume*.] Suf-ble of destruction. *Wilkins.*

NSU'ME. v. a. [*consumo*, Latin.] To e; to spend; to destroy. *Deuteronomy.*

NSU'ME. v. n. To waste away; to be ded. *Shakespeare.*

U'MER. s. [from *consume*.] One that des, wastes, or destroys any thing.

NSU'MMATE. v. a. [*consummer*, Fr.] mplete; to perfect. *Shakespeare.*

U'MMATE. a. [from the verb.] Com-; perfect. *Addison.*

UMMA'TION. s. [from *consummate*.] Completion; perfection; end. *Addison.* The end of the present state of things. Death; end of life. *Shakespeare.*

U'MPTION. s. [*consumptio*, Latin.] he act of consuming; waste; destruc-*Locke.* he state of wasting or perishing. waste of muscular flesh, attended with a ick fever. *Quincy. Shakespeare.*

U'MPTIVE. a. [from *consume*.] structive; wasting; exhausting. *Addison.* zed with a consumption. *Harvey.*

U'MPTIVENESS. s. [from *consump-*] A tendency to consumption.

U'TILE. a. [*consutilis*, Latin.] That is d or stitched together.

NTA'BULATE. v. a. [*contabulo*, Lat.] ther with boards.

TABULA'TION. s. [*contabulatio*, Lat.] ning of boards together.

TA'CT. s. [*contactus*, Latin.] Touch; sion. *Newton.*

TA'CTION. s. [*contactus*, Latin.] The of touching. *Brown.*

TA'GION. s. [*contagio*, Latin.] he emission from body to body by which ies are communicated. *Bacon.* ction; propagation of mischief. *K. Ch.* idence; venemous emanations. *Shakesp.*

TA'GIOUS. a. [from *contagio*, Latin.] ious; caught by approach. *Prior.*

TA'GIOUSNESS. s. [from *contagious*.] quality of being contagious.

NTA'IN. v. a. [*continco*, Latin.] o hold as a vessel.

a conveyance, as a writing. *John.* to retain; to withhold. *Spenser.*

NTA'IN. v. n. To live in continence nence. *Arbuthnot.*

TA'INABLE. a. [from *contain*.] Possible be contained. *Boyle.*

NTA'MINATE. v. a. [*contamino*, Lat.] ollute; to corrupt by base mixture. *Shak.*

TA'MINATE. a. [from the verb.] Pol-; defiled. *Shakespeare.*

TAMINA'TION. s. [from *contaminate*.] ution; defilement.

TEMERATED. a. [*contemeratus*, Lat.] olated; polluted.

NTE'MN. v. a. [*contemno*, Latin.] To ise; to scorn; to slight; to neglect.

TE'MNER. s. [from *contemn*.] One that mns; a despiser. *South.*

To CONTE'MPER. v. a. [*contempero*, Latin.] To moderate by mixture. *Ray.*

CONTE'MPERAMENT. s. [from *contempero*, Latin.] The degree of any quality as tempered to others. *Derham.*

To CONTE'MPERATE. v. a. [from *contempero*, Latin.] To moderate; to temper by mixture. *Wiseman.*

CONTEMPERA'TION. s. [from *contemperate*.]

1. The act of moderating or tempering.
2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.

To CONTE'MPLATE. v. a. [*contemplor*, Lat.] To study; to meditate. *Watts.*

To CONTE'MPLATE. v. a. To muse; to think studiously with long attention.

CONTEMPLA'TION. s. [from *contemplate*.]

1. Meditation; studious thought on any subject. *Shakespeare.*
2. Holy meditation; a holy exercise of the soul, employed in attention to sacred things.
3. Study; opposed to action. *South.*

CONTE'MPLATIVE. a. [from *contemplate*.]

1. Given to thought; studious; thoughtful. *Denham.*
2. Employed in study; dedicated to study.
3. Having the power of thought. *Ray.*

CONTE'MPLATIVELY. ad. [from *contemplative*.] Thoughtfully; attentively.

CONTEMPLA'TOR. s. [Latin.] One employed in study. *Raleigh.*

CONTE'MPORARY. a. [*contemporain*, Fr.]

1. Living in the same age. *Dryden.*
2. Born at the same time. *Cowley.*
3. Existing at the same point of time.

CONTE'MPORARY. s. One who lives at the same time with another. *Dryden.*

To CONTE'MPORISE. v. a. [*con* and *tempus*, Latin.] To make contemporary. *Brown.*

CONTE'MPT. s. [*contemptus*, Latin.]

1. The act of despising others; scorn. *South.*
2. The state of being despised; vileness.

CONTE'MPTIBLE. a. [from *contempt*.]

1. Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn.
2. Despised; scorned; neglected. *Locke.*
3. Scornful; apt to despise. *Shakespeare.*

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS. s. [from *contemptible*.] The state of being contemptible; vileness; cheapness. *Dec. of Piety.*

CONTE'MPTIBLY. ad. [from *contemptible*.] Meanly; in a manner deserving contempt.

CONTE'MPTUOUS. a. [from *contempt*.] Scornful; apt to despise. *Raleigh. Atterbury.*

CONTE'MPTUOUSLY. ad. [from *contemptuous*.] With scorn; with despite.

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS. s. [from *contemptuous*.] Disposition to contempt.

To CONTE'ND. v. n. [*contendo*, Latin.]

1. To strive; to struggle in opposition.
2. To vie; to act in emulation.

To CONTE'ND. v. a. To dispute any thing; to contest. *Dryden.*

CONTE'NDENT. s. [from *contend*.] Antagonist; opponent. *L'Estrange.*

CONTE'NDER. s. [from *contend*.] Combatant; champion. *Locke.*

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CONTE'NT. *a.* [*contentus*, Latin.]
1. Satisfied so as not to repine; easy.
2. Satisfied so as not to oppose. *Shakespeare.*

To CONTE'NT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To satisfy so as to stop complaint. *Tillotson.*
2. To please; to gratify. *Shakespeare.*

CONTE'NT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Moderate happiness. *Shakespeare.*
2. Acquiescence; satisfaction in a thing unexamined. *Pope.*
3. That which is contained, or included in any thing. *Woodward.*
4. The power of containing; extent; capacity. *Grauut.*
5. That which is comprised in writing. *Add.*

CONTENTATION. *s.* [from *content.*] Satisfaction; content. *Sidney.*

CONTE'NTED. *part. a.* [from *content.*] Satisfied; at quiet; not repining. *Knolles.*

CONTENTION. *s.* [*contentio*, Latin.]
1. Strife; debate; contest. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Emulation; endeavour to excel. *Shakesp.*
3. Eagerness; zeal; ardour. *Rogers.*

CONTE'NTIOUS. *a.* [from *contend.*] Quarrelsome; given to debate; perverse.

CONTENTIOUS. *Jurisdiction.* [In law.] A court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties. *Chambers.*

CONTE'NTIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contentious.*] Perversely; quarrelsomely. *Brown.*

CONTENTIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *contentious.*] Proneness to contest; perverseness; turbulence. *Bentley.*

CONTE'NTLESS. *a.* [from *content.*] Discontented dissatisfied; uneasy. *Shakespeare.*

CONTE'NTMENT. *s.* [from *content*, the verb.]
1. Acquiescence without plenary satisfaction. *Hooker. Grew.*
2. Gratification. *Wotton.*

CONTERMINOUS. *a.* [*conterminus*, Latin.] Bordering upon. *Hale.*

CONTERRA'NEOUS. *a.* [*conterraneus*, Lat.] Of the same country.

To CONTE'ST. *v. a.* [*contester*, Fr.] To dispute; to controvert; to litigate, *Dryden.*

To CONTE'ST. *v. n.*
1. To strive; to contend. *Burnet.*
2. To vie; to emulate. *Pope.*

CONTEST. *s.* [from the verb.] Dispute; difference; debate. *Denham.*

CONTE'STABLE. *a.* [from *contest.*] Disputable; controvertible.

CONTE'STABLENESS. *s.* [from *contestable.*] Possibility of contest.

CONTESTATION. *s.* [from *contest.*] The act of contesting; debate; strife. *Clarendon.*

To CONTE'X. *v. a.* [*contexo*, Latin.] To weave together. *Boyle.*

CONTEXT. *s.* [*contextus*, Latin.] The general series of a discourse. *Hammond.*

CONTEXT. *a.* [from *contex.*] Knit together; firm. *Derham.*

CONTE'XTURE. *s.* [from *contex.*] The disposition of parts one among another; the system; the constitution. *Black*

CONTIGNATION. *s.* [*contignatio*, L
1. A frame of beams or boards joined ther.
2. The act of framing or joining a fab

CONTIGUITY. *s.* [from *contiguous.*] contact. *Brown.*

CONTIGUOUS. *a.* [*contiguus*, Latin.] ing so as to touch.

CONTIGUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contigu* Without any intervening spaces.

CONTIGUOUSNESS. *s.* [from *contigu* Close connection.

CONTINENCE. } *s.* [*continentia*, Latin.]
CONTINENCY. }
1. Restraint; command of one's self.
2. Chastity in general. *Shak*
3. Forbearance of lawful pleasure.
4. Moderation in lawful pleasures.
5. Continuity; uninterrupted course.

CONTINENT. *a.* [*continens*, Latin.]
1. Chaste; abstemious in lawful pl *Shak*
2. Restrained; moderate; temperate.
3. Continuous; connected. *Bro*

CONTINENT. *s.* [*continens*, Latin.]
1. Land not disjointed by the sea from lands.
2. That which contains any thing.

To CONTI'NGE. *v. n.* [*contingo*, Latin. touch; to reach.

CONTINGENCE. } *s.* [from *cont*
CONTINGENCY. } The quality of fortuitous; accident; possibility.

CONTINGENT. *a.* [*contingens*, Lat.] out by chance; accidental.

CONTINGENT. *s.*
1. A thing in the hands of chance.
2. A proportion that falls to any person a division.

CONTINGENTLY. *ad.* [from *contingent* Accidentally; without settled rule. *W*

CONTINGENTNESS. *s.* [from *contingent* Accidentalness; fortuitousness.

CONTINUAL. *a.* [*continuus*, Latin.]
1. Incessant; proceeding without tion.
2. [In law] A *continual* claim is made time to time, within every year and day.

CONTINUALLY. *ad.* [from *continual.*]
1. Without pause; without interruption
2. Without ceasing.

CONTINUANCE. *s.* [from *continue.*]
1. Succession uninterrupted.
2. Permanence in one state. *Sidney.*
3. Abode in a place.
4. Duration; lastingness. *Ha*
5. Perseverance.

CONTINUATE. *a.* [*continuatus*, Latin.]
1. Immediately united.
2. Uninterrupted; unbroken. *Shak*

CONTINUATION. *s.* [from *continuate.*] Protraction, or succession uninterrupted.

CONTINUATIVE. *s.* [from *continuate.*] pressing permanence or duration.

CONTINUATOR. *s.* [from *continuate.*]

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continues to keep up the ſeries of ſuc-
ſions. *Brown.*

NTINUE. *v. a.* [*continuer*, French.]
o remain in the ſame ſtate. *Matthew.*
laſt; to be durable. *Samuel.*
perſevere. *Job.*

NTINUE. *v. a.*
o protract, or repeat without interrup-
. *Pſalms.*
unite without a chaſm, or intervening
ance. *Milton.*

NTINUEDLY. *ad.* [from *continued.*] With-
interruption; without ceaſing. *Norris.*

NTINUER. *ſ.* [from *continue.*] Having
power of perſeverance. *Shakeſpeare.*

NTINUITY. *ſ.* [*continuitas*, Latin.]
nexion uninterrupted; coheſion.
e texture or coheſion of the parts of an
l body. *Quincy. Arbuthnot.*

NTINUOUS. *a.* [*continuus*, Latin.] Join-
together without the intervention of any
. *Newton.*

NTORT. *v. a.* [*contortus*, Latin.] To
; to writhe. *Ray.*

NTORTION. *ſ.* [from *contort.*] Twiſt;
rtion; flexure. *Ray.*

NTOUR. *ſ.* [French.] The outline; the
by which any figure is defined or ter-
ed.

NTRA. A Latin prepoſition uſed in com-
ſition, which ſignifies *againſt.*

NTRABAND. *a.* [*contrabando*, Ital.] Pro-
bited; illegal; unlawful. *Dryden.*

NTRABAND. *v. a.* [from the adjec-
.] To import goods prohibited.

NTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*contractus*, Latin.]
To draw together; to ſhorten. *Donne.*
To bring two parties together; to make a
ract. *Dryden.*
To betroth; to affiance. *Tatler.*
To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw;
as, *he* contracts *bad habits; he* con-
acts a *diſeaſe.* *K. Charles.*
To ſhorten; to abridge; to epitomiſe.

NTRA'CT. *v. n.*
To ſhrink up; to grow ſhort. *Arbuthnot.*
To bargain; as *to* contract *for a quantity*
of *corn.*

NTRA'CT. *participial. a.* [from the verb.]
Betrothed; contracted. *Shakeſpeare.*

NTRACT. *ſ.*
A bargain; a compact. *Temple.*
An act whereby a man and woman are be-
rothed to one another. *Shakeſpeare.*
A writing in which the terms of a bar-
in are included.

NTRA'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *contracted.*]
The ſtate of being contracted.

NTRACTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *contractible.*]
The quality of being contracted. *Arbuthnot.*

NTRA'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *contract.*] Ca-
ble of contraction. *Arbuthnot.*

NTRA'CTIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *contrac-*
ible.] The quality of ſuffering contraction.

NTRA'CTILE. *a.* [from *contract.*] Hav-
the power of ſhortening itſelf. *Arbuthnot.*

CONTRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*contractio*, Latin.]
1. The act of contracting or ſhortening.
2. The act of ſhrinking or ſhrivelling. *Arbuth.*
3. The ſtate of being contracted or drawn in-
to a narrow compaſs. *Newton.*
4. [In grammar.] The reduction of two
vowels or ſyllables to one.
5. Abbreviation; as, *the writing is full of*
contractions.

CONTRA'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *contract.*] One of
the parties to a contract or bargain.

To CONTRADI'CT. *v. a.* [*contradico*, Lat.]
1. To oppoſe verbally. *Dryden.*
2. To be contrary to; to repugn. *Hooker.*

CONTRADI'CTER. *ſ.* [from *contradict.*] One
that contradicts; an oppoſer. *Swift.*

CONTRADI'CTION. *ſ.* [from *contradict.*]
1. Verbal oppoſition; controverſial aſſertion.
Milton.
2. Oppoſition. *Hebrews.*
3. Inconſiſtency; incongruity. *South.*
4. Contrariety in thought or effect. *Sidney.*

CONTRADI'CTIOUS. *a.* [from *contradict.*]
1. Filled with contradiction; inconſiſtent.
2. Inclined to contradict.

CONTRADI'CTIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *contra-*
dictious.] Inconſiſtency. *Norris.*

CONTRADI'CTORILY. *ad.* [from *contradic-*
tory.] Inconſiſtently with himſelf; oppo-
ſitely to others. *Brown.*

CONTRADI'CTORY. *a.* [*contradictorius*, Lat.]
1. Oppoſite to; inconſiſtent with.
2. [In logick.] That which is in the fulleſt
oppoſition.

CONTRADI'CTORY. *ſ.* A propoſition which
oppoſes another in all its terms; inconſiſt-
ency. *Bramhall.*

CONTRADISTI'NCTION. *ſ.* Diſtinction by
oppoſite qualities. *Glanville.*

To CONTRADISTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*contra*
and *diſtinguiſh.*] To diſtinguiſh by oppoſite
qualities. *Locke.*

CONTRAFI'SSURE. *ſ.* [from *contra* and *fiſ-*
ſure.] A crack of the ſkull, where the blow
was inflicted, is called fiſſure; but in the
contrary part, *contrafiſſure.* *Wiſeman.*

To CONTRAI'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*contra* and
indico, Latin.] To point out ſome peculiar
ſymptom, contrary to the general tenour of
the malady. *Harvey.*

CONTRAINDICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *contraindi-*
cate.] An indication or ſymptom, which for-
bids that to be done which the main ſcope of
a diſeaſe points out at firſt.

CONTRAMU'RE. *ſ.* [*contremur*, Fr.] An out
wall built about the main wall of a city.

CONTRANI'TENCY. *ſ.* [from *contra* and
nitens, Lat.] Re-action; a reſiſtency againſt
preſſure. *Dict.*

CONTRAPOSI'TION. *ſ.* [from *contra* and
poſition.] A placing over againſt.

CONTRAREGULA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *contra*
and *regularity.*] Contrariety to rule.

CONTRA'RIANT. *a.* [*contrariant, contrarier*,
French.] Inconſiſtent; contradictory.

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CO'NTRARIES. *s.* [from *contrary.*] In logick, propositions which destroy each other.

CONTRARI'ETY. *s.* [from *contrarietas*, Lat.]
1. Repugnance; opposition. *Wotton.*
2. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite. *Sidney.*

CONTRA'RILY. *ad.* [from *contrary.*]
1. In a manner contrary. *Ray.*
2. Different ways; in different directions.

CONTRA'RINESS. *s.* [from *contrary.*] Contrariety; opposition.

CONTRA'RIOUS. *a.* [from *contrary.*] Opposite; repugnant. *Milton.*

CONTRA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contrarious.*] Oppositely. *Shakespeare.*

CONTRA'RIWISE. *ad.*
1. Conversely. *Bacon.*
2. On the contrary. *Davies. Raleigh.*

CO'NTRARY. *a.* [*contrarius*, Latin.]
1. Opposite; contradictory; not simply different. *Davies.*
2. Inconsistent; disagreeing. *Tillotson.*
3. Adverse; in an opposite direction.

CO'NTRARY. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. A thing of opposite qualities. *Cowley.*
2. A proposition contrary to some other.
3. *On the* CONTRARY. In opposition; on the other side. *Swift.*
4. *To the* CONTRARY. To a contrary purpose. *Stilling fleet.*

To CO'NTRARY. *v. a.* [*contrarier*, Fr.] To oppose; to thwart. Obsolete. *Latimer.*

CO'NTRAST. *s.* [*contraste*, Fr.] Opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another.

To CONTRA'ST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place in opposition.
2. To shew another figure to advantage.

CONTRAVALLA'TION. *s.* [from *contra* and *vallo*, Lat.] The fortification thrown up, to hinder the sallies of the garrison.

To CONTRAVE'NE. *v. a.* [*contra* and *venio*, Latin.] To oppose; to obstruct; to baffle.

CONTRAVE'NER. *s.* [from *contravene.*] He who opposes another.

CONTRAVE'NTION. *s.* [French.] Opposition. *Swift.*

CONTRAYE'RVA. *s.* A species of birthwort. *Miller.*

CONTRECTA'TION. *s.* [*contrectatio*, Latin.] A touching.

CONTRI'BUTARY. *a.* [from *con* and *tributary.*] Paying tribute to the same sovereign.

To CONTRI'BUTE. *v. a.* [*contribuo*, Lat.] To give to some common stock. *Addison.*

To CONTRI'BUTE. *v. n.* To bear a part; to have a share in any act or effect. *Pope.*

CONTRIBU'TION. *s.* [from *contribute.*]
1. The act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons.
2. That which is given by several hands for some common purpose. *Graunt.*
3. That which is payed for the support of an army lying in a country. *Shakespeare.*

CONTRI'BUTIVE. *a.* [from *contribute.*] That which has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other

tives. *Decay of*

CONTRI'BUTOR. *s.* [from *contribute.*] that bears a part in some common de

CONTRI'BUTORY. *a.* [from *contribute*] moting the same end; bringing assist some joint design.

To CONTRI'STATE. *v. a.* [*contristo*, L To sadden; to make sorrowful.

CONTRISTA'TION. *s.* [from *contristate* act of making sad; the state of being sad.

CONTRI'TE. *a.* [*contritus*, Latin.]
1. Bruised; much worn.
2. Worn with sorrow; harrassed w sense of guilt; penitent. *Contrite* is sor for sin, from the love of God and d pleasing him; and *attrite* is sorrowful from the fear of punishment.

CONTRI'TENESS. *s.* [from *contrite.*] trition; repentance.

CONTRI'TION. *s.* [from *contrite.*]
1. The act of grinding, or rubbing to der.
2. Penitence; sorrow for sin.

CONTRI'VABLE. *a.* [from *contrive.*] P to be planned by the mind.

CONTRI'VANCE. *s.* [from *contrive.*]
1. The act of contriving; excogitation.
2. Scheme; plan.
3. A conceit; a plot; an artifice. *Att*

To CONTRI'VE. *v. a.* [*controuver*, Fren
1. To plan out; to excogitate.
2. To wear away.

To CONTRI'VE. *v. a.* To form or dev plan. *Shak*

CONTRI'VEMENT. *s.* [from *contrive.* vention.

CONTRI'VER. *s.* [from *contrive.*] An i ter.

CONTRO'L. *s.* [*controle*, French.]
1. A register or account kept by anoth ficer, that each may be examined b other.
2. Check; restraint.
3. Power; authority; superintendence.

To CONTRO'L. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To keep under check by a counter rec ing.
2. To govern; to restrain; to subject.
3. To overpower; to confute.

CONTRO'LLABLE. *a.* [from *control.*] ject to control; subject to be overruled.

CONTRO'LLER. *s.* [from *control.*] One th the power of governing or restraining.

CONTRO'LLERSHIP. *s.* [from *contro* The office of a controller.

CONTRO'LMENT. *s.* [from *control.*]
1. The power or act of superintendin restraining; restraint.
2. Opposition; restraint; confutation.

CONTROVE'RSIAL. *a.* [from *controv* Relating to disputes; disputatious.

CO'NTROVERSY. *s.* [*controversia*, Latin
1. Dispute; debate; agitation of cont opinions.

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...fait in law. *Deuteronomy.*
...quarrel. *Jeremiah.*
...nfliction; enmity. *Shakespeare.*

CONTROVERT. *v. a.* [*controverto*, Latin.] ...debate; to dispute any thing in writing. *Cbtyne.*

CONTROVERTIBLE. *a.* [from *controvert.*] ...versable. *Brown.*

CONTROVERTIST. *s.* [from *controvert.*] ...ontrovertant. *Tillotson.*

CONTUMACIOUS. *a.* [*contumax*, Latin.] ...ontumacious; perverse; stubborn. *Hammond.*

CONTUMACIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contumacious.*] Obstinately; inflexibly; perversely.

CONTUMACIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *contumacious.*] Obstinacy; perverseness. *Wiseman.*

CONTUMACY. *s.* [from *contumacia*, Lat.] Obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; inflexibility. *Milton.*

CONTUMACY. *s.* [in law.] A wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order. *Ayliffe.*

CONTUMELIOUS. *a.* [*contumeliosus*, Lat.] Reproachful; rude; sarcastick. *Shakesp.* ...disposed to utter reproach; brutal; rude. *Government of the Tongue.* ...Productive of reproach; shameful. *Decay of Piety.*

CONTUMELIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *contumelious.*] Reproachfully; contemptuously; rudely. *Hooker.*

CONTUMELIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *contumelious.*] Rudeness; reproach.

CONTUMELY. *s.* [*contumelia*, Lat.] Rudeness; contumaciousness; bitterness of language; reproach. *Hooker. Tillotson.*

CONTUSE. *v. a.* [*contusus*, Latin.] To beat together; to bruise. *Bacon.* ...To bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity. *Wiseman.*

CONTUSION. *s.* [from *contusus*, Latin.] The act of beating or bruising. The state of being beaten or bruised. *Boyle.* A bruise. *Bacon.*

CONVALESCENCE. } *s.* [from *convalesco*,
CONVALESCENCY. } Latin.] Renewal of health; recovery from disease. *Clarendon.*

CONVALESCENT. *a.* [*convalescens*, Latin.] Recovering.

CONVENABLE. *a.* [*convenable*, Fr.] Consistent with; agreeable to; according to

CONVENE. *v. n.* [*convenio*, Latin.] To come together; to assemble. *Boyle.*

CONVENE. *v. a.* To call together; to assemble; to convoke. *Clarendon.* To summon judicially. *Ayliffe.*

CONVENIENCE. }
CONVENIENCY. } *s.* [*convenientia*, Lat.] Fitness; propriety. *Hooker.* Commodiousness; ease. *Calamy.* Power of ease; accommodation. *Dryden.* Freedom of time or place. *Shakespeare.*

CONVENIENT. *a.* [*convenions*, Latin.] Fit; suitable; proper; well adapted. *Tillotson.*

CONVENIENTLY. *ad.* [from *convenient.*]

1. Commodiously; without difficulty. *Sbak.*
2. Fitly. *Wilkins.*

CONVENT. *s.* [*conventus*, Latin.]

1. An assembly of religious persons. *Shakesp.*
2. A religious house; a monastery; a nunnery. *Addison.*

To CONVENT. *v. a.* [*convenio*, Latin.] To call before a judge or judicature. *Shakespeare.*

CONVENTICLE. *s.* [*conventiculum*, Latin.]

1. An assembly; a meeting. *Ayliffe.*
2. An assembly for worship. *Hooker.*
3. A secret assembly. *Shakespeare.*

CONVENTICLER. *s.* [from *conventicle.*] One that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies. *Dryden.*

CONVENTION. *s.* [*conventio*, Latin.]

1. The act of coming together; union; coalition. *Boyle.*
2. An assembly. *Swift.*
3. A contract; an agreement for a time.

CONVENTIONAL. *a.* [from *convention.*] Stipulated; agreed on by a compact. *Hale.*

CONVENTIONARY. *a.* [from *convention.*] Acting upon contract; settled by stipulation. *Carew.*

CONVENTUAL. *a.* [*conventuel*, French.] Belonging to a convent; monastick. *Ayliffe.*

CONVENTUAL. *s.* [from *convent.*] A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent.

To CONVERGE. *v. n.* [*convergo*, Lat.] To tend to one point from different places. *Newton.*

CONVERGENT. } *a.* [from *converge.*] Tending to one point from
CONVERGING. } different places.

CONVERSABLE. *a.* [from *converse*] Qualified for conversation; fit for company.

CONVERSABLENESS. *s.* [from *conversable.*] The quality of being a pleasing companion.

CONVERSABLY. *ad.* [from *conversable.*] In a conversable manner.

CONVERSANT. *a.* [*conversant*, French.]

1. Acquainted with; familiar. *Hooker.*
2. Having intercourse with any. *Joshua.*
3. Relating to; having for its object: concerning; *logick is* conversant *about many things. Hooker. Addison.*

CONVERSATION. *s.* [*conversatio*, Latin.]

1. Familiar discourse; chat; easy talk.
2. A particular act of discoursing upon any subject.
3. Commerce; intercourse; familiarity. *Dry.*
4. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life. *Peter.*

CONVERSATIVE. *a.* [from *converse.*] Relating to publick life; not contemplative.

To CONVERSE. *v. n.* [*converser*, French.]

1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with. *Locke.*
2. To be acquainted with. *Shakespeare.*
3. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk. *Milton.*
4. To discourse familiarly upon any subject.
5. To have commerce with a different sex.

CONVERSE. *s.* [from the verb.]

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1. Manner of discourſing in familiar life. *Pope.*
2. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity. *Glanville.*

CONVE'RSELY. *ad.* [from *converſe.*] With change of order; reciprocally.

CONVE'RSION. *s.* [*converſio*, Latin.]
1. Change from one ſtate into another; tranſmutation. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Change from reprobation to grace.
3. Change from one religion to another.
4. The interchange of terms in an argument; as, *no virtue is vice, no vice is virtue.*

CONVE'RSIVE. *a.* [from *converſe.*] Converſable; ſociable.

To CONVE'RT. *v. a.* [*converto*, Latin.]
1. To change into another ſubſtance; to tranſmute. *Burnet.*
2. To change from one religion to another.
3. To turn from a bad to a good life.
4. To turn toward any point. *Brown.*
5. To apply to any uſe; to appropriate.

To CONVE'RT. *v. n.* To undergo a change; to be tranſmuted. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'NVERT. *s.* A perſon converted from one opinion to another. *Stilling fleet.*

CONVE'RTER. *s.* [from *convert.*] One that makes converts

CONVERTIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *convertible.*] The quality of being poſſible to be converted.

CONVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [from *convert.*]
1. Suſceptible of change; tranſmutable. *Arb.*
2. So much alike as that one may be uſed for the other. *Swift.*

CONVE'RTIBLY. *ad.* [from *convertible.*] Reciprocally. *South.*

CONVE'RTITE. *s.* [*converti*, French.] A convert. *Donne.*

CO'NVEX. *a.* [*convexus*, Latin.] Riſing in a circular form; oppoſite to concave.

CO'NVEX. *s.* A convex body. *Tickell.*

CONVE'XED. *particip. a.* [from *convex.*] Protuberant in a circular form. *Brown.*

CONVE'XEDLY. *ad.* [from *convex.*] In a convex form. *Brown.*

CONVE'XITY. *s.* [from *convex.*] Protuberance in a circular form. *Newton.*

CONVE'XLY. *ad.* [from *convex.*] In a convex form. *Grew.*

CONVE'XNESS. *s.* [from *convex.*] Spheroidical protuberance; convexity.

CONVE'XO-CONCAVE. *a.* Having the hollow on the inſide, correſponding to the external protuberance. *Newton.*

To CONVE'Y. *v. a.* [*veho*, Latin.]
1. To carry; to tranſport from one place to another. *King.*
2. To hand from one to another. *Locke.*
3. To carry ſecretly. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To bring; to tranſmit. *Locke.*
5. To tranſfer; to deliver to another.
6. To impart. *Locke.*
7. To introduce. *Locke.*
8. To manage with privacy. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONVE'YANCE. *s.* [from *convey.*]
1. The act of removing any thing. *Shakeſp.*
2. Way for carriage or tranſportation.
3. The method of removing ſecretly.
4. The means by which any thing is conveyed. *Shak.*
5. Delivery from one to another.
6. Act of tranſferring property.
7. Writing by which property is tranſ. *Cl.*
8. Secret management; juggling artifice. *Hooker. H.*

CONVE'YANCER. *s.* [from *conveyance.*] A lawyer who draws writings by which property is tranſferred.

CONVE'YER. *s.* [from *convey.*] One that carrys or tranſmits any thing. *Bro.*

To CONVI'CT. *v. a.* [*convinco*, Latin.]
1. To prove guilty; to detect in guilt.
2. To confute; to diſcover to be falſe.

CONVI'CT. *a.* Convicted; detected in.

CO'NVICT. *s.* [from the verb.] A perſon at the bar.

CONVI'CTION. *s.* [from *convict.*]
1. Detection of guilt.
2. The act of convincing; confutation.

CONVI'CTIVE. *a.* [from *convict.*] Having power of convincing.

To CONVI'NCE. *v. a.* [*convinco*, Latin.]
1. To force another to acknowledge a teſted poſition. *T.*
2. To convict; to prove guilty of. *B.*
3. To evince; to prove. *Shak.*
4. To overpower; to ſurmount. *Ad.*

CONVI'NCEMENT. *s.* [from *convince.*] Conviction. *Decay of.*

CONVI'NCIBLE *a.* [from *convince.*]
1. Capable of conviction.
2. Capable of being evidently diſproved.

CONVI'NCINGLY. *ad.* [from *convincing*] In ſuch a manner as to leave no room for

CONVI'NCINGNESS. *s.* [from *convincing.*] The power of convincing.

To CONVI'VE. *v. a.* [*convivo*, Latin.] To entertain; to feaſt. *Shak.*

CONVI'VAL. } *a.* [*convivalis*, Latin.] Be-
CONVI'VIAL. } ting to an entertainment; feſtal; ſocial. *D.*

CONU'NDRUM. *s.* A low jeſt; a quibble.

To CO'VOCATE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Latin.] To call together.

CONVOCATION. *s.* [*convocatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of calling to an aſſembly.
2. An aſſembly.
3. An aſſembly of the clergy for conſultation upon matters eccleſiaſtical; as the parliament conſiſts of two diſtinct houſes, ſo does the archbiſhops and biſhops ſit ſeverally the reſt of the clergy are repreſented by dep. *Stilling.*

To CONVO'KE. *v. a.* [*convoco*, Lat.] To together; to ſummon to an aſſembly.

To CONVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*convolvo*, Lat.] roll together; to roll one part upon ano.

CONVOLU'TED. *part.* Twiſted; rolled itſelf. *Wood.*

CONVOLUTION. *s.* [*convolutio*, Lat.]

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The act of rolling any thing upon itself. *Gr.*
The line of rolling together in company.
CONVOY. *v. a.* [*convoyer*, French.] To
company by land or sea, for the sake of
ance.
VOY. *s.* [from the verb.]
force attending the road by way of de
Shakspeare.
The act of attending as a defence.
USANCE. *s.* [*connoissance*, French.] Cog
ance; notice.
NVULSE. *v. a.* [*convulsus*, Latin.] To
e an irregular and involuntary motion to
parts of any body.
ULSION. *s.* [*convulsio*, Latin.]
convulsion is an involuntary contraction
the fibres and muscles. *Quincy.*
any irregular and violent motion; com
Temple.
ULSIVE. *a.* [*convulsif*, French.] That
ich gives twitches or spasms. *Hale.*
Y. *s.* [*conil*, Fr. *cuniculus*, Lat.] A rab
; an animal that burroughs in the ground.
Ben Jonson.
Y-BOROUGH. *s.* A place where rab
make their holes in the ground
NYCATCH. *v. n.* To cheat; to trick.
Shakspeare.
CATCHER. *s.* A thief; a cheat.
OO. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To coy as a
or pigeon. *Thomson.*
s. [*coquus*, Latin.] One whose pro
ion is to dress and prepare victuals for the
Shakspeare.
-MAID. *s.* [*cook* and *maid*.] A maid
dresses provisions. *Addison.*
-ROOM. *s.* [*cook* and *room*.] A room in
ich provisions are prepared for the ship's
re.
OOL. *v. a.* [*aequo*, Latin.]
To prepare victuals for the table. *D. of P.*
To prepare for any purpose. *Shakspeare.*
ERY. *s.* [from *cook*.] The art of dressing
ats. *Davies.*
a. [*koel*, Dutch.]
ewhat cold; approaching to cold.
ot zealous; not ardent; not fond.
s. Freedom from heat; as, the *cool* of
evening.
OOL. *v. a.* [*koelen*, Dutch.]
To make cool; to allay heat. *Arbuthnot.*
To quiet passion; to calm anger. *Swift.*
OOL. *v. n.*
To grow less hot.
To grow less warm with regard to passion.
Dryden.
ER. *s.* [from *cool*.]
hing which has the power of cooling the
Mortimer.
vessel in which any thing is made cool.
LY. *ad.* [from *cool*.]
Without heat, or sharp cold. *Thomson.*
Without passion. *Atterbury.*
NESS. *s.* [from *cool*.]
Coolness is a soft or mild degree of cold.
Bacon.
2. Want of affection; disinclination. *Clarend.*
3. Freedom from passion.
COOM. *s.* [*ecume*, French.]
1. Soot that grows over an oven's mouth.
2. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages. *Bailey.*
COOMB. *s.* A measure of corn containing four bushels. *Bailey.*
COOP. *s.* [*kuype*, Dutch.]
1. A barrel; a vessel for the preservation of liquids.
2. A cage; a pen for animals, as poultry or sheep. *Brown.*
To COOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow compass; to cage. *Dryden.*
COOPE'E. *s.* [*coupé*, French.] A motion in dancing.
CO'OPER. *s.* [from *coup.*] One that makes coops or barrels. *Child*
CO'OPERAGE. *s.* [from *cooper*.] The price paid for coopers work.
To COO'PERA'TE. *v. n.* [*con* and *opera*, Lat.]
1. To labour jointly with another to the same end. *Bacon. Boyle.*
2. To concur in producing the same effect.
COOPERA'TION. *s.* [from *cooperate*.] The act of contributing or concurring to the same end. *Bacon.*
COO'PERATIVE. *a.* [from *cooperate*.] Promoting the same end jointly.
COOPERA'TOR. *s.* [from *cooperate*.]
He that by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others.
COOPTA'TION. *s.* [*coopto*, Latin.] Adoption; assumption.
COO'RDINATE. *a.* [*con* and *ordinatus*, Latin.] Holding the same rank. *Watts.*
COO'RDINATELY. *ad.* [from *coordinate*.] In the same rank.
COO'RDINATENESS. *s.* [from *coordinate*.] The state of being coordinate.
CORDINA'TION. *s.* [from *coordinate*.] The state of holding the same rank; collateralness. *Howel.*
COOT. *s.* [*cotée*, French.] A small black water-fowl. *Dryden.*
COP. *s.* [*kop*, Dutch.] The head; the top of any thing.
CO'PAL. *s.* The Mexican term for a gum.
COPA'RCENARY. *s.* [from *coparcener*.] Joint succession to any inheritance. *Hale.*
COPA'RCENER. *s.* [from *con* and *particeps*, Latin.] *Coparceners* are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor. *Cowel. Davies.*
COPA'RCENY. *s.* [See COPARCENER.]
An equal share of coparceners.
COPA'RTNER. *s.* [*co* and *partner*.] One that has a share in some common stock or affair.
COPA'RTNERSHIP. *s* [from *copartner*.]
The state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share. *Hale.*
CO'PATAIN. *a.* [from *cope*.] High raised; pointed. *Hanmer.*
COPA'YVA. *s.* A gum which distils from a tree in Brazil.

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COPE. *s.* [See Cop.]
1. Any thing with which the head is covered.
2. Any facerdotal cloak, worn in facred miniſtration.
3. Any thing which is ſpread over the head. *Dryden.*

To COPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover as with a cope. *Addiſon.*
2. To reward; to give in return. *Shakesp.*
3. To contend with; to oppoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COPE. *v. n.*
1. To contend; to ſtruggle; to ſtrive. *Phil.*
2. To interchange kindneſs or ſentiments. *Shakeſpeare.*

COPESMATE. *s.* companion; friend. *Spenser.*

COPIER. *s.* [from *copy.*]
1. One that copies; a tranſcriber. *Addiſon.*
2. A plagiary; an imitator. *Tickel.*

COPING. *s.* [from *cope.*] The upper tire of maſonry which covers the wall.

COPIOUS. *a.* [*copia*, Latin.]
1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities.
2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not conciſe.

COPIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *copious.*]
1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.
2. At large; without brevity or conciſeneſs; diffuſely. *Addiſon.*

COPIOUSNESS. *s* [from *copious.*]
1. Plenty; abundance; exuberance.
2. Diffuſion; exuberance of ſtile. *Dryden.*

COPIST. *s.* [from *copy.*] A copyer; an imitator.

COPLAND. *s.* A piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle. *Dict.*

COPPED. *a.* [from *cop.*] Raiſing to a top or head. *Wiſeman.*

COPPEL. *s.* An inſtrument uſed in chymiſtry. Its uſe is to try and purify gold and ſilver.

COPPER. *s.* [*koper*, Dutch.] One of the ſix primitive metals. *Copper* is the moſt ductile and malleable metal, after gold and ſilver. Of *copper* and lapis calaminaris, is formed braſs; of *copper* and tin, bell-metal; of *copper* and braſs, what the French call bronze, uſed for figures and ſtatues.

COPPER. *s.* A boiler larger than a moveable pot. *Bacon.*

COPPER-NOSE. *s.* [*copper* and *noſe.*] A red noſe. *Wiseman.*

COPPER-PLATE. *s.* A plate on which pictures are engraven.

COPPER-WORK. *s.* [*copper* and *work.*] A place where copper is manufactured.

COPPERAS. *s.* [*kopperoose*, Dutch.] A name given to three ſorts of vitriol; the green, the bluiſh green, and the white. What is commonly ſold for *copperas*, is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of ſtones found on the ſeaſhore in Eſſex.

COPPERSMITH. *s.* [*copper* and *ſmith.*] One that manufactures copper. *Swift.*

COPPERWORM. *s.*
1. A little worm in ſhips.
2. A worm breeding in one's hand.

COPPERY. *a.* [from *copper.*] Containing copper.

COPPICE. *s.* [*copeaux*, French.] Low wood cut at ſtated times for fuel.] *Sidney. Mort.*

COPPLE-DUST. *s.* [or *copel duſt.*] Powder uſed in purifying metals.

COPPLED. *a.* [from *cop.*] Riſing in a conical form. *Woodw.*

COPSE. *s.* Short wood.

To COPSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preſerve underwood.

COPULA. s. [Latin.] The word which connites the ſubject and perdicate of a propoſition; as, *books* are *dear*; *are* is the *copula.*

To COPULATE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.] To tie to conjoin.

To COPULATE. *v. n.* To come together as different ſexes.

COPULATION. *s.* [from *copulate.*] The congreſs or embrace of the two ſexes.

COPULATIVE. *a.* [*copulativus*, Latin.] A term of grammar. *Copulative* prepoſitions are thoſe which have more ſubjects; as, *riches* and *honours are temptations.*

COPY. *s.* [*copie*, Fr.]
1. A tranſcript from the archetype or original. *Dryden.*
2. An individual book; as, *a good and correct copy.*
3. The autograph; the original; the archetype.
4. An inſtrument by which any conveyance is made in law. *Shakeſp.*
5. A picture drawn from another picture.

COPY-BOOK. *s.* [*copy* and *book.*] A book which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COPY-HOLD. *s.* [*copy* and *hold.*] A tenure for which the tenant hath nothing to ſhew but the copy of the rolls made by the ſteward of his lord's court. This is called a baſe tenure, becauſe it holds at the will of the lord; not ſimply, but according to the cuſtom of the manor; ſo that if a copy-holder breaks the cuſtom of the manor, and thereby forfeits his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleaſure. *Cowel.*

COPY-HOLDER. *s.* One that is poſſeſſed of land in copy-hold.

To COPY. *v. a.*
1. To tranſcribe; to write after an original.
2. To imitate; to propoſe to imitation.

To COPY. *v. n.* To do any thing in imitation of ſomething elſe. *Dryden.*

To COQUET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with an appearance of amorous tenderneſs.

COQUETRY. *s.* [*coquetrie*, Fr.] Affected airs of amorous advances. *Addiſon.*

COQUETTE. *s.* [*coquette*, French.] A gay, airy girl, who endeavours to attract notice.

CORACLE. *s.* [*corwgle*, Welſh.] A boat uſed in Wales by fiſhers; made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker-work.

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CORAL. s. [*corallium*, Latin.]
1. Red *coral* is a plant of great hardneſs and ſtony nature while growing in the water, as alſo after long expoſure to the air. *Hill.*
2. The piece of coral which children have about their necks.
CORALLINE. a. Conſiſting of coral.
CORALLINE. s. Corralline is a ſea plant uſed in medicine; but much inferior to the coral in hardneſs. *Hill.*
CORALLOID, or CORALLOIDAL. a. [κοραλλοειδης.] Reſembling coral.
CORANT. s. [*courant*, French.] A nimble or lightly dance. *Walſh.*
CORBAN. s. [קרבן] An alms baſket; a gift; an offering. *K. Charles.*
CORBEL. a. [*courbe*, French.] Crooked.
CORBELS. s. Little baſkets uſed in fortification, filled with earth.
CORBEL. s. [In architecture.] The repreſentation of a baſket.
CORBEL, or CORBIL. s. A ſhort piece of timber ſticking out ſix or eight inches from a wall.
CORD. s. [*cord*, Welch; *chorda*, Latin.]
1. A rope; a ſtring. *Blackmore.*
2. A quantity of wood or fuel; a pile eight foot long, four high, and four broad.
CORD-MAKER. s. [*cord* and *make*.] One whoſe trade is to make ropes; a rope-maker.
CORD-WOOD. s. [*cord* and *wood*.] Wood uſed up to be ſold for fuel.
CORD. v. a. [from the noun.] To bind with ropes.
CORDAGE. s. [from *cord*.] A quantity of ropes. *Raleigh.*
CORDED. a. [from *cord*.] Made of ropes.
CORDELIER. s. A Franciſcan friar; ſo named from the cord which ſerves him for a girdle.
CORDIAL. s. [from *cor*, the heart, Latin.]
1. A medicine that increaſes the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation.
2. Any medicine that increaſes ſtrength.
3. Any thing that conforts, gladdens, and invigorates. *Dryden.*
CORDIAL. a.
1. Reviving; invigorating; reſtorative.
2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart. *Hammond.*
CORDIA'LITY. s. [from *cordial*.]
1. Relation to the heart. *Brown.*
2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocriſy.
CORDIALLY. ad. [from *cordial*.] Sincerely; heartily *South.*
CORDINER. s. [*cordonnier*, French.] A ſhoemaker. *Cowel.*
CORDON. s. [French.] A row of ſtones.
CORDWAIN. s. [*cordovan*, leather.] Spaniſh leather. *Spenſer.*
CORDWAINER. s. A ſhoemaker.
CORE. s. [*cœur*, French.]
1. The heart. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The inner part of any thing. *Raleigh.*
3. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernel. *Bacon.*
4. The matter contained in a boil or ſore. *Dryden.*
CORIA'CEOUS. a. [*coriaceus*, Latin.]
1. Conſiſting of leather.
2. Of a ſubſtance reſembling leather. *Arbuth.*
CORIA'NDER. s. A plant.
CO'RINTH. s. A ſmall fruit commonly called currant. *Broome.*
CORI'NTHIAN *Order*, is generally reckoned the fourth of the five orders of architecture. The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little ſtalks ariſe of which the ſixteen volutes are formed, which ſupport the abacus. *Harris.*
CORK. s [*cortex*, Latin.]
1. A glandiferous tree, in all reſpects like the ilex, excepting the bark. *Miller.*
2. The bark of the cork tree uſed for ſtopples.
3. The ſtopple of a bottle. *King.*
CO'RKING-PIN. s. A pin of the largeſt ſize. *Swift.*
CO'RKY. a. [from *cork*.] Conſiſting of cork. *Shakeſpeare.*
CO'RMORANT. s. [*cormoran*, French.]
1. A bird that preys upon fiſh.
2. A glutton.
CORN. [copn, Saxon.]
1. The ſeeds which grow in ears, not in pods. *John*, xii. 25.
2. Grain yet unreaped. *Knolles.*
3. Grain in the ear, yet unthreſhed. *Job.*
4. An excreſcence on the feet, hard and painful. *Wiſeman.*
To CORN. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To ſalt; to ſprinkle with ſalt.
2. To granulate.
CORN-FIELD. s. A field where corn is growing. *Shakeſpeare.*
CORN-FLAG. s. [*corn* and *flag*.] A plant; the leaves are like thoſe of the fleur-de-lys.
CORN-FLOOR. s. The floor where corn is ſtored. *Hoſea.*
CORN-FLOWER. s. [from *corn* and *flower*.] The blue bottle. *Bacon.*
CORN-LAND. s. [*corn* and *land*.] Land appropriated to the production of grain.
CORN-MASTER. s. [*corn* and *maſter*.] One that cultivates corn for ſale. *Bacon.*
CORN-MILL. s. [*corn* and *mill*.] A mill to grind corn into meal. *Mortimer.*
CORN-PIPE. s. A pipe made ſlitting the joint of a green ſtalk of corn. *Tickel.*
CORN-SALLAD. s. *Corn ſallad* is an herb, whoſe top leaves are a ſallad of themſelves.
CO'RNAGE. s. [from *corne*, French.] A tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invaſion by blowing a horn.
CO'RN-CHANDLER. s. [*corn* and *chandler*.] One that retails corn.
CO'RN-CUTTER. s. [from *corn* and *cut*.] A man whoſe profeſſion is to extirpate corns from the foot. *Wiſeman.*
CO'RNEL. } s. [*cornus*, Lat.] The
CORNE'LIAN-TREE. } *Cornel-tree* beareth the fruit commonly called the cornel or cornelian cherry. *Mortimer.*

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CORNEMUSE. *s.* [French.] A kind of ruſtick flute.

CO'RNEOUS. *a.* [*corneus*, Latin.] Horny; of a ſubſtance reſembling horn. *Brown.*

CO'RNER. *s.* [*cornel*, Welſh.]
1. An angle.
2. A ſecret or remote place. *Proverb.*
3. The extremities; the outmoſt limit. *Dry.*

CO'RNER-STONE. *s.* The ſtone that unites the two walls at the corner. *Howel.*

CO'RNER-TEETH *of a Horſe*, are the four teeth which are placed between the middling teeth and the tuſhes. *Farrier's Dict.*

CO'RNERWISE. *ad.* [*corner* and *wiſe*.] Diagonally; from corner to corner.

CO'RNET. *s.* [*cornette*, French.]
1. A muſical inſtrument blown with the mouth. *Bacon.*
2. A company or troop of horſe. *Clarendon.*
3. The officer that bears the ſtandard of a troop.
4. CORNET *of a Horſe*, is the loweſt part of his paſtern that runs round the coffin.
5. A ſtarf anciently worn by doctors.

CO'RNETTER. *s.* [from *cornet*.] A blower of the cornet. *Hakewill.*

CO'RNICE. *s.* [*corniche*, French.] The higheſt projection of a wall or column.

CO'RNICLE. *s.* [from *cornu*, Latin.] A little horn.

CORNI'GEROUS. *a.* [*corniger*, Lat.] Horned; having horns. *Brown.*

CORNUCO'PIÆ. *s.* [Latin.] The horn of plenty.

To CORNU'TE. *v. n.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] To beſtow horns; to cuckold.

CORNU'TED. *a.* [*cornutus*, Latin.] Grafted with horns; cuckolded.

CORNU'TO. *s.* [from *cornutus*, Latin.] A man horned; a cuckold. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'RNY. *a.* [from *cornu*, horn, Latin.]
1. Strong or hard like horn; horny. *Milton.*
2. [from *corn*.] Producing corn. *Prior.*

CORO'LLARY. *s.* [*corollarium*, Latin, from *corolla*.]
1. The concluſion. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Surplus. *Shakeſpeare.*

CORO'NA. *s.* [Latin.] The crown of an order.

CO'RONAL *s.* [*corona*, Latin.] A crown; a garland. *Spenſer.*

CO'RONAL. *a.* Belonging to the top of the head. *Wiſeman.*

CO'RONARY. *a.* [*coronarius*, Latin.]
1. Relating to a crown. *Brown.*
2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, fancied to encompaſs the heart in the manner of a garland. *Bentley.*

CORONA'TION. *s.* [from *corono*, Latin.]
1. The act or ſolemnity of crowning a king. *Sidney.*
2. The pomp or aſſembly preſent at a coronation. *Pope.*

CO'RONER. *s.* [from *corona*, Lat.] An officer whoſe duty is to inquire how any violent death was occaſioned. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'RONET. *s.* [*coronetta*, Ital.] An inferior crown worn by the nobility. *Sidney.*

CO'RPORAL. *s.* [corrupted from *caporal*.] The loweſt officer of the infantry.

CO'RPORAL *of a ſhip.* An officer that has the charge of ſetting the watches and ſuch

CO'RPORAL. *a.* [*corporel*, French.]
1. Relating to the body; belonging to body.
2. Martial; not ſpiritual. *Shakeſp.*

CORPORA'LITY. *s.* [from *corporal*.] quality of being embodied.

CORPORA'LLY. *ad.* [from *corporal*.]

CO'RPORATE. *a.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] ted in a body or community.

CO'RPORATENESS. *s.* [from *corporate*.] State of community.

CORPORA'TION. *s.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] A body politick, authoriſed to have a common ſeal, one head officer or more, who their common conſent, to grant or receive law any thing within the compaſs of the charter: even as one man.

CO'RPORATURE. *s.* [from *corpus*, Latin.] The ſtate of being embodied.

CORPO'REAL. *a.* [*corporeus*, Latin.] Having a body; not immaterial.

CORPOREITY. *s.* [from *coporeus*, Latin.] Materiality; bodilineſs. *Stillingfl.*

CORPORIFICA'TION. *s.* [from *corporify*.] The act of giving body or palpability.

To CO'RPORIFY. *v. a.* [from *corpus*, Lat.] To embody.

CORPS } *s.* [*corps*, French.]
CORPSE. }
1. A body.
2. A carcaſe; a dead body; a corſe.
3. A quantity of land.
4. A body of forces.

CO'RPULENCE. }
CO'RPULENCY. } *s.* [*corpulentia*, Latin.]
1. Bulkineſs of body; fleſhineſs.
2. Spiſſitude; groſſneſs of matter.

CO'RPULENT. *a.* [*corpulentus*, Lat.] Fleſhy; bulky. *Ben Jonſon.*

CORPU'SCLE. *s.* [*corpuſculum*, Lat.] A ſmall body; an atom.

CORPU'SCULAR. } *a.* [from *corpuſculum*, Latin.] Relating to atoms; compriſing ſmall or indiviſible bodies. *Boyle. Bentley.*
CORPUSCULA'RIAN. }

To CORRA'DE. *v. a.* [*corrado*, Latin.] To rub off to ſcrape together.

CORRADIA'TION. *s.* [*con* and *radius*, Lat.] A conjunction of rays in one point. *Bacon.*

To CORRE'CT. *v. a.* [*correctum*, Latin.]
1. To puniſh; to chaſtiſe; to diſcipline.
2. To amend; to take away faults.
3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another.
4. To remark faults.

CORRE'CT. *a.* [*correctus*, Latin.] Reviſed or finiſhed with exactneſs; accurate.

CORRE'CTION. *s.* [from *correct*.]
1. Puniſhment; diſcipline; chaſtiſement.
2. Act of taking away faults; amendment.

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t which is fubſtituted in the place of ing wrong. *Watts.*
rehenſion; animadverſion. *Brown.*
ement of noxious qualities, by the n of ſomething contrary. *Donne.*
'CTIONER. *ſ.* [from *correction.*] A d. *Shakſpeare.*
'CTIVE. *a.* [from *correct.*] Having wer to alter or obviate any bad qua- *Arbuthnot.*
'CTIVE. *ſ.*
t which has the power of altering or ng any thing amiſs. *South.*
itation; reſtriction. *Hale.*
'CTLY. *ad.* Accurately; appoſitely; *Locke.*
'CTNESS. *ſ.* [from *correct.*] Accu- exactneſs. *Swift.*
'CTOR. *ſ.* [from *correct.*]
that amends, or alters, by puniſhment. *Spratt.*
that reviſes any thing to free it from *Swift.*
h an ingredient in a compoſition, as gainſt, or abates the force of another. *Quincy.*
RRELATE. *v. n.* [from *con* and *re-* Latin.] To have a reciprocal relation, her and ſon.
ELATE. *ſ.* One that ſtands in the op- relation. *South.*
'LATIVE. *a.* [*con* and *relativus*, Lat.] g a reciprocal relation. *South.*
'LATIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *correlative.*] ate of being correlative.
'PTION. *ſ.* [*correptum*, Latin.] Ob- ion; chiding; reprehenſion; reproof. *Government of the Tongue.*
RRESPO'ND. *v. n.* [*con* and *reſpondeo*, ſuit; to anſwer; to fit. *Locke.*
keep up commerce with another by ate letters.
ESPO'NDENCE. } *ſ.* [from *correſ-*
ESPO'NDENCY. } *ſpond.*] ation; reciprocal adaptation of one to another.
ercourſe; reciprocal intelligence. *K. C.*
iendſhip; interchange of offices or civi- *Bacon.*
ESPO'NDENT. *a.* [from *correſpond.*] ble; adapted; agreeable; anſwerable. *Hooker.*
ESPO'NDENT. *ſ.* One with whom in- rce or commerce is kept up by mutual ers or letters. *Denham.*
ESPO'NSIVE. *a.* [from *correſpond.*] werable; adapted to any thing. *Shakeſp.*
RIDOR. *ſ.* [French.]
he covert way lying round the fortifica-
gallery or long iſle round about a build- *Harris.*
RIGIBLE. *a.* [from *corrigo*, Latin.] hat which may be altered or amended. ishable. *Howel.*

3. Corrective; having the power to correct. *Sh.*
CORRI'VAL. *ſ.* [*con* and *rival.*] Rival; competitor. *Spenſer.*
CORRI'VALRY. *ſ.* [from *corrival.*] Competition; oppoſition of intereſt.
CORRO'BORANT. *a.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power to give ſtrength. *Bacon.*
To CORRO'BORATE. *v. a.* [*con* and *roboro*, Latin.]
1. To confirm; to eſtabliſh. *Bacon.*
2. To ſtrengthen; to make ſtrong. *Walton.*
CORROBORATION. *ſ.* [from *corroborate.*] The act of ſtrengthening or confirming. *Bac.*
CORRO'BORATIVE. *a.* [from *corroborate.*] Having the power of increaſing ſtrength. *Wiſ.*
To CORRO'DE. *v. a.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] To eat a way by degrees; to wear away gradually. *Boyle.*
CORRO'DENT. *a.* [from *corrode.*] Having the power of corroding or waſting.
CORRO'DIBLE. *a.* [from *corrode.*] Poſſible; to be conſumed. *Brown.*
CO'RRODY. *ſ.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] A defalcation from an allowance. *Ayliffe.*
CORROSI'BILITY. *ſ.* [from *corroſible.*] Poſſibility to be conſumed by a menſtruum.
CORRO'SIBLE. *a.* [from *corrode.*] Poſſible to be conſumed by a menſtruum.
CORRO'SIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *corroſible.*] Suſceptibility of corroſion.
CORRO'SION. *ſ.* [*corrodo*, Latin.] The power of eating or wearing away by degrees. *Woodw.*
CORRO'SIVE. *a.* [*corrodo*, Latin.]
1. Having the power of wearing away. *Grew.*
2. Having the quality to fret or vex. *Hooker.*
CORRO'SIVE. *ſ.*
1. That which has the quality of waſting any thing away. *Spenſer.*
2. That which has the power of giving pain. *Hooker.*
CORRO'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *corroſive.*]
1. Like a corroſive. *Boyle.*
2. With the power of corroſion.
CORRO'SIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *corroſive.*] The quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony. *Donne.*
CO'RRUGANT. *a.* [from *corrugate.*] Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.
To CO'RRUGATE. *v. a.* [*corrugo*, Latin.] To wrinkle or purſe up. *Bacon.*
CORRUGATION. *ſ.* [from *corrugate.*] Contraction into wrinkles. *Floyer.*
To CORRU'PT. *v. n.* [*corruptus*, Latin.]
1. To turn from a ſound to a putreſcent ſtate; to infect.
2. To deprave; to deſtroy integrity; to vitiate. 2 *Cor. Locke. Pope.*
To CORRU'PT. *v. n.* To become putrid; to grow rotten. *Bacon.*
CORRU'PT. *a.* [from *corrupt.*] Vicious; tainted with wickedneſs. *South.*
CORRU'PTER. *ſ.* [from *corrupt.*] He that taints or vitiates. *Addiſon.*
CORRUPTIBI'LITY. *ſ.* [from *corruptible.*] Poſſibility to be corrupted.
CORRU'PTIBLE. *a.* [from *corrupt.*]
1. Suſceptible of deſtruction. *Tillotſon.*

2. Poſſible to be vitiated.

CORRU'PTIBLENESS. *s.* [from *corruptible.*] Suſceptibility of corruption.

CORRU'PTIBLY. *ad.* [from *corruptible.*] In ſuch a manner as to be corrupted. *Shakeſp.*

CORRU'PTION. *s.* [*corruptio*, Latin.]

1. The principles by which bodies tend to the ſeparation of their parts.
2. Wickedneſs; perverſion of principles.
3. Putreſcence. *Blackmore.*
4. Matter or pus in a ſore.
5. The means by which any thing is vitiated; depravation. *Raleigh.*

CORRU'PTIVE. *a.* [from *corrupt.*] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating. *Ray.*

CORRU'PTLESS. *a.* [from *corrupt.*] Inſuſceptible of corruption; undecaying.

CORRU'PTLY. *ad.* [from *corrupt.*]

1. With corruption; with taint. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Viciouſly; contrary to purity. *Cambden.*

CORRU'PTNESS. *s.* [from *corrupt.*] The quality of corruption; putreſcence; vice.

CO'RSAIR. *s.* [French.] A pirate.

CORSE. *s.* [*corpſe*, French.]

1. A body. *Spenſer.*
2. A dead body; a carcaſe. *Addiſon.*

CO'RSLET. *s.* [*corſelet*, French.] A light armour for the fore part of the body. *Prior.*

CO'RTICAL. *a.* [*cortex*, bark, Lat.] Barky; belonging to the rind. *Cheyne.*

CO'RTICATED. *a.* [from *corticatus*, Latin.] Reſembling the bark of a tree. *Brown.*

CORTICO'SE. *a.* [from *corticoſus*, Latin.] Full of bark.

CURVE'TTO. *s.* The curvet *Peacham.*

CORU'SCANT. *a.* [*coruſco*, Latin.] Glittering by flaſhes; flaſhing.

CORUSCA'TION. *s.* [*coruſcatio*, Lat.] Flaſh; quick vibration of light. *Garth.*

CORY'MBIATED. *a.* [*corymbus*, Lat.] Garniſhed with branches of berries.

CORYMBI'FEROUS. *a.* [*corymbus* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing fruit of berries in branches.

CORYMBUS. *s.* [Latin.] Amongſt ancient botaniſts, cluſters of berries: among modern, a compound, diſcous flower; ſuch are the flowers of daiſies, and common marygold. *Quincy.*

COSCI'NOMANCY. *s.* [*κόσκινον*, a ſieve, and *μαντεια*, divination.] The art of divination by means of a ſieve.

COSE'CANT. *s.* [In geometry.] The ſecant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

CO'SIER. *s.* [from *couſer*, old French, to ſew.] A botcher. *Shakeſpeare.*

CO'SINE. *s.* [In geometry.] The right ſine of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. *Harris.*

COSMETICK. *a.* [*κοσμητικος.*] Beautifying. *Pope.*

CO'SMICAL. *a.* [*κοσμος.*]

1. Relating to the world.
2. Riſing or ſetting with the ſun. *Brown.*

CO'SMICALLY. *ad.* [from *cosmical.*] With the ſun; not achronycally. *Brown.*

CO'SMOGONY. *s.* [*κοσμος* and *γονη*, riſe or birth of the world; the creat

CO'SMOGRAPHER. *s.* [*κοσμος* and One who writes a deſcription of the

COSMOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [from *co phy.*] Relating to the general deſcri the world.

COSMOGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* [fro *graphical.*] In a manner relating to th ture of the world.

COSMO'GRAPHY. *s.* [*κοσμος* and The ſcience of the general ſyſtem o tions of the world.

COSMOPO'LITAN. } *s.* [*κοσμος* an
CO'SMOPOLITE. } *της.*] A citizen world; one who is at home in every

CO'SSET. *s.* A lamb brought up with dam.

COST. *s.* [*koſt*, Dutch.]

1. The price of any thing.
2. Sumptuouſneſs; luxury.
3. Charge; expence.
4. Loſs; fine; detriment.

To COST. *v. n.* preter. *coſt*; partic [*couſter*, French.] To be bought for had at a price.

CO'STAL. *a.* [*coſta*, Latin, a rib.] Be to the ribs.

CO'STARD. *s.* [from *coſter*, a head.]

1. A head.
2. An apple round and bulky like th

CO'STIVE. *a.* [*coſtive*, French.]

1. Bound in the body.
2. Cloſe; unpermeable.

CO'STIVENESS. *s.* [from *coſtive.*] The the body in which excretion is obſtructe

CO'STLINESS. *s.* [from *coſtly.*] Sum neſs; expenſiveneſs.

CO'STLY. *a.* [from *coſt.*] Sumptuous; ſive.

CO'STMARY. *s.* [*coſtus*, Latin.] An

CO'STREL. *s.* A bottle.

COT. } At the end of the names of
COTE. } from the Saxon cot, a
COAT. }

COT. *s.* [cot, Saxon.] A ſmall houſe; a mean habitation.

COT. *s.* An abridgement of *cotqueau.*

COTA'NGENT. *s.* [In geometry.] T gent of an arch which is the comple another to ninety degrees.

To COTE. *v. a.* To leave behind.

COTE'MPORARY. *a.* [*con* and *tempus*, Living at the ſame time; coetaneous.

COTLAND. *s.* [*cot* and *land.*] Land a ant to a cottage.

COTQUEAN. *s.* A man who buſies with women's affairs.

COTTAGE. *s.* [from *cot.*] A hut; a habitation. *Zeph. Taylor*

COTTAGER. *s.* [from *cottage.*]

1. One who lives in a hut or cottage.
2. One who lives in the common, with paying rent.

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TIER. s. [from est.] One who inhabits a

TON. s. The down of the cotton tree.
TON. s. A plant.
TON. s. Cloth or ſtuff made of cotton.
TTON. v. a.
o riſe with a nap.
o cement; to unite with. *Swift.*
UCH. v. a. [*coucher*, French.]
o lie down on a place of repoſe. *Dryden.*
o lie down on the knee, as a beaſt to reſt. *Dryden.*
o lie down in ambuſh. *Hayward.*
o lie in a ſtratum. *Deuteronomy.*
o ſtoop or bend down in fear, in pain.
UCH. v. a.
o repoſe; to lie on a place of repoſe.
o lay down any thing in a ſtratum.
o bed; to hide in another body. *Bacon.*
o involve; to include; to compriſe. *Atterbury.*
o include ſecretly; to hide. *South.*
o lay cloſe to another. *Spenser.*
o fix the ſpear in the reſt. *Dryden.*
o depreſs the film that overſpreads the of the eye. *Dennis.*
CH. s. [from the verb.]
eſt of repoſe, on which it is common down dreſſed.
bed; a place of repoſe. *Addiſon.*
layer, or ſtratum. *Mortimer.*
CHANT. a. [*couchant*, French.] Lying ; ſquatting. *Milton.*
CHEE. s. [French.] Bedtime, the time ing late at night. *Dryden.*
CHER. s. [from *couch.*] He that couches pedes cataracts.
CHFELLOW. s. [*couch* and *fellow.*] Bed- ; companion. *Shakeſpeare.*
CHGRASS. s. A weed. *Mortimer.*
s.
ſmall creek or bay.
ſhelter; a cover.
NANT. s. [*covenant*, French.]
contract; ſtipulation. *Waller.*
agreement on certain terms; a com- *Hammond.*
writing containing the terms of agree- *Shakeſpeare.*
VENANT. v. n. [from the noun.] To ; to ſtipulate. *South.*
NANTEE. s. [from *covenant.*] A party covenant; a ſtipulator; a bargainer. *Ayliffe.*
NANTER. s. [from *covenant.*] One takes the covenant. A word introduced civil wars. *Oxford Reaſons.*
NOUS. a. [from *covin.*] Fraudulent; ve; trickiſh. *Bacon.*
VER. v. a. [*couvrir*, French.]
overſpread any thing with ſomething *Shakeſpeare.*
conceal under ſomething laid over. *Dry.*
hide by ſuperficial appearances.
overwhelm; to bury. *Watts.*
elter; to conceal from harm.

6. To incubate; to breed on. *Addiſon.*
7. To copulate with a female.
8. To wear the hat. *Dryden.*

COVER. s. [from the verb.]
1. Any thing that is laid over another.
2. A concealment; a ſcreen; a veil.
3. Shelter; defence. *Clarendon.*

COVER-SHAME. s. [*cover* and *ſhame.*] Some appearance to conceal infamy. *Dryden.*

COVERING. s. [from *cover.*] Dreſs; veſture. *South.*

COVERLET. s. [*couverlit*, French.] The outermoſt of the bedclothes; that under which all the reſt are concealed. *Spenſer.*

COVERT. s. [*couvert*, French.]
1. A ſhelter; a defence. *Iſaiah.*
2. A thicket, or hiding place. *Addiſon.*

COVERT. a. [*couvert*, French.]
1. Sheltered; not open; not expoſed.
2. Secret; hidden; private; inſidious. *Milt.*

COVERT. a. [*couvert*, French.] The ſtate of a woman ſheltered by marriage under her huſband. *Dryden.*

COVERT-WAY. s. [from *covert* and *way.*] A ſpace of ground level with the field, three or four fathoms broad, ranging quite round the half-moons, or other works toward the country. *Harris.*

COVERTLY. ad. [from *covert.*] Secretly; cloſely. *Dryden.*

COVERTNESS. s. [from *covert.*] Secrecy; privacy.

COVERTURE. s. [from *covert.*]
1. Shelter; defence; not expoſure. *Woodward.*
2. [In law.] The ſtate and condition of a married woman. *Cowel. Davies.*

To COVET. v. a. [*convoiter*, French.]
1. To deſire inordinately; to deſire beyond due bounds. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To deſire earneſtly. 1 *Corinthians.*

To COVET. v. n. To have a ſtrong deſire.

COVETABLE. a. [from *covet.*] To be wiſhed for.

COVETISE. s. [*convoitiſe*, French.] Avarice; covetouſneſs. *Spenſer.*

COVETOUS. a. [*convoiteux*, French.]
1. Inordinately deſirous. *Dryden.*
2. Inordinately eager of money; avaricious.
3. Deſirous; eager, in a good ſenſe. *Taylor.*

COVETOUSLY. ad. [from *covetous.*] Avariciouſly; eagerly. *Shakeſpeare.*

COVETOUSNESS. s. [from *covetous.*] Avarice; eagerneſs of gain. *Tillotſon.*

COVEY. s. [*couvée*, French.]
1. A hatch; an old bird with her young ones.
2. A number of birds together. *Addiſon.*

COUGH. s. [*kuch*, Dutch.] A convulſion of the lungs with noiſe. *Smith.*

To COUGH. v. n. [*kuchen*, Dutch.] To have the lungs convulſed; to make a noiſe in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs. *Shakeſpeare. Pope.*

To COUGH. v. a. To eject by a cough.

COUGHER. s. [from *cough.*] One that coughs.

COVIN. } s. A deceitful agreement between
COVINE. } two or more to the hurt of another.

CO'VING. *s.* [from *cove.*] A term in building, uſed in houſes that project over the ground-plot. *Harris.*

COULD. [the imperfect preterite of *can.*] *Dryd.*

CO'ULTER. *s.* [*coulter*, Latin.] The ſharp iron of the plough which cuts the earth.

CO'UNCIL. *s.* [*concilium*, Latin.]
1. An aſſembly of perſons met together in conſultation. *Matthew.*
2. An aſſembly of divines to deliberate upon religion. *Watts.*
3. Perſons called together to be conſulted.
4. The body of privy-counſellors. *Shakeſp.*

CO'UNCIL-BOARD. *s.* [*council* and *board.*] Council table; where matters of ſtate are deliberated. *Clarendon.*

CO'UNSEL. *s.* [*conſilium*, Latin.]
1. Advice; direction. *Clarendon.*
2. Deliberation. *Hooker.*
3. Prudence; art; machination. *Proverbs.*
4. Secrecy; the ſecrets intruſted in conſulting. *Shakeſpeare*
5. Scheme; purpoſe; deſign. 1 *Corinth.*
6. Thoſe that plead a cauſe; the counſellors. *Pope.*

To CO'UNSEL. *v. a.* [*conſilior*, Latin.]
1. To give advice or counſel to any perſon.
2. To adviſe any thing.

CO'UNSELLABLE. *a.* [from *counſel.*] Willing to receive and follow advice. *Clarendon.*

CO'UNSELLOR. *s.* [from *counſel.*]
1. One that gives advice. *Wiſdom.* viii. 9.
2. Confident; boſom friend. *Walſer.*
3. One whoſe province is to deliberate and adviſe upon publick affairs. *Bacon.*
4. One that is conſulted in a caſe of law.

CO'UNCELLORSHIP. *s.* [from *counſellor.*] The office or poſt of privy-counſellor.

To COUNT. *v. a.* [*compter*, Fr.]
1. To number; to tell. *South.*
2. To preſerve a reckoning. *Locke.*
3. To reckon; to place to an account. *Locke.*
4. To eſteem; to account; to conſider as having a certain character. *Hooker.*
5. To impute to; to charge to. *Rowe.*

To COUNT. *v. n.* To found an account or ſcheme. *Swift.*

COUNT. *s.* [*compte*, French.]
1. A number, *Spenſer.*
2. Reckoning. *Shakeſpeare.*

COUNT. *s.* [*comte*, French.] A title of foreign nobility; an earl.

CO'UNTABLE. *a.* [from *count.*] That which may be numbered. *Spenſer.*

CO'UNTENANCE. *s.* [*contenance*, Fr.]
1. The form of the face; the ſyſtem of the features. *Milton.*
2. Air; look. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Calmneſs of look; compoſure of face. *Sw.*
4. Confidence of mien; aſpect of aſſurance. *Clarendon. Sprutt.*
5. Affection or ill-will, as it appears upon the face. *Spenſer.*
6. Patronage; appearance of favour; ſupport. *Davies.*
7. Superficial appearance. *Aſcham.*

To CO'UNTENANCE. *v. a.* [from the
1. To ſupport; to patroniſe; to vin
2. To make a ſhew off.
3. To act ſuitably to any thing. *Sh*
4. To encourage; to appear in defe

COUNTENA'NCER. *s.* [from
One that countenances or ſupports a

CO'UNTER. *s.* [from *count.*]
1. A falſe piece of money uſed as a
reckoning.
2. The form on which goods are ve
money told in a ſhop.
3. COUNTER *of a horſe* is that part of
fore hand that lies between the ſhou
under the neck. *Farrie*

CO'UNTER. *ad.* [*contre*, Fr.]
1. Contrary to; in oppoſition to.
2. The wrong way. *Sh*
3. Contrary ways.

To COUNTERA'CT. *v. n.* [*counter*
To hinder any thing from its effect
trary agency.

To COUNTERBA'LANCE. *v. n.* [
balance.] To act againſt with an
weight.

COUNTERBA'LANCE. *s.* [from th
Oppoſite weight.

To COUNTERBU'FF. *v. a.* [from
buff] To impel; to ſtrike back.

COUNTERBU'FF. *s.* [*counter.* and
ſtroke that produces a recoil.

CO'UNTERCASTER. *s.* [*counter* an
A book-keeper; a caſter of account
oner. *Sh*

CO'UNTERCHANGE. *s.* [*counter* an
Exchange; reciprocation. *Sh*

To CO'UNTERCHANGE. *v. a.* To
receive.

COUNTERCHA'RM. *s.* [*counter* and
That by which a charm is diſſolved.

To COUNTERCHA'RM. *v. a.* [from
and *charm.*] To deſtroy the effect
chantment. *Decay*

To COUNTERCHE'CK. *v. a.* [*coun
check.] To oppoſe.

COUNTERCHE'CK. *s.* [from the ver
Stop; rebuke. *Sh*

To COUNTERDRA'W. *v. a.* [from
and *draw.*] To copy a deſign by mea
oiled paper, whereon the ſtrokes ap
through, are traced with a pencil.

COUNTERE'VIDENCE. *s.* [*counter* an
dence.] Teſtimony by which the depo
ſome former witneſs is oppoſed.

To CO'UNTERFEIT. *v. a.* [*contrefaire*
1. To copy with an intent to paſs th
for an original.
2. To imitate; to copy; to reſemble.
3. To imitate hypocritically.

CO'UNTERFEIT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. That which is made in imitation of
ther; forged; fictitious.
2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

CO'UNTERFEIT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. One who perſonates another; an im

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2. Something made in imitation of another; forgery. *Tillotſon.*

COUNTERFEITER. *ſ.* [from *counterfeit.*] A forger. *Camden.*

COUNTERFEITLY. *ad.* [from *counterfeit.*] Falſely; with forgery. *Shakeſpeare.*

COUNTERFE'RMENT. *ſ.* [*counter* and *ferment.*] Ferment oppoſed to ferment.

COUNTERFE'SANCE. *ſ.* [*contrefaiſance*, Fr.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery.

COUNTERFORT. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *fort.*] *Counterforts* are pillars ſerving to ſupport walls, ſubject to bulge. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGA'GE. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *gage.*] A method uſed to meaſure the joints by tranſferring the breadth of a mortiſe to the part where the tenon is to be. *Chambers.*

COUNTERGUA'RD. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *guard.*] A ſmall rampart with parapet and ditch. *Military Dict.*

COUNTERLI'GHT. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *light.*] A window or light oppoſite to any thing. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERMA'ND, *v. a.* [*contremander*, French.]

1. To order the contrary to what was ordered before. *South.*

2. To contradict the orders of another. *Hold.*

COUNTERMA'ND. *ſ.* [*contremand*, French.] Repeal of a former order. *Shakeſpeare.*

To COUNTERMA'RCH. *v. n.* [*counter* and *march.*] To march backward.

COUNTERMA'RCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Retroceſſion; march backward. *Collier.*

2. Change of meaſures; alteration of conduct. *Burnet.*

COUNTERMA'RK. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *mark.*]

1. A ſecond or third mark put on a bale of goods.

2. The mark of the goldſmiths company.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horſes.

4. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is ſtruck, by which the curious know the ſeveral changes in value.

To COUNTERMA'RK. *v. a.* A horſe is ſaid to be *countermarked* when his corner teeth are artificially made hollow.

COUNTERMI'NE. *ſ.* [*counter* and *mine.*]

1. A well or hole ſunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to ſeek out the enemy's mine.

2. Means of oppoſition. *Sidney.*

3. A ſtratagem by which any contrivance is defeated. *L'Eſtrange.*

To COUNTERMI'NE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To delve a paſſage into an enemy's mine.

2. To counter-work; to defeat by ſecret meaſures. *Decay of Piety.*

COUNTERMO'TION. *ſ.* [*counter* and *motion.*] Contrary motion. *Digby.*

COUNTERMU'RE. *ſ.* [*contremure*, French.] A wall built up behind another wall. *Knolles.*

COUNTERNA'TURAL. *a.* [*counter* and *natural.*] Contrary to nature. *Harvey.*

COUNTERNO'ISE. *ſ.* [*counter* and *noiſe.*] A ſound by which any other noiſe is over-powered. *Calamy.*

COUNTERO'PENING. *ſ.* [*counter* and *opening.*] An aperture on the contrary ſide.

COUNTERPA'CE. *ſ.* [*counter* and *pace.*] Contrary meaſure. *Swift.*

COUNTERPA'NE. *ſ.* [*contrepoint*, French.] A coverlet for a bed, or any thing elſe woven in ſquares. *Shakeſpeare.*

COUNTERPA'RT. *ſ.* [*counter* and *part.*] The correſpondent part. *L'Eſtrange.*

COUNTERPLE'A. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *plea.*] In law, a replication. *Cowel.*

To COUNTERPLO'T. *v. a.* [*counter* and *plot.*] To oppoſe one machination to another.

COUNTERPLO'T. *ſ.* [from the verb.] An artifice oppoſed to an artifice. *L'Eſtrange.*

COUNTERPO'INT. *ſ.* A coverlet woven in ſquares.

To COUNTERPO'ISE. *v. a.* [*counter* and *poiſe.*]

1. To counterbalance; to be equiponderant to. *Digby.*

2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight. *Wilkins.*

3. To act with equal power againſt any perſon or cauſe. *Spenſer.*

COUNTERPO'ISE. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *poiſe.*]

1. Equiponderance; equivalence of weight. *Boyle.*

2. The ſtate of being placed in the oppoſite ſcale of the balance. *Milton.*

3. Equipollence; equivalence of power.

COUNTERPO'ISON. *ſ.* [*counter* and *poiſon.*] Antidote. *Arbuthnot.*

COUNTERPRE'SSURE. *ſ.* [*counter* and *preſſure.*] Oppoſite force. *Blackmore.*

COUNTERPRO'JECT. *ſ.* [*counter* and *project.*] Correſpondent part of a ſcheme. *Swift.*

To COUNTERPROVE. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *prove.*] To take off a deſign in black lead, by preſſing it through the rolling preſs with another piece of paper, both being moiſtened with a ſponge. *Chambers.*

To COUNTERROL. *v. a.* [*counter* and *roll.*] To preſerve the power of detecting frauds by a counter account.

COUNTERRO'LMENT. *ſ.* [from *counterrol.*] A counter account. *Bacon.*

CO'UNTERSCARP. *ſ.* That ſide of the ditch which is next the camp. *Harris.*

To COUNTERSI'GN. *v. a.* [from *counter* and *ſign.*] To ſign an order or patent of a ſuperior, in quality of ſecretary, to render the thing more authentick. *Chambers.*

COUNTERTE'NOR. *ſ.* [from *counter* and *tenor.*] One of the mean or middle parts of muſick; ſo called, as it were, oppoſite to the tenor. *Harris.*

COUNTERTI'DE. *ſ.* [*counter* and *tide.*] Contrary tide. *Dryden.*

COUNTERTI'ME. *ſ.* [*contretemps*, French.] Defence; oppoſition. *Dryden.*

COUNTERTU'RN. *ſ.* [*counter* and *turn.*] The height and full growth of the play, we may

call properly the *counterturn*, which destroys expectation. *Dryden.*

To COUNTERVA'IL. *v. a.* [*contra* and *valeo*, Latin.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act against with equal power. *Hooker. Wilkins.*

COUNTERVA'IL. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Equal weight.
2. That which has equal weight or value. *South.*

COUNTERVI'EW. *s.* [*counter* and *view.*]
1. Opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other. *Milton.*
2. Contrast. *Swift.*

To COUNTERWO'RK. *v. a.* [*counter* and *work.*] To counteract; to hinder by contrary operations. *Pope.*

COU'NTESS. *s.* [*comitissa*, *contesse*, French.] The lady of an earl or count. *Dryden.*

COU'NTING-HOUSE. *s.* [*count* and *house.*] The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts. *Locke.*

COU'NTLESS. *a.* [from *count.*] Innumerable; surpassing number. *Donne.*

COU'NTRY. *s.* [*contrée*, French.]
1. A tract of land; a region. *Spratt.*
2. Rural parts, not towns. *Spectator.*
3. The place which any man inhabits.
4. The place of one's birth; the native soil. *Spratt.*
5. The inhabitants of any region. *Shakesp.*

COU'NTRY. *a.*
1. Rustick; rural; villatick. *Norris.*
2. Remote from cities or courts. *Locke.*
3. Peculiar to a region or people. *Maccab.*
4. Rude; ignorant; untaught. *Dryden.*

COU'NTRYMAN. *s.* [from *country* and *man.*]
1. One born in the same country. *Locke.*
2. A rustick; one that inhabits the rural parts; not a townsman. *Graunt.*
3. A farmer; a husbandman. *L'Estrange.*

COU'NTY. *s.* [*comté*, French.]
1. A shire; that is, one of the circuits or portions of the realm, into which the whole land is divided. *Cowel. Addison.*
2. An earldom.
3. A count; a lord. *Davies.*

COUPE'E. s. [French.] A motion in dancing. *Chambers.*

COU'PLE. *s.* [*couple*, French.]
1. A chain or tie that holds dogs together. *Shakespeare.*
2. Two; a brace. *Sidney. Locke.*
3. A male and his female. *Shakespeare.*

To COU'PLE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.]
1. To chain together. *Shakespeare.*
2. To join one to another. *South.*
3. To marry; to wed. *Sidney.*

To COU'PLE. *v. a.* To join in embraces. *Bacon. Hale.*

COU'PLE-BEGGAR. *s.* [*couple* and *beggar.*] One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other. *Swift.*

COU'PLET. *s.* [French.]
1. Two verses; a pair of rhymes. *Swift.*
2. A pair, as of doves. *Shakespeare.*

COU'RAGE. *s.* [*courage*, French.] Bra
active fortitude. A
COURA'GEOUS. *a.* [from *courage.*] I
daring; bold.
COURA'GEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *coura*
Bravely; stoutly; boldly.
COURA'GEOUSNESS. *s.* [from *coura*
Bravery; boldness; spirit; courage.
COURA'NT. } *s.* [*courant*, French.
COURA'NTO. } CORANT.
1. A nimble dance. *Shake*
2. Any thing that runs quick, as a pa
news.

To COURB. *v. n.* [*courber*, Fr.] To bend
bow. *Shake*

CO'URIER. *s.* [*couriar*, Fr.] A messenger
haste. *Shakespeare.*

COURSE. *s.* [*cours*, French.]
1. Race; career.
2. Passage from place to place.
3. Tilt; act of running in the lists.
4. Ground on which a race is run.
5. Track or line in which a ship sails.
6. Sail; means by which the course is formed.
7. Progress from one gradation to another. *Shakesp.*
8. Order or succession. *Corinth.*
9. Stated and orderly method. *Shakesp.*
10. Series of successive and methodical cedure. *Wyc.*
11. The elements of an art exhibited an plained, in a methodical series. *Chem.*
12. Conduct; manner of proceeding.
13. Method of life; train of actions.
14. Natural bent; uncontrolled will. *Tat.*
15. Catamenia. *Hal.*
16. Orderly structure.
17. [In architecture.] A continued rang stones.
18. Series of consequences.
19. Number of dishes set on at once the table. *Swift.*
20. Regularity; settled rule.
21. Empty form. *L'Estr.*

To COURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To hunt; to pursue. *Shakesp.*
2. To pursue with dogs that hunt in
3. To put to speed; to force to run.

To COURSE. *v. n.* To run; to rove about.

CO'URSER. *s.* [*coursier*, Fr.]
1. A swift horse; a war-horse.
2. One who pursues the sport of cour hares.

COURT. *s.* [*cour*, French.]
1. The place where the prince resides; t palace.
2. The hall or chamber where justice is ad ministered. *Atterbury.*
3. Open space before a house. *Dryden.*
4. A small opening inclosed with houses paved with broad stones.
5. Persons who compose the retinue of a prince. *Temple.*
6. Persons who are assembled for the administration of justice.

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...y jurisdiction, military, civil, or eccle...
...ial. *Spectator.*
...he art of pleasing; the art of insinua...
...; civility; flattery. *Locke.*
...URT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
...woo; to solicit a woman. *B. Jonson.*
...solicit; to seek. *Locke.*
...flatter; to endeavour to please.
...T-CHAPLAIN. *s.* [*court* and *chaplain.*]
...who attends the king to celebrate the
...offices. *Swift.*
...T-DAY. *s.* [*court* and *day.*] Day on
...justice is solemnly administered. *Arb.*
...T-DRESSER. *s.* A flatterer. *Locke.*
...T-FAVOUR. *s.* Favours or benefits
...wed by princes. *L'Estrange.*
...T-HAND. *s.* [*court* and *hand.*] The hand
...ner of writing used in records and
...l proceedings. *Shak.*
...T-LADY. *s.* [*court* and *lady.*] A lady
...riant in court. *Locke.*
...TEOUS. *a.* [*courtois*, Fr.] Elegant of
...rs; well-bred. *South.*
...TEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *courteous.*]
...ssibly; civilly; complaisantly. *Calamy.*
...TEOUSNESS. *s.* [from *courteous.*]
...y; complaisance.
...TESAN. } *s.* [*cortisana*, low Latin.]
...TEZAN. } A woman of the town; a
...ean; a strumpet. *Wotton. Addison.*
...TESY. *s.* [*courtoisie*, French.]
...gance of manners; civility; complai...
... *Clarendon.*
...n act of civility or respect. *Bacon.*
...e reverence made by women. *Dryden.*
...tenure, not of right, but by the favour
...them.
...URTESY *of England.* A tenure by which,
...man marry an inheritrice, that is, a wo...
...seized of land, and getteth a child of her
...comes alive into the world, though both
...child and his wife die forthwith; yet
...he keep the land during his life. *Cowel.*
...URTESY. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
...perform an act of reverence. *Shak.*
...make a reverence in the manner of
... *Prior.*
...TIER. *s.* [from *court.*]
...ne that frequents or attends the courts of
...ces. *Dryden.*
...ne that courts or solicits the favour of
...ther. *Suckling.*
...RTLIKE. *a.* [*court* and *like.*] Elegant;
...e. *Camden.*
...RTLINESS. *s.* [from *courtly.*] Elegance
...anners; complaisance; civility.
...RTLY. *a.* [from *court.*] Relating or per...
...ng to the court; elegant; soft; flat...
...y. *Pope.*
...RTLY. *ad.* In the manner of courts; ele...
...ly. *Dryden.*
...RTSHIP. *s.* [from *court.*]
...The act of soliciting favour. *Swift.*
...The solicitation of a woman to marriage.
... *Addison.*
...Civility; elegance of manners. *Donne.*

CO'USIN. *s.* [*cousin*, French.]
1. Any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or a sister. *Shak.*
2. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

COW. *s.* [In the plural, anciently *kine* or *keen*, now commonly *cows*; cu, Saxon.] The female of the bull. *Bacon.*

To COW. *v. a.* [from *coward.*] To depress with fear. *Howel.*

COW-HERD. *s.* [*cow* and hyno, Saxon, a keeper.] One whose occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE. *s.* [*cow* and *house.*] The house in which kine are kept. *Mortimer.*

COW-LEECH. *s.* [*cow* and *leech.*] One who professes to cure distempered cows.

To COW-LEECH. *v. n.* To profess to cure cows. *Mortimer.*

COW-WEED. *s.* [*cow* and *weed.*] A species of chervil.

COW-WHEAT. *s.* [from *cow* and *wheat.*] A plant.

CO'WARD. *s.* [*couard*, French.]
1. A poltroon; a wretch whose predominant passion is fear. *Sidney. South.*
2. It is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective. *Prior.*

CO'WARDICE. *s.* [from *coward.*] Fear; habitual timidity; want of courage. *Rogers.*

CO'WARDLINESS. *s.* [from *cowardly.*] Timidity; cowardice.

CO'WARDLY. *a.* [from *coward.*]
1. Fearful; timorous; pusillanimous. *Bacon.*
2. Mean; befitting a coward. *Shakespeare.*

CO'WARDLY. *ad.* In the manner of a coward; meanly. *Knolles.*

To CO'WER. *v. n.* [*cwrrain*, Welsh.] To sink by bending the knees; to stoop; to shrink. *Milton. Dryden.*

CO'WISH. *a.* [from *to cow.*] Timorous; fearful. *Shak.*

CO'WKEEPER. *s.* [*cow* and *keeper.*] One whose business is to keep cows. *Brown.*

COWL. *s.* [cuȝle, Saxon.]
1. A monk's hood. *Camden.*
2. A vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

COWL-STAFF. *s.* [*cowl* and *staff.*] The staff on which a vessel is supported between two men. *Suckling.*

CO'WSLIP. *s.* [cuȝlippe, Saxon.] *Cowslip* is also called pagil, and is a species of primrose. *Miller. Sidney. Shak.*

COWS-LUNGWORT. *s.* Mullen. *Miller.*

CO'XCOMB. *s.* [from *cock's comb.*]
1. The top of the head. *Shak.*
2. The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps. *Shak.*
3. A fop; a superficial pretender. *Pope.*

COXCO'MICAL. *a.* [from *coxcomb.*] Foppish; conceited. *Dennis.*

COY *c.* [*coi*, French.]
1. Modest; decent. *Chaucer.*
2. Reserved; not accessible. *Waller.*

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To COY. v. n. [from the adjective.]
1. To behave with reserve; to reject familiarity. *Rowe.*
2. Not to condescend willingly. *Shak.*

COY'LY. ad. [from *coy.*] With reserve. *Chap.*

COY'NESS. s. [from *coy.*] Reserve; unwillingness to become familiar. *Walton.*

COZ. s. A cant or familiar word, contracted from *cousin.* *Shak.*

To CO'ZEN. v. a. To cheat; to trick; to defraud. *Clarendon. Locke.*

CO'ZENAGE. s. [from *cozen.*] Fraud; deceit; trick; cheat. *B. Jonson.*

CO'ZENER. s. [from *cozen.*] A cheater; a defrauder. *Shak.*

CRAB. s. [crabba, Saxon]
1. A crustaceous fish. *Bacon.*
2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple. *Taylor.*
3. A peevish morose person.
4. A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships. *Philips.*
5. The sign in the zodiack. *Creech.*

CRAB. a. Sour or degenerate fruit; as *a crab cherry.*

CRA'BBED. a. [from *crab.*]
1. Peevish; morose; cynical; sour. *Spenser.*
2. Harsh; unpleasing. *Dryden.*
3. Difficult; perplexing. *Prior.*

CRA'BBEDLY. ad. [from *crabbed.*] Peevishly.

CRA'BBEDNESS. s. [from *crabbed.*]
1. Sourness of taste.
2. Sourness of countenance; asperity of manners.
3. Difficulty.

CRA'BER. s. The water-rat. *Walton.*

CRABS-EYES. s. Whitish bodies rounded on one side, and depressed on the other, not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab; but are produced by the common crawfish. *Hill.*

CRACK. s. [*craeck*, Dutch.]
1. A sudden disruption.
2. A chink; fissure; narrow breach. *Newt.*
3. The sound of any body bursting or falling. *Dryden.*
4. Any sudden and quick sound. *Addison.*
5. Any breach, injury, or diminution; a flaw. *Shak.*
6. Craziness of intellect.
7. A man crazed. *Addison.*
8. A whore.
9. A boast. *Spenser.*
10. A boaster.

To CRACK. v. a. [*craecken*, Dutch.]
1. To break into chinks. *Mortimer.*
2. To break; to split. *Donne.*
3. To do any thing with quickness or smartness. *Pope.*
4. To break or destroy any thing. *Shak.*
5. To craze; to weaken the intellect. *Rosc.*

To CRACK. v. n.
1. To burst; to open into chinks. *Boyle.*
2. To fall to ruin. *Dryden.*
3. To utter a loud and sudden sound. *Shak.*
4. To boast; with *of.* *Shak.*

CRACK-BRAINED. a. Crazy; wanting reason. *Arbuth.*

CRACK-HEMP. s. A wretch fated to gallows. *Shakesp.*

CRACK-ROPE. s. A fellow that deserves hanging.

CRA'CKER. s. [from *crack.*]
1. A noisy boasting fellow. *Shakesp.*
2. A quantity of gun-powder confined to burst with great noise.

To CRACKLE. v. n. [from *crack.*] To make slight cracks; to decrepitate. *Dr.*

CRA'CKNEL. s. [from *crack.*] A hard brittle cake. *Spe.*

CRA'DLE. s. [cnabel, Saxon.]
1. A moveable bed, on which children or persons are agitated with a smooth motion.
2. Infancy, or the first part of life.
3. [With surgeons.] A case for a broken
4. [With shipwrights.] A frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship.

To CRA'DLE. v. a. To lay in a cradle.

CRA'DLE-CLOTHES. s. [from *cradle* and *clothes.*] Bed-clothes belonging to a cradle.

CRAFT. s. [cnæft, Saxon.]
1. Manual art; trade.
2. Fraud; cunning.
3. Small sailing vessels.

To CRAFT. v. n. [from the noun.] To play tricks.

CRA'FTILY. ad. [from *crafty.*] Cunningly; artfully.

CRA'FTINESS. s. [from *crafty.*] Cunning; stratagem.

CRA'FTSMAN. s. [*craft* and *man.*] An artificer; a manufacturer. *Decay of P.*

CRA'FTSMASTER. s. [*craft* and *master.*] A man skilled in his trade.

CRAFTY. a. [from *craft.*] Cunning;

CRAG. s.
1. A rough steep rock.
2. The rugged protuberance of rocks.
3. The neck.

CRA'GGED. a. [from *crag.*] Full of inequalities and prominences.

CRA'GGEDNESS. s. [from *cragged.*] Fulness of crags or prominent rocks. *Brereto.*

CRA'GGINESS. s. [from *craggy.*] The state of being craggy.

CRA'GGY. a. [from *crag.*] Rugged; full of prominences; rough.

To CRAM. v. n. [cnamman, Saxon.]
1. To stuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held.
2. To fill with food beyond satiety.
3. To thrust in by force.

To CRAM. v. n. To eat beyond satiety.

CRA'MBO. s. A play at which one gives word, to which another finds a rhyme.

CRAMP. s. [*kramp*, Dutch.]
1. A spasm or contraction of the limbs.
2. A restriction; a confinement; shackle.
3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which

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bodies held together. *Wilkins.*
MP. *a.* Difficult; knotty; a low term.
RAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To pain with cramps or twitches. *Dryden.*
To restrain; to confine; to obstruct.
Granville. Burnet.
To bind with crampirons.
MP-FISH. *s.* The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.
MPIRON. *s.* See *To* CRAMP, sense 3.
NAGE. *s.* [*cranagium*, low Lat.] A liberty for a crane for drawing up wares from vessels. *Cowel.*
NE. *s.* [cpan, Saxon.]
A bird with a long beak. *Isaiah.*
An instrument made with ropes, pullies, and hooks, by which great weights are raised. *Thomson.*
A crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.
NES-BILL. *s.* [from *crane* and *bill.*]
An herb. *Miller.*
A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.
NIUM. *s.* [Latin.] The skull. *Wiseman.*
NK. *s.* [a contraction of *crane-neck.*]
A crank is the end of an iron axis turned one down, and again turned square to the turning down. *Moxon.*
Any bending or winding passage. *Shak.*
Any conceit formed by twisting or changing a word. *Milton.*
NK. *a.*
Healthy; sprightly. *Spenser.*
Among sailors, a ship is said to be *crank*, when loaded near to be overset.
NKLE. *v. n.* [from *crank.*] To run in and out. *Shakespeare.*
NKLE. *v. a.* To break in unequal degrees. *Philips.*
NKLES. *s.* [from the verb.] Incqualities.
NKNESS. *s.* [from *crank.*]
Health; vigour.
Disposition to overset.
NNIED. *a.* [from *cranny.*] Full of chinks. *Brown.*
NNY. *s.* [*cren*, Fr. *crena*, Lat.] A chink; a cleft. *Burnet.*
PE. *s.* [*crepe*, low Lat.] A thin stuff loosely woven. *Swift.*
PULENCE. *s.* [*crapula*, a surfeit, Lat.]
Drunkenness; sickness by intemperance.
PULOUS. *a.* [*crapulosus*, Latin.]
Drunken; sick with intemperance.
RASH. *v. n.* To make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling. *Smith.*
RASH. *v. a.* To break or bruise.
RASH. *s.* [from the verb.] A loud mixed sound. *Shakespeare. Pope.*
SIS. *s.* [κρασις.] Temperature; constitution. *South.*
SS. *a.* [*crassus*, Latin.] Gross; coarse; not thin; not subtle. *Woodward.*
SSITUDE. *s.* [*crassitudo*, Latin.] Grossness; coarseness. *Bacon.*

CRASTINATION. *s.* [from *crastinus*, Lat.] Delay.
CRATCH. *s.* [*crecke*, Fr.] The pallisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle. *Hakewill.*
CRAVAT. *s.* A neckcloth. *Hudibras.*
To CRAVE. *v. a.* [cpeꝛian, Saxon.]
1. To ask with earnestness; to ask with submission. *Hooker. Knolles.*
2. To ask insatiably. *Denham.*
3. To long; to wish unreasonably. *South.*
4. To call for importunately. *Shak.*
CRAVEN. *s.*
1. A cock conquered and dispirited. *Shak.*
2. A coward; a recreant. *Fairfax.*
To CRAVEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make recreant or cowardly. *Shak.*
To CRAUNCH. *v. a.* To crush in the mouth. *Swift.*
CRAW. *s.* [*kroe*, Danish.] The crop or first stomach of birds. *Ray.*
CRAWFISH. *s.* A small crustaceous fish found in brooks. *Bacon.*
To CRAWL. *v. n.* [*krielen*, Dutch.]
1. To creep; to move with a slow motion; to move without rising from the ground as a worm. *Dryden. Grew.*
2. To move weakly, and slowly. *Knolles.*
3. To move about, hated and despised.
CRAWLER. *s.* [from *crawl.*] A creeper; any thing that creeps.
CRAY-FISH. *s.* [See CRAWFISH.] The river lobster. *Floyer.*
CRAYON. *s.* [*crayon*, French.]
1. A kind of pencil; a roll of paste to draw lines with. *Dryden.*
2. A drawing done with a crayon.
To CRAZE. *v. a.* [*ecraser*, French.]
1. To break; to crush; to weaken. *Milton.*
2. To powder. *Carew.*
3. To crack the brain, to impair the intellect. *Tillotson.*
CRAZEDNESS. *s.* [from *crazed.*] Decrepitude; brokenness. *Hooker.*
CRAZINESS. *s.* [from *crazy.*] State of being crazy; imbecility; weakness. *Howel.*
CRAZY. *a.* [*crasé*, French.]
1. Broken; decripit. *Shak.*
2. Broken witted; shattered in the intellect. *Hudibras.*
3. Weak; feeble; shattered. *Wake.*
CREAGHT. *s.* [An Irish word.] Herds of cattle. *Davies.*
To CREAK. *v. n.* [corrupt from *crack.*] To make a harsh noise. *Dryden.*
CREAM. *s.* [*cremor* Latin.] The unctuous or oily part of milk. *King.*
To CREAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather cream. *Shakespeare.*
To CREAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To skim off the cream.
2. To take the flower and quintessence of any thing.
CREAM-FACED. *a.* [*cream* and *faced.*]
Pale; coward-looking. *Shak.*
CREAMY. *a.* [from *cream.*] Full of cream.

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CRE'ANCE. *s.* [French.] A fine small line fastened to a hawk's leash.

CREASE. *s.* A mark made by doubling any thing, *Swift.*

To CREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark any thing by doubling it, so as to leave the impression.

To CREA'TE. *v. a.* [*creo*, Latin.]
1. To form out of nothing, to cause to exist. *Genesis.*
2. To produce; to cause; to be the occasion of. *K Charles. Rof. ommon.*
3. To beget. *Shakespeare.*
4. To invest with any new character. *Shak.*

CREA'TION. *s.* [from *create.*]
1. The act of creating, or conferring existence. *Taylor.*
2. The act of investing with a new character.
3. The things created; the universe. *Parnel.*
4. Any thing produced or caused.

CREA'TIVE. *a.* [from *create.*]
1. Having the power to create.
2. Exerting the act of creation. *South.*

CREA'TOR. *s.* [*creator*, Latin.] The Being that bestows existence. *Taylor.*

CRE'ATURE. *s.* [*creatura*, low Latin.]
1. A being created. *Stilling fleet.*
2. An animal, not human. *Shakespeare.*
3 A general term for man. *Spenser.*
4. A word of contempt for a human Being. *Prior.*
5. A word of petty tenderness. *Dryden.*
6. A person who owes his rise or his fortune to another. *Clarendon.*

CRE'ATURELY. *a.* [from *creature.*] Having the qualities of a creature. *Cheyne.*

CRE'BRITUDE. *s.* [from *creber*, Frequent, Latin.] Frequentness. *Dict.*

CRE'BROUS. *a.* [from *creber*, Latin.] Frequent. *Dict.*

CRE'DENCE. *s.* [from *credo*, Lat. *crédence*, Fr.]
1. Belief; credit. *Spenser.*
2. That which gives a claim to credit or belief. *Hayward.*

CREDE'NDA. *s.* [Latin.] Things to be believed; articles of faith. *South.*

CRE'DENT. *a.* [*credens*, Latin.]
1. Believing; easy of belief. *Shakespeare.*
2. Having credit; not to be questioned.

CREDE'NTIAL. *s.* [from *crédens*, Lat.] That which gives a title to credit. *Addison.*

CREDIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *crédible.*] Claim to credit; possibility of obtaining belief. *Tillot.*

CRE'DIBLE. *a.* [*credibilis*, Latin.] Worthy of credit; having a just claim to belief. *Tillot.*

CRE'DIBLENESS. *s* [from *crédible.*] Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to belief. *Boyle.*

CRE'DIBLY. *ad.* [from *crédible.*] In a manner that claims belief. *Bacon.*

CRE'DIT. *s.* [*crédit*, French.]
1. Belief. *Addison.*
2. Honour; reputation. *Pope.*
3. Esteem; good opinion. *Bacon.*
4. Faith; testimony. *Hooker.*
5. Trust reposed.
6. Promise given.
7. Influence; power not compulsive.

To CRE'DIT. *v. a.* [*credo*; Latin.]
1. To believe. *Shak*
2. To procure credit or honour to any
3. To trust; to confide in.
4. To admit as a debtor.

CRE'DITABLE. *a.* [from *credit.*]
1. Reputable above contempt. *Ar*
2. Honourable; estimable.

CRE'DITABLENESS. *s.* [from *créditable.*] Reputation; estimation. *Decay of*

CRE'DITABLY. *ad.* [from *créditable.*] putable; without disgrace.

CRE'DITOR. *s.* [*creditor*, Latin.] He to w a debt is owed; he that gives credit; relative to *debtor.*

CREDU'LITY. *s.* [*credulité*, Fr.] Easi belief.

CRE'DULOUS. *a.* [*credulus*, Latin.] H believe; unsuspecting; easily deceived.

CRE'DULOUSNESS. *s.* [from *credulous.*] Aptness to believe; credulity.

CREED. *s.* [from *credo*, Latin.]
1. A form of words in which the artic faith are comprehended.
2. Any solemn profession of princip opinion. *Shak*

To CREEK. *v. a.* To make a harsh noise. *Shak*

CREEK. *s.* [cnecca, Saxon; *kreka* Dutch,
1. A prominence or jut in a winding c
2. A small port; a bay; a cove.
3. A turn or alley. *Shak*

CRE'EKY *a.* Full of creeks; unequal; ing. *Sp*

To CREEP. *v. n.* preterite *crept.* [cp Saxon.]
1. To move with the belly to the gr without legs.
2. To grow along the ground, or on o supports.
3. To move forward without bounds or as insects.
4. To move slowly and feebly. *Sh*
5. To move secretly and clandestinely.
6. To move timorously without soaring, venturing.
7. To come unexpected. *Sidney. Tra*
8. To behave with servility; to fawn; bend. *Shakespeare*

CRE'EPER. *s.* [from *creep.*]
1. A plant that supports itself by means some stronger body.
2. An iron used to slide along the grate kitchens.
3. A kind of patten or clog worn by women

CREE'PHOLE. *s.* [*créep* and *hole.*]
1. A hold into which any animal may cre to escape danger.
2. A subterfuge; an excuse.

CREE'PINGLY. *ad.* [from *creeping.*] Slowly after the manner of a reptile. *Sidney*

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MATION. *s.* [*crematio*, Latin.] A burning.

MOR. *s.* [Latin.] A milky ſubſtance; a liquor reſembling cream. *Ray.*

NATED. *a.* [from *crena*, Lat.] Notched; indented. *Woodward.*

PAINE. *s.* [with farriers.] An ulcer ſeated in the midſt of the forepart of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

REPITATE. *v. n.* [*crepito*, Latin.] To make a ſmall crackling noiſe.

PITATION. *s.* [from *crepitate.*] A ſmall crackling noiſe.

PT. *particip.* from *creep.*] *Pope.*

PUSCULE. *s.* [*crepuſculum*, Latin.] Twilight.

PUSCULOUS. *a.* [*crepuſculum*, Latin.] Glimmering; in a ſtate between light and darkneſs. *Brown.*

CENT. *a.* [from *creſco*, Latin.] Increaſing; growing. *Shakeſp. Milton.*

CENT. *s.* [*creſcens*, Latin.] The moon in her ſtate of increaſe; any ſimilitude of the moon increaſing. *Dryden.*

CIVE. *a.* [from *creſco*, Latin.] Increaſing; growing. *Shakeſpeare.*

s. An herb. *Pope.*

ET. *s.* [*creiſſet*, French.] A great light upon a beacon, light-houſe, or watch-tower. *Milton.*

T. *s.* [*criſta*, Latin.] The plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet. *Milton.*

The ornament of the helmet in heraldry. Any tuft or ornament on the head. *Shak.*

ride; ſpirit; fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

TED. *a.* [from *creſt*, *criſtatus*, Latin.] Adorned with a plume or creſt. *Milton.*

Wearing a comb. *Dryden.*

T-FALLEN. *a.* Dejected; ſunk; heart-ſtruck; ſpiritleſs. *Hovel.*

TLESS. *a.* [from *creſt.*] Not dignified with a coat armour. *Shak.*

TACEOUS. *a.* [*creta*, chalk, Latin.] Conſiſting with chalk; chalky. *Philips.*

TATED. *a.* [*cretatus*, Latin.] Rubbed with chalk. *Dict.*

VICE. *s.* [from *crever*, Fr.] A crack; a flaw.] *Addiſon.*

W. *s.* [probably from cnuo, Saxon.] A company of people aſſociated for any purpoſe. *Spenſer.*

The company of a ſhip.

It is now generally uſed in a bad ſenſe.

W. the *preterite* of *crow.*

WEL. *s.* [*kriwel*, Dutch.] Yarn twiſted or wound on a knot or ball.

s. [cnybbe, Saxon.]

The rack or manger of a ſtable. *Shak.*

The ſtall or cabin of an ox.

A ſmall habitation of a cottage. *Shak.*

RB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a narrow habitation; to cage. *Shak.*

RAGE. *s.* A game at cards.

RE. *s.* [*cribrum*, Latin.] A corn ſieve. *Dict.*

CRIBRATION. *s.* [*cribro*, Latin.] The act of ſifting.

CRICK. *s.*

1. [from *creco*, Italian.] The noiſe of a door.
2. [from cryce, Saxon, a ſtake.] A painful ſtiffneſs in the neck.

CRI'CKET. *s.*

1. An inſect that ſqueaks or chirps about ovens and fire-places. *Milton.*
2. A ſport, at which the contenders drive a ball with ſticks *Pope.*
3. A low ſeat or ſtool.

CRI'ER. *s.* [from *cry.*] The officer whoſe buſineſs is to cry or make proclamation.

CRIME. *s.* [*crimen*, Latin, *crime*, Fr.] An act contrary to law and right; an offence; a great fault. *Pope.*

CRI'MEFUL. *a.* [from *crime* and *full.*] Wicked; criminal. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRI'MELESS. *a.* [from *crime.*] Innocent; free from crime. *Shak.*

CRI'MINAL. *a.* [from *crime.*]

1. Faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty; as, a *criminal* action. *Spenſer.*
2. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent; as, a criminal perſon. *Rogers.*
3. Not civil; as, a criminal proſecution.

CRI'MINAL. *s.* [from *crime.*]

1. A man accuſed. *Dryden.*
2. A man guilty of a crime. *Bacon.*

CRI'MINALLY. *ad.* [from *criminal.*] Not innocently; wickedly; guiltily. *Rogers.*

CRI'MINALNESS. *s.* [from *criminal.*] Guiltineſs; want of innocence.

CRIMINA'TION. *s.* [*criminatio*, Lat.] The act of accuſing; accuſation; arraignment; charge.

CRI'MINATORY. *a.* [from *crimino*, Lat.] Relating to accuſation; accuſing.

CRI'MINOUS. *a.* [*criminoſus*, Lat.] Wicked; iniquitous; enormouſly guilty. *Hammond.*

CRI'MINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *criminous.*] Enormouſly; very wickedly. *Hammond.*

CRI'MINOUSNESS. *s.* [from *criminous.*] Wickedneſs; guilt; crime. *K. Charles.*

CRI'MOSIN. *a.* [*crimoſino*, Italian.] A ſpecies of red colour tinged with blue. *Spenſer.*

CRIMP. *a.* [from *crumble*, or *crimble.*]

1. Friable; brittle; eaſily crumbled. *Philips.*
2. Not conſiſtent; not forcible: a low cant word. *Arbuthnot.*

To CRI'MPLE. *v. a.* To contract; to corrugate. *Wiſeman.*

CRI'MSON. *s.* [*cremoſino*, Italian.]

1. Red, ſomewhat darkened with blue. *Boyle.*
2. Red in general. *Shak. Prior.*

To CRI'MSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dye with crimſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRI'NCUM. *s* [a cant word.] A cramp; whimſy. *Hudibras.*

CRINGE. *s.* [from the verb.] Bow; ſervile civility. *Philips.*

To CRINGE. *v. a.* To draw together; to contract. *Shakſpeare.*

To CRINGE. *a. n.* To bow; to pay court; to fawn; to flatter. *Arbuthnot.*

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CRINI'GEROUS. *a.* [*criniger*, Lat.] Hairy overgrown with hair.

To CRI'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *krinckelen*, Dutch.] To go in and out; to run in flexures. *King.*

To CRI'NKLE. *v. a.* To mould into inequalities.

CRINKLE. *s.* [from the verb.] A wrinkle; a sinuosity.

CRI'NOSE. *a.* [from *crinis*, Latin.] Hairy.

CRINO'SITY. *s.* [from *crinose.*] Hairiness.

CRI'PPLE. *s.* [cnypel, Saxon.] It is written by *Donne*, *creaple*, as from *creep.*] A lame man. *Dryden. Bentley.*

To CRI'PPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lame; to make lame. *Addison.*

CRI'PPLENESS. *s.* [from *cripple.*] Lameness.

CRI'SIS. *s.* [κρισις.]

1. The decisive moment; the point in which the disease kills, or changes to the better. *Dryden.*

2. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height. *Addison.*

CRISP. *a.* [*crispus*, Latin.]

1. Curled. *Bacon.*

2. Indented; winding. *Shakesp.*

3. Brittle; friable. *Bacon.*

To CRISP. *v. a.* [*crispo*, Latin.]

1. To curl; to contract into knots. *B. Jonson.*

2. To twist. *Milton.*

3. To indent; to run in and out. *Milton.*

CRISPA'TION. *s.* [from *crisp.*]

1. The act of curling.

2. The state of being curled. *Bacon.*

CRI'SPING-PIN. *s.* [from *crisp.*] A curling-iron. *Isaiah.*

CRI'SPNESS. *s.* [from *crisp.*] Curledness.

CRI'SPY. *a.* [from *crisp.*] Curled. *Shak.*

CRITE'RION. *s.* [κριτηριον.] A mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness. *South.*

CRI'TICK. *s.* [κριτικος.]

1. A man skilled in the art of judging of literature. *Locke.*

2. A censurer; a man apt to find fault.

CRI'TICK. *a.* Critical; relating to criticism. *Pope.*

CRI'TICK. *s.*

1. A critical examination; critical remarks.

2. Science of criticism. *Locke.*

To CRI'TICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play the critick; to criticise. *Temple.*

CRI'TICAL. *a.* [from *critick.*]

1. Exact; nicely judicial; accurate. *Stil.*

2. Relating to criticism.

3. Captious; inclined to find fault. *Shak.*

4. Comprising the time at which a great event is determined. *Brown.*

CRI'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *critical.*] In a critical manner; exactly; curiously. *Woodward.*

CRI'TICALNESS. *s.* [from *critical.*] Exactness; accuracy.

To CRI'TICISE. *v. a.* [from *critick.*]

1. To play the critick; to judge. *Dryden.*

2. To animadvert upon as faulty. *Locke.*

To CRI'TICISE. *v. a.* [from *critick.*] To censure; to pass judgement upon.

CRI'TICISM. *s.* [from *critick.*]

1. *Criticism* is a standard of judging well

2. Remark; animadversion; critical ob-tions.

To CROAK. *v. n.* [cpaccezzan, Saxon.]

1. To make a hoarse, low noise, like a

2. To caw or cry as a raven or crow.

CROAK. *s.* [from the verb.] The cry or of a frog or raven.

CRO'CEOUS. *a.* [*croceus*, Latin.] Consis saffron; like saffron.

CROCITA'TION. *s.* [*crocitatio*, Latin.] croaking of frogs or ravens.

CROCK. *s.* [*krwick*, Dutch.] A cup; any made of earth.

CRO'CKERY. *s.* Earthen ware.

CRO'CODILE. *s.* [from κροκος, saffron δειλος, fearful.]

1. An amphibious voracious animal, resembling a lizard, and found in Egy the Indies. It is covered with ver scales, which cannot be pierced; except the belly. It runs with great swiftnes does not easily turn itself.

2. *Crocodile* is also a little animal, oth called stinx, very much like the lizard, o crocodile. It always remains little, found in Egypt near the Red-Sea.

CRO'CODILINE. *a.* [*crocodilinus*, Lat.] a crocodile.

CRO'CUS. *s.* An early flower.

CROFT. *s.* [cpopt, Saxon.] A little joining to a house, that is used for co pasture.

CROISA'DE. } *s.* [*croisade*, from *croix*, CROISA'DO. } Fr. The adventurers in th war always bearing a *croſs*, as an en their cause.] A holy war.

CROISES.

1. Pilgrims who carry a cross.

2. Soldiers who fight against infidels.

CRONE. *s.* [cpone, Saxon.]

1. An old ewe.

2. In contempt, an old woman.

CRO'NET. *s.* The hair which grows over top of an horse's hoof.

CRO'NY. *s.* [a cant word.] An old acq tance.

CROOK. *s.* [*croc*, French.]

1. Any crooked or bent instrument.

2. A sheephook.

3. Any thing bent; a meander.

To CROOK. *v. a.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. To bend; to turn into a hook.

2. To pervert from rectitude.

CROO'KBACK. *s.* [*crook* and *back.*] A that has gibbous shoulders.

CROO'KBACKED. *a.* Having bent shoul

CROO'KED. *a.* [*crocher*, French.]

1. Bent; not straight; curved.

2. Winding; oblique; anfractuous.

3. Perverse; untoward; without recti of mind.

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OOKEDLY. *ad.* [from *crooked.*]
2. Not in a ſtraight line.
3. Untowardly; not compliantly. *Taylor.*
OOKEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *crooked.*]
1. Deviation from ſtraightneſs; curvity.
2. Deformity of a gibbous body. *Taylor.*
OP. *ſ.* [cnop, Saxon.] The craw of a bird. *Ray.*
OP. *ſ.* [cnoppe, Saxon.]
1. The higheſt part or end of any thing.
2. The harveſt; the corn gathered off a field. *Roſcommon.*
3. Any thing cut off. *Dryden.*
CROP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap. *Creech.*
CROP. *v. n.* To yield harveſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
OPFUL. *a.* [*crop* and *full.*] Satiated; having a full belly. *Milton.*
OPSICK. *a.* [*crop* and *ſick.*] Sick with exceſs and debauchery. *Tate.*
OPPER. *ſ.* [from *crop.*] A kind of pigeon with a large crop. *Walton.*
O'SIER. *ſ.* [*croſier*, Fr.] The paſtoral ſtaff of a biſhop. *Bacon.*
O'SLET. *ſ.* [*croiſſelet*, French.] A ſmall cruſe.
OSS. *ſ.* [*croix*, French.]
1. One ſtraight body laid at right angles over another *Taylor.*
2. The enſign of the Chriſtian religion. *Rowe.*
3. A monument with a croſs upon it to excite devotion; ſuch as were anciently ſet in market-places. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A line drawn through another.
5. Any thing that thwarts or obſtructs; misfortune; hinderance; vexation; oppoſition; misadventure; trial of patience. *B. Jonſon.*
6. Money ſo called becauſe marked with a croſs. *Howel.*
7. *Croſs and Pile*, a play with money.
ROSS. *a.* [from the ſubſtantive.]
1. Tranſverſe; ſo lying athwart ſomething elſe. *Newton.*
2. Oblique. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Adverſe; oppoſite. *Atterbury.*
4. Perverſe; untractable. *South.*
5. Peeviſh; fretful; ill-humoured. *Tillotſon.*
6. Contrary; contradictory. *South.*
7. Contrary to wiſh; unfortunate. *South.*
8. Interchanged; a croſs marriage. *Bacon.*
ROSS. *prep.*
1. Athwart; ſo as to interſect any thing. *Knolles.*
2. Over; from ſide to ſide. *L'Eſtrange.*
To CROSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lay one body, or draw one line athwart another. *Hudibras.*
2. To ſign with the croſs.
3. To mark out; to cancel; as, to *croſs* an article.
4. To paſs over; he *croſſed* the river. *Temple.*
5. To move laterally, obliquely, or athwart. *Spenſer.*
6. To thwart; to interpoſe obſtruction. *Daniel. Clarendon.*
7. To counteract; appetite *croſſes* reaſon. *Locke.*
8. To contravene; to hinder by authority. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. To contradict. *Bacon.*
10. To debar; to preclude. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CROSS. *v. n.*
1. To lay athwart another thing.
2. To be inconſiſtent. *Sidney.*

CROSS-BAR SHOT. *ſ.* A round ſhot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it. *Harris.*

To CROSS-EXAMINE. *v. a.* [*croſs* and *examine.*] To try the faith of evidence by captious queſtions of the contrary party. *D. of P.*

CROSS-STAFF. *ſ.* [from *croſs* and *ſtaff.*] An inſtrument commonly called the fore-ſtaff, uſed by ſeamen to take the meridian altitude of the ſun or ſtars. *Harris.*

CRO'SSBITE. *ſ.* [*croſs* and *bite.*] A deception; a cheat. *L'Eſtrange.*

To CRO'SSBITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To contravene by deception. *Collier.*

CRO'SSBOW. *ſ.* [*croſs* and *bow.*] A miſſive weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a ſtock. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRO'SSBOWER. *ſ.* A ſhooter with a croſs-bow. *Raleigh.*

CROSS-GRAINED. *a.* [*croſs* and *grain.*]
1. Having the fibres tranſverſe or irregular. *Moxon.*
2. Perverſe; troubleſome; vexatious. *Prior.*

CRO'SSLY. *ad.* [from *croſs.*]
1. Athwart; ſo as to interſect ſomething elſe.
2. Adverſely; in oppoſition to. *Tillotſon.*
3. Unfortunately.

CRO'SSNESS. *ſ.* [from *croſs.*]
1. Tranſverſeneſs; interſection.
2. Perverſeneſs; peeviſhneſs.

CRO'SSROW. *ſ.* [*croſs* and *row.*] Alphabet; ſo named becauſe a croſs is placed at the beginning, to ſhew that the end of learning is piety. *Shakeſpeare.*

CRO'SSWIND. *ſ.* [*croſs* and *wind.*] Wind blowing from the right to the left. *Boyle.*

CRO'SSWAY. *ſ.* [*croſs* and *way.*] A ſmall obſcure path interſecting the chief road.

CRO'SSWORT. *ſ.* [from *croſs* and *wort.*] A plant. *Miller.*

CRO'TCH. *ſ.* [*croc*, French.] A hook.

CRO'TCHET. *ſ.* [*crochet*, French.]
1. [In muſick.] One of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim.
2. A piece of wood fitted into another to ſupport a building. *Dryden.*
3. [In printing.] Hooks in which words are included [thus]
4. A perverſe conceit; odd fancy. *Howel.*

To CROUCH. *v. n.* [*crochu*, crooked, Fr.]
1. To ſtoop low; to lie cloſe to the ground.
2. To fawn; to bend ſervilely. *Dryden.*

CROUP. *ſ.* [*croupe*, French.]
1. The rump of a fowl.
2. The buttocks of a horſe.

CROUPADES. *ſ.* [from *croup.*] Higher leaps than thoſe of corvets. *Farrier's Dict.*

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CROW. *s.* [cnape, Saxon.]
1. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcases of beasts. *Dryden.*
2. *To pluck a* CROW, to be contentious about that which is of no value. *L'Estrange.*
3. A bar used as a leaver. *Southern.*
4. The voice of a cock, or the noise which he makes in his gaiety.

CRO'WFOOT. *s.* [from *crow* and *foot.*] A flower.

CRO'WFOOT. *s.* A caltrop. *Military Dict.*

To CROW. preterite, *I crew* or *crowed*, *I have crowed.* [cnapan, Saxon.]
1. To make the noise which a cock makes.
2. To boast; to bully; to vapour.

CROWD. *s.* [cnuv; Saxon.]
1. A multitude confusedly pressed together.
2. A promiscuous medley. *Essay on Homer.*
3. The vulgar; the populace. *Dryden.*
4. [From *crwth*, Welsh.] A fiddle. *Hudibras.*

To CROWD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fill with confused multitudes; he *crowded* the house with his friends. *Watts.*
2. To press close together; he *crowds* many thoughts into a page. *Burnet.*
3. To incumber by multitudes; *the gates were* crowded. *Glanville.*
4. *To* CROWD *Sail.* [A sea phrase.] To spread wide the sails upon the yards.

To CROWD. *v. n.*
1. To swarm; to be numerous and confused. *Dryden.*
2. To thrust among a multitude. *Cowley.*

CRO'WDER. *s.* [from *crowd.*] A fiddler. *Sid.*

CRO'WKEEPER. *s.* [*crow* and *keep.*] A scarecrow. *Shakespeare.*

CROWN. *s.* [*couronne*, Fr.]
1. The ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity. *Shakespeare.*
2. A garland. *Ecclus.*
3. Reward; honorary distinction. 1. *Cor.*
4. Regal power; royalty. *Locke.*
5. The top of the head. *Pope.*
6. The top of any thing; as, of a mountain. *Shakespeare.*
7. Part of the hat that covers the head.
8. A piece of money. *Suckling.*
9. Honour; ornament; decoration.
10. Completion; accomplishment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL. *s.* [*corona imperialis*, Latin.] A flower.

To CROWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To invest with the crown or regal ornament. *Dryden.*
2. To cover, as with a crown. *Dryden.*
3. To dignify; to adorn; to make illustrious. *Psalms.*
4. To reward; to recompense. *Roscommon.*
5. To complete; to perfect. *South.*
6. To terminate; to finish. *Dryden.*

CRO'WNGLASS. *s.* The finest sort of window-glass.

CRO'WNPOST. *s.* A post, which, in some buildings, stands upright in the middle, between two principal rafters.

CRO'WNSCAB. *s.* A stinking filthy scab round a horse's hoof. *Farrier's*

CRO'WNWHEEL. *s.* The upper wheel watch.

CRO'WNWORKS. *s.* [In fortification, works advanced toward the field to gain hill or rising ground.

CRO'WNET. *s.* [from *crown.*]
1. The same with *coronet.*
2. Chief end; last purpose. *Shak*

CRO'YLSTONE. *s.* Crystalized chalk.

CRU'CIAL. *a.* [*crux crucis*, Latin.] Transintersecting one another.

To CRU'CIATE. *v. a.* [*crucio*, Latin.] Ture; to torment; to excruciate.

CRU'CIABLE. *s.* [*crucibulum*, low Latin chymist's melting pot made of earth.

CRUCI'FEROUS. *a.* [*crux* and *fero*, L Bearing the cross.

CRU'CIFIER. *s.* [from *crucify.*] He t flicts the punishment of crucifixion.

CRU'CIFIX. *s.* [*crucifixus*, Latin.] A sentation in picture or statuary of our passion.

CRUCIFI'XION. *s.* [from *crucifixus*, L The punishment of nailing to a cross.

CRU'CIFORM. *a.* [*crux* and *forma*, L Having the form of a cross.

To CRU'CIFY. *v. a.* [*crucifigo*, Latin.] to death by nailing the hands and fe cross set upright.

CRUCI'GEROUS. *a.* [*crucigo*, Latin.] ing the cross.

CRUD. *s.* [commonly written *curd.*] cretion; coagulation.

CRUDE. *a.* [*crudus*, Latin.]
1. Raw; not subdued by fire.
2. Not changed by any process or tion.
3. Harsh; unripe.
4. Unconnected; not well digested.
5. Not brought to perfection; immatur
6. Having indigested notions.
7. Indigested; not fully concocted in th tellect. *B. J*

CRU'DELY. *ad.* [from *crude.*] Unripely; out due preparation.

CRU'DENESS. *s.* [from *crude*] Unripeness digestion.

CRU'DITY. *s.* [frome *crude.*] Indigestion; concoction; unripeness; want of matur

To CRU'DLE. *v. a.* To coagulate; to cog

CRU'DY. *a.* [from *crude.*]
1. Concreted; coagulated.
2. [From *crude.*] Raw; chill.

CRU'EL. *a.* [*cruel*, French.]
1. Pleased with hurting others; inhu hard-hearted; barbarous.
2. [Of things.] Hurtful; mischievous; structive.

CRU'ELLY. *ad.* [from *cruel.*] In a cruel ner; inhumanly; barbarously.

CRU'ELNESS. *s.* [from *cruel.*] Inhuma cruelty.

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UELTY. *s.* [*cruauté*, French.] Inhumanity; ingeneſs; barbarity. *Shakeſpeare.*
UENTATE. *a.* [*cruentatus*, Lat.] Smeared ith blood. *Glanville.*
UET. *s.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A vial for vine- r or oil. *Swift.*
UISE. *s.* [*kruicke*, Dutch.] A ſmall cup. 1 *Kings.*
UISE. *s.* [*croiſe*, Fr.] A voyage in ſearch of under.
RUISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rove er the ſea in ſearch of plunder.
UISER. *s.* from *cruiſe*] One that roves the in ſearch of plunder. *Wiſeman.*
UM. } *s.* [cpuma, Saxon.]
UMB. } The ſoft part of bread, not the cruſt. *Bacon.*
A ſmall particle or fragment of bread.
RUMBLE. *v. a.* [from *crumb.*] To break ſmall pieces; to comminute. *Herbert.*
RUMBLE. *v. n* To fall into ſmall pieces. *Pope.*
UMENAL. *s.* [from *crumena*, Latin.] A e. *Spenſer.*
UMMY. *a.* [from *crum.*] Soft; not cruſty.
UMP. *a.* [cpump, Saxon.] Crooked in the *L'Eſtrange.*
RUMPLE. *v. a.* [from *rumple.*] To draw wrinkles. *Addiſon.*
UMPLING. *s.* A ſmall degenerate apple.
RUNK. } *v. n.* To cry like a crane.
RUNKLE. } *Dict.*
UPPER. *s.* [from *croupe*, French.] That of the horſeman's furniture, that reaches om the ſaddle to the tail. *Sidney.*
URAL. *a.* [from *crus*, *cruris*, Latin.] Belonging to the leg. *Arbuthnot.*
UADE. } *s.* See CROISADE.
UADO. }
n expedition againſt the infidels.
A coin ſtamped with a croſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
UISE. See CRUISE.
UET. *s.* A goldſmith's melting-pot.
RUSH. *v. a.* [*ecraſer*, French.]
To preſs between two oppoſite bodies; to ſh. *Milton.*
To preſs with violence. *Waller.*
To overwhelm; to beat down. *Dryden.*
To ſubdue; to depreſs; to diſpirit. *Milton.*
RUSH. *v. n.* To be condenſed. *Thomſon.*
USH. *s.* [from the verb.] A colliſion.
UST. *s.* [*cruſta*, Latin.]
Any ſhell or external coat. *Addiſon.*
Any incruſtation; collection of matter on a hard body. *Addiſon.*
The caſe of a pye, made of meal, and bak- *Addiſon.*
The outer hard part of bread. *Dryden.*
A little piece of bread. *Dryden.*
RUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To envelope; to cover with a hard caſe.
To foul with concretions. *Swift.*
RUST. *v. n.* To gather or contract a cruſt. *Temple.*
USTA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *cruſta*, Latin.]
; with joints; not teſtaceous. *Woodw.*

CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS. *s.* [from *cruſtaceous.*] The quality of having jointed ſhells.
CRU'STILY. *ad.* [from *cruſty.*] Peeviſhly; ſnappiſhly.
CRU'STINESS. *s.* [from *cruſty.*]
1. The quality of a cruſt.
2. Peeviſhneſs; moroſeneſs.
CRU'STY. *a.* [from *cruſt.*]
1. Covered with a cruſt. *Derham.*
2. Moroſe; ſnappiſh.
CRUTCH. *s.* [*croccia*, Italian.] A ſupport uſed by cripples. *Smith.*
To CRUTCH. *v. a.* [from *crutch.*] To ſupport on crutches as a cripple. *Dryden.*
To CRY. *v. n.* [*crier*, French.]
1. To ſpeak with vehemence and loudneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To call importunately. *Jonah*, ii. 2.
3. To talk eagerly or inceſſantly. *Exodus.*
4. To proclaim; to make publick. *Jeremiah.*
5. To exclaim. *Herbert.*
6. To utter lamentation. *Tillotſon.*
7. To ſquall, as an infant. *Waller.*
8. To weep; to ſhed tears. *Donne.*
9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal. *Pſalms.*
10. To yelp, as a hound on a ſcent. *Shakeſp.*
To CRY. *v. a.* To proclaim publickly ſomething loſt or found. *Craſhaw.*
To CRY *down. v. a.*
1. To blame; to depreciate; to decry. *Tillot.*
2. To prohibit. *Bacon.*
3. To overbear. *Shakeſpeare.*
To CRY *out. v. n.*
1. To exclaim; to ſcream; to clamour.
2. To complain loudly. *Atterbury.*
3. To blame; to cenſure. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To declare loud.
5. To be in labour. *Shakeſpeare.*
To CRY *up. v. a.*
1. To applaud; to exalt; to praiſe. *Bacon.*
2. To raiſe the price by proclamation. *Temp.*
CRY. *s.* [*cri*, French.]
1. Lamentation; ſhriek; ſcream. *Exodus.*
2. Weeping; mourning.
3. Clamour; outcry, *Addiſon.*
4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder.
5. Proclamation.
6. The hawkers proclamation of wares; as *the* cries *of London.*
7. Acclamation; popular favour. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expreſſion. *Locke.*
9. Importunate call. *Jeremiah.*
10. Yelping of dogs. *Waller.*
11. Yell; inarticulate noiſe. *Zeph.* i. 10.
12. A pack of dogs. *Milton. Ainſworth.*
CRY'AL. *s.* The heron.
CRY'ER. *s.* The falcon gentle. *Ainſworth.*
CRY'PTICAL. } *a.* [κρυπτω.] Hidden; ſecret;
CRY'PTICK. } occult. *Glanville.*
CRY'PTICALLY. *ad.* [from *cryptical*] Occultly; ſecretly. *Boyle.*
CRYPTO'GRAPHY. *s.* [κρυπτω and γραφω.]
1. The art of writing ſecret characters.
2. Secret characters; cyphers.

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CRYPTO'LOGY. *s.* [κρυπτὸς and λογος.] Ænigmatical language.

CRY'STAL. *s.* [κρυσταλλος.]

1. *Cryſtals* are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourleſs bodies, of regular angular figures. *Hill.*

2 *Iſland cryſtal* is a genuine ſpar, of an extremely pure, clear, and fine texture ſeldom either blemiſhed with flaws or ſpots, or ſtained with any other colour. It is always an oblique parallelopiped of ſix planes. *Hill.*

3. *Cryſtal* is alſo uſed for a factitious body caſt in the glaſs houſes, called alſo *cryſtal* glaſs, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glaſs. *Chambers.*

4. *Chryſtals* [In chymiſtry] expreſs ſalts or other matters, ſhot or congealed in manner of *cryſtal*. *Bacon.*

CRY'STAL. *a.*

1. Conſiſting of cryſtal. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Bright; clear; tranſparent; lucid; pellucid. *Dryden.*

CRY'STALLINE. *a.* [*cryſtallinus*, Latin.]

1. Conſiſting of cryſtal. *Boyle.*

2 Bright; clear; pellucid; tranſparent.

CRY'STALLINE *Humour*. *s.* The ſecond humour of the eye, that lies next to the aqueous behind the uvea. *Ray.*

CRYSTALLIZA'TION. *s.* [from *cryſtallize*.] Congelation into cryſtals; the maſs formed by congelation or concretion. *Woodward.*

To CRY'STALLIZE. *v. a.* [from *cryſtal*.] To cauſe to congeal or concrete in cryſtals.

To CRY'STALLIZE. *v. n.* To coagulate congeal, concrete, or ſhoot into cryſtals.

CUB. *s.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The young of a beaſt; generally of a bear or fox. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. The young of a whale. *Wallet.*

3. In reproach, a young boy or girl. *Shakeſp.*

To CUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth. *Dryden.*

CUBA'TION. *s.* [*cubatio*, Lat.] The act of lying down. *Dict.*

CU'BATORY. *a.* [from *cubo*, Lat.] Recumbent.

CU'BATURE. *s.* [from *cube*.] The finding exactly the ſolid content of any propoſed body. *Harris.*

CUBE. *s.* [from κυβος, a die.] A regular ſolid body, conſiſting of ſix ſquare and equal faces or ſides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal. *Chambers.*

CUBE *Root*. } *s.* The origin of a cubick
CU'BICK *Root*. } number.

CU'BEB. *s.* A ſmall dried fruit reſembling pepper, but ſomewhat longer, of a greyiſh brown colour, and compoſed of a corrugated bark, covering a thin friable ſhell or capſule, containing a ſingle ſeed, roundiſh, blackiſh on the ſurface, and white within. *Hill. Floyer.*

CU'BICAL. } *a.* [from *cube*.]
CU'BICK. }

1. Having the form or properties of a cube.

2. It is applied to numbers. The number of four multiplied into itſelf, produceth the ſquare number ſixteen; and that again multiplied by four produceth the *cubick* number ſixty-four.

CU'BICALNESS. *s.* [from *cubical*.] The ſtate or quality of being cubical.

CUBI'CULARLY. *a.* [*cubiculum*, Latin.] Fitted for the poſture of lying. *Brown.*

CU'BIFORM. *a.* [from *cube* and *forma*.] Of the ſhape of a cube.

CU'BIT. *s.* [from *cubitus*, Latin.] A meaſure in uſe among the ancients; which was originally the diſtance from the elbow, bending inward, to the extremity of the middle finger, a foot and a half.

CU'BITAL. *a.* [*cubitalis*, Latin.] Containing only the length of a cubit. *Brown.*

CU'CKINGSTOOL. *s.* An engine invented for the puniſhment of ſcolds and unquiet women. *Cowel. Hudibras.*

CU'CKOLD. *s.* [*cocu*, French.] One that is married to an adultereſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To CU'CKOLD. *v. a.*

1. To rob a man of his wife's fidelity.

2. To wrong a huſband by unchaſtity.

CU'CKOLDY. *a.* [from *cuckold*.] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor; mean.

CU'CKOLDMAKER. *s.* [*cuckold* and *make*.] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

CU'CKOLDOM. *s.* [from *cuckold*.]

1. The act of adultery.

2. The ſtate of a cuckold.

CU'CKOO. *s.* [*cwccew*, Welſh.]

1. A bird which appears in the ſpring; it is ſaid to ſuck the eggs of other birds, and her own to be hatched in their place. *Sidney. Locke.*

2. A name of contempt. *Shakeſpeare.*

CUCKOO-BUD. } *s.* The name of a
CUCKOO-FLOWER. } flower. *Shakeſpeare.*

CUCKOO-SPITTLE. *s.* *Woodſcare* that glutinous dew, or exudation, found upon plants about the end of May.

CU'CULLATE. } *a.* [*cucullatus* hooded,
CU'CULLATED. } Latin.]

1. Hooded; covered, as with a hood or cowl.

2. Having the reſemblance or ſhape of a hood.

CU'CUMBER. *s.* [*cucumis*, Latin.] The name of a plant, and fruit of that plant.

CUCURBITA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *cucurbita*, Latin, a gourd.] *Cucurbitaceous* plants are thoſe which reſemble a gourd; ſuch as the pumpion and melon. *Chambers.*

CU'CURBITE. *s.* [*cucurbita*, Latin.] A chymical veſſel, called a *body*. *Boyle.*

CUD. *s.* [cuo, Saxon.] The food which is repoſited in the firſt ſtomach, in order to rumination. *Sidney.*

CU'DDEN. } *s.* A clown; ſtupid, low dolt.
CU'DDY. } *Dryden.*

To CU'DDLE. *v. n.* To lye cloſe; to ſquat. *Prior.*

CU'DGEL. *s.* [*kuyſſe*, Dutch.]

1. A ſtick to ſtrike with. *Locke.*

2. *To creſs the* CUDGELS, is to yield. *L'Eſtrange.*

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FUDGEL. v. a. [from the noun.] To beat with a ſtick. *South.*

FUDGEL-PROOF. a. Able to reſiſt a ſtick.

FUDWEED. s. [from *cud* and *weed*.] A plant. *Miller.*

CUE. s. [*queue*, a tail, Fr.]
1. The tail or end of any thing.
2. The laſt word of a ſpeech. *Shak.*
3. A hint; an intimation; a ſhort direction. *Swift.*
4. The part that any man is to play in his turn. *Rymer.*
5. Humour; temper of mind.

CUERPO. s. [Spaniſh.] To be in *cuerpo*, is to go without the upper coat. *Hudibr.*

CUFF. s. [*coffa*, a battle, Italian.] A blow with the fiſt; a box; a ſtroke. *Shak.*

CUFF. v. n. [from the noun.] To fight; to ſcuffle. *Dryden.*

CUFF. v. a.
1. To ſtrike with the fiſt. *Shak.*
2. To ſtrike with talons. *Otway.*

CUIRASS. s. [*cuiſſe*, French.] Part of the ſleeves. *Arbuthnot.*

CUIRASS. s. [*cuiraſſe*, Fr.] A breaſtplate. *Dryden.*

CUIRASSER. s. [from *cuiraſs*.] A man at arms; a ſoldier in armour. *Milton.*

CUISH. s. [*cuiſſe*, French.] The armour that covers the thighs. *Dryden.*

CULDEES. s. [*culdei*, Latin.] Monks in Scotland.

CULERAGE. s. Arſe-ſmart.

CULINARY. a. [*culina*, Latin.] Relating to the kitchen. *Newton.*

CULL. v. a. [*cueillir*, French.] To ſelect from others. *Hooker. Pope.*

CULLER. s. [from *cull*.] One who picks or ſelects.

CULLION. s. [*coglione*, a fool. Italian.] A mean fellow. *Shak.*

CULLIONLY. a. [from *cullion*.] Having the qualities of a cullion; mean; baſe.

CULLY. s. [*coglione*, Italian, a fool.] A man eaſily cheated or impoſed upon. *Arbuthnot.*

CULLY. v. a. [from the noun.] To befool; to cheat; to impoſe upon.

CULMIFEROUS. a. [*culmus* and *fero*, Lat.] *Culmiferous* plants are ſuch as have a ſmooth jointed ſtalk, and their ſeeds are contained in huſky hulks. *Quincy.*

CULMINATE. v. n. [*culmen*, Latin.] To be vertical; to be in the meridian. *Milt.*

CULMINATION. s. [from *culminate*.] The paſſage of a planet through the meridian.

CULPABILITY. s. [from *culpable*.] Blameableneſs.

CULPABLE. a. [*culpabilis*, Latin.]
1. Criminal. *Shak.*
2. Blameable; blameworthy. *Hooker.*

CULPABLENESS. s. [from *culpable*.] Blame; fault.

CULPABLY. ad. [from *culpable*.] Blameably; criminally. *Taylor.*

CULPRIT. s. A man arraigned before his judge. *Prior.*

CULTER. s. [*cultur*, Latin.] The iron of the plow perpendicular to the ſhare.

To CULTIVATE. v. a. [*Cultivir*, Fr.]
1. To forward or improve the product of the earth, by manual induſtry. *Felton.*
2. To improve; to meliorate. *Waller.*

CULTIVATION. s. [from *cultivate*.]
1. The art or practice of improving ſoils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables.
2. Improvement in general; melioration.

CULTIVATOR. s. [from *cultivate*.] One who improves, promotes, or meliorates. *Boyle.*

CULTURE. s. [*cultura*, Latin.]
1. The act of cultivation. *Woodward.*
2. Improvement; melioration. *Tatler.*

To CULTURE. v. a. [from the noun.] To cultivate; to till. *Thomſon.*

CULVER. s. [culpne, Sax.] A pigeon. *Spen.*

CULVERIN. s. [*coulverine*, French.] A ſpecies of ordinance. *Waller.*

CULVERKEY. s. A ſpecies of flower.

To CUMBER. v. a. [*komberen*, to diſturb, Dut.]
1. To embarraſs; to entangle; to obſtruct.
2. To crowd or load with ſomething uſeleſs.
3. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to diſtreſs. *Shak.*
4. To buſy; to diſtract with multiplicity of cares. *Luke.*
5. To be troubleſome in any place. *Grew.*

CUMBER. s. [*komber*, Dutch.] Vexation; embarraſſment. *Raleigh.*

CUMBERSOME. a. [from *cumber*.]
1. Troubleſome; vexatious. *Sidney.*
2. Burthenſome; embarraſſing. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Unwieldy; unmanageable. *Newton.*

CUMBERSOMELY. ad. [from *cumberſome*.] In a troubleſome manner.

CUMBERSOMENESS. s. [from *cumberſome*.] Encumberance; hinderance; obſtruction.

CUMBERANCE. s. [from *cumber*.] Burthen; hinderance; impediment. *Milton.*

CUMBROUS. a. [from *cumber*.]
1. Troubleſome; vexatious; diſturbing.
2. Oppreſſive; burthenſome. *Swift.*
3. Jumbled; obſtructing each other. *Milt.*

CUMFREY. s. A medicinal plant.

CUMIN. s. [*cuminum*, Latin.] A plant.

To CUMULATE. v. a. [*cumulo*, Latin.] To heap together. *Woodward.*

CUMULATION. s. The act of heaping together.

CUNCTATION. s. [*cunctatio*, Latin.] Delay; procraſtination; dilatorineſs. *Hayward.*

CUNCTATOR. s. [Latin.] One given to delay; a lingerer. *Hammond.*

To CUND. v. n. [*konnen*, Dutch.] To give notice to fiſhers. *Carew.*

CUNEAL. a. [*cuneus*, Latin.] Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.

CUNEATED. a. [*cuneus*, Latin.] Made in form of a wedge.

CUNEIFORM. a. [from *cuneus* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the form of a wedge.

CUNNER. s. A kind of fiſh leſs than an oyſter, that ſticks cloſe to the rocks. *Ainſ.*

CUNNING. a. [from connan, Saxon.]

1. Skilful; knowing; learned. *Prior.*
2. Performed with skill; artful. *Spenser.*
3. Artful; deceitful; trickish; subtile; crafty; subdolous. *South.*
4. Acted with subtility. *Sidney.*

CU'NNING. *s.* [cunnige, Saxon.]
1. Artifice; deceit; slyness; slight; fraudulent dexterity. *Bacon.*
2. Art; skill; knowledge. *Psalms.*

CU'NNINGLY. *ad.* [from *cunning.*] Artfully; slyly; craftily. *Swift.*

CU'NNINGMAN. *s.* [*cunning* and *man.*] A man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods. *Hudibras.*

CU'NNINGNESS. *s.* [from *cunning.*] Deceitfulness; slyness.

CUP. *s.* [cup, Saxon.]
1. A small vessel to drink in. *Genesis.*
2. The liquor contained in the cup; the draught. *Waller.*
3. Social entertainment; merry bout; commonly in the plural. *Knolles. Ben. Jonson.*
4. Any thing hollow like a cup; as, the husk of an acorn. *Woodward.*
5. Cup *and Can.* Familiar companions. *Swift.*

To CUP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To supply with cups. *Shak.*
2. To fill glass bells or cucurbite upon the skin, to draw the blood by scarification. See Cupping Glass. *Pope.*

CUPBE'ARER. *s.*
1. An officer of the king's household. *Wot.*
3. An attendant to give wine at a feast.

CU'PBOARD. *s.* [*cup* and bopn, Saxon.] A case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed. *Bacon.*

To CU'PBOARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treasure; to hoard up. *Shak.*

CUPI'DITY. *s.* [*cupiditas*, Latin.] Concupiscence; unlawful longing.

CU'POLA. s. [Italian.] A dome; the hemispherical summit of a building. *Addison.*

CU'PPEL. See Coppel.

CU'PPER. *s.* [from *cup.*] One who applies cupping-glasses; a scarifier.

CU'PPING-GLASS. *s.* [from *cup* and *glass.*] A glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarifying the air. *Wiseman.*

CU'PREOUS. *a.* [*cuprus*, Lat.] Coppery; consisting of copper. *Boyle.*

CUR. *s.* [*corre*, Dutch.]
1. A worthless degenerate dog. *Shak.*
2. A term of reproach for a man. *Shak.*

CU'RABLE. *a.* [from *cure.*] That admits a remedy. *Dryden.*

CU'RABLENESS. *s.* [from *curable.*] Possibility to be healed.

CU'RACY. *s.* [from *curate.*] Employment of a curate; which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary. *Swift.*

CU'RATE. *s.* [*curator*, Latin.]
1. A clergyman hired to perform the duties of another.
2. A parish priest. *Dryden. Collier.*

CU'RATESHIP. *s.* [from *curate.*] The same with curacy.

CU'RATIVE. *a.* [from *cure.*] Relating to cure of diseases; not preservative.

CURA'TOR. s. [Latin.] One that has the perintendence of any thing.

CURB. *s.* [*courber*, French.]
1. A curb is an iron chain, made fast to upper part of the branches of the bit, running over the beard of the horse.
2. Restraint; inhibition; opposition.

To CURB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To guide a horse with a curb.
2. To restrain; to inhibit; to check.

CURD. *s.* The coagulation of milk.

To CURD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn to curds; to cause to coagulate.

To CU'RDLE. *v. n.* [from *curd.*] To coagulate; to concrete.

To CU'RDLE. *v. a.* To cause to coagulate.

CU'RDY. *a.* [from *curd.*] Coagulated; curded; full of curds; curdled.

CURE. *s.* [*cura*, Latin.]
1. Remedy; restorative.
2. Act of healing.
3. The benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman.

To CURE. *v. a.* [*curo*, Latin.]
1. To heal; to restore to health; to recover.
2. To prepare in any manner so as to keep served from corruption.

CU'RELESS. *a.* [*cure* and *less.*] Without cure; without remedy.

CU'RER. *s.* [from *cure.*] A healer; a physician.

CU'RFEW. *s.* [*couvre feu*, French.]
1. An evening peal, by which the Conqueror willed, that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light.
2. The cover for a fire; a fireplate.

CURIA'LITY. *s.* [*curialis*, Latin.] The privileges or retinue of a court.

CURIO'SITY. *s.* [from *curious.*]
1. Inquisitiveness; inclination to enquire.
2. Nicety; delicacy.
3. Accuracy; exactness.
4. An act of curiosity; nice experiment.
5. An object of curiosity; rarity.

CU'RIOUS. *a.* [*curiosus*, Latin.]
1. Inquisitive; desirous of information.
2. Attentive to; diligent about.
3. Accurate; careful not to mistake.
4. Difficult to please; solicitous of perfection.
5. Exact; nice; subtle.
6. Artful; not neglectful; not fortuitous; nicely diligent.
7. Elegant; neat; laboured; finished.
8. Rigid; severe; rigorous.

CU'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *curious.*]
1. Inquisitively; studiously.
2. Elegantly; neatly.
3. Artfully; exactly.
4. Captiously.

CURL. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A ringlet of hair.

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dulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure. *Newton.*

RL. v. a. [*krullen*, Dutch.] o turn the hair in ringlets. *Shakespeare.*
o writhe; to twist.
o deck with curls. *Shakespeare.*
o raise in waves, undulations, or sinu- *Dryden.*

RL. v. n.
o shrink into ringlets. *Boyle.*
o rise in undulations. *Dryden.*
o twist itself. *Dryden.*

EW. s. [*courlieu*, French.] kind of water-fowl.
ird larger than a partridge, with longer It frequents the corn fields in Spain. *Trevoux.*

DGEON. s. [*cour mechant*, Fr.] avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a d; a griper.

DGEONLY. a. [from *curmudgeon.*] ious; covetous; churlish; niggardly.

ANT. s. mall fruit-tree
nall dried grape properly written *cor-* *King.*

RCY. s. [from *current.*] culation; power of passing from hand *Swift.*
eral reception.
acy; readiness of utterance.
ntinuance; constant flow. *Ayliffe.*
eral esteem; the rate at which any is vulgarly valued. *Bacon.*
e papers stamped in the English colo- authority, and passing for money.

NT. a. [*currens*, Latin.]
culatory; passing from hand to hand. *Genesis.*
erally received; uncontradicted; au- ive. *Hooker.*
mon; general. *Watts.*
ular; such as is established by vulgar *Grew.*
mmonable; popular. *Pope.*
ble; such as may be allowed or ad- *Shakespeare.*
t is now passing; as, *the* current *year.*

NT. s.
nning stream. *Boyle.*
ons are progressive motions of the of the sea in several places. *Harris.*

NTLY. ad. [from *current.*]
a constant motion.
nst opposition. *Hooker.*
monly; fashionably; generally.
nout ceasing.

NTNESS. s. [from *current.*]
culation.
eral reception.
ect of pronunciation. *Camden.*

R. s. [*coriarius*, Latin.] One who and prepares leather for those who es and other things. *L'Estrange.*

S. a. [from *cur.*] Having the qualities of a degenerate dog; brutal; sour; quarrelsome. *Fairfax.*

To CU'RRY. v. n. [*corium*, Latin, leather.]
1. To dress leather.
2. To rub; to thresh; to chastise. *Addison.*
3. To rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat. *Bacon.*
4. To scratch in kindness. *Shakespeare.*
5. To CURRY *favour.* To become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery. *Hooker.*

CU'RRYCOMB. s. [from *curry* and *comb.*] An iron instrument used for currying horses.

To CURSE. v. a. [cunnian, Saxon.]
1. To wish evil; to execrate. *Knolles.*
2. To mischief; to afflict. *Pope.*

To CURSE. v. n. To imprecate evil. *Judges.*

CURSE. s. [from the verb.]
1. Malediction; wish of evil to another. *Dryden.*
2. Affliction; torment; vexation. *Addison.*

CU'RSED. *particip. a.* [from *curse.*]
1. Under a curse; hateful; detestable. *Shak.*
2. Unholy; unsanctified. *Milton.*
3. Vexatious; troublesome. *Prior.*

CU'RSEDLY. *ad.* [from *cursed.*] Miserably; Shamefully. *Pope.*

CU'RSEDNESS. s. [from *cursed.*] The state of being under a curse.

CU'RSHIP. s. [from *cur.*] Dogship; meanness. *Hudibras.*

CU'RSITOR. s. [Latin.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. *Cowel.*

CU'RSORARY. a. [from *cursus*, Latin.] Cursory; hasty; careless. *Shakespeare.*

CU'RSORILY. *ad.* [from *cursory.*] Hastily; without care. *Atterbury.*

CU'RSORINESS. s. [from *cursory.*] Slight attention.

CU'RSORY. a. [from *cursorius*, Latin.] Hasty; quick; inattentive; careless. *Addison.*

CURST. a. Froward; peevish; malignant; malicious; snarling. *Ascham. Grafton.*

CU'RSTNESS. s. [from *curst.*] Peevishness; frowardness; malignity. *Dryden.*

CURT. a. [from *curtus*, Latin.] Short.

To CU'RTAIL. v. a. [*curto*, Latin.] To cut off; to cut short; to shorten. *Hudibras.*

CU'RTAIL *Dog.* A dog whose tail is cut off. *Shakespeare.*

CU'RTAIN. s. [*cortina*, Latin.]
1. A cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure. *Arbuthnot.*
2. *To draw the* CURTAIN. To close it so as to shut out the light, or to open it so as to discern the object. *Pope. Shakespeare. Crasb.*
3. [In fortification.] That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two bastions. *Knolles.*

CU'RTAIN-LECTURE. s. [from *curtain* and *lecture.*] A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed. *Addison.*

To CU'RTAIN. v. n. [from the noun.] To inclose with curtains. *Pope.*

CU'RTATE *Distance.* s. [In astronomy.]

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The distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptick.

CURTATION. *s.* [from *curto*, to shorten, Lat.] The interval between a planet's distance from the sun, and the curtate distance.

CURTELASS. } See CUTLASS.
CURTELAX. }

CURSTY. See COURTESY.

CURVATED. *a.* [*curvatus*, Latin.] Bent.

CURVATION. *s.* [*curvo*, Latin.] The act of bending or crooking.

CURVATURE. *s.* [from *curve*.] Crookedness; flexion; manner of bending; bent form. *Holder.*

CURVE. *a.* [*curvus*, Latin.] Crooked; bent; inflected. *Bentley.*

CURVE. *s.* Any thing bent; a flexure or crookedness. *Thomson.*

To CURVE. *v. a.* [*curvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook; to inflect. *Holder.*

To CURVET. *v. n.* [*corvettare*, Italian.]
1. To leap; to bound. *Drayton.*
2. To frisk; to be licentious.

CURVET. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A leap; a bound.
2. A frolick; a prank.

CURVILINEAR. *a.* [*curvus* and *linea*, Lat.]
1. Forming a crooked line. *Cheyne.*
2. Composed of crooked lines.

CURVITY. *s.* [from *curve*.] Crookedness.

CUSHION. *s.* [*coussin*, French.] A pillow for the seat; a soft pad placed upon a chair.

CUSHIONED. *a.* [from *cushion*.] Seated on a cushion.

CUSP. *s.* [*cuspis*, Latin.] A term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary. *Harris.*

CUSPATED. } *a.* [from *cuspis*, Latin.] Having
CUSPIDATED. } ing the leaves of a flower ending in a point. *Quincy.*

CUSTARD. *s.* [*cwstard*, Welch.] A kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar. It is a food much used in city feasts. *Pope.*

CUSTODY. *s.* [*custodia*, Latin.]
1. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty. *Milton.*
2. Care; preservation; security. *Bacon.*

CUSTOM. *s.* [*coustume*, French.]
1. Habit; habitual practice.
2. Fashion; common way of acting.
3. Established manner. 1 *Samuel.*
4. Practice of buying of certain persons.
5. Application from buyers; as, *this trader has good* custom.
6. [In law.] A law or right, not written, which, being established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors, has been, and is, daily practised. *Cowel.*
7. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported or exported. *Temple.*

CUSTOMHOUSE. *s.* The house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected. *Smith.*

CUSTOMABLE. *a.* [from *custom*.] Common; habitual; frequent.

CUSTOMABLENESS. *s.* [from *customable*.]
1. Frequency; habit.
2. Conformity to custom.

CUSTOMABLY. *ad.* [from *customable*.] According to custom. *Hey*

CUSTOMARILY. *ad.* [from *customary*.] Habitually; commonly.

CUSTOMARINESS. *s.* [from *customary*.] Frequency. *Government of the T*

CUSTOMARY. *a.* [from *custom*.]
1. Conformable to established custom; according to prescription. *Gl*
2. Habitual. *T*
3. Usual; wonted. *Shak*

CUSTOMED. *a.* [from *custom*.] Usual; common. *Shak*

CUSTOMER. *s.* [from *custom*.] One who frequents any place of sale for the sake of chasing. *Rosc*

CUSTREL. *s.*
1. A shieldbearer.
2. A vessel for holding wine. *Ain*

To CUT. pret. *cut*; part. pass. *cut*. [from French *couteau*, a knife.]
1. To penetrate with an edged instr
2. To hew, as with an ax.
3. To carve; to make by sculpture.
4. To form any thing by cutting.
5. To pierce with any uneasy sensation
6. To divide packs of cards. *Ga*
7. To intersect; to cross; as, one l another.
8. *To* CUT *down*. To fell; to hew d
9. *To* CUT *down*. To excel; to over

10. *To* CUT *off*. To separate from th parts.
11. *To* CUT *off*. To destroy; to extirp put to death untimely.
12. *To* CUT *off*. To rescind. *Sha*
13. *To* CUT *off*. To intercept; to hinde union. *Cla*
14. *To* CUT *off*. To put an end to; viate. *Cla*
15. *To* CUT *off*. To take away; to w

16. *To* CUT *off*. To preclude.
17. *To* CUT *off*. To interrupt; to file

18. *To* CUT *off*. To apostrophise; to ab ate by elision.
19. *To* CUT *out*. To shape; to form.
20. *To* CUT *out*. To scheme; to cont
21. *To* CUT *out*. To adapt.
22. *To* CUT *out*. To debar.
23. *To* CUT *out*. To excel; to outdo
24. *To* CUT *short*. To hinder from ing by sudden interruption.
25. *To* CUT *short*. To abridge; as, *th were* cut short *of their pay*.
26. *To* CUT *up*. To divide an anim convenient pieces.
27. *To* CUT *up*. To eradicate.

To CUT. *v. n.*
1. To make its way by dividing obst
2. To perform the operation of lithot

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. To interfere; as, a horse that *cuts*.
T. *part. a.* Prepared for use. *Swift.*
T. *s.* [from the noun.]
. The action of a sharp or edged instrument.
. The impression or separation of continuity, ade by an edge.
. A wound made by cutting. *Wiseman.*
. A channel made by art. *Knolles.*
. A part cut off from the rest. *Mortimer.*
. A small particle; a shred. *Hooker.*
. A lot cut off a stick. *Locke.*
. A near passage, by which some angle is cut . *Hale*
. A picture cut or carved upon wood or cop- r, and impressed upon it. *Brown.*
. The art or practice of dividing a pack of rds. *Swift.*
. Fashion; form; shape; manner of cut- g into shape. *Stilling fleet. Addison.*
. A fool or cully. *Shakespeare.*
. Cut *and long tail.* Men of all kinds. *Ben Jonson.*

TA'NEOUS. *a.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Re- ing to the skin. *Floyer.*
TICLE. *s.* [*cuticula*, Latin.]
. The first and outermost covering of the dy, commonly called the scarf-skin. This hat soft skin which rises in a blister upon y burning, or the application of a blistering aister. It sticks close to the surface of the e skin. *Quincy.*
. A thin skin formed on the surface of any uor.

TI'CULAR. *a.* [from *cutis*, Latin.] Be- nging to the skin.
TH. *s.* Knowledge or skill. *Camden.*
TLASS. *s.* [*coutelas*, French.] A broad cut- g sword. *Shakespeare.*
TLER. *s.* [*coutelier*, French.] One who akes or sells knives. *Clarendon.*
TPURSE. *s.* [*cut* and *purse.*] One who als by the method of cutting purses. A ief; a robber. *Bentley.*
TTER. *s.* [from *cut.*]
. An agent or instrument that cuts any ing.
. A nimble boat that cuts the water.
. The teeth that cut the meat. *Ray.*
. An officer in the exchequer that provides ood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid pon them. *Cowel.*

T-THROAT. *s.* [*cut* and *throat.*] A ruffian; murderer; an assassin. *Knolles.*
T-THROAT. *a.* Cruel; inhuman; bar- arous. *Carew.*
TTING. *s.* [from *cut.*] A piece cut off; a hop. *Bacon.*
TTLE. *s.* A fish, which, when he is put- ed by a fish of prey, throws out a black li- uor. *Ray.*
TTLE. *s.* [from *cuttle.*] A foul mouthed ellow. *Hanmer. Shakespeare.*
'CLE. *s.* [*cyclus*, Latin; κυκλος.]
. A circle.
. A round of time; a space in which the me revolution begins again; a periodical space of time. *Holder.*
3. A method, or account of a method continued till the same course begins again. *Evel.*
4. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens. *Milton.*

CY'CLOID. *s.* [from κυκλοειδης.] A geometrical curve, of which the genesis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in the right line, is the cycloid.
CYCLO'IDAL. *a.* [from *cycloid.*] Relating to a cycloid.
CYCLOPÆ'DIA. *s.* [κυκλος and παιδεια.] A circle of knowledge; a course of the sciences.
CY'GNET. *s.* [from *cygnus*, Latin.] A young swan. *Mortimer.*
CY'LINDER. *s.* [κυλινδρος. A body having two flat surfaces and one circular; a roller. *Wilkins.*
CYLI'NDRICAL. } *a.* [from *cylinder.*] Par-
CYLI'NDRICK. } taking of the nature of a cylinder; having the form of a cylinder, or of a roller. *Woodward.*
CYMA'R. *s.* [properly written *simar.*] A slight covering; a scraf. *Dryden.*
CY'MA'TIUM. s [Latin; from κυμαινω.] A member of architecture whereof one half is convex, and the other concave. *Harris.*
CY'MBAL. *s.* [*cymbalum*, Latin.] A musical instrument. *Dryden.*
CYNA'NTHROPHY. *s.* [κυων ανθρωπος, and ανθρωπος.] A species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.
CYNEGE'TICKS. *s.* [κυνηγετικη.] The art of hunting.
CY'NICAL. } *a.* [κυνικος.] Having the qualities
CY'NICK. } of a dog; currish; brutal; snarling; satirical. *Wilkins.*
CY'NICK. *s.* [κυνικος.] A philosopher of the snarling or currish sort; a follower of Diogenes; a snarler; a misanthrope. *Shakespeare.*
CY'NOSURE. *s.* [from κυνοσουρα.] The star near the north pole, by which sailors steer. *Milton.*
CY'PRESS-TREE. *s.* [*cupressus*, Latin.]
1. A tall straight tree; its leaves are bitter, the smell and shade of it are dangerous. Hence the Romans looked upon it to be a fatal tree, and made use of it at funerals. The cypress-tree is always green, the wood is heavy, of a good smell, and never either rots, or is worm-eaten. *Calmet. Shakespeare. Spenser.*
2. It is the emblem of mourning. *Shakesp.*
CY'PRUS, *s.* A thin black stuff. *Shakesp.*
CYST. } *s.* [κυστις] A bag containing some
CY'STIS. } morbid matter. *Wiseman.*
CY'STICK *a.* [from *cyst*, a bag.] Contained in a bag. *Arbuthnot.*
CYSTO'TOMY. *s.* [κυστις and τεμνω.] The act or practice of opening incysted tumours.
CZAR. *s.* [written more properly *tzar.*] The title of the emperor of Russia.
CZARI'NA. *s.* [from *czar.*] The empress of Russia.

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D

DAG

DIS a conſonant nearly approaching in ſound to T. The ſound of D in *Engliſh* is uniform, and it is never mute.

DACA'PO. [Italian.] A term in muſick, which means that the firſt part of the tune ſhould be repeated at the concluſion.

To DAB. *v. a.* [*dauber*, French.] To ſtrike gently with ſomething ſoft or moiſt. *Sharp.*

DAB. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſmall lump of any thing.
2. A blow with ſomething moiſt or ſoft.
3. Something moiſt or ſlimy thrown upon one.
4. [In low language.] An artiſt.
5. A kind of ſmall flat fiſh. *Carew.*

DAB-CHICK. *s.* A water-fowl. *Pope.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. a.* [*dabbelen*, Dutch.] To ſmear; to daub; to wet. *Swift.*

To DA'BBLE. *v. n.*
1. To play in water; to move in water or mud. *Swift.*
2. To do any thing in a ſlight manner; to tamper. *Pope.*

DA'BBLER. *s.* [from *dabble.*]
1. One that plays in water.
2. One that meddles without maſtery; a ſuperficial meddler. *Swift.*

DACE. *s.* A ſmall river fiſh, reſembling roach. *Walton.*

DA'CTYLE. *s.* [δακτυλος, a finger.] A poetical foot conſiſting of one long ſyllable and two ſhort.

DAD. } *s.* The child's way of expreſſing
DA'DDY. } *father.* *Shakeſpeare.*

DÆDAL. *s.* [*dædalus*, Latin.] Various; variegated.

DA'FFODIL. }
DAFFODI'LLY. } *s.* This plant hath a lily-flower, con-
DAFFODOWNDI'LLY. } ſiſting of one leaf which is bell-ſhaped. *Spenſer. Milton. Dryden.*

To DAFT. *v. a.* [from *do off.*] To toſs aſide; to throw away ſlightly. *Shakeſpeare.*

DAG. *s.* [*dague*, Fr.]
1. A dagger.
2. A handgun; a piſtol.

To DAG. *v. a.* [from *daggle.*] To daggle; to bemire.

DA'GGER. *s.* [*dague*, Fr.]
1. A ſhort ſword; a poniard. *Addiſon.*
2. A blunt blade of iron with a baſket hilt, uſed for defence.
3. The obeliſk; as [†].

DA'GGERSDRAWING. *s.* [*dagger* and *draw.*] The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence. *Hudibras*

To DA'GGLE. *v. a.* [from *dag* dew.] To dip negligently in mire or water.

DAM

To DA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be in the mire.

DA'GGLEDTAIL. *a.* [*daggle* and *tail.*] mired; beſpattered.

DA'ILY. *a.* [*dæglic*, Saxon.] Happening e day; quotidian.

DA'ILY. *ad.* Every day; very often.

DA'INTILY. *ad.* [from *dainty.*]
1. Elegantly; delicately.
2. Deliciouſly; pleaſantly.

DA'INTINESS. *s.* [from *dainty.*]
1. Delicacy; ſoftneſs.
2. Elegance; nicety.
3. Squeamiſhneſs; faſtidiouſneſs.

DA'INTY. *a.* [*dain*, old French.]
1. Pleaſing to the palate; of exquiſite ta
2. Delicate; of acute ſenſibility; nice; ſq miſh.
3. Scrupulous; ceremonious. *Shakeſp*
4. Elegant; tenderly languiſhing; beauti
5. Nice; affectedly fine.

DA'INTY. *s.*
1. Something nice or delicate; a delicac
2. A word of fondneſs formerly in use.

DA'IRY. *s.* [from *dey*, an old word for mi
1. The occupation or art of making vari kinds of food from milk.
2. The place where milk is manufactured
3. Paſturage; milk farm.

DA'IRYMAID. *s.* [*dairy* and *maid.*] woman ſervant whoſe buſineſs is to man the milk.

DA'ISY. *s.* [dæzeneage. Saxon, or day's e A ſpring flower.

DALE. *s.* [*dalei*, Gothick.] A vale; a valley

DA'LLIANCE. *s.* [from *dally.*]
1. Interchange of careſſes; acts of fondneſs
2. Conjugal converſation.
3. Delay; procraſtination.

DA'LLIER. *s.* [from *dally.*] A trifler; a fo ler.

DA'LLOP. *s.* A tuft or clump.

To DA'LLY. *v. n.* [*dollen*, Dutch, to trifle.]
1. To trifle; to play the fool.
2. To exchange careſſes; to fondle.
3. To ſport; to play; to frolick.
4. To delay.

To DA'LLY. *v. a.* To put off; to delay; amuſe.

DAM. *s.* [from *dame.*] The mother.

DAM. *s.* [*dam*, Dutch.] A mole or bank to con fine water. *Dryden. Mortimer.*

To DAM. *v. a.* [*demman*, Saxon.] To con-

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fine or shut up water by moles or dams. *Otw.*
AMAGE. *s.* [*damage*, French.]
Mischief; hurt; detriment. *Davies.*
Loss; mischief suffered. *Davies.*
The value of mischief done. *Clarendon.*
Reparation of damage; retribution. *Bacon.*
[In law.] Any hurt or hinderance that a man taketh in his estate. *Cowel.*
DA'MAGE. *v. a.* To mischief; to injure; to impair. *Addison.*
DA'MAGE. *v. n.* To take damage.
DAMAGEABLE. *a.* [from *damage*.] Susceptible of hurt; as, *damageable* goods.
Mischievous; pernicious. *Gov. of Tongue.*
DAMASCENE. *s.* [from *Damascus*.] A small sort plumb; a damson. *Bacon.*
DAMASK *s.* [*damasquin*, French.] Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at *Damascus*, with a texture, by which part has regular figures. *Swift.*
DA'MASK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To form flowers upon stuffs.
To variegate; to diversify. *Fenton.*
DAMASKROSE. *s.* A red rose. *Bacon.*
DAMASKENING. *s.* [from *damasquiner*, Fr.] The art or act of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire. *Chambers.*
DAME. *s.* [*dame*, French; *dama*, Spanish.] A lady; the title of honour to women. *Milt.*
Mistress of a low family. *L'Estrange.*
Women in general. *Shakespeare.*
DAME-VIOLET. *s.* Queen's gilliflower.
DAMN. *v. a.* [*damno*, Latin.]
To doom to eternal torments in a future state. *Bacon.*
To procure or cause to be eternally condemned. *South.*
To condemn; to censure. *Dryden.*
To hoot or hiss any publick performance; to explore. *Pope.*
DAMNABLE. *a.* [from *damn*.] Deserving damnation. *Hooker.*
DAMNABLY. *ad.* [from *damnable*.] In such a manner as to incur eternal punishment. *South.*
DAMNATION. *s.* [from *damn*.] Exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal punishment. *Taylor.*
DAMNATORY. *a.* [from *damnatorius*, Lat.] Containing a sentence of condemnation.
DAMNED. *part. a.* [from *damn*.] Hateful; detestable. *Shakespeare. Rowe.*
DAMNIFICK. *a.* [from *damnify*.] Procuring loss; mischievous.
DAMNIFY. *v. a.* [from *damnifico*, Latin.] To bring damage; to injure. *Locke.*
To hurt; to impair. *Spenser.*
DAMNINGNESS. *s.* [from *damning*.] Tendency to procure damnation. *Hammond.*
DAMP. *s.* [*dampe*, Dutch.]
Moisture; inclining to wet. *Dryden.*
Dejected; sunk; depressed. *Milton.*
Air.
Moist air; moisture. *Dryden.*
Noxious vapour exhaled from the earth. *Woodward.*
Dejection; depression of spirit. *Roscommon.*
To DAMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To wet; to moisten.
To depress; to deject; to chill. *Atterbury.*
To weaken; to abate; to hebetate. *Milt.*
DA'MPISHNESS. *s.* [from *damp*.] Tendency to wetness; fogginess; moisture. *Bacon.*
DA'MPNESS. *s.* [from *damp*.] Moisture; fogginess. *Dryden.*
DA'MPY. *a.* [from *damp*.] Dejected; gloomy; sorrowful. *Hayward.*
DA'MSEL. *s.* [*damoiselle*, French.]
A young gentlewoman. *Prior.*
An attendant of the better rank. *Dryden.*
A wench; a country lass. *Gay.*
DA'MSON. *s.* [corruptly from *damascene*.] A small black plumb. *Shakespeare.*
DAN. *s.* [from *dominus*, Latin.] The old term of honour for men. *Prior.*
To DANCE. *v. n.* [*danser*, French.] To move in measure. *Shakespeare.*
To DANCE *Attendance*. *v. a.* To wait with suppleness and obsequiousness. *Raleigh.*
To DANCE. *v. a.* To make to dance; to put into a lively motion. *Bacon.*
DANCE. *s.* [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert. *Bacon.*
DA'NCER. *s.* [from *dance*.] One that practises the art of dancing. *Donne.*
DA'NCINGMASTER. *s.* [*dance* and *master*.] One who teaches the art of dancing. *Locke.*
DA'NCINGSCHOOL. *s.* [*dancing* and *school*.] The school where the art of dancing is taught. *L'Estrange.*
DANDELION. *s.* [*dent de lion*, French.] The name of a plant. *Miller.*
DA'NDIPRAT. *s.* [*dandin*, French.] A little fellow; an urchin.
To DA'NDLE. *v. a.* [*dandelen*, Dutch.]
To shake a child upon the knee. *Temple.*
To fondle; to treat like a child. *Addison.*
To delay; to procrastinate. *Shakespeare.*
DA'NDLER. *s.* He that dandles or fondles children.
DA'NDRUFF. *s.* [*van.* the itch, and *dwop*, sordid.] Scabs in the head.
DA'NEWORT. *s.* A species of elder; called also dwarf elder, or wal-wort.
DA'NGER. *s.* [*danger*, French.] Risque; hazard; peril. *Acts.*
To DA'NGER. *v. a.* To put in hazard; to endanger. *Shakespeare.*
DA'NGERLESS. *a.* [from *danger*.] Without hazard; without risque. *Sidney.*
DA'NGEROUS. *a.* [from *danger*.] Hazardous; perilous. *Dryden.*
DA'NGEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *dangerous*.] Hazardously; perilously; with danger. *Ham.*
DA'NGEROUSNESS. *s.* [from *dangerous*.] danger; hazard; peril. *Boyle.*
To DA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from *hang*, according to *Skinner*.]
To hang loose and quivering. *Smith.*
To hang upon any one; to be an humble follower. *Swift.*
DA'NGLER. *s.* [from *dangle*.] A man that

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hangs about women. *Ralph.*

DANK. *a.* [from *tucken*, German.] Damp; humid; moist; wet. *Milton. Grew.*

DA'NKISH. *a.* Somewhat dank. *Shak.*

To DAP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *dip.*] To let fall gently into the water. *Walton.*

DAPA'TICAL. *a.* Sumptuous in cheer. *Bailey.*

DA'PPER *a.* [*dapper*, Dutch.] Little and active; lively without bulk. *Milton.*

DA'PPERLING. *s.* [from *dapper.*] A dwarf. *Ainsworth.*

DA'PPLE *a.* Marked with various colours; variegated. *Locke.*

To DA'PPLE *v. a.* To ſtreak; to vary. *Bacon.*

DAR. }
DART. } *s.* A fiſh found in the Severn.

To DARE. *v. a.* pret. *I durſt*; part. *I have dared* [ðeapnan, Saxon.] To have courage for any purpoſe; not to be afraid; to be adventurous. *Shak. Dryden.*

To DARE. *v. a.* [pret. *I dared.*] To challenge; to defy. *Knolles. Roſcommon.*

To DARE *Larks.* To catch them by means of a looking glaſs. *Carew.*

DARE. *s.* [from the verb.] Defiance; challenge. *Shak.*

DA'REFUL. *a.* [*dare* and *full.*] Full of defiance. *Shak.*

DA'RING. *a.* [from *dare.*] Bold; adventurous; fearleſs. *Prior.*

DA'RINGLY. *ad.* [from *daring.*] Boldly; courageouſly. *Halifax.*

DA'RINGNESS. *s.* [from *daring.*] Boldneſs.

DARK. *a.* [ðeopc, Saxon.]

1. Not light; wanting light. *Waller.*
2. Not ſhowy, or vivid colour. *Boyle.*
3. Blind; without the enjoyment of light. *Dryden.*
4. Opake; not tranſparent.
5. Obſcure; not perſpicuous. *Hooker.*
6. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant. *Denham.*
7. Gloomy; not cheerful. *Addiſon.*

DARK. *s.*

1. Darkneſs; obſcurity; want of light. *Shak.*
2. Obſcurity; condition of one unknown. *Atterbury.*
3. Want of knowledge. *Locke.*

To DARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To darken; to obſcure. *Spenſer.*

To DA'RKEN. *v. a.*

1. To make dark. *Addiſon.*
2. To cloud; to perplex. *Bacon.*
3. To foul; to ſully. *Tillotſon.*

To DA'RKEN. *v. n.* To grow dark.

DA'RKLING. *participle.* Being in the dark. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*

DA'RKLY. *ad.* [from *dark.*] In a ſituation void of light; obſcurely; blindly. *Dryden.*

DA'RKNESS. *s.* [from *dark.*]

1. Abſence of light. *Geneſis.*
2. Opakeneſs.
3. Obſcurity.
4. Infernal gloom; wickedneſs. *Stak.*
5. The empire of Satan. *Coloſſians.*

DA'RKSOME. *a.* [from *dark.*] Gloomy; obſcure; not luminous. *Spenſer.*

DA'RLING. *a.* [ðeopling, Saxon.] Favourite; dear; beloved. *L'Eſtrange.*

DA'RLING. *s.* A favourite; one much loved. *Hooker.*

To DARN. *v. a.* See DEARN. To mend by imitating the texture of the ſtuff.

DA'RNEL. *s.* A weed growing in the fields. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DA'RRAIN. *v. a.*

1. To range troops for battle. *Carew.*
2. To apply to the fight. *Spenſer.*

DART. *s.* [*dard*, French.] A miſſile weapon thrown by the hand. *Peacham.*

To DART. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw offenſively.
2. To throw; to emit.

To DART. *v. n.* To fly as a dart.

To DASH. *v. a.*

1. To throw any thing ſuddenly at ſomething. *Tillotſon.*
2. To break by colliſion.
3. To throw water in flaſhes. *Mortimer.*
4. To beſpatter; to beſprinkle.
5. To agitate any liquid. *Dryden.*
6. To mingle; to change by ſome ſmall mixture. *Hammond.*
7. To form, write, or print in haſte.
8. To obliterate; to blot; to croſs out.
9. To confound; to make aſhamed ſuddenly. *Dryden. South.*

To DASH. *v. n.*

1. To fly off the ſurface.
2. To fly in flaſhes with a loud noiſe.
3. To ruſh through water ſo as to make it fly.

DASH. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Colliſion.
2. Infuſion.
3. A mark in writing; a line ——
4. Stroke; blow.

DASH. *ad.* An expreſſion of the ſound of water daſhed.

DA'STARD. *s.* [aðaprapiga, Saxon.] A coward; a poltron.

To DA'STARD. *v. a.* To terrify; to intimidate. *Dryden.*

To DA'STARDISE. *v. a.* [from *daſtard.*] To intimidate; to deject with cowardice.

DA'STARDLY. *a.* [from *daſtard.*] Cowardly; mean; timorous. *L'Eſtrange.*

DA'STARDY. *s.* [from *daſtard.*] Cowardneſs.

DA'TARY. *s.* [from *date.*] An officer of the chancery of Rome.

DATE. *s.* [*date*, French.]

1. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning.
2. The time at which any event happened.
3. The time ſtipulated when any thing ſhall be done.
4. End; concluſion,
5. Duration; continuance. *Dryden.*
6. [From *dactylus*, Latin.] The fruit of the date-tree.

DATE-TREE. *s.* A ſpecies of palm.

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DATE. v. a. [from the noun.] To note with the time at which any thing is written done. *Bentley.*

DATELESS. a. [from *date*.] Without any fixed term. *Shakespeare.*

DATIVE. a. [*dativus*, Lat.] In grammar the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.

DAUB. v. a. [*dobben*, Dutch.]
1. To smear with something adhesive. *Exod.*
2. To paint coarsely. *Otway.*
3. To cover with something specious or gross. *Shakespeare.*
4. To lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously. *Bacon.*
5. To flatter grossly. *South.*

DAUBER. v. a. To play the hypocrite. *Shak.*

DAUBER. s. [from *daub*.] A coarse low painter. *Swift.*

DAUBY. a. [from *daub*.] Viscous; glutinous; adhesive. *Dryden.*

DAUGHTER. s. [*dohtep*, Saxon; *dotter*, Dutch.] The female offspring of a man or woman. *Shakespeare.*
A woman. *Genesis.*
[In poetry.] Any descendant.
One penitent of a confessor. *Shakespeare.*

DAUNT. v. a. [*dauter*, Fr.] To discourage; to fright. *Glanville.*

DAUNTLESS. a. [from *daunt*.] Fearless; not to be frighted. *Pope.*

DAUNTLESSNESS. s. [from *dauntless*.] Fearlessness.

DAW. s. The name of a bird. *Dryden.*

DAWK. s. A hollow or incision in stuff. *Mox.*

DAWK. v. a. To mark with an incision. *Moxon.*

DAWN. v. a.
1. To grow luminous; to begin to grow light. *Pope.*
2. To glimmer obscurely. *Locke.*
3. To begin, yet faintly; to give some promise of future. *Pope.*

DAWN. s. [from the verb.]
1. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise. *Dryden.*
2. Beginning; first rise. *Pope.*

DAY. s. [deg, Saxon.]
1. The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day. *Matthew.*
2. The time from noon to noon, called the natural day. *Shakespeare.*
3. Light; sunshine. *Romans.*
4. The day of contest; the contest; the battle. *Rescommon.*
5. Any appointed or fixed time. *Dryden.*
6. Any day appointed for some commemoration. *Shakespeare.*

From day to day; without certainty or continuance. *Bacon*

DAY. On this day. *Fenton.*

DAYBED. s. [*day* and *bed*.] A bed used for rest. *Shakespeare.*

DAYBOOK. s. [from *day* and *book*.] A tradesman's journal.

DAYBREAK. s. [*day* and *break*.] The dawn; the first appearance of light. *Dryden.*

DAYLABOUR. s. [*day* and *labour*.] Labour by the day. *Milton.*

DAYLABOURER. s. [from *daylabour*.] One that works by the day. *Milton.*

DAYLIGHT. s. [*day* and *light*.] The light of the day as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper. *Knolles. Newton.*

DAYLILY. s. The same with asphodel.

DAYSMAN. s. [*day* and *man*.] An old word for umpire. *Spenser.*

DAYSPRING. s. [*day* and *spring*.] The rise of the day; the dawn.

DAYSTAR. s. [*day* and *star*.] The morning star. *Ben Jonson.*

DAYTIME. s. [*day* and *time*.] The time in which there is light, opposed to night. *Bacon.*

DAYWORK. s. [*day* and *work*.] Work imposed by the day; daylabour. *Fairfax.*

To DAZE. v. a. [ɒpæʒ, Saxon.] To overpower with light. *Fairfax. Dryden.*

DAZIED. a. Besprinkled with daisies.

To DAZZLE. v. a. To overpower with light. *Davies.*

To DAZZLE. v. n. To be overpowered with light. *Bacon*

DEACON. s. [*diaconus*, Latin.]
1. One of the lowest order of the clergy. *Sanderson.*
2. [In Scotland.] An overseer of the poor.
3. The master of an incorporated company.

DEACONNESS. s. [from *deacon*.] A female officer in the ancient church.

DEACONRY. } s. [from *deacon*.] The office or dignity of a deacon.
DEACONSHIP. }

DEAD. a. [ɒeaɒ, Saxon.]
1. Deprived of life; exanimated. *Hale.*
2. Without life; inanimate. *Pope.*
3. Imitating death; senseless; motionless. *Pope.*
4. Unactive; motionless. *Locke.*
5. Empty; vacant. *Dryden.*
6. Useless; unprofitable. *Addison.*
7. Dull; gloomy; unemployed. *Knolles.*
8. Still; obscure. *Hayward.*
9. Having no resemblance of life. *Dryden.*
10. Obtuse; dull; not sprightly. *Boyle.*
11. Dull; frigid; not animated. *Addison.*
12. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless.
13. Uninhabited. *Arbuthnot.*
14. Without the power of vegetation.
15. [In theology.] Lying under the power of sin.

The DEAD. s. Dead men. *Smith.*

DEAD. s. Time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom; as at midwinter, and midnight. *South. Dryden.*

To DEAD. v. n. [from the noun.] To lose force, of whatever kind. *Bacon.*

To DEAD. } v. a.
To DEADEN. }
1. To deprive of any kind of force or sensation. *Bacon.*
2. To make vapid or spiritless. *Bacon.*

DEAD-DOING. *participle.* a. [*dead* and *do*.] Destructive; killing; mischievous. *Hudibras.*

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DEAD-LIFT. *s.* [*dead* and *lift*.] Hopeless diligence. *Hudibras.*

DE'ADLY. *a* [from *dead*.]
1. Destructive; mortal; murtherous. *Shak.*
2. Mortal; implacable. *Knolles.*

DE'ADLY. *ad.*
1. In a manner resembling the dead. *Dryden.*
2. Mortally. *Ezekiel.*
3. Implacably; irreconcilably.

DE'ADNESS. *s.* [from *dead*.]
1. Frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour. *Rogers.*
2. Weakness of the vital powers; languour; faintness. *Dryden. Law.*
3. Vapidness of liquors; loss of spirit. *Mort.*

DE'ADNETTLE. *s.* A weed; the same with archangel.

DEAD RECKONING. *s.* [a sea term.] That estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log.

DEAF *a.* [*doof*, Dutch.]
1. Wanting the sense of hearing. *Holder.*
2. Deprived of the power of hearing. *Dryden.*
3. Obscurely heard. *Dryden.*

To DEAF. *v. a.* To deprive of the power of hearing. *Donne.*

To DE'AFEN. *v. a.* [from *deaf*.] To deprive of the power of hearing. *Addison.*

DE'AFLY. *ad.* [from *deaf*.]
1. Without sense of sounds.
2. Obscurely to the ear.

DE'AFNESS. *s.* [from *deaf*.]
1. Want of the power of hearing; want of sense of sounds. *Holder.*
2. Unwillingness to hear. *King Charles.*

DEAL. *s.* [*deel*, Dutch.]
1. Part. *Hooker.*
2. Quantity; degree of more or less. *Ben Jonson. Fairfax.*
3. The art or practice of dealing cards. *Swift.*
4. [*deyl*, Dutch.] Firwood; the wood of firs, or pines. *Boyle.*

To DEAL. *v. a.* [*delen*, Dutch.]
1. To distribute; to dispose of different persons. *Tickel.*
2. To scatter; to throw about. *Dryden.*
3. To give gradually, to one after another. *Gay.*

To DEAL. *v. n.*
1. To traffick; to transact business; to trade. *Decay of Piety.*
2. To act between two persons to intervene. *Bacon.*
3. To behave well or ill in any transaction. *Tillotson.*
4. To act in any manner. *Shakespeare.*
5. *To* DEAL *by.* To treat well or ill. *Locke.*
6. *To* DEAL *in.* To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practise. *Atterbury.*
7. *To* DEAL *with.* To treat in any manner; to use well or ill. *South. Tillotson.*
8. *To* DEAL *with.* To contend with. *Sidney. Dryden.*

To DEALBATE. *v. a.* [*dealbo*, Latin.] To whiten; to bleach.

DEALBATION. *s.* [*dealbatio*, Latin.] The act of bleaching.

DE'ALER. *s.* [from *deal*.]
1. One that has to do with any thing.
2. A trader or trafficker.
3. A person who deals the cards.

DE'ALING. *s.* [from *deal*.]
1. Practice; action.
2. Intercourse.
3. Measure of treatment.
4. Traffick; business.

DEAMBULATION. *s.* [*deambulatio*, Latin.] The act of walking abroad.

DEA'MBULATORY. *a.* [*deambulo*, Latin.] Relating to the practice of walking.

DEAN. *s.* [*decanus*, Latin; *doyen*, French.] A second dignitary of a diocese.

DE'ANERY. *s.* [from *dean*.]
1. The office of a dean.
2. The revenue of a dean.
3. The house of a dean.

DE'ANSHIP. *s.* [from *dean*.] The rank of a dean.

DEAR. *a.* [*deop*, Saxon.]
1. Beloved; favourite; darling.
2. Valuable; of a high price; costly.
3. Scarce; not plentiful; as, *a dear year.*
4. Sad; hateful; grievous.

DEAR. *s.* A word of endearment.

DE'ARBOUGHT. *a.* [*dear* and *bought*.] Purchased at a high price.

DE'ARLING. *s.* [now written *darling*.] A favourite.

DE'ARLY. *ad.* [from *dear*.]
1. With great fondness.
2. At an high price.

To DE'ARN. *v. a.* [*dernan*, Sax.] To hide; to conceal.

DE'ARNESS. *s.* [from *dear*.]
1. Fondness; kindness; love.
2. Scarcity; high price.

DE'ARNLY. *ad.* [*deopn*, Saxon.] Secretly; privately; unseen.

DEARTH. *s.* [from *dear*.]
1. Scarcity which makes food dear.
2. Want; need; famine.
3. Barrenness; sterility.

To DEARTICULATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *articulo*, Lat.] To disjoint; to dismember.

DEATH. *s.* [*deaö*, Saxon.]
1. The extinction of life.
2. Mortality; destruction.
3. The state of the dead.
4. The manner of dying.
5. The image of mortality represented by a skeleton.
6. Murder; the act of destroying lawfully.
7. Cause of death.
8. Destroyer.
9. [in poetry.] The instrument of death. *Dryden.*
10. [in theology.] Damnation; eternal punishments. *Church Catechism.*

DE'ATHBED. *s.* [*death* and *bed*.] The bed which a man is confined by mortal

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ATHFUL. a. [death and full.] Full of slaughter; destructive; murderous. Raleigh.
ATHLESS. a. [from death.] Immortal; never dying. Boyle.
ATHLIKE. a. [death and like.] Resembling death; still. Crashaw.
ATH'S DOOR. s. [death and door.] A near approach to death. Taylor.
ATHSMAN. s. [death and man.] Executioner; hangman; headsman. Shakespeare.
ATHWATCH. s. [death and watch.] An insect that makes a tingling noise, superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death. Watts.
BA'URATE. v. a. [deaurer, Lat.] To gild, or cover with gold.
BA'URATION. s. [from deaurate.] The act of gilding.
BAUCHA'TION. s. [debauchatio, Latin.] Debauching; a madneſs.
BA'R. v. a. [from bar.] To exclude; to preclude. Raleigh.
BA'RB. v. a. [from de and barba, Lat.] To deprive of his beard.
BA'RK. v. a. [debarquer, Fr.] To diſembark; to leave the ſhip.
BA'SE. v. a. [from baſe.]
To reduce from a higher to a lower ſtate; to degrade. Locke.
To make mean; to cruſh into meanneſs; to debaſe; to impair. Hooker.
To ſink; to viciate with meanneſs; to make vile or vulgar. Addiſon.
To adulterate; to leſſen in value by baſe mixtures. Hale.
BA'SEMENT. s. [from debaſe.] The act of debaſing or degrading. Gen. of the Tongue.
BA'SER. s. [from debaſe.] He that debaſes; that adulterates; he that degrades any
BA'TABLE. a. [from debate.] Diſputable; ſubject to controverſy.
BA'TE. s. [debats, French.]
Controverſal diſpute; a controverſy. Locke.
A quarrel; a conteſt. Dryden.
BA'TE. v. a. [debatre, French.] To controvert; to diſpute; to conteſt. Clarendon.
BA'TE. v. n.
To diſcuſs. Shakeſpeare.
To diſpute. Tatler.
BA'TEFUL. a. [from debate.]
Quarrelſome; contentious. Not in uſe; occaſioning quarrels.
BA'TEMENT. s. [from debate.] Conteſt; controverſy. Shakeſpeare.
BA'TER. s. [from debate.] A diſputant; a controvertiſt.
BAUCH. v. a. [debaucher, French.]
To corrupt; to viciate. Dryden.
To corrupt with lewdneſs. Shakeſpeare.
To corrupt by intemperance. Tillotſon.
BAUCH. s. A fit of intemperance; luxury; lewdneſs. Calamy.
BAUCHE'E. s. [from debauché, French.] A drunkard. South.
BAUCHER. s. [from debauch.] One who ſeduces others to intemperance or lewdneſs.
DEBA'UCHERY. s. [from debauch.] The practice of exceſs; lewdneſs. Spratt.
DEBA'UCHMENT. s. [from debauch.] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption. Taylor.
To DEBE'L. } v. a. [debello, Latin.]
To DEBE'LLATE. } To conquer; to overcome in war. Bacon.
DEBELLA'TION. s. [from debellatio, Latin.] The act of conquering in war.
DEBE'NTURE. s. [debenture, Latin, from debeo.] A writ or note, by which a debt is claimed. Swift.
DE'BILE. a. [debilis, Lat.] Weak; feeble; languid; faint. Shakeſpeare.
To DEBI'LITATE. v. a. [debilito, Latin.] To weaken; to make faint; to enfeeble. Brown.
DEBILITA'TION. s. [from debilitate, Latin.] The act of weakening.
DEBI'LITY. s. [debilitas, Latin.] Weakneſs; feebleneſs; languor; faintneſs. Sidney.
DEBONA'IR. a. [debonnaire, Fr.] Elegant; civil; well bred. Milton. Dryden.
DEBONA'IRLY. ad. [from debonair.] Elegantly.
DEBT. s. [debitum, Latin.]
1. That which one man owes to another. Poppa.
2. That which any one is obliged to do or ſuffer. Shakeſpeare.
DE'BTED. participle. [from debt.] Indebted; obliged to. Shakeſpeare.
DE'BTOR. s. [debitor, Latin.]
1. He that owes ſomething to another. Swift.
2. One that owes money. Philips.
3. One ſide of an account-book. Addiſon.
DECACU'MINATED. a. [decacuminatus, Lat.] Having the top or point cut off. Dict.
DE'CADE. s. [δεκας, Greek; decas, Lat.] The ſum of ten. Holder.
DE'CADENCY. s. [decadence, Fr.] Decay; fall. Dict.
DE'CAGON. s. [from δεκα, ten, and γωνια, a corner.] A plain figure in geometry of ten ſides.
DECALOGUE. s. [δεκαλογος, Greek.] The ten commandments given by God to Moſes. Hammond.
To DECA'MP. v. n. [decamper, Fr.] To ſhift the camp; to move off.
DECA'MPMENT. s. [from decamp.] The act of ſhifting the camp.
To DECA'NT. v. a. [decanter, Fr.] To pour off gently by inclination. Boyle.
DECANTA'TION. s. [decantation, Fr.] The act of decanting.
DECA'NTER. s. [from decant.] A glaſs veſſel made for pouring off liquor clear.
To DECA'PITATE. v. a. [decapito, Latin.] To behead.
To DECA'Y. v. a. [dechoir, Fr.] To loſe excellence; to decline. Clarendon
DECA'Y. s. [from the verb.]
1. Decline from the ſtate of perfection. Ben Jonſon

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2. The effects of diminution; the marks of decay. *Locke.*
3. Declenſion from proſperity. *Leviticus.*

DECA'YER. *s.* [from *decay.*] That which cauſes decay. *Shakeſpeare.*

DECE'ASE. *s.* [*deceſſus*, Latin.] Death; departure from life. *Hooker.*

To DECE'ASE. *v. n.* [*deceda*, Latin.] To die; to depart from life. *Chapman.*

DECE'IT. *s.* [*deceptio*, Latin.]
1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy. *Job.*
2. Stratagem; artifice. *Shakeſpeare.*

DECE'ITFUL. *a.* [*deceit* and *full.*] Fraudulent; full of deceit. *Shakeſpeare.*

DECE'ITFULLY. *ad.* [from *deceitful.*] Fraudulently. *Wotton.*

DECE'ITFULNESS. *s.* [from *deceitful.*] Tendency to deceive. *Matthew.*

DECE'IVABLE. *a.* [from *deceive.*]
1. Subject to fraud; expoſed to impoſture. *Milton.*
2. Diſpoſed to produce error; deceitful. *Bac.*

DECE'IVABLENESS. *s.* [from *deceivable.*] Liableneſs to be deceived. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To DECE'IVE. *v. a.* [*decipio*, Latin.]
1. To cauſe to miſtake; to bring into error. *Locke.*
2. To delude by ſtratagem.
3. To cut off from expectation. *Knolles.*
4. To mock; to fail. *Dryden.*

DECE'IVER. *s.* [from *deceive.*] One that leads another into error. *South.*

DECE'MBER. *s.* [*December*, Lat.] The laſt month of the year. *Shakeſpeare.*

DECE'MPEDAL. *a.* [from *decempeda*, Latin.] Having ten feet in length.

DECE'MVIRATE *s.* [*decemviratus*, Latin.] The dignity and office of the ten governours of Rome.

DE'CENCE. } *s.* [*decence*, French.]
DE'CENCY. }
1. Propriety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony. *Spratt.*
2. Suitableneſs to character; propriety. *South.*
3. Modeſty; not ribaldry; not obſcenity. *Rox.*

DECE'NNIAL. *a.* [from *decennium*, Latin.] What continues for the ſpace of ten years.

DECENNO'VAL. } *a.* [*decem* and *novem*,
DECENNO'VARY. } Lat.] Relating to the number nineteen. *Holder.*

DE'CENT. *a.* [*decens*, Latin.] Becoming; fit; ſuitable. *Dryden.*

DE'CENTLY. *ad.* [from *decent.*]
1. In a proper manner; with ſuitable behaviour. *Broome.*
2. Without immodeſty. *Dryden.*

DECEPTIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *deceit.*] Liable to be deceived. *Glanville.*

DECE'PTIBLE. *a.* [from *deceit.*] Liable to be deceived. *Brown.*

DECE'PTION. *s.* [*deceptio*, Latin]
1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud. *South.*
2. The ſtate of being deceived. *Milton.*

DECE'PTIOUS. *a.* [from *deceit.*] Deceitful. *Shakeſpeare.*

DECE'PTIVE. *a.* [from *deceit.*] Having power of deceiving.

DECE'PTORY. *a.* [from *deceit.*] Containing means of deceit.

DECE'RPT. *a.* [*decerptus*, Latin.] Plucked away; taken off.

DECE'RPTIBLE. *a.* [*decerpo*, Latin.] That may be taken off.

DECE'RPTION. *s.* [*decerpt.*] The act of plucking away, or taking off.

DECERTA'TION. *s.* [*decertatio*, Latin.] A contention; a ſtriving; a diſpute.

DECE'SSION. *s.* [*deceſſio*, Lat.] A departure.

To DECHA'RM. *v. a.* [*decharmer*, Fr.] To counteract a charm; to diſenchant.

To DECI'DE. *v. n.* [*decido*, Lat.]
1. To fix the event of; to determine.
2. To determine a queſtion or diſpute.

DE'CIDENCE. *s.* [*decido*, Latin.]
1. The quality of being ſhed, or of falling as leaves in autumn.
2. The act of falling away.

DECI'DER. *s.* [from *decide.*]
1. One who determines cauſes.
2. One who pacifies quarrels.
3 One who ſettles an event.

DECI'DUOUS. *a.* [*deciduus*, Lat.] Falling as leaves in autumn; not perennial.

DECI'DUOUSNESS. *s.* [from *deciduous.*] Inclineſs to fall.

DE'CIMAL. *a.* [*decimus*, Latin.] Numbered by ten divided into tenths.

To DE'CIMATE. *v. a.* [*decimus*, Latin.] To tithe; to take the tenth.

DECIMA'TION. *s.* [from *decimate.*]
1. A tithing; a ſelection of every tenth.
2. A ſelection by lot of every tenth ſoldier for puniſhment.

To DECI'PHER. *v. a.* [*dechiffrer*, French.]
1. To explain that which is written in cipher.
2. To write out; to mark down in characters.
3. To ſtamp; to characteriſe; to mark.
4. To unfold; to unravel.

DECI'PHERER. *s.* [from *decipher.*] One that explains writings in cipher.

DECI'SION. *s.* [from *decide.*]
1. Determination of a difference. *Wotton.*
2. Determination of an event. *Shakeſp.*

DECI'SIVE. *a.* [from *decido.*]
1. Having the power of determining any reference.
2. Having the power of ſettling any event.
3. Poſitive; dogmatical.

DECI'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *deciſive.*] In a concluſive manner.

DECI'SIVENESS. *s.* [from *deciſive.*]
1. The power of terminating any difference or ſettling an event.
2. Poſitiveneſs; dogmaticalneſs.

DECI'SORY. *a.* [from *decide.*] Able to determine or decide.

To DECK. *v. a.* [*decken*, Dutch.]
1. To cover; to overſpread.
2. To dreſs; to array.

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3. To adorn; to embellish. *Prior.*

DECK. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The floor a ship. *Ben Jonson.*
2. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other. *Grew.*

DECKER. *s.* [from *deck.*] A dresser; a coverer.

To DECLAIM. *v. n.* [*declamo*, Latin.] To harangue; to rhetoricate; to speak set orations. *B. Jonson.*

DECLAIMER. *s.* [from *declaim.*] One who makes speeches with intent to move the passions. *Addison.*

DECLAMATION. *s.* [*declamatio*, Latin.] A discourse addressed to the passions; an harangue. *Taylor.*

DECLAMATOR. *s.* [Latin.] A declaimer; an orator. *Tatler.*

DECLAMATORY. *a.* [*declamatorius*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to the practice of declaiming. *Wotton.*
2. Appealing to the passions. *Dryden.*

DECLARABLE. *a.* [from *declare.*] Capable of proof or illustration. *Brown.*

DECLARATION. *s.* [from *declare.*]
1. A proclamation or affirmation; publication. *Hooker. Tillotson.*
2. An explanation of something doubtful.
3. [In law.] Declaration is the shewing forth of an action personal in any suit, though it is also sometimes for real actions. *Cowel.*

DECLARATIVE. *a.* [from *declare.*]
1. Making declaration; explanatory. *Grew.*
2. Making proclamation. *Swift.*

DECLARATORILY. *ad.* [from *declaratory.*] In form of a declaration; not promissively. *Brown.*

DECLARATORY. *a.* [from *declare.*]
1. Affirmative; expressive; explanatory. *Til.*
2. Not enacting a new law, but explaining the law as it stands.

To DECLARE. *v. a.* [*declaro*, Lat.]
1. To clear; to free from obscurity. *Boyle.*
2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly. *Dryden.*
3. To publish; to proclaim. *Chronicles.*
4. To shew in open view. *Addison.*

To DECLARE. *v. n.* To make a declaration. *Taylor.*

DECLAREMENT. *s.* [from *declare.*] Discovery; declaration; testimony. *Brown.*

DECLARER. *s.* [from *declare.*] One that makes any thing known.

DECLENSION. *s.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]
1. Tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence. *South.*
2. Declination; descent. *Burnet.*
3. Inflexion; manner of changing nouns. *Clarke.*

DECLINABLE. *a.* [from *decline.*] Having variety of terminations.

DECLINATION. *s.* [*declinatio*, Latin.]
1. Descent; change from a better to a worse state; decay. *Waller.*
2. The act of bending down.
3. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity. *Bentley.*
4. Variation from a fixed point. *Woodward.*
5. [In navigation.] The variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the East or West.
6. [In astronomy.] The *declination* of a star we call its shortest distance from the equator. *Brown.*
7. [In grammar.] The declension or inflexion of a noun through its various terminations.

DECLINATOR. } *s.* [from *decline.*] An in-
DECLINATORY. } strument in dialing. *Chambers.*

To DECLINE. *v. n.* [*decline*, Lat.]
1. To lean downward. *Shakespeare.*
2. To deviate; to run into obliquities. *Exod.*
3. To shun; to avoid to do any thing.
4. To sink; to be impaired; to decay. *Den.*

To DECLINE. *v. a.*
1. To bend downward; to bring down. *Spen.*
2. To shun; to avoid; to refuse; to be cautious of. *Clarendon.*
3. To modify a word by various terminations. *Watts.*

DECLINE. *s.* The state of tendency to the worst; diminution; decay. *Prior.*

DECLIVITY. *s.* [*declivus*, Lat.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards; gradual descent; the contrary to acclivity. *Swift.*

DECLIVOUS. *a.* [*declivis*, Lat.] Gradually descending; not precipitous.

To DECOCT. *v. a.* [*decoquo*, *decoctum*, Lat.]
1. To prepare by boiling for any use; to digest in hot water.
2. To digest by the heat of the stomach. *Dav.*
3. To boil in water. *Bacon.*
4. To boil up to a consistence. *Shakespeare.*

DECOCTIBLE. *a.* [from *decoct.*] That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.

DECOCTION. *s.* [*decoctum*, Latin.]
1. The act of boiling any thing. *Bacon.*
2. A preparation made by boiling in water. *Ben Jonson.*

DECOCTURE. *s.* [from *decoct.*] A substance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLATION. *s.* [*decollatio*, Lat.] The act of beheading. *Brown.*

DECOMPOSITE. *a.* [*decompositus*, Lat.] Compounded a second time. *Bacon.*

DECOMPOSITION. *s.* [*decompositus*, Latin.] The act of compounding things already compounded. *Boyle.*

To DECOMPOUND. *v. a.* [*decompono*, Lat.]
1. To compose of things already compounded *Boyle. Newton.*
2. To separate things already compounded.

DECOMPOUND. *a* [from the verb.] Composed of things or words already compounded. *Boyle.*

DECORAMENT. *s.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament.

To DECORATE. *v. a.* [*decoro*, Latin.] To adorn; to embellish; to beautify.

DECORATION. *s.* [from *decorate.*] Ornament; added beauty. *Dryden.*

DECORATOR. *s.* [from *decorate.*] An adorner.

DECOROUS. *a.* [*decorus*, Latin.] Decent;

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suitable to a character. *Ray.*

To DECO'RTICATE. *v. a.* [*decortico*, Latin.] To divest of the bark or husk. *Arbuthnot.*

DECORTICATION. *s.* [from *decorticate*.] The act of stripping the bark or husk.

DECO'RUM. s. [Latin.] Decency; behaviour; contrary to licentiousness; seemliness. *Wotton.*

To DECO'Y. *v. a.* [from *koey*, Dutch, a cage.] To lure into a cage; to intrap. *L'Estrange.*

DECO'Y. *s.* Allurement to mischief. *Bribery.*

DECO'YDUCK. *s.* A duck that lures others. *Mortimer.*

To DECRE'ASE. *v. n.* [*decresco*, Lat.]

1. To grow less; to be diminished. *Eccles.*
2. The wain of the moon. *Bacon.*

To DECRE'ASE. *v. a.* To make less; to diminish. *Daniel. Newton.*

DECRE'ASE. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. The state of growing less; decay. *Prior.*
2. To wain as the moon.

To DECRE'E. *v. n.* [*decretum*, Latin.] To make an edict; to appoint by edict. *Milton.*

To DECRE'E. *v. a.* To doom or assign by a decree. *Job.*

DECRE'E. *s.* [*decretum*, Latin.]

1. An edict; a law. *Shakespeare.*
2. An established rule. *Job.*
3. A determination of a suit.

DE'CREMENT. *s.* [*decrementum*, Latin.] Decrease; the state of growing less; the quantity lost by decreasing. *Brown.*

DECRE'PIT. *a.* [*decrepitus*, Latin.] Wasted and worn out with age. *Raleigh. Addison.*

To DECRE'PITATE. *v. a.* [*decrepo*, Latin.] To calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire. *Brown.*

DECREPITA'TION. *s.* [from *decrepitate*.] the crackling noise which salt makes over the fire. *Quincy.*

DECRE'PITNESS. } *s.* [from *decrepit*.] The
DECRE'PITUDE. } last stage of decay; the last effects of old age. *Bentley.*

DECRE'SCENT. *a.* [from *decrescens*, Latin.] Growing less.

DE'CRETAL. *a.* [*decretum*, Latin.] Appertaining to a decree; containing a decree. *Ayliffe.*

DE'CRETAL. *s.* [from the adjective.]

1. A book of decrees or edicts. *Addison.*
2. The collection of the pope's decrees. *Hoyw.*

DE'CRETIST. *s.* [from *decree*.] One that studies the decretal. *Ayliffe.*

DE'CRETORY. *a.* [from *decree*.]

1. Judicial; definitive. *South.*
2. Critical; definitive. *Brown.*

DECRI'AL. *s.* [from *decry*.] Clamorous censure; hasty or noisy condemnation.

To DECRY'. *v. a.* [*decrier*, Fr.] To censure; to blame clamorously; to clamour against. *Dry.*

DECU'MBENCE. } *s.* [*decumbo*, Latin.] The
DECU'MBENCY. } act of lying down; the posture of lying down. *Brown.*

DECU'MBITURE. *s.* [from *decumbo*, Lat.]

1. The time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease.
2. [In astrology.] A scheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognostics of recovery or death are discov-

DE'CUPLE. *a.* [*decuplus*, Latin.] Tenfold.

DECU'RION. *s.* [*decurio*, Lat.] A comm over ten.

DECU'RSION. *s.* [*decursus*, Latin.] The running down.

DECURTA'TION. *s.* [*decurtatio*, Latin.] act of cutting short.

To DECU'SSATE. *v. a.* [*decussis*, Latin.] intersect at acute angles.

DECUSSA'TION. *s.* [from *decussate*.] T of crossing; state of being crossed at angles.

To DEDE'CORATE. *v. n.* [*dedecoro*, Lati disgrace; to bring a reproach upon.

DEDECORA'TION. *s.* [from *dedecorate*.] act of disgracing.

DEDE'COROUS. *a.* [*dedecus*, Lat.] Dis ful; reproachful.

DEDENTI'TION. *s.* [*de* and *dentitio*, L Loss or shedding of the teeth.

To DE'DICATE. *v. a.* [*dedico*, Latin.]

1. To devote to some divine power.
2. To appropriate solemnly to any pe purpose.
3. To inscribe to a patron.

DE'DICATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Consec devote; dedicated.

DEDICA'TION. *s.* [*dedicatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dedicating to any being o pose; consecration.
2. A servile address to a patron.

DEDICA'TOR. *s.* [from *dedicate*.] One inscribes his work to a patron with co ment and servility.

DE'DICATORY. [from *dedicate*.] Comp a dedication; adulatory.

DEDI'TION. *s.* [*deditio*, Lat.] The act of ing up any thing.

To DEDU'CE. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Latin.]

1. To draw in a regular connected series.
2. To form a regular chain of consequ propositions.
3. To lay down in a regular order.

DEDU'CEMENT. *s.* [from *deduce*.] The deduced; consequential proposition.

DEDU'CIBLE. *a.* [from *deduce*.] Collect by reason.

DEDU'CIVE. *a.* [from *deduce*.] Performing act of deduction.

To DEDU'CT. *v. a.* [*deduco*, Lat.]

1. To subtract; to take away; to defal

2. To separate; to dispart.

DEDU'CTION. *s.* [*deductio*, Lat.]

1. Consequential collection; consequence.
2. That which is deducted.

DEDU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *deduct*.] Deducible.

DEDU'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *deductive*.] Consequentially; by regular deduction.

DEED. *s.* [dæd, Saxon.]

1. Action, whether good or bad.
2. Exploit; performance.
3. Power of action; agency.
4. Act declaratory of an opinion.

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Written evidence of any legal act. *Bacon.*
fact; reality; the contrary to fiction. *Locke.*
DELESS. a. [from *deal.*] Unactive. *Pope.*
DEEM. v. a. particip. *demt* or *deemed.* [*deman*, Saxon.] To judge; to conclude upon deliberation. *Spenser. Hooker. Dryden.*
DEEM. s. [from the verb.] Judgement; fancy; opinion. *Shakespeare.*
DEEMSTER. s. [from *deem.*] A judge.
DEEP. a. [deop, Saxon.]
Having length downward. *Bacon.*
Low in situation; not high.
Retired from the surface downward; as *a deep* ditch. *Newton.*
Entering far; piercing a great way; as, *a deep* wound. *Clarendon.*
Far from the outer part. *Dryden.*
Not superficial; not obvious. *Locke.*
Sagacious; penetrating. *Locke.*
Full of contrivance; politick; insidious. *Shakespeare.*
Grave; solemn. *Shakespeare.*
Dark coloured. *Dryden.*
Having a great deal of stillness, or gloom. *Genesis.*
Full; grave in sound. *Bacon.*
DEEP. s. [from the adjective.]
The sea; the main. *Walker.*
The most solemn or still part. *Shakespeare.*
DEEPEN. v. a. [from *deep.*]
To make deep; to sink far below the surface. *Addison.*
To darken; to cloud; to make dark. *Peacham.*
To make sad or gloomy. *Pope.*
DEEP-MOUTHED. a. [*deep* and *mouth.*] Having a hoarse and loud noise. *Gay.*
DEEP-MUSING. a. [*deep* and *muse.*] Contemplative; lost in thought. *Pope.*
DEEPLY. ad. [from *deep.*]
To a great depth; far below the surface. *Tillotson.*
With great study or sagacity.
Unfeignedly; solemnly. *Mark. Donne.*
With a tendency to darkness of colour. *Boyl.*
In a high degree. *Bacon.*
DEEPNESS. s. [from *deep.*] Entrance far below the surface; profundity; depth. *Knolles.*
DEER. s. [deop, Saxon.] That class of animals which is hunted for venison. *Waller.*
DEFACE. v. a. [*defaire*, French.] To destroy; to raze; to disfigure. *Shakesp. Prior.*
DEFACEMENT. s. [from *deface.*] Violation; injury. *Bacon.*
DEFACER. s. [from *deface.*] Destroyer; abolisher; violator. *Shakespeare.*
DEFALLANCE. s. [*defaillance*, French.] Failure. *Glanville.*
DEFALCATE. v. a. [*defalquer*, French.]
To cut off; to lop; to take away part.
DEFALCATION. s. [from *defalcate.*] Diminution; amputation *Addison.*
DEFAMATORY. a. [from *defame.*] Calumnious; unjustly censorious; libellous. *Government of the Tongue.*
DEFAME. v. a. [*de* and *fama*, Latin.] To make infamous; to censure falsely in publick; to deprive of honour; to dishonour by reports. *Decay of Piety.*
DEFAME. s. [from the verb.] Disgrace; dishonour. *Spenser.*
DEFAMER. s. [from *defame.*] One that injures the reputation of another. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
To DEFATIGATE. v. a. [*defatigo*, Latin.] To weary.
DEFATIGATION. s. [*defatigatio*, Latin.] Weariness.
DEFAULT. s. [*defaut*, Fr.]
1. Omission of that which we ought to do; neglect.
2. Crime; failure; fault. *Hayward.*
3. Defect; want. *Davies.*
4. [In law.] Non-appearance in court at a day assigned. *Cowel.*
DEFEASANCE. s. [*defaisance*, French.]
1. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract.
2. *Defeasance* is a condition annexed to an act; which performed by the obligee, the act is disabled. *Cowel.*
3. The writing in which a defeasance is contained.
4. A defeat; conquest. *Spenser.*
DEFEASIBLE. a. [from *defaire*, French.] That which may be annulled. *Davies.*
DEFEAT. s. [from *defaire*, French.]
1. The overthrow of an army. *Addison.*
2. Act of destruction; deprivation. *Shakesp.*
To DEFEAT. v. a.
1. To overthrow. *Bacon.*
2. To frustrate. *Milton.*
3. To abolish.
DEFEATURE. s. [from *de* and *feature.*] Change of feature; alteration of countenance. *Shakespeare.*
To DEFECATE. v. a. [*defæco*, Latin.]
1. To purge; to purify; to cleanse. *Boyle.*
2. To purify from any extraneous or noxious mixture. *Glanville.*
DEFECATE. a. [from the verb.] Purged from lees or foulness. *Boyle.*
DEFECATION. s. [*defæcatio*, Latin.] Purification. *Harvey.*
DEFECT. s. [*defectus*, Latin.]
1. Want; absence of something necessary. *Davies.*
2. Failing; want. *Shakespeare.*
3. A fault; mistake; error. *Holder.*
4. A blemish; a failure. *Locke.*
To DEFECT. v. n. To be deficient. *Brown.*
DEFECTIBILITY. s. [from *defectible.*] The state of failing; imperfection. *Hale.*
DEFECTIBLE. a. [from *defect.*] Imperfect; deficient. *Hale.*
DEFECTION. s. [*defectio*, Latin.]
1. Want; failure.
2. A falling away; apostacy. *Raleigh.*
3. An abandoning of a king or state; revolt. *Davies.*
DEFECTIVE. a. [from *defectivus*, Latin.]
1. Full of defects; imperfect; not sufficient. *Locke. Arbuthnot. Addison.*

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2. Faulty; vicious; blamable. *Addison.*

DEFE'CTIVE, or *deficient Nouns.* [In grammar.] Indeclinable nouns, or such as want a number, or some particular case.

DEFE'CTIVE *Verb.* [In grammar.] A verb which wants some of its tenses.

DEFE'CTIVENESS. *s.* [from *defective.*] Want; faultiness. *Addison.*

DEFE'NCE. *s.* [*defensio*, Latin.]
1. Guard; protection; security. *Exodus.*
2. Vindication; justification; apology. *Acts.*
3. Prohibition. *Temple.*
4. Resistance.
5. [In law.] The defendant's reply after declaration produced.
6. [In fortification.] The part that flanks another work.

DEFE'NCELESS. *a.* [from *defence.*]
1. Naked; unarmed; unguarded. *Milton.*
2. Impotent. *Addison.*

To DEFE'ND. *v. a.* [*defendo*, Latin.]
1. To stand in defence of; to protect; to support. *Shakespeare.*
2. To vindicate; to uphold; to assert; to maintain. *Swift.*
3. To fortify; to secure. *Dryden.*
4. To prohibit; to forbid. *Milton. Temple.*
5. To maintain a place or cause.

DEFE'NDABLE. *a.* [from *defend.*] That may be defended.

DEFE'NDANT. *s.* [from *defendo*, Latin.] Defensive; fit for defence. *Shakespeare.*

DEFE'NDANT. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. He that defends against the assailants. *Wilk.*
2. [In law.] The person accused or sued. *Hudi.*

DEFE'NDER. *s.* [from *defend.*]
1. One that defends; a champion. *Shak.*
2. An asserter; a vindicator. *South.*
3. [In law.] An advocate.

DEFE'NSATIVE. *s.* [from *defence.*]
1. Guard; defence. *Brown.*
2. [In surgery.] A bandage, plaister, or the like.

DEFE'NCIBLE. *a.* [from *defence.*]
1. That may be defended. *Bacon.*
2. Justifiable; right; capable of vindication. *Collier.*

DEFE'NSIVE. *a.* [*defensif*, French.]
1. That serves to defend; proper for defence. *Sidney.*
2. In a state or posture for defence. *Milton.*

DEFE'NSIVE. *a.* [from the adjective.]
1. Safeguard. *Bacon.*
2. State of defence. *Clarendon.*

DEFE'NSIVELY. *ad.* [from *defensive.*] In a defensive manner.

DE'FENST. *part. pass.* [from *defence.*] Defended. *Fairfax.*

To DEFE'R. *v. n.* [from *differo*, Latin.]
1. To put off; to delay to act. *Milton.*
2. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion.

To DEFE'R. *v. a.*
1. To withhold; to delay. *Pope.*
2. To refer to; to leave to another's judgment. *Bacon.*

DE'FERENCE. *s.* [*deference*, French.]
1. Regard; respect.
2. Complaisance; condescension.
3. Submission.

DE'FERENT. *a.* [from *deferens*, or Latin.] That carries up and down.

DE'FERENT. *s.* [from the adjective.] That which carries; that which conveys.

DEFI'ANCE. *s.* [from *defi*, French.]
1. A challenge; an invitation to fight.
2. A challenge to make any impeach good.
3. Expression of abhorrence or contempt. *Dec. of P.*

DEFI'CIENCE. } *s.* [from *deficio*, Latin.]
DEFI'CIENCY. }
1. Defect; failing; imperfection.
2. Want; something less than is necessary. *Arbuth.*

DEFI'CIENT. *a.* [*deficiens*, Latin.] Failing; wanting; defective.

DEFI'ER. *s.* [from *defi*, Fr.] A challenger; a contemner.

To DEFI'LE. *v. a.* [apilan, Saxon.]
1. To make foul or impure; to dirty.
2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure.
3. To corrupt chastity; to violate.
4. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate.

To DEFI'LE. *v. n.* [*defiler*, French.] To file by file.

DEFI'LE. *s.* [*defile*, Fr.] A narrow passage.

DEFI'LEMENT. *s.* [from *defile.*] The state of being defiled; pollution; corruption.

DEFI'LER. *s.* [from *defile.*] One that defiles; a corrupter.

DEFI'NABLE. *a.* [from *define.*]
1. Capable of definition.
2. What may be ascertained.

To DEFI'NE. *v. a.* [*definio*, Latin.]
1. To give the definition; to explain a thing by its qualities.
2. To circumscribe; to mark limits.

To DEFI'NE. *v. n.* To determine; to decide.

DEFI'NER. *s.* [from *define.*] One that defines a thing by its qualities.

DE'FINITE. *a.* [from *definitus*, Latin.]
1. Certain; limited; bounded.
2. Exact; precise. *Shakespeare.*

DE'FINITE. *s.* [from the adjective.] That explained or defined.

DEFI'NITENESS. *s.* [from *definite.*]
1. Certainty.
2. Limitedness.

DEFINITION. *s.* [*definitio*, Latin.]
1. A short description of a thing by its properties. *Dryden.*
2. Decision; determination.
3. [In logick.] The explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference. *Bentley.*

DEFI'NITIVE. *a.* [*definitivus*, Latin.] Determinate; positive; express. *Watts.*

DEFI'NITIVELY. *ad.* [from *definitive.*] Positively; decisively; expressly.

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NITIVENESS. *s.* [from *definitive.*] Determinateness.

LAGRABI'LITY. *s.* [from *deflagro*, Lat.] Inflammability. *Boyle.*

LA'GRABLE. *a.* [from *deflagro*, Latin.] Having the quality of wasting away wholly by fire.

LAGRA'TION. *s.* [*deflagratio*, Latin.] The act or practice of setting fire to several things in their preparation. *Quincy.*

FLE'CT. *v. n.* [*deflecto*, Latin.] To turn aside; to deviate from a true course. *Blackm.*

LE'CTION. *s.* [*deflectio*, Latin.]

Deviation; the act of turning aside. *Brown.*

A turning aside, or out of the way.

[In navigation.] The departure of a ship from its true course.

LEXURE. *s.* [from *deflecto*, Latin.] Bending down; a turning aside or out of the way.

LORA'TION. *s.* [*defloration*, French.]

The act of deflowering.

A selection of that which is most valuable. *Hale.*

DEFLO'UR, *v. n.* [*deflorer*, French.]

To ravish; to take away a woman's virginity. *Ecclus.*

To take away the beauty and grace of any thing. *Taylor.*

LO'URER. *s.* [from *deflour.*] A ravisher. *Addison.*

LU'OUS. *a.* [*defluus*, Latin.]

That flows down.

That falls off.

LU'XION. *s.* [*defluxio*, Latin.] The flow of humours downwards. *Bacon.*

FLY. *ad.* [from *deft.*] Dexterously; skillfully. Properly *deftly.* *Spenser.*

FOEDA'TION. *s.* [from *defœdo*, Latin.] The act of making filthy; pollution. *Bentley.*

FORCEMENT. *s.* [from *force.*] A withholding of lands and tenements by force.

DEFORM. *v. a.* [*deformo*, Latin.]

To disfigure; to make ugly. *Shakesp.*

To dishonour; to make ungraceful.

FORM. *a.* [*deformis*, Latin.] Ugly; disagreeable. *Spenser. Milton.*

FORMA'TION. *s.* [*deformatio*, Latin.] A defacing.

DEFORMEDLY. *ad.* [from *deform.*] In an ugly manner.

DEFORMEDNESS. *s.* [from *deformed.*] Ugliness; unshapeliness.

DEFORMITY. *s.* [*deformitas*, Latin.]

Ugliness; ill favouredness. *King Charles.*

Ridiculousness. *Dryden.*

Irregularity; inordinateness. *Shakespeare.*

Dishonour; disgrace.

DEFORSOR. *s.* [from *forceur*, French.] One that overcomes and casteth out by force. *Blount.*

DEFRA'UD. *v. a.* [*defraudo*, Latin.] To cheat or deprive by wile or trick. *Pope.*

DEFRA'UDER. *s.* [from *defraud.*] A deceiver. *Blackmore.*

DEFRA'Y. *v. a.* [*defrayer*, French.] To discharge the charges of. *2 Mac.*

DEFRA'YER. *s.* [from *defray.*] One that discharges expences.

DEFRA'YMENT. *s.* [from *defray.*] The payment of expences.

DEFT. *a.* [ꝺœꝼt, Saxon.] Obsolete.

1. Neat; handsome; spruce.
2. Proper; fitting. *Shakespeare.*
3. Ready; dexterous. *Dryden.*

DE'FTLY. *ad.* [from *deft.*] Obsolete.

1. Neatly; dexterously.
2. In a skilful manner *Shakespeare.*

DEFU'NCT. *a.* [*defunctus*, Latin.] Dead; deceased. *Hudibras.*

DEFU'NCT. *s.* [from the adjective.] One that is deceased; a dead man or woman. *Graunt.*

DEFU'NCTION. *s.* [from *defunct.*] Death. *Shakespeare.*

To DEFY'. *v. a* [*defier*, French.]

1. To call to combat; to challenge. *Dryden.*
2. To treat with contempt; to slight. *Shak.*

DEFY'. *s.* [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight. *Dryden.*

DEFY'ER. *s.* [from *defy.*] A challenger; one that invites to fight. *South.*

DEGE'NERACY. *s.* [from *degeneratio*, Latin.]

1. Departure from the virtue of our ancestors.
2. A forsaking of that which is good. *Tillot.*
3. Meanness. *Addison.*

To DEGE'NERATE. *v. n.* [*degenerer*, Fr.]

1. To fall from the virtue of our ancestors.
2. To fall from a more noble to a base state. *Tillotson.*
3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or base. *Bacon.*

DEGE'NERATE. *a.* [from the verb.]

1. Unlike his ancestors. *Pope. Swift.*
2. Unworthy; base. *Milton.*

DEGE'NERATENESS. *s.* [from *degenerate.*] Degeneracy; state of being grown wild, or out of kind. *Dict.*

DEGENERA'TION. *s.* [from *degenerate.*]

1. A deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors.
2. A falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth.
3. The thing changed from its primitive state. *Brown.*

DEGE'NEROUS. *a.* [from *degener*, Latin.]

1. Degenerated; fallen from virtue.
2. Vile; base; infamous; unworthy. *South.*

DEGE'NEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *degenerous.*] In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly. *Decay of Piety.*

DEGLUTITION. *s.* [*deglutition*, Fr.] The act or power of swallowing. *Arbuthnot.*

DEGRADA'TION. *s.* [*degradation*, French.]

1. Dismission from an office or dignity. *Ayl.*
2. Diminution of value.
3. Degeneracy; baseness.

To DEGRA'DE. *v. a.* [*degrader*, French.]

1. To put one down from his degree. *Shak.*
2. To lessen; to diminish the value of. *Milt.*

DEGRE'E. *s.* [*degré*, French.]

1. Quality; rank; station. *Psalms.*
2. The state and condition in which a thing is. *Bacon.*

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3. A ſtep or preparation to any thing. *Sidney.*
4. Order of lineage; deſcent of family. *Dry.*
5. The orders or claſſes of the angels *Locke.*
6. Meaſure; proportion. *Dryden.*
7. [In geometry.] The three hundred and ſixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. *Dryden.*
8. [In arithmetick.] A *degree* conſiſts of three figures, of three places comprehending units, tens, and hundreds. *Cocker.*
9. [In muſick.] The intervals of ſounds. *Diſt.*
10. The vehemence or ſlackneſs of the hot or cold quality of a plant, mineral, or other mixt body. *South.*

By DEGREES. *ad.* Gradually; by little and little. *Newton.*

DEGUSTATION. *s.* [*deguſtatio*, Latin.] A taſting.

To DEHORT. *v. a.* [*dehorter*, Lat.] To diſſuade. *Ward.*

DEHORTATION. *s.* [from *dehortor*, Latin.] Diſſuaſion; a counſelling to the contrary. *Ward.*

DEHORTATORY. *a.* [from *dehortor*, Latin.] Belonging to diſſuaſion.

DEHORTER. *s.* [from *dehort.*] A diſſuader; an adviſer to the contrary.

DEICIDE. *s.* [from *deus* and *cædo*, Latin.] Death of our bleſſed Saviour. *Prior.*

To DEJECT. *v. a.* [*dejicio*, Latin.]
1. To caſt down; to afflict; to grieve. *Shak.*
2. To make to look ſad. *Dryden.*

DEJECT. *v. a.* [*dejectus*, Latin.] Caſt down; afflicted; low ſpirited.

DEJECTEDLY. *ad.* [from *dejected.*] In a dejected manner; ſadly; heavily. *Bacon.*

DEJECTEDNESS. *s.* Lowneſs of ſpirits.

DEJECTION. *s.* [*dejection*, French; from *dejectio*, Latin.]
1. A lowneſs of ſpirits; melancholy. *Rogers.*
2. Weakneſs; inability. *Arbuthnot.*
3. A ſtool. *Ray.*

DEJECTURE. *s.* [from *deject.*] The excrements. *Arbuthnot.*

DEJERATION. *s.* [from *dejero*, Lat.] A taking of a ſolemn oath.

DEIFICATION. *s.* [*deification*, French.] The act of deifying, or making a god.

DEIFORM. *a.* [from *deus* and *forma*, Latin;] Of a godlike form.

To DEIFY. *v. a.* [*deifier*, French.]
1. To make a god of; to adore as god. *South.*
2. To praiſe exceſſively. *Bacon.*

To DEIGN. *v. n.* [from *daigner*, French.] To vouchſafe; to think worthy. *Milton.*

To DEIGN. *v. a.* To grant; to permit. *Shak.*

To DEINTEGRATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *integro*, Latin.] To diminiſh.

DEIPAROUS. *a.* [*deipara*, Latin.] That brings forth a god; the epithet applied to the bleſſed Virgin.

DEISM. *s.* [*deiſme*, French.] The opinion of thoſe that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion. *Dryden.*

DEIST. *s.* [*deiſte*, French.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the exiſtence of God.

DEISTICAL. *a.* [from *deiſt.*] Belonging to hereſy of the deiſts.

DEITY. *s.* [*deité*, French.]
1. Divinity; the nature and eſſence of God.
2. A fabulous god. *Shakesp.*
3. The ſuppoſed divinity of a heathen god. *Spen.*

DELACERATION. *s.* [from *delacero*, Lat.] A tearing in pieces.

DELACRYMATION. *s.* [*delacrymatio*, Lat.] The wateriſhneſs of the eyes.

DELACTATION. *s.* [*delactatio*, Latin.] weaning from the breaſt.

DELAPSED. *a.* [*delapſus*, Latin.] Bearing falling down.

To DELATE. *v. a.* [from *delatus*, Latin.] carry; to convey; to accuſe.

DELATION. *s.* [*delatio*, Latin.]
1. A carrying; conveyance.
2. An accuſation; an impeachment.

DELATOR. *s.* [*delator*, Latin.] An accuſer an informer. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DELAY. *v. a.* [from *delayer*, French.]
1. To defer; to put off.
2. To hinder; to fruſtrate. *Dryden.*

To DELAY. *v. n.* To ſtop; to ceaſe from tion.

DELAY. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A deferring; procraſtination. *Shakesp.*
2. Stay; ſtop.

DELAYER. *s.* [from *delay.*] One that de

DELECTABLE. *a.* [*delectabilis*, Latin.] ſing; delightful.

DELECTABLENESS. *s* [from *delectable.* Delightfulneſs; pleaſantneſs.

DELECTABLY. *ad.* Delightfully; pleaſan

DELECTATION. *s.* [*delectatio*, Latin.] ſure; delight.

To DELEGATE. *v. a.* [*delego*, Latin.]
1. To ſend away.
2. To ſend upon an embaſſy.
3. To intruſt; to commit to another.
4. To appoint judges to a particular cauſe.

DELEGATE. *s.* [*delegatus*, Latin.]
1. A deputy; a commiſſioner; a vicar.
2. [In law.] *Delegates* are perſons delegated or appointed by the king's commiſſion to upon an appeal to him, in the court of Chancery.

DELEGATE. *a.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] Depu

DELEGATES [*Court of.*] A court wherein cauſes of appeal, by way of devolution fr either of the archbiſhops, are decided.

DELEGATION. *s.* [*delegatio*, Latin.]
1. A ſending away.
2. A putting into commiſſion.
3. The aſſignment of a debt to another.

DELENIFICAL. *a.* [*delenifical*, Latin.] Ha ing virtue to aſſuage, or eaſe pain.

To DELETE. *v. a.* [from *delo*, Latin.] blot out.

DELETERIOUS. *a.* [*delcterius*, Lat.] Deadly deſtructive.

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DELETERY. *a.* Destructive; deadly. *Hudib.*
DELETION. *s.* [*deletio*, Lat.]
1. Act of rasing or blotting out.
2. A destruction. *Hale.*
DELF. } *s.* [from *delyan*, Sax. to dig.]
DELFE. }
1. A mine; a quarry. *Ray.*
2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware. [from Delft in Holland.] *Smart.*
DELIBATION. *s.* [*delibatio*, Lat.] An essay; a taste.
DELIBERATE. *v. a.* [*delibero*, Lat.] To think, in order to choice; to hesitate. *Addison.*
DELIBERATE. *a.* [*deliberatus*, Lat.]
1. Circumspect; wary; advised; discreet.
2. Slow; tedious; not sudden. *Hooker.*
DELIBERATELY. *ad.* [from *deliberate.*] Circumspectly; advisedly; warily. *Dryden.*
DELIBERATENESS. *s.* [from *deliberate.*] Circumspection; wariness; coolness; caution. *K. Charles.*
DELIBERATION. *s.* [*deliberatio*, Latin.] The act of deliberating; thought in order to choice. *Hammond.*
DELIBERATIVE. *a.* [*deliberativus*, Lat.] Pertaining to deliberation; apt to consider.
DELIBERATIVE. *s.* [from the adjective.] That discourse in which a question is deliberated. *Bacon.*
DELICACY. *s.* [*delicatesse*, Fr.]
1. Daintiness; fineness in eating. *Milton.*
2. Anything highly pleasing to the senses. *Mil.*
3. Softness; feminine beauty. *Sidney.*
4. Nicety; minute accuracy. *Dryden.*
5. Neatness; elegance of dress.
6. Politeness; gentleness of manners.
7. Indulgence; gentle treatment. *Temple.*
8. Tenderness; scrupulousness; mercifulness.
9. Weakness of constitution.
10. Rarity; tenuity; smallness.
DELICATE. *a.* [*delicat*, Fr.]
1. Fine; not coarse; consisting of small parts. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Beautiful; pleasing to the eye.
3. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable savour. *Taylor.*
4. Dainty; desirous of curious meats.
5. Choice; select; excellent.
6. Polite; gentle of manners.
7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardship. *Shakespeare.*
8. Pure; clear. *Shakespeare.*
DELICATELY. *ad.* [from *delicate.*]
1. Beautifully. *Pope.*
2. Finely; not coarsely.
3. Daintily. *Taylor.*
4. Choicely.
5. Politely.
6. Effeminately.
DELICATENESS. *s.* [from *delicate.*] The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; delicacy. *Deuteronomy.*
DELICATES. *s.* [from *delicate.*] Niceties; dainties; that which is choice and dainty. *King.*
DELICES. *s.* pl. [*delicie*, Lat.] Pleasures. *Spen.*
DELICIOUS. *a.* [*delicieux*, Fr.] Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable. *Pope.*
DELICIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *delicious.*] Sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully. *Revelation.*
DELICIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *delicious.*] Delight; pleasure; joy. *Taylor.*
DELIGATION. *s.* [*deligatio*, Lat.] A binding up. *Wiseman.*
DELIGHT. *s.* [*delice*, Fr.]
1. Joy; content; satisfaction. *Samuel.*
2. That which gives delight. *Shakespeare.*
To DELIGHT. *v. a.* [*delector*, Lat.] To please; to content; to satisfy. *Locke.*
To DELIGHT. *v. n.* To have delight or pleasure in. *Psalms.*
DELIGHTFULL. *a.* [from *delight* and *full.*] Pleasant; charming. *Sidney.*
DELIGHTFULLY. *ad.* Pleasantly; charmingly; with delight. *Milton.*
DELIGHTFULNESS. *s.* [from *delight.*] Pleasantness; comfort; satisfaction. *Tillotson.*
DELIGHTSOME. *a.* [from *delight.*] Pleasant; delightful. *Grew.*
DELIGHTSOMELY. *ad.* [from *delightsome.*] Pleasantly; in a delightful manner.
DELIGHTSOMENESS *s.* [from *delightsome.*] Pleasantness; delightfulness.
To DELINEATE. *v. a.* [*delineo*, Lat.]
1. To draw the first draught of a thing; to design; to sketch.
2. To paint in colours; to represent a true likeness. *Brown.*
3. To describe. *Raleigh.*
DELINEATION. *s.* [*delineatio*, Lat.] The first draught of a thing. *Mortimer.*
DELINQUENCY. *s.* [*delinquentia*, Lat.] A fault; failure in duty. *Sandys.*
DELINQUENT. *s.* [from *delinquens*, Latin.] An offender. *Ben Jonson.*
To DELIQUATE. *v. a.* [*deliquo*, Latin.] To melt; to be dissolved. *Cudworth.*
DELIQUATION. *s.* [*deliquatio*, Latin.] A melting; a dissolving.
DELIQUIUM. s. [Lat. A chymical term.] A distillation by the force of fire.
DELIRAMENT. *s.* [*deliramentum*, Latin.] A doting or foolish idle story. *Dict.*
To DELIRATE. *v. n.* [*deliro*, Lat.] To dote; to rave.
DELIRATION. *s.* [*deliratio*, Latin.] Dotage; folly.
DELIRIOUS. *a.* [*delirius*, Latin.] Light-headed; raving; doting. *Swift.*
DELIRIUM. s. [Latin.] Alienation of mind; dotage. *Arbuthnot.*
To DELIVER. *v. a.* [*deliorer*, French.]
1. To give; to yield; to offer. *Dryden.*
2. To cast away; to throw off. *Pope.*
3. To surrender; to put into one's hands. *Sam.*
4. To save; to rescue; to free. *Shakespeare.*
5. To speak; to tell; to relate; to utter. *Sw.*
6. To disburden a woman of a child. *Peach.*
To DELIVER *over. v. a.*
1. To put into another's hands. *Shakspeare.*
2. To give from hand to hand. *Dryden.*
To DELIVER *up. v. a.* To surrender; to give up. *Shakespeare.*

DELI'VERANCE. *s.* [*delivrance*, Fr.]
1. The act of delivering up a thing to another.
2. The act of freeing from captivity, slavery, or any oppreſſion; reſcue. *Dryden.*
3. The act of ſpeaking; utterance. *Shakesp.*
4. The act of bringing children. *Shakeſpeare.*

DELI'VERER. *s.* [from *deliver*.]
1. A ſaver; a reſcuer; a preſerver. *Bacon.*
2. A relater; one that communicates ſomething. *Boyle.*

DELI'VERY. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of delivering, or giving.
2. Releaſe; reſcue; ſaving. *Shakespeare.*
3. A ſurrender; giving up. *Clarendon.*
4. Utterance; pronunciation; ſpeech. *Hook.*
5. Uſe of the limbs; activity. *Wotton.*
6. Childbirth. *Iſaiah.*

DELL. *s.* [from *dal*, Dutch.] A pit; a valley. *Spenſer. Tickell.*

DELPH. *s.* A fine ſort of earthen ware. *Swift.*

DELU'DABLE. *a.* [from *delude*.] Liable to be deceived. *Brown.*

To DELU'DE. *v. a.* [*deludo*, Lat.]
1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive. *Dryd.*
2. To diſappoint; to fruſtrate.

DELU'DER. *s.* [from *delude*.] A beguiler; a deceiver; an impoſtor. *Granville.*

To DELVE. *v. a.* [delpan, Saxon.]
1. To dig; to open the ground with a ſpade. *Philips.*
2. To fathom; to ſift. *Shakespeare.*

DELVE. *s.* [from the verb.] A ditch; a pitfal; a den. *Ben Jonſon.*

DE'LVER. *s.* [from *delve*.] A digger.

DE'LUGE. *s.* [*deluge*, Fr.]
1. A general inundation. *Burnet.*
2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river. *Denham.*
3. Any ſudden and reſiſtleſs calamity.

To DE'LUGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To drown; to lay totally under water. *Blackmore.*
2. To overwhelm; to cauſe to ſink. *Pope.*

DELU'SION. *s.* [*deluſio*, Latin.]
1. A cheat; guile; deceit; treachery.
2. A falſe repreſentation; illuſion; errour. *Prior.*

DELU'SIVE. *a.* [from *deluſus*, Lat.] Apt to deceive. *Prior.*

DELU'SORY. *a.* [from *deluſus*, Latin.] Apt to deceive. *Glanville.*

DE'MAGOGUE. *s.* [δημαγωγος.] A ringleader of the rabble. *South.*

DEMA'IN. } *s.* [*demain*, Fr.] That land
DEME'AN. } which a man holds originially
DEME'SNE. } of himſelf. It is ſometimes uſed alſo for a diſtinction between thoſe lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his leſſee, and ſuch other lands appertaining to the ſaid manor as belong to free or copyholders. *Swift.*

DEMA'ND. *s.* [*demande*, French.]
1. A claim; a challenging. *Locke.*
2. A queſtion; an interrogation.
3. A calling for a thing in order to purchaſe it. *Addiſon.*
4. [In law.] The aſking of what is

To DEMA'ND. *v. a.* [*demander*, Frenc
claim; to aſk for with authority.
DEMA'NDABLE. *a.* [from *demand*.
may be demanded, requeſted, aſked
DEMA'NDANT. *s.* [from *demand*.]
is actor or plaintiff in a real action.
DEMA'NDER. *s.* [*demandeur*, French.]
1. One that requires a thing with a
2. One that aſks for a thing in order
chaſe it.
3. A dunnier.

DEME'AN. *s.* [from *demener*, Fren
mien; preſence; carriage.

To DEME'AN. *v. a.* [from *demener*,
1. To behave; to carry one's ſelf.
2. To leſſen; to debaſe; to underva

DEME'ANOUR. *s.* [*demener*, French.]
riage; behaviour.

DEME'ANS. *s.* pl. An eſtate in goods

To DEME'NTATE. *v. n.* [*dementa*,
To grow mad.

DEMENTA'TION. *s.* [*dementatio*, Lat.
of being mad, or frantick.

DEME'RIT. *s.* [*demerite*, French.] Th
ſite to merit; ill-deſerving.

To DEME'RIT. *v. a.* To deſerve
puniſhment.

DEME'RSED. *a.* [from *demerſus*, Lat.]
ged.

DEME'RSION. *s.* [*demerſio*, Lat.] A
ing.

DE'MI. *inſeparable particle.* [*demi*, Fr.]
as, *demi-god*, that is, half human, half

DE'MICANNON. *s.* [*demi* and *cannon*.

DE'MI-CANNON. *Loweſt.* A great g
carries a ball thirty pounds weight.

DE'MICANNON *Ordinary.* A great g
carries a ſhot thirty-two pounds we

DE'MICANNON *of the greateſt ſize.*
It carries a ball thirty-ſix pounds wei

DE'MICULVERIN *of the loweſt ſize.*
It carries nine pounds weight.

DE'MICULVERIN *Ordinary.* A gun.
ries a ball ten pounds eleven ounces

DE'MICULVERIN *elder ſort.* A gun.
ries a ball twelve pounds eleven
weight.

DE'MI-DEVIL. *s.* Half a devil.

DE'MI-GOD. *s.* [*demi* and *god*.] Partak
divine nature; half a god.

DE'MI-LANCE. *s.* [*demi* and *lance*.]
lance; a ſpear.

DE'MI-MAN. *s.* Half a man.

DE'MI-WOLF. *s.* [*demi* and *wolf*.]
wolf.

DEMI'SE. *s.* [from *demittere demiſi*, Fr.]
deceaſe.

To DEMI'SE. *v. a.* [*demiſe*, French.] To
at one's death; to bequeath.

DEMI'SSION. *s.* [*demiſſio*, Lat.] Degra
diminution of dignity.

To DEMI'T. *v. a.* [*demitto*, Lat.] To

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DEMO'CRACY. *s.* [δημοκρατία.] One of the three forms of government; that in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. *Temple.*

DEMOCRA'TICAL. *a.* [from *democracy*.] Pertaining to a popular government; popular. *Brown.*

DEMO'LISH. *v. a.* [*demolir*, French.] To throw down buildings; to raise; to destroy. *Tillotson.*

DEMO'LISHER. *s.* [from *demolish*.] One that throws down buildings.

DEMOLITION. *s.* [from *demolish*.] The act of overthrowing buildings. *Swift.*

DE'MON. *s.* [*dæmon*, Lat.] A spirit; generally an evil spirit. *Prior.*

DEMONIACAL, DEMONIACK. *a.* [from *demon*.] Belonging to the devil; devilish. Influenced by the devil. *Milton.*

DEMONIACK. *s.* [from the adjective.] One possessed by the devil. *Bentley.*

DEMONIAN. *a.* Devilish. *Milton.*

DEMONOCRACY. *s.* [δαίμων and κράτος.] The power of the devil.

DEMONOLATRY. *s.* [δαίμων and λατρεία.] The worship of the devil.

DEMONOLOGY. *s.* [δαίμων and λόγος.] Discourse of the nature of devils.

DEMONSTRABLE. *ad.* [*demonstrabilis*, Lat.] That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction. *Glanville.*

DEMONSTRABLY. *a.* [from *demonstrable*.] In such a manner as admits certain proof. *Clarendon.*

DEMONSTRATE. *v. a.* [*demonstror*, Lat.] To prove with the highest degree of certainty. *Tillotson.*

DEMONSTRATION. *s.* [*demonstratio*, Latin.] The highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence. *Hooker.* Indubitable evidence of the senses or reason. *Tillotson.*

DEMONSTRATIVE, *a.* [*demonstrativus*, Lat.] Having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive. *Hooker.* Having the power of expressing clearly. *Dryden.*

That which shews, as *demonstrative* pronouns.

DEMONSTRATIVELY. *ad.* [from *demonstrative*.] With evidence not to be opposed or doubted. *South.* Clear; plainly; with certain knowledge. *Brown.*

DEMONSTRATOR. *s.* [from *demonstrate*.] One that proves; one that teaches.

DEMONSTRATORY. *a.* [from *demonstrate*.] Having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMULCENT. *a.* [*demulcens*, Lat.] Softening; mollifying; assuasive. *Arbuthnot.*

DEMU'R. *v. n.* [*demeurer*, French.] To delay a process in law by doubts and objections. *Watson.* To pause in uncertainty; to suspend determination. *Hayward.* To doubt; to have scruples. *Bentley.*

To DEMU'R. *v. a.* To doubt of. *Milton.*

DEMU'RE. *s.* [from the verb.] Doubt; hesitation. *South.*

DEMU'RE. *a.* [*des mœurs*, French.] Sober; decent. *Spenser.* Grave; affectedly modest. *Bacon. Swift.*

To DEMU'RE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To look with an affected modesty. *Shak.*

DEMU'RELY. *ad.* [from *demure*.] With affected modesty; solemnly. *Bacon.* Solemnly. *Shak.*

DEMU'RENESS. *s.* [from *demure*.] Modesty; soberness; gravity of aspect. Affected modesty.

DEMU'RRER. *s.* [*demeurer*, Fr.] A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action. *Cowel.*

DEN. *s.* [ðen, Saxon.] A cavern or hollow running horizontally. *Hooker.* The cave of a wild beast. *Dryden.* *Den* may signify either a valley or a woody place. *Gibson.*

DENA'Y. *s.* Denial; refusal. *Shak.*

DENDRO'LOGY. *s.* [δένδρον and λόγος.] The natural history of trees.

DENI'ABLE. *a.* [from *deny*.] That which may be denied. *Brown.*

DENIA'L. *s.* [from *deny*.] Negation; the contrary to confession. *Sid.* Refusal; the contrary to grant. *Shak.* Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment or profession of adherence. *South.*

DENI'ER. *s.* [from *deny*.] A contradictor; an opponent. *Watts.* One that does not own or acknowledge. *South.* A refuser; one that refuses. *K. Charles.*

DENI'ER. *s.* [from *denarius*, Latin.] A small denomination of French money

To DE'NIGRATE. *v. a.* [*denigro*, Latin.] To blacken. *Brown. Boyle.*

DENIGRA'TION. *s.* [*denigratio*, Latin.] A blackening, or making black. *Boyle.*

DENIZA'TION. *s.* [from *denizen*.] The act of infranchising. *Davies.*

DE'NIZEN. DE'NISON. *s.* [from *dinasddyn*, Welsh; a man of the city.] A freeman; one infranchised. *Davies.*

To DE'NIZEN. *v. a.* To infranchise; to make free *Donne.*

To DENO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*denomino*, Lat.] To name; to give a name to. *Hammond.*

DENOMINA'TION. *s.* [*denominatio*, Lat.] A name given to a thing. *Rogers.*

DENO'MINATIVE. *a.* [from *denominate*.] That which gives a name; that which confers a distinct appellation. That which obtains a distinct appellation. *Cocker.*

DENOMINA'TOR. *s.* [from *denominate*.] The giver of a name. *Brown.*

DENOMINA'TOR *of a Fraction* is the number below the line, shewing the nature and

quality of the parts which any integer is divided into. *Harris.*

DENOTA'TION. *s.* [*denotatio*, Lat.] The act of denoting.

To DENO'TE. *v. a.* [*denoto*, Lat.] To mark; to be a sign of; to betoken.

To DENOU'NCE. *v. a.* [*denuntio*, Latin; *denoncer*, French.]
1. To threaten by proclamation. *Dec. of P.*
2. To give information against. *Ayliffe.*

DENOU'NCEMENT. *s.* [from *denounce.*]
The act of proclaming any menace. *Brown.*

DENOU'NCER. *s.* [from *denounce.*] One that declares some menace. *Dryden.*

DENSE. *a.* [*densus*, Latin.] Close; compact; approaching to solidity. *Locke.*

DE'NSITY. *s.* [*densitas*, Latin.] Closeness; compactness; close adhesion to parts. *Newton.*

DE'NTAL. *a.* [*dentalis*, Latin.]
1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.
2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth. *Holder.*

DE'NTAL. *s.* A small shell-fish. *Woodward.*

DENTHELLI. *s.* [Italian.] Moddillons.

DENTICULA'TION. *s.* [*denticulatus*, Latin.]
The state of being set with small teeth. *Grew.*

DENTI'CULATED. *a.* [*denticulatus*, Latin.]
Set with small teeth.

DE'NTIFRICE. *s.* [*dens* and *frigo*, Lat.] A powder made to scour the teeth. *Ben Jonson.*

DENTI'TION. *s.* [*dentitio*, Latin.]
1. The act of breeding the teeth.
2. The time at which children's teeth are bred.

To DENU'DATE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Lat.] To divest; to strip. *Decay of Piety.*

DENUDA'TION. *s.* [from *denudate.*] The act of stripping.

To DENU'DE. *v. a.* [*denudo*, Latin.] To strip; to make naked. *Clarendon.*

DENUNCIA'TION. *s.* [*denunciatio*, Latin.]
The act of denouncing; a publick menace. *Ward.*

DENUNCIA'TOR. *s.* [from *denuncio*, Latin.]
1. He that proclaims any threat.
2. He that lays an information against another.

To DENY'. *v. a.* [*denier*, French.]
1. To contradict an accusation; not to confess. *Genesis.*
2. To refuse; not to grant. *Dryden.*
3. To abnegate; to disown. *Joshua.*
4. To renounce; to treat as foreign; or not belonging to one. *Sprat.*

To DEOBSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*deobstruo*, Latin.]
To clear from impediments. *Mort.*

DEO'BSTRUENT. *s.* [*deobstruens*, Latin.] A medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities. *Arbuthnot.*

DE'ODAND. *s.* [*Deo dandum*, Lat.] A thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature. *Cowel.*

To DEO'PPILATE. *v. a.* [*de* and *oppilo*, Lat.]
To deobstruct; to clear a passage.

DEOPPILA'TION. *s.* [from *deoppilate.*] The act of clearing obstructions.

DEO'PPILATIVE. *a.* [from *deoppilate.*]
Deobstruent.

DEOSCULA'TION. *s.* [*deosculatio*, Latin.]
The act of kissing.

To DEPA'INT. *v. a.* [*depeint*, French.]
1. To picture; to describe by colours.
2. To describe.

To DEPA'RT. *v. n.* [*depart*, French.]
1. To go away from a place.
2. To desist from practice.
3. To be lost; to perish.
4. To desert; to revolt; to fall away; apostatise.
5. To desist from a resolution or opinion.
6. To die; to decease; to leave the world.

To DEPA'RT. *v. a.* To quit; to leave; to retire from.

To DEPA'RT. *v. a.* [*partir*, Fr.] To divide; to separate.

DEPA'RT. *s.* [*depart*, French.]
1. The act of going away.
2. Death.
3. [With chymists.] An operation so named because the particles of silver are *departed* or divided from gold.

DEPA'RTER. *s.* [from *depart.*] One that refines metals by separation.

DEPA'RTMENT. *s.* [*department*, French.]
Separate allotment; business assigned to a particular person.

DEPA'RTURE. *s.* [from *depart.*]
1. A going away.
2. Death; decease; the act of leaving the present state of existence.
3. A forsaking; an abandoning.

DEPA'SCENT. *a.* [*depascens*, Latin.] Feeding greedily.

To DEPA'STURE. *v. a.* [from *depascor*, L.]
To eat up; to consume by feeding upon it.

To DEPA'UPERATE. *v. a.* [*depaupero*, L.]
To make poor.

DEPE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *depecto*, Latin.]
Tough; clammy.

To DEPE'INCT. *v. a.* [*depeindre*, Fr.] To paint; To describe in colours.

To DEPE'ND. *v. n.* [*dependeo*, Lat.]
1. To hang from.
2. To be in a state of servitude or expectation.
3. To be in suspense.
4. *To* DEPEND *upon.* To rely on; To trust to.
5. To be in a state of dependance.
6. To rest upon any thing as its cause.

DEPE'NDANCE. } *s.* [from *depend.*]
DEPE'NDANCY. }
1. The state of hanging down from a support.
2. Something hanging upon another.
3. Concatenation; connexion; relation of one thing to another.
4. State of being at the disposal of another.

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2. The things or persons of which any man has the dominion. *Bacon.*

3. Reliance; trust; confidence. *Hooker.*

DEPENDANT. *a.* [from *depend.*] In the power of another. *Hooker.*

DEPENDANT. *s.* [from *depend.*] One who lives in subjection, or at the discretion of another. *Clarendon.*

DEPENDENCE. } *s.* [from *dependeo*, Lat.]
DEPENDENCY. }

1. Thing or person at the disposal or discretion of another. *Collier.*

2. State of being subordinate, or subject. *Bac.*

3. That which is not principal, that which is subordinate. *Burnet.*

4. Concatenation; connexion. *Shak.*

5. Relation of any thing to another. *Burnet.*

6. Trust; reliance; confidence. *Stillingfleet.*

DEPENDENT. *a.* [*dependens*, Lat.] Hanging from. *Peacham.*

DEPENDENT. *s.* [from *dependens*, Latin.] One subordinate. *Rogers.*

DEPENDER. *s.* [from *depend.*] One that relies on the kindness of another. *Shak.*

DEPERDITION. *s.* [from *deperditus*, Lat.] Loss; destruction. *Brown.*

DEPHLEGMATION. *s.* [from *dephlegm.*] Separation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation. *Quincy. Boyle.*

DEPHLE'GM. } *v. a.* [*dephlegmo*, low
DEPHLEGMATE. } Lat.] To clear from phlegm, or aqueous insipid matter. *Boyle.*

DEPHLEGMEDNESS. *s.* [from *dephlegm.*] The quality of being freed from phlegm. *Boyle.*

DEPICT. *v. a* [*depingo depictum*, Lat.]

1. To paint; to pourtray. *Taylor.*

2. To describe to the mind. *Felton.*

DEPILATORY. *s.* [*de* and *pilus*, Latin.] An application used to take away hair.

DEPILOUS. *a.* [*de* and *pilus*, Latin.] Without hair. *Brown.*

DEPLANTATION. *s.* [*deplanto*, Latin.] The act of taking plants up from the bed.

DEPLETION. *s.* [*deplco depletus*, Latin.] The act of emptying. *Arbuthnot.*

DEPLORABLE. *a.* [from *deploro*, Latin.]

1. Lamentable; sad; calamitous; miserable; hopeless. *Clarendon.*

2. Contemptible; despicable; as *deplorable* ignorance.

DEPLORABLENESS. *s.* [from *deplorable.*] The state of being deplorable.

DEPLORABLY. *ad.* [from *deplorable.*] Lamentably; miserably. *South.*

DEPLORATE. *a.* [*deploratus*, Latin.] Lamentable; hopeless. *L'Estrange.*

DEPLORATION. *s.* [from *deplore.*] The act of deploring.

DEPLORE. *v. a.* [*deploro*, Latin.] To lament; to bewail; to bemoan. *Dryden.*

DEPLORER. *s.* [from *deplore.*] A lamenter; a mourner.

DEPLUMATION. *s.* [*deplumatio*, Latin.] Stripping off the feathers.

[in surgery.] A swelling of the eye-lids, accompanied with the falling of the hairs from the eye-brow. *Philips.*

To DEPLU'ME. *v. a.* [*de* and *pluma*, Latin.] To strip of its feathers.

To DEPO'NE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]

1. To lay down as a pledge or security.

2. To risque upon the success of an adventure. *Hudibras.*

DEPO'NENT. *s.* [from *depono*, Latin.]

1. One that deposes his testimony in a court of justice.

2. [In grammar.] Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents.* *Clarke.*

To DEPO'PULATE. *v. a.* [*depopulor*, Lat.] To unpeople; to lay waste. *Bacon.*

DEPOPULA'TION. *s.* [from *depopulate.*] The act of unpeopling; havock; waste.

DEPOPULA'TOR. *s.* [from *depopulate.*] A dispeopler; a destroyer of mankind.

To DEPO'RT. *v. a.* [*deporter*, Fr.] To carry; to demean. *Pope.*

DEPO'RT. *s.* [from the verb.] Demeanour; behaviour. *Milton.*

DEPORTA'TION. *s.* [*deportatio*, Latin.]

1. Transportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion.

2. Exile in general. *Ayliffe.*

DEPO'RTEMENT. *s.* [*deportement*, French.]

1. Conduct; management. *Wotton.*

2. Demeanour; behaviour. *Swift.*

To DEPO'SE. *v. a.* [*depono*, Latin.]

1. To lay down; to lodge; to let fall *Woodw.*

2. To degrade from dignity. *Dryden.*

3. To take away; to divest. *Shak.*

4. To give testimony; to attest. *Bacon.*

5. To examine any one on his oath. *Shak.*

To DEPO'SE. *v. n.* To bear witness. *Sidney.*

DEPO'SITARY. *s.* [*depositarius*, Latin.] One with whom any thing is lodged in trust *Shak.*

To DEPO'SITE. *v. a.* [*depositum*, Latin.]

1. To lay up; to lodge in any place. *Bentley.*

2. To lay up as a pledge, or security.

3. To place at interest. *Spratt.*

4. To lay aside. *Decay of Piety.*

DEPO'SITE. *s.* [*depositum*, Latin.]

1. Any thing committed to the trust and care of another.

2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a security.

3. The state of a thing pawned or pledged. *Bacon.*

DEPOSI'TION. *s.*

1. The act of giving publick testimony.

2. The act of degrading one from dignity.

DEPO'SITORY. *s.* [from *depositc.*] The place where any thing is lodged. *Addison.*

DEPRAVA'TION. *s.* [*depravatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of making any thing bad. *Swift.*

2. Degeneracy; depravity. *South.*

3. Defamation. *Shak.*

To DEPRA'VE. *v. a.* [*depravo*, Latin.] To vitiate; to corrupt. *Hooker.*

DEPRA'VEDNESS. *s.* [from *deprave.*] Corruption; taint; vitiated state. *Hammond.*

DEPRA'VEMENT. *s.* [from *deprave.*] A vitiated state. *Brown.*

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DEPRA'VER. *s.* [from *deprave.*] A corrupter.
DEPRA'VITY. *s.* [from *deprave.*] Corruption.
To DE'PRECATE. *v. a.*
1. To beg off; to pray deliverance from; to avert by prayer. *Smalridge.*
2. To implore mercy. *Prior.*
DEPRECA'TION. *s. deprecatio*, Latin.] Prayer againſt evil. *Brown.*
DE'PRECATIVE. } *a.* [from *deprecate.*
DE'PRECATORY. } That ſerves to deprecate. *Bacon.*
DEPRECA'TOR. *ſ.* [*deprecator*, Latin.] An excuſer.
To DEPRE'CIATE. *v. a.* [*depreciare*, Latin.]
1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.
2. To undervalue. *Addiſon.*
To DE'PREDATE. *v. a.* [*deprædari*, Lat.]
1. To rob; to pillage.
2. To ſpoil; to devour. *Bacon.*
DEPREDA'TION. *ſ.* [*deprædatio*, Latin.]
1. A robbing; a ſpoiling. *Hayward.*
2. Voracity; waſte. *Bacon.*
DEPREDA'TOR. *ſ.* [*deprædator*, Lat.] A robber; a devourer. *Bacon.*
To DEPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*deprehendo*, Lat.]
1. To catch one; to take unawares. *Hooker.*
2. To diſcover; to find out a thing. *Bacon.*
DEPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [from *deprehend.*]
1. That may be caught.
2. That may be underſtood.
DEPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *ſ.*
1. Capableneſs of being caught.
2. Intelligibleneſs.
DEPREHE'NSION. *ſ.* [*deprehenſio*, Latin.]
1. A catching or taking unwares.
2. A diſcovery.
To DEPRE'SS. *v. a.* [from *depreſſus*, Lat.]
1. To preſs or thruſt down.
2. To let fall; to let down. *Newton.*
3. To humble; to deject; to ſink. *Addiſon.*
DEPRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*depreſſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of preſſing down.
2. The ſinking or falling in of a ſurface. *Boyle.*
3. The act of humbling; abaſement. *Bacon.*
DEPRE'SSION *of an Equation* [in algebra] is the bringing it into lower and more ſimple terms of diviſion.
DEPRE'SSOR. *ſ.* [*depreſſor*, Latin.] He that keeps or preſſes down.
DEPRIVA'TION. *ſ.* [from *de* and *privatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of depriving, or taking away from. *Bentley.*
2. [In law.] Is when a clergyman, as a biſhop, parſon, vicar, or prebend, is depoſed, from his preferments.
To DEPRI'VE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *privo*, Lat.]
1. To bereave one of a thing. *Clarendon.*
2. To hinder; to debar from. *Dryden.*
3. To releaſe; to free from. *Spenſer.*
4. To put out of any office. *Bacon.*
DEPTH. *ſ.* [from *deep*, or *dieþ*, Dutch.]
1. Deepneſs; the meaſure of any thing from the ſurface downward. *Bacon.*
2. Deep place; not a ſhoal. *Dryden.*
3. The abyſs; a gulph of infinite profundity. *Proverbs*
4. The middle or height of a ſeaſon; applied commonly to the winter. *Clarendon.*
5. Abſtruſeneſs; obſcurity. *Addiſon.*
To DE'PTHEN. *v. a.* [*dipen*, Dutch.] To deepen. *Dryden.*
To DEPU'CELATE. *v. a.* [*depuceler*, Fr.] To deflower. *Dryden.*
DEPU'LSION. *ſ.* [*depulſio*, Lat.] A beating or thruſting away.
DEPU'LSORY. *a.* [from *depulſus*, Latin.] Putting away.
To DE'PURATE. *v. a.* [*depurer*, French.] To purify; to cleanſe.
DE'PURATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Cleanſed; freed from dregs.
2. Pure; not contaminated. *Glanville.*
DEPURA'TION. *ſ.* [*depuratio*, Latin.] The act of ſeparating the pure from the impure part of any thing.
To DEPU'RE. *v. a.* [*depurer*, French.]
1. To free from impurities.
2. To purge. *Raleigh.*
DEPUTA'TION. *ſ.* [*deputation*, French.]
1. The act of deputing, or ſending with a ſpecial commiſſion.
2. Vicegerency.
To DEPU'TE. *v. a.* [*deputer*, French.] To ſend with a ſpecial commiſſion; to impower to tranſact inſtead of another. *Reſtoration.*
DE'PUTY. *ſ.* [*deputé*, Fr. from *deputatus*, Lat.]
1. A lieutenant; a viceroy.
2. Any one that tranſacts buſineſs for another. *Hooker.*
To DEQUA'NTITATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *quantitas*, Latin.] To diminiſh the quantity of.
DER. In the beginning of names of places derived from deop, a wild beaſt, unleſs the place ſtands upon a river; then from the Britiſh *dur*, i. e. water. *Gibſon.*
To DERA'CINATE. *v. a.* [*deraciner*, Fr.] To pluck or tear up by the roots.
To DERA'IGN. } *v. a.* To prove; to juſtify.
To DERA'IN. } *Bailey.*
DERA'Y. *ſ.* [from *defrayer*, Fr.] Tumult; diſorder; noiſe.
To DERE. *v. a.* [þeꝛian, Saxon.] To hurt. Obſolete *Spenſer.*
DERELI'CTION. *ſ.* [*derelictio*, Latin.] An utter forſaking or leaving. *Hooker.*
DERELI'CTS. *ſ.* pl. [In law.] Such goods are wilfully thrown away.
To DERI'DE. *v. a.* [*derido*, Lat.] To laugh to mock; to turn to ridicule. *Tillotſon.*
DERI'DER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A mocker; a ſcoffer. *Hooker.*
DERI'SION. *s.* [*deriſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of deriding or laughing at.
2. Contempt; ſcorn; a laughing-ſtock. *Jeremiah.*
DERI'SIVE. *a.* [from *deride.*] Mocking; ſcoffing.
DERI'SORY. *a.* [*deriſorius*, Latin.] Mocking; ridiculing.
DERI'VABLE. *a.* [from *derive.*] Attainable by right of deſcent or derivation. *Swift.*

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RIVATION. *s.* [*derivatio*, Latin.]
A draining of water. *Burnet.*
The tracing of a word from its original. *Locke.*
The tracing of any thing from its source. *Hale.*
[In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another. *Wiseman.*
RIVATIVE. *a.* [*derivativus*, Lat.] Derived or taken from another. *Hale.*
RIVATIVE. *s.* [from the adjective.] The thing or word derived or taken from another. *South.*
RIVATIVELY. *ad.* [from *derivative.*] In a derivative manner.
ERIVE. *v. a.* [*deriver*, French, from *de-*, Latin.]
To turn the course of any thing. *South.*
To deduce from its original. *Boyle.*
To communicate to another, as from the origin and source. *South.*
To communicate to by descent of blood. *Felton.*
To spread from one place to another. *Davies.*
[In grammar.] To trace a word from its
ERIVE. *v. n.*
To come from; to owe its origin to. *Prior.*
To descend from. *Shakespeare.*
RIVER. *s.* [from *derive.*] One that draws or fetches from the original. *South.*
RN. *a.* [ɔeapn, Saxon.]
Sad; solitary.
Barbarous; cruel. Out of use.
RNIER. *s.* Last. *Ayliffe.*
ERROGATE. *v. a.* [*derogo*, Latin.]
To do an act contrary to a preceding law or custom. *Hale.*
To lessen the worth of any person or thing; to disparage.
ERROGATE. *v. n.* To detract.
ROGATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Lessened in value. *Shakespeare.*
ROGATION. *s.* [*derogatio*, Latin.]
The act of breaking and making void a former law. *South.*
A disparaging; lessening or taking away the worth of any person or thing. *Hooker.*
ROGATIVE. *a.* [*derogativus*, Latin.] Detracting; lessening the value. *Brown.*
ROGATORILY. *ad.* [from *derogatory.*]
In a detracting manner.
ROGATORINESS. *s.* [from *derogatory.*]
The act of derogating.
ROGATORY. *a.* [*derogatorius*, Latin.]
That lessens the value of. *Brown.*
RVIS. *s.* [*dervis*, Fr.] A Turkish priest. *Sandys.*
SCANT. *s.* [*discanto*, Italian.]
A song or tune composed in parts. *Milton.*
A discourse; a disputation; a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads. *Government of the Tongue.*
DESCANT. *v. n.*
To sing in parts.
To discourse copiously; to display with superfluity of words.

To DESCE'ND. *v. n.* [*descendo*, Latin.]
1. To come from a higher place to a lower. *Matthew.*
2. To come suddenly; to fall upon as an enemy. *Pope.*
3. To make an invasion. *Dryden.*
4. To proceed from an original, or ancestor. *Collier.*
5. To fall in order of inheritance to a successor. *Locke.*
6. To extend a discourse from general to particular consideration. *Decay of Piety.*

To DESCE'ND. *v. a.* To walk downward upon any place. *Milton.*

DESCE'NDANT. *a.* [*descendant*, French.] The offspring of an ancestor. *Bacon.*

DESCE'NDANT. *s.* [*descendens*, Latin.]
1. Falling; sinking; coming down. *Ray.*
2. Proceeding from another as an original or ancestor. *Pope.*

DESCE'NDIBLE. *a.* [from *descend.*]
1. Such as may be descended.
2. Transmissible by inheritance. *Hale.*

DESCE'NSION. *s.* [*descensio*, Latin.]
1. The act of falling or sinking; descent.
2. A declension; a degradation. *Shakespeare.*
3. [In astronomy.] Right *descension* is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign or star below the horizon of a direct sphere. Oblique *descension* is the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign below the horizon of an oblique sphere. *Quincy.*

DESCE'NSIONAL. *a.* [from *descension.*] Relating to descent.

DESCE'NT. *s.* [*descensus*, Latin.]
1. The act of passing from a higher place. *Blackmore.*
2. Progress downward. *Locke.*
3. Obliquity; inclination. *Woodward.*
4. Lowest place. *Shakespeare.*
5. Invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom. *Wotton, Clarendon.*
6. Transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance. *Locke.*
7. The state of proceeding from an original or progenitor. *Atterbury.*
8. Birth; extraction; process of lineage. *Sh.*
9. Offspring; inheritors. *Milton.*
10. A single step in the scale of genealogy. *Hooker.*
11. A rank in the scale or order of being. *Milton.*

To DESCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*describo*, Latin.]
1. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties. *Watts.*
2. To delineate; to mark out; as, a torch waved about the head *describes* a circle.
3. To distribute into proper heads or divisions. *Joshua.*
4. To define in a lax manner.

DESCRI'BER. *s.* [from *describe.*] He that describes. *Brown.*

DESCRI'VER. *s.* [from the verb.] A discoverer; a detecter. *Crashaw.*

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DESCRI'PTION. *s.* [*descriptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of describing or making out any person or thing by perceptible properties.
2. The sentence or passage in which any thing is described. *Dryden.*
3. A lax definition. *Watts.*
4. The qualities expressed in a description. *Shakespeare.*

To DESCRY', *v. a.* [*descrier*, French.]
1. To give notice of any thing suddenly discovered.
2. To spy out; to examine at a distance. *Judges.*
3. To detect; to find out any thing concealed. *Wotton.*
4. To discover; to perceive by the eye; to see any thing distant or absent. *Digby. Prior.*

DESCRY', *s.* [from the verb.] Discovery; thing discovered. *Shakespeare.*

To DE'SECRATE. *v. a.* [*desacro*, Latin.] To divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated.

DESECRA'TION. *s.* [from *desecrate.*] The abolition of consecration.

DE'SERT. *s.* [*desertum*, Latin.] A wilderness; solitude; waste country; uninhabited place. *Shakespeare.*

DE'SERT. *a.* [*desertus*, Latin.] Wild; waste; solitary. *Deuteronomy.*

To DESE'RT. *v. a.* [*deserter*, French; *desero*, Latin.]
1. To forsake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacherously. *Dryden.*
2. To leave; to abandon. *Bentley.*
3. To quit the army, or regiment, in which one is enlisted.

DESE'RT. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments; degree of merit or demerit. *Hooker.*
2. Proportional merit; claim to reward. *South.*
3. Excellence; right to reward; virtue.

DESE'RTER. *s.* [from *desert.*]
1. He that has forsaken his cause or his post. *Dryden.*
2. He that leaves the army in which he is enlisted. *Decay of Piety.*
3. He that forsakes another. *Pope.*

DESE'RTION. *s.* [from *desert.*]
1. The act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post. *Rogers.*
2. [In theology.] Spiritual despondency; a sense of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn. *South.*

DESE'RTLESS. *a.* [from *desert.*] Without merit. *Dryden.*

To DESE'RVE. *v. a.* [*deservir*, French.]
1. To be worthy of either good or ill. *Hooker.*
2. To be worthy of reward. *South.*

DESE'RVEDLY. *ad.* [from *deserve.*] Worthily; according to desert. *Milton.*

DESE'RVER. *s.* [from *deserve.*] A man who merits rewards. *Wotton.*

DESI'CCANTS. *s.* [from *desiccate.*] Applications that dry up the flows of force; driers. *Wiseman.*

To DE'SICCATE. *v. a.* [*desicco*, Latin.] To dry up.

DESICCA'TION. *s.* [from *desiccate.*] The act of making dry.

DESI'CCATIVE. *a.* [from *desiccate.*] Having which has the power of drying sores.

To DESI'DERATE. *v. a.* [*desidero*, Latin.] To want to miss.

DESI'DIOSE. *a.* [*desidiosus*, Lat.] Idle; heavy.

To DESI'GN. *v. a.* [*designo*, Lat. *designer*, Fr.]
1. To purpose; to intend any thing.
2. To form or order without particular purpose. *Sidney.*
3. To devote intentionally. *Clarendon.*
4. To plan; to project; to form in draught.
5. To make out.

DESI'GN. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. An intention; a purpose.
2. A scheme; a plan of action.
3. A scheme formed to the detriment of another.
4. The idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express.

DESI'GNABLE. *a.* [*designo*, Latin.] Distinguishable; capable to be particularly pointed out.

DESIGNA'TION. *s.* [*designatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of pointing or marking out.
2. Appointment; direction.
3. Import; intention.

DESI'GNEDLY. *ad.* [from *design.*] Purposely; intentionally; not inadvertently; not casually.

DESI'GNER. *s.* [from *design.*]
1. A plotter; a contriver. *Decay of P.*
2. One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture.

DESI'GNING. *part. a.* [from *design.*] Insidious; treacherous; deceitful.

DESI'GNLESS. *a.* [from *design.*] Unintended; inadvertent.

DESI'GNLESSLY. *ad.* [from *designless.*] Without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently.

DESI'GNMENT. *s.* [from *design.*]
1. A scheme of hostility. *Shakespeare.*
2. A plot; a malicious intention. *Hayward.*
3. The idea or sketch of a work.

DESI'RABLE. *a.* [from *desire.*]
1. That which is to be wished with eagerness.
2. Pleasing; delightful.

DESI'RE. *s.* [*desir*, French, *desiderium*, Lat.] Wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy.

To DESI'RE. *v. a.* [*desirer*, French.]
1. To wish; to long for. *Dryden.*
2. To express wishes; to appeal to. *Shakespeare.*
3. To ask; to interest.

DESI'RER. *s.* [from *desire.*] One that desires of any thing. *Shakespeare.*

DESI'ROUS. *a.* [from *desire.*] Full of desire; eager; longing after.

DESI'ROUSNESS. *s.* [from *desirous.*] The state of desire.

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FROUSLY. *ad.* [from *desirous.*] Eagerly; with desire.

SIST. *v. n.* [*desisto*, Latin.] To ceaſe; to ſtop any thing; to ſtop. *Milton.*

SITANCE. *s.* [from *deſiſt.*] The act of ceaſing; ceſſation. *Boyle.*

SITIVE. *a.* [*deſitus*, Lat.] Ending; conclusive. *Watts.*

SK. *s.* [*diſch*, a table, Dutch.] An inclining table for the uſe of writers or readers. *Wot.*

SOLATE. *a.* [*deſolatus*, Lat.] Without inhabitants; uninhabited. *Broome.* Deprived of inhabitants; laid waſte. *Jer.* Solitary; without society.

SOLATE. *v. a.* [*deſolo*, Latin.] To make of inhabitants. *Thomſon.*

SOLATELY. *ad.* [from *deſolate.*] In a deſolate manner.

SOLATION. *s.* [from *deſolate.*] Deſolation of inhabitants. *Spenſer.* Gloominess; ſadneſs; melancholy. *Sidney.* A place waſted and foreſaken. *Jeremiah.*

SPAIR. *s.* [*deſeſpoir*, French.] Hopeleſſneſs; deſpondence. *Corinthians.* That which cauſes deſpair; that of which there is no hope. *Shakeſpeare.* [In theology.] Loſs of confidence in the mercy of God. *Spratt.*

SPAIR. *v. n.* [*deſpero*, Latin.] To be without hope; to deſpond. *Wake.*

SPAIRER. *s.* [from *deſpair.*] One without hope. *Dryden.*

SPAIRFUL. *a.* [*deſpair* and *full.*] Hopeleſs. Obſolete. *Sidney.*

SPAIRINGLY. *ad.* [from *deſpairing.*] In a manner betokening hopleſſneſs. *Boyle.*

SPATCH. *v. a.* [*deſpecher*, French.] To ſend away haſtily. *Temple.* To ſend out of the world; to put to death. *Shakeſpeare.* To perform a buſineſs quickly. *Luke.* To conclude an affair with another. *Shak.*

SPATCH. *s.* [from the verb.] Quick execution. *Granville.* Conduct; management. *Shakeſpeare.* Meſſage; haſty meſſenger or meſſage.

SPATCHFUL. *a.* [from *deſpatch.*] Bent on diſpatch. *Pope.*

SPERATE. *a.* [*deſperatus*, Latin.] Deſpairing without hope. *Shakeſpeare.* Without care of ſafety; raſh. *Hammond.* Irremediable; unſurmountable; irrecoverable. *Locke.*

SPERATE. *s.* Mad; hot-brained; furious. *Spenſer.*

SPERATELY. *ad.* [from *deſperate.*] Madly; madly. *Brown.* In a great degree; this ſenſe is ludicrous.

SPERATENESS. *s.* [from *deſperate.*] Madneſs; fury; precipitance. *Hammond.*

SPERATION. *s.* [from *deſperate.*] Hopeleſſneſs; deſpair; deſpondency. *Hammond.*

SPICABLE. *a.* [*deſpicabilis*, Latin.] Contemptible; vile; mean; ſordid; worthleſs. *Hooker.*

SPICABLENESS. *s.* [from *deſpicable.*] Meanneſs; vileneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

DE/SPICABLY. *ad.* [from *deſpicable.*] Meanly; ſordidly. *Addiſon.*

DESPI/SABLE. *a.* [from *to deſpiſe.*] Contemptible; deſpicable; regarded with contempt. *Arb.*

To DESPI/SE. *v. a.* [*deſpiter*, old French.] 1. To ſcorn; to contemn. *Jeremiah.* 2. To abhor. *Shakeſpeare.*

DESPI/SER. *s.* [from *deſpiſe.*] Contemner; ſcorner. *Swift.*

DESPI/TE. *s.* [*ſpijt*, Dutch; *dépit*, Fr.] 1. Malice; anger; malignity. *Spratt.* 2. Defiance. *Blackmore.* 3. Act of malice. *Milton.*

To DESPI/TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To vex; to affront. *Raleigh.*

DESPI/TEFUL. *a.* [*deſpite* and *full.*] Malicious; full of ſpleen. *K. Charles.*

DESPI/TEFULLY. *ad.* [from *deſpiteful.*] Maliciouſly; malignantly. *Matthew.*

DESPI/TEFULNESS. *s.* [from *deſpiteful.*] Malice; hate malignintly. *Wiſdom.*

DESPI/TEOUS. *a.* [from *deſpite.*] Malicious; furious. *Spenſer.*

To DESPOI/L. *v. a.* [*deſpolio*, Latin.] To rob; to deprive. *Spenſer.*

DESPOLIA/TION. *s.* [from *deſpolio*, Latin.] The act of deſpoiling or ſtripping.

To DESPO/ND. *v. n.* [*deſpondeo*, Latin.] 1. To deſpair; to loſe hope. *Dryden.* 2. [In theology.] To loſe hope of the divine mercy. *Watts.*

DESPO/NDENCY. *s.* [from *deſpondent.*] Deſpair; hopeleſſneſs.

DESPO/NDENT. *a.* [*deſpondens*, Latin.] Deſpairing; hopeleſs. *Bentley.*

To DESPO/NSATE. *v. a.* [*deſponſo*, Latin.] To betroth; to affiance.

DESPONSA/TION. *s.* [from *deſponſate.*] The betrothing perſons to each other.

DE/SPOT. *s.* [*δεσπότης.*] An abſolute prince; as, the *deſpot* of Servia.

DESPO/TICAL. } *a.* [from *deſpot.*] Abſolute
DESPO/TICK. } in power; unlimited in authority. *South.*

DESPO/TICALNESS. *s.* [from *deſpotical.*] Abſolute authority.

DE/SPOTISM *s.* [*depotiſme*, Fr. from *deſpot.*] Abſolute power.

To DESPU/MATE. *v. n.* [*deſpumo*, Latin.] To throw off parts in foam.

DESPUMA/TION. *s.* [from *deſpumate.*] The act of throwing off excrementitious parts in ſcum or foam.

DESQUAMA/TION. *s.* [from *ſquama*, Lat.] The act of ſcaling foul bones.

DESSE/RT. *s.* [*deſſerte*, French.] The laſt courſe at an entertainment. *King.*

To DE/STINATE. *v. a.* [*deſtino*, Latin.] To deſign for any particular end. *Ray.*

DESTINA/TION. *s.* [from *deſtinate.*] 1. The act of appointing. 2. The purpoſe for which any thing is appointed, *Hale.*

To DE/STINE. *v. a.* [*deſtino*, Latin.] 1. To doom; to appoint unalterably to any ſtate. *Milton.*

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2. To appoint to any use or purpose. *Arbuth.*
3. To devote; to doom to punishment or misery. *Prior.*
4. To fix unalterably. *Prior.*

DE'STINY. *s.* [*destinee*, French.]
1. The power that spins life and determines fate. *Shakespeare.*
2. Fate; invincible necessity. *Denham.*
3. Doom; condition in future time. *Shakesp.*

DE'STITUTE. *a.* [*destitutus*, Latin.]
1. Forsaken; abandoned. *Hooker.*
2. In want of. *Dryden.*

DESTITU'TION. *s.* [from *destitute.*] Want; the state in which something is wanted. *Hook.*

To DESTRO'Y. *v. a.* [*destruo*, Latin.]
1. To overturn a city; to raze a building. *Genesis.*
2. To lay waste; to make desolate. *Knolles.*
3. To kill. *Deuteronomy. Hale.*
4. To put an end to; to bring to nought. *Bentley.*

DESTRO'YER. *s.* [from *destroy.*] The person that destroys. *Raleigh.*

DESTRU'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *destruo*, Latin.] Liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *destructible.*] Liableness to destruction.

DESTRU'CTION. *s.* [*destructio*, Latin.]
1. The act of destroying; waste.
2. Murder; massacre. *Waller.*
3. The state of being destroyed.
4. A destroyer; depopulator. *Psalms.*
5. [In theology.] Eternal death. *Matthew.*

DESTRU'CTIVE. *a.* [*destructivus*, low Lat.] That which destroys; wasteful; causing ruin and devastation. *Dryden*

DESTRU'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *destructive.*] Ruinously; mischievously. *Decay of Piety.*

DESTRU'CTIVENESS. *s.* [from *destructive.*] The quality of destroying or ruining. *D. of P.*

DESTRU'CTOR. *s.* [from *destroy.*] Destroyer; consumer. *Boyle.*

DESUDA'TION. *s.* [*desudatio*, Latin.] A profuse and inordinate sweating.

DESUE'TUDE. *s.* [*desuetudo*, Latin.] Cessation from being accustomed.

DESULTO'RIOUS. } *a.* [*desultorius*, Latin.]
DESU'LTORY. } Removing from thing to thing; unfettled; immethodical. *Norris.*

To DESU'ME. *v. a.* [*desumo*, Latin.] To take from any thing. *Hale.*

To DETA'CH. *v. a.* [*detacher*, French.]
1. To separate; to disengage. *Woodward.*
2. To send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition. *Addison.*

DETA'CHMENT. *s.* [from *detach.*] A body of troops sent out from the main army. *Black.*

To DETA'IL. *v. a.* [*detailler*, Fr.] To relate particularly; to particularise. *Cheyne.*

DETA'IL. *s.* [*detail*, French.] A minute and particular account. *Woodward.*

To DETA'IN. *v. a.* [*detineo*, Latin.]
1. To keep that which belongs to another. *Taylor.*
2. To withhold; to keep back. *Broome.*
3. To restrain from departure. *Judges.*
4. To hold in custody.

DETA'INDER. *s.* [from *detain.*] The n
a writ for holding one in custody.

DETA'INDER. *s.* [from *detain.*] He tha
back any one's right; he that detains

To DETE'CT. *v. a.* [*detectus*, Latin.] T
cover; to find out any crime or artifi

DETE'CTER. *s.* [from *detect.*] A disco
one that finds out what another d
hide. *Decay*

DETE'CTION. *s.* [from *detect.*]
1. Discovery of guilt or fraud.
2. Discovery of any thing hidden. *Wo*

DETE'NTION. *s.* [from *detain.*]
1. The act of keeping what belongs t
ther. *Sha*
2. Confinement; restraint.

To DETE'R. *v. a.* [*deterreo*, Latin.] T
courage from any thing.

DETE'RMENT. *s.* [from *deter.*] C
discouragement.

To DETE'RGE. *v. a.* [*detergeo*, Latin
cleanse a sore.

DETE'RGENT. *a.* [from *detergo.*] That
cleanses. *As*

DETERIORA'TION. *s.* [from *deterior*,
The act of making any thing worse.

DETE'RMINABLE. *a.* [from *determin*
which may be certainly decided.

To DETE'RMINATE. *v. a.* *determin*
To limit; to fix. *Sha*

DETE'RMINATE. *a.* [*determinatus*, L
1. Limited; determined.
2. Established; settled by rule.
3. Decisive; conclusive. *Sha*
4. Fixed; resolute.
5. Resolved. *Sha*

DETE'RMINATELY. *ad.* [from *deter*
Resolutely; with fixed resolve. *Sidney.*

DETERMINA'TION. *s.* [from *determ*
1. Absolute direction to a certain end.
2. The result of deliberation. *Hale.*
3. Judicial decision. *Gulliver's T*

DETE'RMINATIVE. *a.* [from *determ*
1. That which uncontroliably directs
certain end.
2. That which makes a limitation.

DETE'RMINATOR. *s.* [from *determ*
who determines.

To DETE'RMINE. *v. a.* [*determino*, Fr.
1. To fix; to settle. *Sha*
2. To conclude; to fix ultimately.
3. To bound; to confine. *Ad*
4. To adjust; to limit.
5. To direct to any certain point.
6. To influence the choice.
7. To resolve.
8. To decide.
9. To put an end to; to destroy. *Sh*

To DETE'RMINE. *v. n.*
1. To conclude; to form a final con
2. To end; to come to an end. *Ha*
3. To come to a decision. *Sha*
4. To end consequentially.
5. To resolve concerning any thing. *Sh*

ETERRATION. *s.* [*de* and *terra*, Latin.] Diminution of any thing by removal of the earth. *Woodward.*

DETERSION. *s.* [from *detergo*, Latin.] The act of cleansing a sore. *Wiseman.*

DETERSIVE. *a.* [from *detergo*.] Having the power to cleanse a sore.

DETERSIVE. *s.* An application that has the power of cleansing wounds. *Wiseman.*

To DETE'ST. *v. a.* [*detestor*, Latin.] To hate; to abhor. *South.*

DETE'STABLE. *a.* [from *detest.*] Hateful; abhorred. *Hayward.*

DETE'STABLY. *ad.* [from *detestable*.] Hatefully; abominably. *South.*

DETESTATION. *s.* [from *detest.*] Hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

DETE'STER. *s.* [from *detest.*] One that hates.

To DETHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*dethroner*, French.] To divest of regality; to throw down from the throne.

DETINUE. *s.* [*detenue*, French.] A writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again. *Cowel.*

DETONATION. *s.* [*detono*, Latin.] A noise somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination; as in the going off of the pulvis or aurum fulminans, or the like. *Quincy.*

To DE'TONIZE. *v. a.* [from *detono*, Latin.] To calcine with detonation. *Arbuth.*

To DETORT. *v. a.* [*detortus*, of *detorqueo*, Lat.] To wrest from the original import. *Dryden.*

To DETRA'CT. *v. a.* [*detractum*, Latin.] To disparage; to take away by envy and calumny. *Bacon.*

DETRA'CTER. *s.* [from *detract.*] One that takes away another's reputation. *Swift.*

DETRACTION. *s.* [*detractio*, Lat. *detraction*, French.]

Detraction, in the native importance of the word, signifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing a man in point of fame. *Ayliffe.*

DETRA'CTORY. *a.* [from *detract.*] Defamatory by denial of desert; derogatory. *Brown.*

DETRA'CTRESS. *s.* [from *detract.*] A censorious woman. *Addison.*

DETRIMENT. *s.* [*detrimentum*, Latin.] Loss; damage; mischief. *Hooker. Evelyn.*

DETRIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *detriment.*] Mischievous; harmful; causing loss. *Addison.*

DETRITION. *s.* [*detero*, *detritus*, Latin.] The act of wearing away.

To DETRU'DE. *v. a.* [*detrudo*, Lat.] To thrust down; to force into a lower place. *Davies.*

To DETRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*detrunco*, Latin.] To lop; to cut; to shorten.

DETRUNCATION. *s.* [from *detruncate.*] The act of lopping.

DETRUSION. *s.* [*detrusio*, Latin.] The act of thrusting down. *Keil.*

DETURBATION. *s.* [*deturbo*, Latin.] The act of throwing down; degradation.

DEVASTATION. *s.* [*devastio*, Latin.] Waste; havock. *Garth.*

DEUCE. *s.* [*deux*, French.] Two. *Shakespeare.*

To DEVE'LOP. *v. a.* [*developer*, French.] To disengage from something that enfolds and conceals. *Pope.*

DEVE'RGENCE. *s.* [*devergentia*, Latin.] Declivity; declination.

To DEVE'ST. *v. a.* [*devestir*, French.]

1. To strip; to deprive of clothes. *Denham.*
2. To take away any thing good. *Bacon.*
3. To free from any thing bad. *Prior.*

DEVE'X. *a.* [*devexus*, Latin.] Bending down; declivous.

DEVE'XITY. *s.* [from *devex.*] Incurvation downward.

To DEVIATE. *v. n.* [*de via discedere*, Latin.]

1. To wander from the right or common way. *Pope.*
2. To go astray; to err; to sin.

DEVIATION. *s.* [from *deviate.*]

1. The act of quitting the right way; error. *Clynes.*
2. Variation from established rule. *Holder.*
3. Offence; obliquity of conduct. *Clarissa.*

DEVI'CE. *s.* [from *devise*, French.]

1. Contrivance; a stratagem. *Atterbury.*
2. A design; a scheme formed; project; speculation.
3. The emblem on a shield. *Prior.*
4. Invention; genius. *Shakespeare.*

DE'VIL. *s.* [diopul, Saxon.]

1. A fallen angel; the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind. *Shakespeare.*
2. A wicked man or woman. *Shakespeare.*
3. A ludicrous term of mischief. *Granville.*

DE'VILISH. *a.* [from *devil.*]

1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil. *Sid.*
2. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt. *Sh.*

DE'VILISHLY. *ad.* [from *devilish.*] In a manner suiting the devil; wickedly. *South.*

DE'VIOUS. *a.* [*devius*, Latin.]

1. Out of the common track. *Holder.*
2. Wandering; roving; rambling. *Thomson.*
3. Erring; going astray from rectitude *Clari.*

To DEVI'SE. *v. a.* [*deviser*, Fr.] To contrive; to form by art; to invent. *Peacham.*

To DEVI'SE. *v. n.* To consider; to contrive.

DEVI'SE. *s.* [*devise*, a will, old French.]

1. The act of giving or bequeathing by will. *Cowel.*
2. Contrivance; device. *Hooker.*

To DEVI'SE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grant by will.

DEVI'SER. *s.* [from *devise*.] A contriver; an inventer. *Grew.*

DEVI'SOUR. *s.* [from *devise.*] He that gives by will.

DE'VITABLE. *a.* [*devitabilis*, Latin.] Possible to be avoided.

DEVITATION. *s.* [*devitatio*, Latin.] The act of escaping.

DEVOID. *a.* [*voide*, French.]

1. Empty; vacant; void. *Spenser.*
2. Without any thing, whether good or evil. *Dryden.*

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DEVOIR. *s.* [*devoir*, French.]
1. Service *Knolles.*
2. Act of civility or obsequiousness. *Pope.*

To DEVOLVE. *v. a.* [*devolvo*, Latin.]
1. To roll down. *Woodward.*
2. To move from one hand to another. *Ad.*

To DEVOLVE. *v. n.* To fall in succession into new hands. *Decay of Piety.*

DEVOLUTION. *s.* [*devolutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of rolling down. *Woodward.*
2. Passage from hand to hand. *Hale.*

DEVORATION. *s.* [from *devoro*, Lat.] The act of devouring.

To DEVOTE. *v. a.* [*devotus*, Lat.]
1. To dedicate; to consecrate. *Shakespeare.*
2. To addict; to give up to ill. *Grew.*
3. To curse; to execrate *Dryden.*

DEVOTEDNESS. *s.* [from *devote.*] The state of being devoted or dedicated. *Boyle.*

DEVOTEE. *s.* [*devot*, French.] One erroneously or superstitiously religious; a bigot.

DEVOTION. *s.* [*devotion*, French.]
1. The state of being consecrated or dedicated.
2. Piety; acts of religion. *Dryden.*
3. An act of external worship. *Hooker.*
4. Prayer; expression of devotion. *Spratt.*
5. The state of the mind under a strong sense of dependence upon God. *Law.*
6. An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony. *Shakespeare.*
7. Strong affection; ardent love. *Clarendon.*
8. Disposal; power. *Clarendon.*

DEVOTIONAL. *a.* [from *devotion.*] Pertaining to devotion. *King Charles.*

DEVOTIONALIST. *s.* [from *devotion.*] A man zealous without knowledge.

To DEVOUR. *v. a.* [*devoro*, Latin.]
1. To eat up ravenously. *Shakespeare.*
2. To destroy or consume with rapidity and violence. *Joel.*
3. To swallow up; to annihilate. *South.*

DEVOURER. *s.* [from *devour.*] A consumer; he that devours. *Decay of Piety.*

DEVOUT. *a.* [*devotus*, Latin.]
1. Pious; religious; devoted to holy orders. *Rogers.*
2. Filled with pious thoughts. *Dryden.*
3. Expressive of devotion or piety. *Milton.*

DEVOUTLY. *ad.* [from *devout.*] Piously; with ardent devotion; religiously. *Addison.*

DEUSE. *s.* [more properly than *deuce*, *Junius*; from *Dusii*, the name of a certain species of evil spirits.] The devil. *Congreve.*

DEUTEROGAMY. *s.* [δευτερος and γαμος.] A second marriage.

DEUTERONOMY. *s.* [δευτερος and νομος.] The second book of the law, being the fifth book of Moses.

DEUTEROSCOPY. *s.* [δευτερος and σκοπεω.] The second intention. *Brown.*

DEW. *s.* [deap, Saxon.] The moisture upon the ground. *Pope.*

To DEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To wet as with dew; to moisten. *Spenser.*

DEWBERRY. *s.* [from *dew* and *berry.*] Raspberries. *Hummer. Shakespeare.*

DEWBESPRENT. *part.* [*dew* and *besprent*.] Sprinkled with dew.

DEWDROP. *s.* [*dew* and *drop.*] A drop which sparkles at sun-rise.

DEWLAP. *s.* [from *lapping* or *lickin dew.*]
1. The flesh that hangs down from the throat of oxen.
2. The lip flaccid with age. *Shak.*

DEWLAPT. *a.* [from *dewlap.*] Furnished with dewlaps. *Shak.*

DEWWORM. *s.* [from *dew* and *worm*.] A worm found in dew.

DEWY. *a.* [from *dew.*]
1. Resembling dew; partaking of dew.
2. Moist with dew; roscid.

DEXTER. a. [Latin.] The right; not the left. *Shak.*

DEXTERITY. *s.* [*dexteritas*, Latin.]
1. Readiness of limbs; activity; readiness to attain skill.
2. Readiness of contrivance.

DEXTEROUS. *a.* [*dexter*, Latin.]
1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready.
2. Expert in management; subtile; full of expedients.

DEXTEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *dexterous.*] Expertly; skilfully; artfully.

DEXTRAL. *a.* [*dexter*, Lat.] The right hand, the left. *Brown.*

DEXTRALITY. *s.* [from *dextral.*] The state of being on the right side.

DIABETES. *s.* [διαβαινω.] A morbid looseness of urine.

DIABOLICAL. } *a* [from *diabolus*, Lat.
DIABOLICK. } Deviliſh; partaking of the qualities of the devil.

DIACODIUM. s. [Greek.] The syrup of poppies.

DIACOUSTICKS. *s.* [διακουστικα.] The doctrine of sounds.

DIADEM. *s.* [*diadema*, Latin.]
1. A tiara; an ensign of royalty bound round the head of eastern monarchs.
2. The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown. *Denham. Pope.*

DIADEMED. *a.* [from *diadem.*] Adorned with a diadem.

DIADROM. *s.* [διαδρομη.] The time in which any motion is performed.

DIÆRESIS. *s.* [διαιρεσις.] The separation or disjunction of syllables; as, *aer.*

DIAGNOSTICK. *s.* [διαγνωστικος.] A symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others.

DIAGONAL. *a.* [διαγωνιος.] Reaching from one angle to another.

DIAGONAL. *s.* [from the adjective.] A line drawn from angle to angle.

DIAGONALLY. *ad.* [from *diagonal.*] In a diagonal direction.

DIAGRAM. *s.* [διαγραμμα.] A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical scheme.

DIAGRYDIATES. *s.* [from *diagrydium.*]

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...purgatives made with diagrydium. *Floy.*

...[*dia*, *Skinner.*] A plate marked with ..., where a hand or shadow shews the ... *Glanville.*

...-PLATE. *s.* [*dial* and *plate.*] That on ... hours or lines are marked. *Addison.*

...LECT. *s.* [διαλεκτος.]
The subdivision of a language.
...yle; manner of expression. *Hooker.*
...nguage; speech. *South.*

...LECTICAL. *a.* [from *dialectick.*] Logical; ...mental. *Boyle.*

...LECTICK. *s.* [διαλεκτικη.] Logick; the art ...oning.

...LING. *s.* [from *dial.*] The sciaterick science; the knowledge of shadows; the art of ...ding dials.

...LIST. *s.* [from *dial.*] A constructor of ... *Moxon.*

...LOGIST. *s.* [from *dialogue.*] A speaker in ...logue or conference.

...LOGUE. *s.* [διαλογος.] A conference; a conversation between two or more. *Shakespeare.*

...LOGUE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ...verse with. *Shakespeare.*

...LYSIS. *s.* [διαλυσις.] The figure in rhetorick by which syllables or words are divided.

...METER. *s.* [δια and μετρεω.] The line which passing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into ...al parts. *Raleigh.*

...METRAL. *a.* [from *diameter.*] Describing ...diameter.

...METRALLY. *ad.* [from *diameter.*] According to the direction of a diameter. *Ham.*

...METRICAL. *a.* [from *diameter.*]
Describing a diameter.
Observing the direction of a diameter. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

...METRICALLY. *ad.* [from *diametrical.*] ...diametrical direction. *Clarendon.*

...MOND. *s.* [*diamant*, French; *adamas*, Lat.] ...diamond, the most valuable and hardest ...all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear ...pellucid as the purest water. The largest ...mond is that in the possession of the Great ...ogul, which weighs two hundred and ...enty-nine carats, and is computed to be ...orth seven hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and forty four pounds. *Hill.*

...APASE. *s.* [διαπασων.] A chord including ...taves.

...APASON. *s.* [διαπασων.] A term in musick; ...octave. *Crashaw.*

...APER. *s.* [*diaspre*, French.]
Linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures.
A napkin. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*

...APER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To variegate; to diversify. *Howel.*
To draw flowers upon clothes. *Peacham.*

...APHANEITY. *s.* [from διαφανεια.] Transparency; pellucidness. *Ray.*

...APHANICK. *a.* [δια and φαινω.] Transparent; pellucid. *Raleigh.*

...APHANOUS. *a.* [δια and φαινω.] Transparent; clear. *Raleigh.*

DIAPHORE'TICK. *a.* [διαφορητικος.] Sudorifick; promoting perspiration. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'APHRAGM. *s.* [διαφραγμα.]
1. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.
2. Any division or partition which divides a hollow body. *Woodward.*

DIARRHOE'A. *s.* [διαρροια.] A flux of the belly. *Quincy.*

DIARRHOE'TICK. *a.* [from *diarrhœa.*] Promoting the flux of the belly; solutive; purgative. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'ARY. *s.* [*diarium*, Latin.] An account of every day; a journal. *Tatler.*

DIA'STOLE. *s.* [διαστολη.]
1. A figure in rhetorick, by which a short syllable is made long.
2. The dilatation of the heart. *Ray.*

DIA'STYLE. *s.* [δια and στυλος, a pillar.]
A sort of edifice where the pillars stand at such a distance from one another, that three diameters of their thickness are allowed for intercolumniation. *Harris.*

DIATE'SSERON. *s.* [of δια and τεσσαρες, four.]
An interval in musick, composed of one greater tone, one lesser, and one greater semitone. *Harris.*

DI'BBELE. *s.* [from *dipsel*, Dutch.]
A small spade.

DI'BSTONE. *s.* A little stone which children throw at another stone. *Locke.*

DICA'CITY. *s.* [*dicacitas*, Latin.] Pertness; saucineſs. *Dict.*

DICE, *s.* The plural of *die.* *Bentley.*

To DICE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To game with dice. *Shakespeare.*

DICE-BOX. *s.* [*dice* and *box.*] The box from whence the dice are thrown. *Addison.*

DI'CER. *s.* [from *dice.*] A player at dice; a gamester. *Shakespeare.*

DICH. *ad.* This word seems corrupted from *dit* for *do it.* *Shakespeare.*

DICHO'TOMY. *s.* [διχοτομια.] Distribution of ideas by pairs

DI'CHER *of leather.* [*dicra*, low Latin.] Ten hides. *Dict.*

To DI'CTATE. *v. a.* [*dicto*, Latin.]
1. To deliver to another with authority. *Pope.*
2. To pronounce what another is to speak or write.

DI'CTATE. *s.* [*dictatum*, Latin.]
1. Rule or maxim delivered with authority. *Prior.*
2. That which delivered orally by one is to be written or spoken by another.

DICTA'TION. *s.* [from *dictate.*] The act or practice of dictating.

DICTA'TOR. s. [Latin.]
1. A magistrate of Rome made in times of exigence, and invested with absolute authority. *Waller.*
2. One invested with absolute authority. *Milt.*
3. One whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

DICTATO'RIAL. *a.* [from *dictator.*] Atho-

thoritative; confident; dogmatical. *Watts.*

DICTA'TORSHIP. *s.* [from *dictator.*]
1. The office of a dictator. *Watton.*
2. Authority; inſolent confidence. *Dryden.*

DICTA'TURE. *s.* [*dictatura*, Latin.] The office of a dictator.

DI'CTION. *s.* [*diction*, Fr.] Style; language; expreſſion. *Dryden.*

DI'CTIONARY. *s.* [*dictionarium*, Latin.] A book containg the words of any language; vocabulary; word book. *Watts.*

DID. of *do.* [ꝺıꝺ Saxon.]
1. The preterite of *do.* *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The ſign of the preter-imperfect tenſe. *Dryden.*
3. It is ſometimes uſed emphatically; as, I *did* really love him.

DIDA'CTICAL. } *a.* [ꝺıꝺaxτıκoς.] Preceptive;
DIDA'CTICK. } giving precepts: as a *didactick* poem is a poem that gives rules for ſome art. *Ward.*

DI'DAPPER. *s.* [from *dip.*] A bird that dives into the water.

DIDASCA'LICK. *a.* [ꝺıꝺaσκaλıκoς.] Preceptive; didactick. *Prior.*

To DI'DDER. *v. a.* [*ꝺıꝺꝺern*, Teut. *zittern*, German.] To quake with cold; to ſhiver. A provincial word. *Skinner.*

DI'DST. The ſecond perſon of the preter-tenſe of *do*, I *did*, thou *didſt.* *Dryden.*

To DIE. *v. a.* [ꝺeaȝ, Saxon.] To tinge; to colour. *Milton.*

DIE. *s.* [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; ſtain; hue acquired. *Bacon.*

To DIE. *v. n.* [ꝺeaꝺıan, Saxon.]
1. To loſe life; to expire; to paſs into another ſtate of exiſtence. *Sidney.*
2. To periſh by violence or diſeaſe. *Dryden.*
3. To be puniſhed with death. *Hammond.*
4. To be loſt; to periſh; to come to nothing. *Spectator.*
5. To ſink; to faint. *Samuel.*
6. [In theology.] To periſh everlaſtingly. *Hakewill.*
7. To languiſh with pleaſure or tenderneſs. *Pope.*
8. To vaniſh. *Addiſon.*
9. [In the ſtyle of lovers.] To languiſh with affection. *Tatler.*
10. To wither as a vegetable.
11. To grow vapid as liquour.

DIE. *s.* pl. *dice.* [*de*, French.]
1. A ſmall cube, marked on its face with numbers from one to ſix, which gameſters throw in play. *South.*
2. Hazard; chance. *Spenſer.*
3. Any cubick body.

DIE. *s.* plur. *dies.* The ſtamp uſed in coinage. *Swift.*

DI'ER. *s* [from *die.*] One who follows the trade of dying. *Waller.*

DI'ET. *s.* [*ꝺıæta*, low Latin; ꝺıaıτa.]
1. Food; proviſions for the mouth; victuals. *Raleigh.*
2. Food regulated by the rules of medicine. *Temple.*

To DI'ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To give food to. *Shakeſp.*
2. To board; to ſupply with diet.

To DI'ET. *v. n.*
1. To eat by rules of phyſick.
2. To eat; to feed.

DI'ET-DRINK. *s.* [*diet* and *drink.*] Medicated liquors.

DI'ET. *s.* [German.] An aſſembly of princes or eſtates.

DI'ETARY. *a.* [from *diet.*] Pertaining to rules of diet. *Shak.*

DI'ETER. *s.* [from *diet.*] One who prescribes rules for eating. *Shak.*

DIETE'TICAL. } *a.* [ꝺıaτητıκoς.] Relating
DIETE'TICK. } diet; belonging to the medical cautions about the uſe of food.

To DI'FFER. *v. n.* [*differo*, Latin.]
1. To be diſtinguiſhed from; to have properties and qualities not the ſame with those of another.
2. To contend; to be at variance.
3. To be of a contrary opinion.

DI'FFERENCE. *s.* [*differentia*, Latin.]
1. State of being diſtinct from ſomething.
2. The quality by which one differs from another.
3. The diſproportion between one thing and another.
4. Diſpute; debate; quarrel.
5. Diſtinction.
6. Point in queſtion; ground of controverſy.
7. Logical diſtinction.
8. Evidences of diſtinction; diſtinguiſhing marks.

To DI'FFERENCE. *v. a.* to cauſe a diſtinction.

DI'FFERENT. *a.* [from *differ.*]
1. Diſtinct; not the ſame.
2. Of many contrary qualities.
3. Unlike; diſſimilar.

DIFFERE'NTIAL *Method*, conſiſts in deducing from whole quantities to their infinitely ſmall differences, and comparing together their infinitely ſmall differences, of what kind ſoever they be.

DI'FFERENTLY. *ad.* [from *different.*] In a different manner.

DIFFI'CIL. *a.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]
1. Difficult; hard; not eaſy.
2. Scrupulous.

DIFFI'CILNESS. *s.* [from *difficil.*] Difficulty; hardneſs to be perſuaded.

DI'FFICULT. *a.* [*difficilis*, Latin.]
1. Hard; not eaſy; not facile.
2. Troubleſome; vexatious.
3. Hard to pleaſe; peeviſh.

DI'FFICULTLY. *ad* [from *difficult.*] Hardly; with difficulty; not eaſily.

DI'FFICULTY. *s.* [from *difficulté*, French.]
1. Hardneſs; contrariety to eaſineſs.
2. Something hard to accompliſh.
3. Diſtreſs; oppoſition.
4. Perplexity in affairs.

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f. Objection; cavil. *Swift.*

IFFIDE. v. n. [*diffido*, Latin.] To diſtruſt; to have no confidence in. *Dryden.*

IFFIDENCE. s. [from *diffido*.] Diſtruſt; want of confidence. *Locke.*

IFFIDENT. a. [from *diffido*.] Not confident; not certain. *K. Charles. Gloriſſa.*

IFFIND. v. a. [*diffindo*, Latin.] To cleave in two.

IFFISION. s. [*diffiſio*, Lat.] The act of cleaving.

IFLATION. s. [*diflare*, Lat.] The act of blowing with a blaſt of wind.

IFLUENCE. } s. [from *diffluo*, Latin.]
IFLUENCY. } The quality of falling away on all ſides. *Brown.*

IFLUENT. a. [*diffluens*, Latin.] Flowing any way; not fixed.

IFORM. a. [from *forma*, Latin.] Contrary to uniform; having parts of different ſtructure: as a *diſorm*, flower, one of which the petals are unlike each other. *Newton.*

IFORMITY. s. [from *diſorm*.] Diverſity of form; irregularity; diſſimilitude. *Brown.*

IFRANCHISEMENT. s. [*franchiſe*, Fr.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

IFFUSE. v. a. [*diffuſus*, Latin.]
To pour out upon a plane. *Burnet.*
To ſpread; to ſcatter. *Milton.*

IFFUSE. a. [*diffuſus*, Latin.]
Scattered; widely ſpread.
Copious; not conciſe.

IFFUSED. *part. a.* Wild, uncouth, irregular. *Shakeſpeare.*

IFFUSEDLY. *ad.* [from *diffuſed*.] Widely; diffuſedly.

IFFUSEDNESS. s. [from *diffuſed*.] The ſtate of being diffuſed; diſperſion.

IFFUSELY. *ad.* [from *diffuſe*.]
Widely; extenſively.
Copiouſly; not conciſely.

IFFUSION. s. [from *diffuſe*.]
Diſperſion; the ſtate of being ſcattered any way. *Boyle.*
Copiouſneſs; exuberance of ſtyle.

IFFUSIVE. a. [from *diffuſe*.]
Having the quality of ſcattering any thing any way. *Dryden.*
Scattered; diſperſed. *South.*
Extended in full extenſion. *Tillotſon.*

IFFUSIVELY. *ad.* [from *diffuſive*.] Widely; diffuſively.

IFFUSIVENESS. s. [from *diffuſive*.]
Extenſion; diſperſion.
Want of conciſeneſs. *Addiſon.*

IG. v. a. preter. *dug*, or *digged*; part. paſſ. *dug* or *digged*, [*dyger*, Daniſh.]
To pierce with a ſpade. *Ezekiel.*
To form by digging. *Whitgift.*
To cultivate the ground by turning it with a ſpade. *Temple.*
To pierce with a ſharp point. *Dryden.*
To gain by digging. *Woodward.*

IG. v. n. To work with a ſpade. *Job.*

IG up. v. a. To throw up that which is covered with earth. *Shakeſpeare.*

DI'GERENT. a. *digerens*, Lat.] That which has the power of digeſtion.

DI'GEST. s. [*digeſta*, Latin.] The pandect of the civil law. *Bacon.*

To DIGE'ST. v. a. [*digero*, *digeſtum*, Latin.]
1. To diſtribute into various claſſes or repoſitories; to range methodically.
2. To concoct in the ſtomach. *Prior.*
3. To ſoften by heat, as in a boiler: a chemical term.
4. To range methodically in the mind. *Thoms.*
5. To reduce to any plan, ſcheme, or method. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To receive without loathing; not to reject. *Peacham.*
7. To receive and enjoy. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. [In chirurgery.] To diſpoſe a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.

To DIGE'ST. v. n. To generate matter as a wound.

DIGE'STER. s. [from *digeſt*.]
1. He that digeſts or concocts his food. *Arb.*
2. A ſtrong veſſel, wherein to boil, with a very ſtrong heat, any hard ſubſtances, ſo as to reduce them into a fluid ſtate.
3. That which cauſes or ſtrengthens the concoctive power. *Temple.*

DIGE'STIBLE. a. [from *digeſt*.] Capable of being digeſted. *Bacon.*

DIGE'STION. s. [from *digeſt*.]
1. The act of concocting food. *Temple.*
2. The preparation of matter by a chemical heat. *Blackmore.*
3. Reduction to a plan. *Temple.*
4. The act of diſpoſing a wound to generate matter.

DIGE'STIVE. a. [from *digeſt*.]
1. Having the power to cauſe digeſtion. *Brown.*
2. Capable by heat to ſoften and ſubdue. *Hale.*
3. Diſpoſing; methodiſing. *Dryden.*

DIGE'STIVE. s. [from *digeſt*.] An application which diſpoſes a wound to generate matter. *Wiſeman.*

DI'GGER. s. [from *dig*.] One that opens the ground with a ſpade. *Boyle.*

To DIGHT. v. a. [ðihtan, to prepare, Saxon.] To dreſs; to deck; to adorn. *Milton.*

DI'GIT. s. [*digitus*, Latin.]
1. The meaſure of length containing three fourths of an inch. *Boyle.*
2. The twelfth part of the diameter of the ſun or moon.
3. Any of the numbers expreſſed by ſingle figures. *Brown.*

DI'GITATED. a. [from *digitus*, Lat.] Branched out into diviſions like fingers. *Brown.*

DIGLADIA'TION. s. [*digladiatio*, Latin.] A combat with ſwords; any quarrel. *Glanville.*

DI'GNIFIED. a. [from *dignify*.] Inveſted with ſome dignity. *Ayliffe.*

DIGNIFICA'TION. s. [from *dignify*.] Exaltation. *Watſon.*

To DI'GNIFY. v. a. [from *dignus* and *facio*, Latin.]
1. To advance; to prefer; to exalt.

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2. To honour; to adorn; to improve by some adventitious excellence, or honourable distinction. *Ben Jonson.*

DI'GNITARY. *s.* [from *dignus*, Latin.] A clergyman advanced to some dignity; to some rank above that of a parochial priest. *Swift.*

DI'GNITY. *s.* [*dignitas*, Latin.]
1. Rank of elevation. *Hooker.*
2. Grandeur of mien. *Clarissa.*
3. Advancement; preferment; high place. *Shakespeare.*
4. [Among ecclesiasticks.] That promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed. *Ayliffe.*
5. Maxim; general principle. *Brown.*
6. [In astrology.] The planet is in dignity when it is in any sign.

DIGNO'TION. *s.* [from *dignosco*, Lat.] Distinction. *Brown.*

To DIGRE'SS. *v. n.* [*digressus*, Latin.]
1. To turn out of the road.
2. To depart from the main design. *Locke.*
3. To wander; to expatiate. *Brerewood.*
4. To transgress; to deviate. *Shakespeare.*

DIGRE'SSION. *s.* [*digressio*, Lat.]
1. A passage deviating from the main tenour. *Denham, Brown.*
2. Deviation.

DIJUDICA'TION. *s.* [*dijudicatio*, Lat.] Judicial distinction.

DIKE. *s.* [ɒic, Saxon.]
1. A channel to receive water. *Pope.*
2. A mound to hinder inundations. *Cowley.*

To DILA'CERATE. *v. a.* [*dilacero*, Lat.] To tear; to rend. *Brown.*

DILACERA'TION. *s.* [from *dilaceratio*, Lat.] The act of rending in two. *Arbuthnot.*

To DILA'NIATE. *v. a.* [*dilanio*, Latin.] To rend by violence; to tear in rage.

To DILA'PIDATE. *v. n.* To fall to ruin.

DILAPIDA'TION. *s.* [*dilapidatio*, Lat.] The incumbent's suffering any edifices of his ecclesiastical living to go to ruin or decay. *Ayliffe.*

DILA'TABILITY. *s.* [from *dilatable.*] The quality of admitting extension. *Ray.*

DILA'TABLE. *a.* [from *dilate.*] Capable of extension. *Arbuthnot.*

DILATA'TION. *s.* [from *dilatatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of extending into greater space. *Holder.*
2. The state of being extended. *Newton.*

To DILA'TE. *v. a.* [*dilatio*, Latin.]
1. To extend; to spread out. *Waller.*
2. To relate at large; to tell diffusely and copiously. *Shakespeare.*

To DILA'TE. *v. n.*
1. To widen; to grow wide. *Addison.*
2. To speak largely and copiously. *Clarendon.*

DILA'TOR. *s.* [from *dilate.*] That which widens or extends. *Arbuthnot.*

DI'LATORINESS. *s.* [from *dilatory.*] Slowness; sluggishness.

DI'LATORY. *a.* [*dilatoire*, French.] Tardy; slow; sluggish. *Hayward. Obscure.*

DILE'CTION. *s.* [*dilectio*, Latin.] The act of loving. *Boyle.*

DILE'MMA. *s.* [διλημμα.]
1. An argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions.
2. A difficult or doubtful choice.

DI'LIGENCE. *s.* [*diligentia*, Latin.] Industry; assiduity; the contrary to idleness.

DI'LIGENT. *a.* [*diligens*, Latin.]
1. Constant in application; persevering endeavour; assiduous; not lazy.
2. Constantly applied; prosecuted with vity.

DI'LIGENTLY. *ad.* [from *diligent.*] With siduity; with heed and perseverance.

DILL. *s.* [ɒile, Saxon.] An herb.

DILU'CID. *a.* [*dilucidus*, Latin.]
1. Clear; plain; not opaque.
2. Clear; plain; not obscure.

To DILU'CIDATE. *v. a.* [from Latin.] To make clear or plain; to

DILUCIDA'TION. *s.* [from *dilucidate.*] The act of making clear.

DI'LUENT. *a.* [*diluens*, Latin.] Having power to thin other matter.

DI'LUENT. *s.* [from the adjective.] which thins other matter.

To DILU'TE. *v. a.* [*dilue*, Latin.]
1. To make thin.
2. To make weak.

DILU'TER. *s.* [from *dilute.*] That which any thing else thin.

DILU'TION. *s.* [*diluto*, Latin.] The making any thing thin or weak.

DILU'VIAN. *a.* [from *diluvium*, Lat.] ing to the deluge.

DIM. *a.* [ɒimme, Saxon.]
1. Not having a quick sight.
2. Dull of apprehension.
3. Not clearly seen; obscure.
4. Obstructing the act of vision; not nous.

To DIM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To cloud; to darken.
2. To make less bright; to obscure.

DIME'NSION. *s.* [*dimensio*, Latin.] Space tained in any thing; bulk; extent; city.

DIME'NSIONLESS. *a.* [from Without any definite bulk.

DIME'NSIVE. *a.* [*dimensus*, Lat.] That marks the boundaries or outlines.

DIMICA'TION. *s.* [*dimicatio*, Lat.] A the act of fighting.

DIMIDA'TION. *s.* [*dimidatio*, Latin.] act of halving.

To DIMI'NISH. *v. a.* [*diminuo*, Latin.]
1. To make less by abscission or detrition of any part.
2. To impair, or lessen; to degrade.
3. To take any thing from that to which belongs; the contrary to *add.*

To DIMI'NISH. *v. n.* To grow less; to be paired.

DIMI'NISHINGLY. *ad.* [from a manner tending to vilify.

DIMINU'TION. *s.* [*diminutio*, Latin.]

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The art of making leſs. *Hooker.*
The ſtate of growing leſs. *Newton.*
Diſcredit; loſs of dignity. *Philips.*
Deprivation of dignity; injury of reputation. *K. Charles.*
In architecture.] The contraction of a member of a column, as it aſcends.
DIMUTIVE. *a.* [*diminutivus*, Lat.] Small; little. *South.*
DIMUTIVE. *s.* [from the adjective.] A word formed to expreſs littleneſs; as, *manikin*, in Engliſh *a little man.* *Cotton.*
A ſmall thing. *Shakesp.*
DIMUTIVELY. *ad.* [from *diminutive.*] In a diminutive manner.
DIMUTIVENESS. *s.* [from *diminutive.*] Littleneſs; littleneſs; pettineſs.
DIM. *a.* [from *dim.*] Somewhat dim. *Sw.*
DISSORY. *a.* [*dimiſſorius*, Latin.] That by which a man is diſmiſſed to another juriſdiction. *Ayliffe.*
DITY. *s.* A fine kind of fuſtian, or cloth of cotton. *Wiſeman.*
DLY. *ad.* [from *dim.*]
Not with a quick ſight; not with a clear perception. *Milton.*
Not brightly; not luminouſly. *Boyle.*
DNESS. *s.* [from *dim.*]
Imbecility of ſight
Want of apprehenſion; ſtupidity. *D. of P.*
Obſcurity; not brightneſs.
DPLE. *s.* [*dint*, a hole; *dintle*, a little hole, Sax.] Cavity or depreſſion in the cheek or chin. *Grew.*
DPLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſink into ſmall cavities. *Dryden.*
DPLED. *a.* [from *dimple.*] Set with dimples.
Shakeſpeare.
DPLY. *a.* [from *dimple.*] Full of dimples.
Wharton.
DIN. [*dyn*, a noiſe, Saxon.] A loud noiſe; violent and continued ſound. *Smith.*
DIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To ſtun with noiſe. *Otway.*
To impreſs with violent and continued ſound. *Swift.*
DINE. *v. n.* [*diner*, French.] To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day. *Clarendon.*
DINE. *v. a.* To give a dinner to; to feed. *Dryden.*
DINICAL. *a.* [*dinumus.*] Whirling round. *Diſpenſous.* *Ray.*
DING. *v. a.* pret. *dang.* [*dringen*, Dutch.]
To daſh with violence.
To impreſs with force.
DING. *v. n.* To bluſter; to bounce; to ſwagger. *Arbuthnot.*
DING-DONG. *s.* A word by which the ſound of a bell is imitated. *Shakeſpeare.*
DINGLE. *s.* [from *den*, a hollow.] A hollow between hills. *Milton.*
DING-ROOM. *s.* [*dine* and *room.*] The principal apartment of the houſe. *Taylor.*
DINER. *s.* [*diner*, Fr.] The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day. *Taylor.*

DI'NNER-TIME. *s.* [*dinner* and *time.*] The time of dining.
DINT. *s.* [*dynt*, Saxon.]
1. A blow; a ſtroke. *Milton.*
2. The mark made by a blow. *Dryden.*
3. Violence; force; power. *Addiſon.*
To DINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with a cavity by a blow. *Donne.*
DINUMERATION. *s.* [*dinumeratio*, Latin.] The act of numbering out ſingly.
DIOCE'SAN. *s.* [from *dioceſe.*] A biſhop as he ſtands related to his own clergy or flock. *Tat.*
DI'OCESE. *s.* [*dioceſis*, Latin.] The circuit of every biſhop's juriſdiction. *Cowel. Whitgift.*
DIOPTRICAL. } *a.* [*διοπτρικος.*] Affording a
DIOPTRICK. } medium for the ſight; aſſiſting the ſight in the view of diſtant objects. *More.*
DIOPTRICKS. *s.* A part of opticks, treating of the different refractions of the light. *Harr.*
DIORTHRO'SIS. *s.* [*διορθωσις.*] An operation by which crooked members are made even. *Harris.*
To DIP. *v. a.* particip. *dipped* or *dipt.* [*dyppan*, Saxon; *doopen*, Dutch.]
1. To immerge; to put into any liquor. *Ayliffe.*
2. To moiſten; to wet. *Milton.*
3. To be engaged in any affair. *Dryden.*
4. To engage as a pledge. *Dryden.*
To DIP. *v. n.*
1. To ſink; to immerge. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To enter; to pierce. *Granville.*
3. To enter ſlightly into any thing. *Pope.*
4. To drop the hand by chance into any maſs; to chuſe by chance.
DI'PCHICK. *s.* [from *dip* and *chick.*] The name of a bird. *Carew.*
DIPE'TALOUS. *a.* [*δις* and *πεταλον.*] Having two flower leaves.
DI'PPER. *s.* [from *dip.*] One that dips in the water.
DI'PPING *Needle. s.* A magnetick needle as it points up or down. *Philips.*
DI'PHTHONG. *s.* [*διφθογγος.*] A coalition of two vowels to form one ſound, as *vain*, *leaf*, *Cæſar.* *Holder.*
DI'PLOE. *s.* The inner part or lamina of the ſkull.
DIPLO'MA. *s.* [*διπλωμα.*] A letter or writing conferring ſome privilege.
DI'PSAS. *s.* [from *διψαω.*] A ſerpent whoſe bite produces unquenchable thirſt. *Milton.*
DI'PTOTE. *s.* [*δις πτωσις.*] A noun conſiſting of two caſes only. *Clarke.*
DI'PTYCH. *s.* [*diptycha*, Latin.] A regiſter of biſhops and martyrs *Stilling fleet.*
DIRE. *a.* [*dirus*, Latin.] Dreadful; diſmal; mournful; horrible. *Milton.*
DIRE'CT. *a.* [*directus*, Latin.]
1 Straight; not crooked.
2. Not oblique. *Bentley.*
3. [In aſtronomy.] Appearing to an eye on earth to move progreſſively through the zodiack; not retrograde. *Dryden*
4. Not collateral.
5. Apparently tending to ſome end. *Sidn*

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6. Open; not ambiguous. *Bacon.*
7. Plain; expreſs.

To DIRE'CT. *v. a.* [*directum*, Latin.]
1. To aim in a ſtraight line. *Pope.*
2. To point out againſt as a mark. *Dryden.*
3. To regulate; to adjuſt. *Eccluſ.*
4. To preſcribe a certain meaſure; to mark out a certain courſe. *Job.*
5. To order; to command.

DIRE'CTER. *ſ.* [*director*, Latin.]
1. One that directs.
2. An inſtrument that ſerves to guide any manual operation.

DIRE'CTION *ſ.* [*directio*, Latin.]
1. Aim at a certain point. *Smalridge.*
2. Tendency of motion impreſſed by a certain impulſe. *Locke.*
3. Order; command; preſcription. *Hooker.*

DIRE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *direct.*]
1. Having the power of direction. *Bramhall.*
2. Informing; ſhewing the way. *Thomſon.*

DIRE'CTLY. *ad.* [from *direct.*]
1. In a ſtraight line; rectilineally. *Dryden.*
2. Immediately; apparently; without circumlocution. *Hooker.*

DIRE'CTNESS. *ſ.* [from *direct.*] Straightneſs; tendency to any point; the neareſt way. *Bent.*

DIRE'CTOR. *ſ.* [*director*, Latin.]
1. One that has authority over others; a ſuperintendent. *Swift.*
2. A rule; an ordinance. *Swift.*
3. An inſtructor. *Hooker.*
4. One who is conſulted in caſes of conſcience. *Dryden.*
5. An inſtrument in ſurgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation. *Sharp.*

DIRE'CTORY. *ſ.* [from *director.*] The books which the factious preachers publiſhed in the rebellion for the direction of their ſects in acts of worſhip. *Oxford Reaſons.*

DI'REFUL. *a.* Dire; dreadful. *Pope.*

DI'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *dire*,] Diſmalneſs; horror; hideouſneſs. *Shakeſp.*

DIRE'PTION. *ſ.* [*direptio*, Latin.] The act of plundering.

DIRGE. *ſ.* A mournful ditty; a ſong of lamentation. *Sandys.*

DIRK. *ſ.* [An Earſe word.] A kind of dagger. *Tickell.*

To DIRKE. *v. a.* To ſpoil; to ruin. *Spenſer.*

DIRT. *ſ.* [*dryt*, Dutch.]
1. Mud; filth; mire. *Wake.*
2. Meanneſs; ſordidneſs.

To DIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foul; to bemire. *Swift.*

DI'RTPIE. *ſ.* [*dirt* and *pie.*] Forms moulded by children of clay. *Suckling.*

DI'RTILY. *ad.* [from *dirty.*]
1. Naſtily; foully; filthily.
2. Meanly; ſordidly; ſhamefully. *Donne.*

DI'RTINESS. *ſ.* [from *dirty.*]
1. Naſtineſs; filthineſs; foulneſs.
2. Meanneſs; baſeneſs; ſordidneſs.

DI'RTY. *a.* [from *dirt.*]
1. Foul; naſty; filthy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Groſs; not elegant. *Locke.*
3. Mean; baſe; deſpicable.

To DI'RTY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To foul; to ſoil.
2. To diſgrace; to ſcandalize.

DIRU'PTION. *ſ.* [*diruptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of burſting, or breaking.
2. The ſtate of burſting, or breaking.

DIS. An inſeparable particle, implying monly a privative or negative ſignifi as, to *arm*, to diſarm.

DISABI'LITY *ſ.* [from *disable.*]
1. Want of power to do any thing; neſs.
2. Want of proper qualifications for poſe; legal impediment.

To DISA'BLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *able.*]
1. To deprive of natural force.
2. To impair; to diminiſh. *Sha*
3. To make unactive.
4. To deprive of uſefulneſs or efficacy.
5. To exclude, as wanting proper q tions.

To DISABU'SE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *abuse.*] free from a miſtake; to ſet right; to ceive. *Glanville.*

DISACCOMMODA'TION. *ſ.* [*dis* and *modation.*] The ſtate of being unfit or pared.

To DISACCU'STOM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ac* To deſtroy the force of habit by di contrary practice.

DISACQUA'INTANCE. *s.* [*dis* and *ance.*] Diſuſe of familiarity.

DISADVA'NTAGE. *ſ.*
1. Loſs; injury to intereſt; as, he ſ *diſadvantage.*
2. Diminution of any thing deſirea credit, fame, honour.
3. A ſtate not prepared for defence.

To DISADVA'NTAGE. *v. a* To injure tereſt of any kind. *Decay*

DISADVA'NTAGEABLE. *a.* [from *vantage.*] Contrary to profit; produc

DISADVANTA'GEOUS. *a.* [from *tage.*] Contrary to intereſt; contrary venience.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *vantageous.*] In a manner contrary to or profit. *Government of the*

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS. *ſ.* C ety to profit; inconvenience.

DISADVE'NTUROUS. *a.* Unhappy; ſperous.

To DISSAFFE'CT. *v. a.* To fill with tent; to diſcontent.

DISAFFE'CTED. *part. a.* Not diſpoſed or affection. *Swift*

DISAFFE'CTEDLY. *ad.* After a di manner.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *dis* The quality of being diſaffected.

DISAFFE'CTION. *ſ.* Want of zeal reigning prince.

DISAFFI'RMANCE. *ſ.* Conſutation; tion.

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DISAFFO'REST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *foreſt.*] To ſhow open to common purpoſes, by putting away the privileges of a foreſt. *Bacon.*

DISAGRE'E. *v. n.* [*dis* and *agree.*]

1. To differ; not to be the ſame. *Locke.*

2. To differ; not to be of the ſame opinion. *Dryden.*

3. To be in a ſtate of oppoſition. *Brown.*

DISAGREE'ABLE. *a.* [from *diſagree.*]

1. Contrary; unſuitable. *Pope.*

2. Unpleaſing; offenſive. *Locke.*

DISAGREE'ABLENESS. *s.* [from *diſagreeable.*]

1. Unſuitableneſs; contrariety.

2. Unpleaſantneſs; offenſiveneſs. *South.*

DISAGREE'MENT. *s.* [from *diſagree.*]

1. Difference; diſſimilitude; diverſity; not agency. *Woodward.*

2. Difference of opinion. *Hooker.*

DISALLO'W. *v. a.* [*dis* and *allow.*]

1. To deny authority to any. *Dryden.*

2. To conſider as unlawful. *Hooker.*

3. To cenſure by ſome poſterior act. *Swift.*

4. Not to juſtify. *South.*

DISALLO'W. *v. n.* To refuſe permiſſion: not to grant. *Hooker.*

DISALLO'WABLE. *a.* [from *diſallow.*] Not allowable.

DISALLO'WANCE. *s.* Prohibition. *South.*

DISA'NCHOR. *v. a.* [from *dis* and *anchor.*] To drive a ſhip from its anchor.

DISA'NIMATE. *v. a* [*dis* and *animate.*] To deprive of life.

1. To diſcourage; to deject. *Boyle.*

DISANIMA'TION. *s.* [from *diſanimate.*] Privation of life. *Brown.*

DISANNU'L. *v. a.* To annul; to deprive of authority; to vacate. *Herbert.*

DISANNU'LMENT. *s.* [from *diſannul.*] The act of making void.

DISAPPE'AR. *v. n.* [*diſparoitre*, French.] To be loſt to view; to vaniſh out of ſight. *Milton.*

DISAPPO'INT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *appoint.*] To defeat of expectation; to balk. *Tillotſon.*

DISAPPO'INTMENT. *s.* [from *diſappoint.*] Defeat of hopes; miſcarriage of expectations. *Spectator.*

DISAPPROBA'TION. *s.* [*dis* and *approbation.*] Diſlike; condemnation. *Pope.*

DISAPPROVE. *v. n.* [*diſapprouver*, Fr.] To diſlike; To cenſure. *Pope.*

DISA'RD. *s.* [ꝺiꝛꝺ, Saxon.] A prattler; a babbling talker.

DISA'RM. *v. a.* [*diſarmer*, Fr.] To ſpoil or deprive of arms. *Dryden.*

DISARRA'Y. *v. a.* [*dis* and *array*] To unarray one; to diſorder. *Spenſer.*

DISARRA'Y. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Diſorder; confuſion. *Hayward.*

2. Undreſs.

DISA'STER *s.* [*deſaſtre*, French.]

1. The blaſt or ſtroke of an unfavourable ſtar. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Misfortune; grief; miſhap; miſery. *Pope.*

DISA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To blaſt by an unfavourable ſtar. *Sidney.*

2. To afflict; to miſchief. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISA'STROUS. *a.* [from *diſaſter.*]

1. Unlucky; not fortunate. *Hayward.*

2. Unhappy; calamitous; miſerable. *Denh.*

3. Gloomy; threatening misfortune. *Milton.*

DISA'STROUSLY. *ad.* [from *diſaſtrous.*] In a diſmal manner.

DISA'STROUSNESS. *s.* [from *diſaſtrous.*] Unluckineſs; unfortunateneſs.

To DISAVOU'CH. *v. a.* To retract profeſſion; to diſown. *Daniel.*

To DISAVO'W. *v. a.* To diſown; to deny knowledge of. *Hayward.*

DISAVO'WAL. *s.* [from *diſavow.*] Denial. *Clariſſa.*

DISAVO'WMENT. *s.* [from *diſavow.*] Denial. *Wotton.*

To DISAU'THORIZE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *authorize.*] To deprive of credit or authority. *Wot.*

To DISBA'ND. *v. a.* [*dis* and *band.*]

1. To diſmiſs from military ſervice. *Knolles.*

2. To ſpread abroad; to ſcatter. *Woodward.*

To DISBA'ND. *v. n.* To retire from military ſervice. *Clarendon. Tillotſon.*

To DISBA'RK. *v. a.* [*debarquer*, Fr.] To land from a ſhip. *Fairfax.*

DISBELIE'F. *s.* [from *to diſbelieve.*] Refuſal of credit; denial of belief. *Tillotſon.*

To DISBELIE'VE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *believe.*] Not to credit; not to hold true. *Hammond.*

DISBELIE'VER. *s.* One who refuſes belief. *Watts.*

To DISBE'NCH. *v. a.* To drive from a ſeat. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISBRA'NCH. *v. n.* [*dis* and *branch.*] To ſeparate or break off. *Evelyn.*

To DISBU'D. *v. a.* [with gardeners.] To take away the ſprigs newly put forth. *Dict.*

To DISBU'RDEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *burden.*]

1. To eaſe of a burden; to unload. *Milton.*

2. To diſencumber, diſcharge, or clear. *Hale.*

3. To throw off a burden. *Addiſon.*

To DISBU'RDEN. *v. n.* To eaſe the mind.

To DISBU'RSE. *v. a.* [*debourſer*, Fr.] To ſpend or lay out money. *Spenſer.*

DISBU'RSEMENT. *s.* [*debourſement*, Fr.] A diſburſement, or laying out. *Spenſer.*

DISBU'RSER. *s.* [from *diſburſe.*] One that diſburſes.

DISCA'LCEATED. *a.* [*diſcalceatus*, Latin.] Stripped of ſhoes.

DISCALCEA'TION. *s.* [from *diſcalceated.*] The act of pulling off the ſhoes. *Brown.*

To DISCA'NDY. *v. n.* [from *dis* and *candy.*] To diſſolve; to melt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DISCA'RD. *v. a.* [*dis* and *card.*]

1. To throw out of the hand ſuch cards as are uſeleſs.

2. To diſcharge or eject from ſervice or employment. *Swift.*

DISCA'RNATE. *a.* [*dis* and *caro*, fleſh; *ſcarnato*, Italian.] Stripped of fleſh *Glanville.*

To DISCA'SE. *v. a.* To ſtrip; to undreſs. *Shak.*

To DISCE'RN. *v. a.* [*diſcerno*, Lat.]

1. To deſcry; to ſee. *Proverbs.*

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2. To judge; to have knowledge of. *Sidney.*
3. To distinguish. *Boyle.*
4. To make the difference between. *B. Jon.*

To DISCE'RN. *v. a.* To make distinction. *Hayward.*

DISCE'RNER. *s.* [from *discern.*]
1. Discoverer; he that descries. *Shakespeare.*
2. Judge; one that has the power of distinguishing. *Clarendon.*

DISCE'RNIBLE. *a.* [from *discern.*] Discoverable; perceptible; distinguishable; apparent. *South.*

DISCE'RNIBLENESS. *s.* [from *discernible.*] Visibleness.

DISCE'RNIBLY. *ad.* [from *discernible.*] Perceptibly; apparently. *Hammond.*

DISCE'RNING. *part. a.* [from *discern.*] Judicious; knowing. *Atterbury.*

DISCE'RNINGLY. *ad.* Judiciously; rationally; acutely. *Garth.*

DISCE'RNMENT. *s.* [from *discern.*] Judgment; power of distinguishing. *Freeholder.*

To DISCE'RP. *v. a.* [*discerpo*, Latin.] To tear in pieces.

DISCE'RPTIBLE. *a.* [from *discerp.*] Frangible; separable. *More.*

DISCERPTIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *discerptible.*] Liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts.

DISCE'RPTION. *s.* [from *discerp.*] The act of pulling to pieces.

To DISCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*decharger*, Fr.]
1. To disburden; to exonerate. *Dryden.*
2. To unload; to disembark. *King.*
3. To give vent to any thing; to let fly. *Dryden.*
4. To let off a gun. *Knolles.*
5. To clear a debt by payment. *Locke.*
6. To set free from obligation. *L'Estrange.*
7. To clear from an accusation or crime; to absolve. *Locke.*
8. To perform; to execute. *Dryden.*
9. To put away; to obliterate; to destroy. *Bacon.*
10. To divest of any office or employment.
11. To dismiss; to release. *Bacon.*

To DISCHA'RGE. *v. n.* To dismiss itself; to break up. *Bacon.*

DISCHA'RGE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Vent; explosion; emission. *Woodward.*
2. Matter vented. *Sharp.*
3. Disruption; evanescence. *Bacon.*
4. Dismission from an office.
5. Release from an obligation or penalty. *Milton.*
6. Absolution from a crime. *South.*
7. Ransom; price of ransom. *Milton.*
8. Performance; execution. *L'Estrange.*
9. An acquittance from a debt.
10. Exemption; privilege *Ecclus.*

DISCHA'RGER. *s.* [from *discharge.*]
1. He that discharges in any manner.
2. He that fires a gun. *Brown.*

DISCI'NCT. *a.* [*discinctus*, Latin.] Ungirded; loosely dressed. *Dict.*

To DISCI'ND. *v. a.* [*discindo*, Lat.] To divide; to cut in pieces. *Boyle.*

DISCI'PLE. *s.* [*discipulus*, Latin.] A scholar. *Hey*

To DISCI'PLE. *v. a.* To punish; to discipline.

DISCI'PLESHIP. *s.* [from *disciple.*] The state or function of a disciple. *Ha*

DI'SCIPLINABLE. *a.* [*disciplinabilis*, Lat.] Capable of instruction.

DI'SCIPLINABLENESS. *s.* [from *disciplinable.*] Capacity of instruction.

DISCIPLINA'RIAN. *a.* [from *discipline.*] Containing to discipline.

DISCIPLINA'RIAN. *s.*
1. One who rules or teaches with great strictness.
2. A follower of the presbyterian party called from their clamour about discipline. *Sw*

DI'SCIPLINARY. *a.* [*disciplina*, Lat.] Containing to discipline.

DI'SCIPLINE. *s.* [*disciplina*, Latin.]
1. Education; instruction; the act of cultivating the mind.
2. Rule of government; order.
3. Military regulation. *Shak*
4. A state of subjection.
5. Any thing taught; art; science.
6. Punishment; chastisement; correction.

To DI'SCIPLINE. *v. a.*
1. To educate; to instruct; to bring
2. To regulate; to keep in order.
3. To punish; to correct; to chastise.
4. To reform; to redress.

To DISCLA'IM. *v. a.* [*dis* and *claim.*] To own; to deny any knowledge of.

DISCLA'IMER. *s.* [from *to disclaim.*] One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.

To DISCLO'SE. *v. a.*
1. To uncover; to produce from a state of latitancy to open view. *Wo*
2. To hatch; to open.
3. To reveal; to tell.

DISCLO'SER. *s.* [from *disclose.*] One that reveals or discovers.

DISCLO'SURE. *s.* [from *disclose.*]
1. Discovery; production into view.
2. Act of revealing any secret.

DISCOLORA'TION. *s.* [from *discolour.*]
1. The act of changing the colour; the act of staining.
2. Change of colour; stain; die. *Ar*

To DISCO'LOUR. *v. a.* [*discolore*, Lat.] To change from the natural hue; to stain.

To DISCO'MFIT. *v. a.* [*desconfire*, Fr.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish.

DISCO'MFIT. *s.* [from the verb.] Defeat; rout; overthrow.

DISCO'MFITURE. *s.* [from *discomfit.*] Defeat; loss of battle; rout; overthrow.

DISCO'MFORT. *s.* [*dis* and *comfort.*] Uneasiness; sorrow; melancholy; gloom.

To DISCO'MFORT. *v. a.* To grieve; to sadden; to deject.

DISCO'MFORTABLE. *a.* [from *dis*

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One that is melancholy and refuses comfort. *Shakespeare.*
That causes sadness. *Sidney.*
DISCOMME'ND. *v. a.* To blame; to censure. *Denham.*
DISCOMME'NDABLE. *a.* Blameable; censurable. *Ayliffe.*
DISCOMME'NDABLENESS. *s.* Blameableness; liableness to censure.
DISCOMMENDATION. *s.* Blame; reproach; censure. *Ayliffe.*
DISCOMME'NDER. *s.* One that discommends.
DISCOMMO'DE. *v. a.* To put to inconveniencies; to molest.
DISCOMMO'DIOUS. *a.* Inconvenient; troublesome. *Spenser.*
DISCOMMO'DITY. *s.* Inconvenience; disadvantage; hurt. *Bacon.*
DISCOMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*discomposer*, Fr.] To disorder; to unsettle. *Clarendon.*
To ruffle; to disorder. *Swift.*
To disturb the temper. *Dryden.*
To offend; to fret; to vex. *Swift.*
To displace; to discard. *Bacon.*
DISCOMPO'SURE. *s.* [from *to discompose.*] Disorder; perturbation. *Clarendon.*
DISCONCE'RT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *concert.*] To unsettle the mind; to discompose. *Collier.*
DISCONFORMITY. *s.* Want of agreement. *Hakewill.*
DISCONGRUITY. *s.* Disagreement; incongruity. *Hale.*
DISCONSOLATE. *a.* Wanting comfort; melancholy; sorrowful. *Milton.*
DISCONSOLATELY. *ad.* In a disconsolate manner; comfortlessly.
DISCONSOLATENESS. *s.* The state of being disconsolate.
DISCONTE'NT. *s.* Want of content; uneasiness at the present state. *Pope.*
DISCONTE'NT. *a.* Uneasy at the present state; dissatisfied. *Hayward.*
DISCONTE'NT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dissatisfy to make uneasy. *Dryden.*
DISCONTE'NTED. *participial. a.* Uneasy; unwilling; malevolent. *Tillotson.*
DISCONTE'NTEDNESS. *s.* Uneasiness; want of ease. *Addison.*
DISCONTE'NTMENT. *s.* [from *discontent.*] The state of being discontented. *Bacon.*
DISCONTINUANCE. *s.* [from *discontinue.*] Want of cohesion of parts; disruption. *Bacon.*
Cessation; intermission. *Atterbury.*
DISCONTINUA'TION. *s.* [from *discontinue.*] Separation of continuity; disruption; fracture. *Newton.*
DISCONTI'NUE. *v. n.* [*discontinuer*, Fr.] To lose the cohesion of parts. *Bacon.*
To fail; to be established or prescriptive no more. *Jeremiah.*
DISCONTI'NUE. *v. a.*
To leave off; to cease any practice or habit. *Bacon.*
To break off; to interrupt. *Holder.*
DISCONTI'NUITY. *s.* Disunion of parts; want of cohesion. *Newton.*
DISCONVE'NIENCE. *s.* Incongruity; disagreement. *Bramhall.*
DI'SCORD. *s.* [*discordia*, Latin.]
1. Disagreement; opposition; mutual anger. *Shakespeare.*
2. Difference, or contrariety of qualities. *Dryden.*
3. [In musick.] Sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others. *Peacham.*
To DI'SCORD. *v. n.* [*discordo*, Latin.] To disagree; not to suit with. *Bacon.*
DISCO'RDANCE. } *s.* [from *discord.*] Dis-
DISCO'RDANCY. } agreement; opposition; inconsistency.
DISCO'RDANT. *a.* [*discordans*, Latin.]
1. Inconsistent; at variance with itself. *Dry.*
2. Opposite; contrarious; as, discordant *opinions perplex.* *Cheyne.*
3. Incongruous; not conformable; *declarations* discordant *from action.* *Hale.*
DISCO'RDANTLY. *ad.* [from *discordant.*]
1. Inconsistently; in disagreement of itself.
2. In disagreement with another. *Boyle.*
3. Peevishly; in a contradictious manner.
To DISCO'VER. *v. a.* [*decouvrir*, French.]
1. To shew; to disclose; to bring to light. *Shakespeare.*
2. To make known. *Isaiah.*
3. To find out; to espy. *Pope.*
DISCO'VERABLE. *a.* [from *discover.*]
1. That which may be found out. *Watts.*
2. Apparent; exposed to view. *Bentley.*
DISCO'VERER. *s.* [from *discover.*]
1. One that finds any thing unknown before. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A scout; one who is put to descry the enemy. *Shakespeare.*
DISCO'VERY. *s.* [from *discover.*]
1. The act of finding any thing hidden. *Dry.*
2. The act of revealing or disclosing any secret. *South.*
To DISCOU'NSEL. *v. a.* [*dis* and *counsel.*] To dissuade; to give contrary advice. *Spenser.*
DI'SCOUNT. *s.* The sum refunded in a bargain. *Swift.*
To DISCOU'NT. *v. a.* To count back; to pay back again. *Swift.*
To DISCOU'NTENANCE. *v. a.*
1. To discourage by cold treatment. *Claren.*
2. To abash; to put to shame. *Milton.*
DISCOU'NTENANCE. *s.* Cold treatment; unfriendly regard. *Clarendon.*
DISCOU'NTENANCER. *s.* One that discourages by cold treatment. *Bacon.*
To DISCOU'RAGE. *v. a.* [*decourager*, Fr.]
1. To depress; to deprive of confidence. *King Charles.*
2. To deter; to fright from any attempt. *Numbers.*
DISCOU'RAGER. *s.* [from *discourage.*] One that impresses diffidence and terror. *Pope.*
DISCOU'RAGEMENT. *s.* [from *discourage.*]
1. The act of deterring, or depressing hope.

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2. Determent; that which deters. *Wilkins.*
3. The cause of depression, or fear. *Locke.*

DISCOU'RSE. [*discours*, French.]
1. The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences. *Hooker.*
2. Conversation; mutual intercourse of language; talk. *Herbert.*
3. Effusion of language; speech. *Locke.*
4. A treatise; a dissertation either written or uttered. *Pope.*

To DISCOU'RSE. *v. n.*
1. To converse; to talk; to relate. *Shak.*
3. To treat upon in a solemn or set manner. *Locke.*
3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences. *Davies.*

To DISCOU'RSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat of. *Shakespeare.*

DISCOU'RSER. *s.* [from *discourse.*]
1. A speaker; an haranguer. *Shakespeare*
2. A writer on any subject. *Brown.*

DISCOU'RSIVE. *a.* [from *discourse.*]
1. Passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences. *Milton.*
2. Containing dialogue; interlocutory. *Dry.*

DISCOU'RTEOUS. *a.* Uncivil; uncomplaisant. *Motteux.*

DISCOU'RTESY. *s.* Incivility; rudeness. *Sidney. Hevbert.*

DISCOU'RTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *discourteous.*] Uncivilly; rudely.

DI'SCOUS. *a.* [from *discus*, Latin.] Broad; flat; wide. *Quincy.*

DISCRE'DIT. *s.* [*discredit*, Fr.] Ignominy; reproach; disgrace. *Rogers.*

To DISCRE'DIT. *v. a.* [*decrediter*, French.]
1. To deprive of credibility; to make not trusted. *Shakespeare.*
2. To disgrace; to bring reproach upon; to shame. *Donne.*

DISCRE'ET. *a.* [*discret*, French.]
1. Prudent; circumspect; cautious; sober. *Whitgifte.*
2. Modest; not forward. *Thomson.*

DISCRE'ETLY. *ad.* [from *discreet.*] Prudently; cautiously. *Waller.*

DISCRE'ETNESS. *s.* [from *discreet.*] The quality of being discreet.

DI'SCREPANCE. *s.* [*discrepantia*, Latin.] Difference; contrariety.

DI'SCREPANT, *a.* [*discrepans*, Latin.] Different; disagreeing.

DISCRE'TE. *a.* [*discretus*, Latin.]
1. Distinct; disjointed; not continuous. *Hale.*
2. Disjunctive.
3. *Discrete* proportion, is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the same; but there is not the same proportion between all the four; thus, 6 : 8 : : 3 : 4. *Harris.*

DISCRE'TION. *s.* [from *discretio*, Latin.]
1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; wise management. *Tillotson.*
2. Liberality of acting at pleasure; uncontrolled and unconditional power.

DISCRE'TIONARY. *a.* [from *discretion.*] at large; unlimited; unrestrained.

DISCRE'TIVE. *a.* [*discretus*, Latin.]
1. [In logick.] *Discretive* propositio such wherein various, and seemingly o judgements are made; as *travellers may their climate* but *not their temper.*
2. [In grammar.] *Discretive* conjun are such as imply opposition; as, *not* but *a beast.*

DISCRI'MINABLE. *a.* [from *discrimi* Distinguishable by outward marks or t

To DISCRI'MINATE. *v. a.* [*discrimino*
1. To mark with notes of difference.
2. To select or separate from others.

DISCRI'MINATENESS. *s.* [from *discrim* Distinctness.

DISCRIMINA'TION. *s.* [from *discri* Latin.]
1. The state of being distinguished from persons or things. *Stillin*
2. The act of distinguishing one from ther; distinction.
3. The marks of distinction.

DISCRI'MINATIVE. *a.* [from *discri*
1. That which makes the mark of d tion; characteristical. *Wo*
2. That which observes distinction.

DISCRI'MINOUS. *a.* [from *discrimen*, Dangerous; hazardous. *H*

DISCU'BITORY. *a.* [*discubitorius*, Latin ted to the posture of leaning.

DISCU'MBENCY. *s.* [*discumbens*, L The act of leaning at meat.

To DISCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *cumber.*] disengage from any troublesome we bulk; commonly, disencumber.

To DISCU'RE. *v. a.* To discover.

DISCU'RSIVE. *a.* [*discursif*, French.]
1. Moving here and there; roving.
2. Proceeding by regular gradation fro mises to consequences.

DISCU'RSIVELY. *ad.* By due gradati argument.

DISCURSORY. *a.* [*discursor*, Lat.] mental; rational.

DI'SCUS. *s.* [Latin.] A quoit.

To DISCU'SS. *v. a.* [*discussum*, Latin.]
1. To examine; to ventilate.
2. To disperse any humour or swelling

DISCU'SSER *s.* [from *discuss.*] He that cusses.

DISCU'SSION. *s.* [from *discuss.*]
1. Disquisition; examination; ventilati a question.
2. [In surgery.] *Discussion* is breathing the humours by insensible transpiration. *Wi*

DISCU'SSIVE. *a.* [from *discuss.*] Having power to discuss.

DISCU'TIENT. *s.* [*discutiens*, Latin.] A dicine that has power to repel.

To DISDA'IN *v. a.* [*dedaigner*, Fr.] scorn; to consider as unworthy of one racter.

DISDA'IN. *s.* [*sdegno*, Italian.] Conte

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…n; contemptuous anger. *Ecclus.*
…A'INFUL. *a* [*dis*ain and *full*.] Contemp…: haughtily scornful; indignant. *Hooker.*
…A'INFULLY. *ad.* [from *disdainful*.] …emptuously; with haughty scorn. *South.*
…A'INFULNESS. *s.* [from *disdainful*.] …empt; haughty scorn. *Ascham.*
…A'SE. *s.* [*dis* and *ease*.] Distemper; mala…; sickness. *Swift.*
…SEA'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To afflict with disease; to torment with …ess. *Shakespeare.*
To put to pain; to pain; to make un… *Locke.*
…A'SEDNESS. *s.* [from *diseased*.] Sickness; …rbidness. *Burnet.*
…DGED. *a.* [*dis* and *edge*.] Blunted; ob…ded; dulled. *Shakespeare.*
…EMBA'RK. *v. a.* To carry to land. *Shakespeare.*
…EMBA'RK. *v. n.* To land; to go on …. *Pope.*
…EMBITTER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *embitter*.] …sweeten; to free from bitterness. *Addison.*
…MBO'DIED. *a.* Divested of the body.
…EMBO'GUE. *v. a.* [*disemboucher*, old …] To pour out at the mouth of a river. *Addison.*
…EMBO'GUE. *v. n.* To gain a vent; to …. *Cheyne.*
…MBO'WELED, *part. a.* [*dis* and *embo*…] Taken from out the bowels. *Philips.*
…EMBRO'IL. *v. a.* [*debrouiller*, Fr.] …disentangle; to free from perplexity. *Dry.*
…ENA'BLE. *v. a.* To deprive of power. *Dryden.*
…ENCHA'NT. *v. a.* To free from the …er of an enchantment. *Denham.*
…ENCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *encumber*.] To discharge from encumbrances; to dis…ther; to exonerate. *Spratt.*
To free from obstruction of any kind. *Ad.*
…NCU'MBRANCE. *s.* [from the verb.] …edom from encumbrance. *Spectator.*
…ISENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *engage*.]
To separate from any thing with which it …as union. *Burnet.*
To withdraw the affection; to wean; to …tract the mind. *Atterbury.*
To disentangle; to clear from impedi…ents or difficulties. *Waller.*
To free from any thing that powerfully …xes the attention. *Denham.*
…ISENGA'GE. *v. n.* To set one's self free …m. *Collier.*
…NGA'GED. *part. a.* Vacant; at leisure.
…NGA'GEDNESS. *s.* The quality of being …ngaged; vacuity of attention.
…NGA'GEMENT. *s.* [from *disengage*.] …Release from any engagement, or obliga…n.
…Freedom of attention; vacancy.
…ISENTA'NGLE. *v. a.*
…To set free from impediments; to disem…rass; to clear from perplexity or difficulty. *Clarendon.*

2. To unfold the parts of any thing interwoven. *Boyle.*
3. To disengage; to separate. *Stilling fleet.*
To DISENTE'R. *v. a.* To unbury. *Brown.*
To DISENTHRA'L. *v. a.* To set free; to restore to liberty; to rescue from slavery. *Sandys.*
To DISENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To depose from sovereignty. *Milton.*
To DISENTRA'NCE. *v. a.* To awaken from a trance, or deep sleep. *Hudibras.*
To DISESPOU'SE. *v. a.* To separate after faith plighted. *Milton.*
DISESTE'EM. *s* [*dis* and *esteem*.] Slight regard. *Locke.*
To DISESTE'EM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard slightly. *Chapman.*
DISESTIMA'TION. *s.* [*dis* and *estimatio*, Latin.] Disrespect; disesteem.
DISFA'VOUR. *s.* [*dis* and *favour*.]
1. Discountenance; unpropitious regard. *Bac.*
2. A state of ungraciousness or unacceptableness. *Spelman.*
3. Want of beauty.
To DISFA'VOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To discountenance; to withhold or withdraw kindness. *Swift.*
DISFIGURA'TION. *s.* [from *disfigure*.]
1. The act of disfiguring.
2. The state of being disfigured.
3. Deformity.
To DISFI'GURE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *figure*.] To change any thing to a worse form; to deform; to mangle. *Locke.*
DISFI'GUREMENT. *s.* [from *disfigure*.] Defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worse. *Suckling.*
To DISFO'REST. *v. a.* To reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.
To DISFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* To deprive of privileges or immunities.
DISFRA'NCHISEMENT. *s.* The act of depriving of privileges.
To DISFU'RNISH. *v. a.* To deprive; to unfurnish; to strip. *Knolles.*
To DISGA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *garnish*.]
1. To strip of ornaments.
2. To take guns from a fortress.
To DISGLO'RIFY *v. a.* To deprive of glory; to treat with indignity. *Milton.*
To DISGO'RGE *v. a.*
1. To discharge by the mouth. *Dryden.*
2. To pour out with violence. *Derham.*
DISGRA'CE. *s.* [*disgrace*, French.]
1. Shame; ignominy; dishonour. *Shakesp.*
2. State of dishonour. *Sidney.*
3. State of being out of favour.
To DISGRA'CE. *v a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bring a reproach upon; to dishonour. *Hooker.*
2. To put out of favour.
DISGRA'CEFUL. *a. disgrace* and *full*.] Shameful; ignominious. *Taylor.*
DISGRA'CEFULLY. *ad.* In disgrace; with indignity; ignominiously. *Ben Jonson.*

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DISGRA'CEFULNESS. *s.* [from *disgrace.*] Ignominy; cause of shame.

DISGRA'CER. *s.* [from *disgrace.*] One that exposes to shame. *Swift.*

DISGRA'CIOUS. *a.* [*dis* and *gracious.*] Unkind; unfavourable. *Shakespeare.*

To DISGUI'SE. *v. a.* [*deguiser*, French.]
1. To conceal by an unusual dress. *Shak.*
2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance.
3. To disfigure; to change the form. *Dry.*
4. To deform by liquor. *Spectator.*

DISGUI'SE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it. *Addison.*
2. A counterfeit show. *Dryden.*

DISGUI'SEMENT. *s.* [from *disguise.*] Dress of concealment. *Sidney.*

DISGUI'SER. *s.* [from *disguise.*]
1. One that puts on a disguise. *Swift.*
2. One that conceals another by a disguise; one that disfigures. *Shakespeare.*

DISGU'ST. *s.* [*degout*, French.]
1. Aversion of the palate from any thing.
2. Ill-humour; malevolence; offence conceived. *Locke.*

To DISGU'ST. *v. a.* [*degouter*, French.]
1. To raise aversion in the stomach; to distaste.
2. To strike with dislike; to offend. *Watts.*
3. To produce aversion. *Swift.*

DISGU'STFUL. *a.* Nauseous. *Swift.*

DISH. *s.* [ᵭiꝛc, Saxon, *discus*, Latin.]
1. A broad wide vessel, in which solid food is served up at the table. *Dryden.*
2. A deep hollow vessel for liquid food. *Mil.*
3. The meat served in a dish; any particular kind of food. *Shakespeare.*

To DISH. *v. a.* To serve in a dish. *Shakesp.*

DISH-CLOUT. *s.* [*dish* and *clout.*] The cloth with which the maids rub their dishes. *Swift.*

DISH-WASHER. *s.* The name of a bird.

DISHABI'LLE. *a.* [*deshabillé*, Fr.] Undressed; loosely or negligently dressed. *Dryden.*

DISHABI'LLE. *s.* Undress; loose dress. *Clarissa.*

To DISHA'BIT. *v. a.* To throw out of place. *Shakespeare.*

DISHA'RMONY. *s.* Contrariety to harmony.

To DISHEA'RTEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *hearten.*] To discourage; to deject; to terrify. *Milton.*

DISHE'RISON. *s.* The act of debarring from inheritance.

To DISHE'RIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *inherit.*] To cut off from hereditary succession. *Spenser.*

To DISE'VEL. *v. a.* [*decheveler*, Fr.] To spread the hair disorderly. *Knolles. South.*

DI'SHING. *a.* Concave. *Mortimer.*

DISHO'NEST. *a.* [*dis* and *honest.*]
1. Void of probity; void of faith; faithless. *South.*
2. Disgraced; dishonoured. *Dryden.*
3. Disgraceful; ignominious. *Pope.*

DISHO'NESTLY. *ad.* [from *dishonest.*]
1. Without faith; without probity; faithlessly. *Shakespeare.*
2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely. *Eccles.*

DISHO'NESTY. *s.* [from *dishonest.*]
1. Want of probity; faithlessness. *Sw*
2. Unchastity; incontinence. *Shakesp.*

DISHO'NOUR. *s.* [*dis* and *honour.*]
1. Reproach; disgrace; ignominy.
2. Reproach uttered; censure. *Shak.*

To DISHO'NOUR. *v. a.* [*dis* and *honour.*]
1. To disgrace; to bring shame upon; blast with infamy.
2. To violate chastity.
3. To treat with indignity. *Dry.*

DISHO'NOURABLE. *a.* [from *dishonour.*]
1. Shameful; reproachful; ignominious.
2. In a state of neglect or disesteem.

DISHO'NOURER. *s.* [from *dishonour.*]
1. One that treats another with indignity.
2. A violator of chastity.

To DISHO'RN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *horn.*] To strip of horns. *Shakesp.*

DISHU'MOUR. *s.* Peevishness; ill humour. *Spe*

DISIMPRO'VEMENT. *s.* [*dis* and *improvement.*] Reduction from a better to a worse state.

To DISINCAR'CERATE. *v. a.* To set at liberty.

DISINCLINA'TION. *s.* Want of affection; slight dislike. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISINCLI'NE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *incline.*] To produce dislike to; to make disaffected; to alienate affection from. *Clarendon.*

DISINGENU'ITY. *s.* [from *disingenuous.*] Meanness of artifice; unfairness.

DISINGE'NUOUS. *a.* [*dis* and *ingenuus.*] Unfair; meanly artful; viciously subtile; illiberal.

DISINGE'NUOUSLY. *ad.* In a disingenuous manner.

DISINGE'NUOUSNESS. *s.* Mean subtile low craft. *Government of the Tongue.*

DISINHE'RISON. *s.*
1. The act of cutting off from any hereditary succession.
2. The state of being cut off from an hereditary right.

To DISINHE'RIT. *v. a.* To cut off from hereditary right.

To DISINTE'R. *v. a.* To unbury; to take out of the grave.

DISINTE'RESSED. *a.* [*dis* and *interest*, Void of regard to private advantage; impartial.

DISINTERE'SSMENT. *s.* [*dis* and *interest*, *ment*, French.] Disregard to private advantage; disinterestedness.

DISI'NTEREST. *s.* [*dis* and *interest.*]
1. What is contrary to one's wish or profit.
2. Indifference to profit.

DISI'NTERESTED. *a.* [from *disinterest.*]
1. Superior to regard of private advantage; not influenced by private profit.
2. Without any concern in an affair.

DISINTERE'STEDLY. *ad.* In a disinterested manner.

DISINTERE'STEDNESS. *s.* [from *disin*

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d. Contempt of private interest. *Brown.*
ISENTRICATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *intricate*.] To disentangle.
ISINVITE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *invite*.] To dismiss after an invitation.
ISJOIN. *v. a.* [*disjoindre*, Fr.] To separate; to part from each other; to sunder. *Milton.*
ISJOINT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *joint*.] To put out of joint. *Sandys.*
To break at junctures; to separate at the place where there is a cement. *Irene.*
To break in pieces. *Blackmore.*
To carve a fowl.
To make incoherent. *Sidney.*
ISJOINT. *v. n.* To fall in pieces. *Shak.*
ISJUNCT. *participle.* [from the verb.] Separated; divided. *Shakespeare.*
ISJUNCT. *a.* [*disjunctus*, Latin.] Disjointed; separate.
ISJUNCTION. *s.* [from *disjunctio*, Latin.] Disunion; separating; parting. *South.*
ISJUNCTIVE. *a.* [*disjunctivus*, Latin.] Incapable of union. *Grew.*
That which marks separation or opposition; as, *I love him*, or *fear him*. *Watts.*
In logick.] A disjunctive proposition is when the parts are opposed; as, *It is either day or night.*
ISJUNCTIVELY. *ad.* Distinctly; separately. *Dec. of Piety.*
ISK. [*discus*, Latin.]
The face of the sun or planet as it appears to the eye. *Newton.*
A round broad piece of iron thrown in the sports; a quoit. *Grew.*
ISKINDNESS. *s.* [*dis* and *kindness*.] Want of kindness; want of affection.
Injury; injury; detriment. *Woodward.*
ISLIKE. *s.* Dislike; aversion; abhorrence; want of affection. *Spen.*
Disagreement; dissent; dissention; disagreement. *Fairf.*
ISLIKE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like*.] To disapprove; to regard without affection. *Temple.*
ISLIKEFUL. *a.* [*dislike* and *full*.] Disaffected; malign. *Spenser.*
ISLIKEN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *like*.] To make unlike. *Shakespeare.*
ISLIKENESS. *s.* [*dis* and *likeness*.] Dissimilitude; unlikeness. *Locke.*
ISLIKER. *s.* A disapprover; one that is displeased. *Swift.*
ISLIMB *v. a.* [*dis* and *limb*.] To dilacerate; to tear limb from limb.
ISLIMN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *limn*.] To unpaint; to strike out of a picture. *Shakespeare.*
ISLOCATE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *locus*, Latin.] To put out of the proper place. *Woodw.*
To put out of joint. *Shakespeare.*
ISLOCATION. *s.* [from *dislocate*.] The act of shifting the place of things.
The state of being displaced. *Burnet.*
Dislocation; a joint put out. *Grew.*
ISLODGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *lodge*.] To remove from a place. *Woodward.*
To remove from an habitation. *Dryden.*

3. To drive an enemy from a station. *Dryden.*
4. To remove an army to other quarters. *Sh.*
To DISLO'DGE. *v. n.* To go away to another place. *Milton.*
DISLO'YAL. *a.* [*desloyal*, Fr.]
1. Not true to allegiance; faithless; false to a sovereign. *Milton.*
2. Dishonest; perfidious. *Shakespeare.*
3. Not true to the marriage bed. *Shakespeare.*
4. False in love; not constant.
DISLO'YALLY. *ad.* [from *disloyal*.] Not faithfully; disobediently.
DISLO'YALTY. *s.* [from *disloyal*.]
1. Want of fidelity to the sovereign. *K. Char.*
2. Want of fidelity in love. *Shakespeare.*
DI'SMAL. *a* [*diesmalus*, Lat. an evil day.] Sorrowful; dire; horrid; uncomfortable; unhappy. *Decay of Piety.*
DI'SMALLY. *ad.* Horridly; sorrowfully.
DI'SMALNESS. *s.* [from *dismal*.] Horror; sorrow.
To DISMA'NTLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mantle*.]
1. to throw off a dress; to strip. *South.*
2. To loose; to unfold; to throw open. *Sh.*
3. To strip a town of its out-works *Hakewill.*
4. To break down any thing external. *Dryd.*
To DISMA'SK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mask*.] To divest of a mask. *Wotton.*
To DISMA'Y. *v. a.* [*desmayar*, Spanish.] To terrify; to discourage; to affright. *Raleigh.*
DISMA'Y. *s.* [*desmayo*, Spanish.] Fall of courage; terrour felt; desertion of mind. *Milton.*
DISMA'YEDNESS. *s.* [from *dismay*.] Dejection of courage; dispiritedness. *Sidney.*
DIS'ME. s. [French] A tenth; the tenth part; tythe. *Shakespeare.*
To DISME'MBER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *member*.] To divide member from member; to cut in pieces. *Swift.*
To DISMI'SS. *v. a.* [*dismissus*, Latin.]
1. To send away. *Acts.*
2. To give leave of departure. *Dryden.*
3. To discard.
DISMI'SSION. *s.* [from *dismissio*, Latin.]
1. Dispatch; act of sending away. *Dryden.*
2. An honourable discharge from any office. *Milton.*
3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any post or place. *Shakespeare.*
To DISMO'RTGAGE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *mortgage*.] To redeem from mortgage. *Howel.*
To DISMO'UNT. *v. a.* [*demonter*, French.]
1. To throw off an horse. *Shakespeare.*
2. To throw from any elevation.
3. To throw a cannon from its carriage. *Knol.*
To DISMO'UNT. *v. n.*
1. To alight from an horse. *Addison.*
2. To descend from an elevation.
To DISNA'TURALISE. *v. n.* [*dis* and *naturalise*.] To alienate; to make alien.
DISNA'TURED. *a.* [*dis* and *nature*.] Unnatural; wanting natural tenderness. *Shakesp.*
DISOBE'DIENCE. *s.* [*dis* and *obedience*.]
1. Violation of lawful commands or prohibition; breach of duty due to superiours. *Stilling fleet.*

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2. Incompliance. *Blackmore.*

DISOBE'DIENT. *a.* [*dis* and *obedient.*] Not obſervant of lawful authority. *Kings.*

To DISOBE'Y. *v. a.* [*dis* and *obey.*] To break commands or tranſgreſs prohibitions. *Denham.*

DISOBLIGA'TION. *s.* [*dis* and *obligation.*] Offence; cauſe of diſguſt. *Clarendon.*

To DISOBLI'GE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *oblige.*] To offend; to diſguſt; to give offence to. *Claren.*

DISOBLI'GING. *participial. a.* [from *diſoblige.*] Diſguſting; unpleaſing; offenſive. *Government of the Tongue*

DISOBLI'GINGLY. *ad.* [from *diſobliging.*] In a diſguſting or offenſive manner; without attention to pleaſe.

DISOBLI'GINGNESS. *s.* [from *diſobliging.*] Offenſiveneſs; readineſs to diſguſt.

DISO'RBED. *a.* [*dis* and *orb.*] Thrown out of the proper orbit. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISO'RDER. *s.* [*déſordre*, Fr.]

1. Want of regular diſpoſition; irregularity; confuſion. *Spectator.*
2. Tumult; diſturbance; buſtle. *Waller.*
3. Neglect of rule; irregularity. *Pope.*
4. Breach of laws; violation of ſtanding inſtitution *Wiſdom.*
5. Breach of that regularity in the animal œconomy which cauſes health; ſickneſs; diſtemper. *Locke.*
6. Diſcompoſure of mind.

To DISO'RDER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *order.*]

1. To throw into confuſion; to confound; to diſturb; to ruffle. *Milton.*
2. To make ſick.
3. To diſcompoſe; to diſturb the mind.

DISO'RDERED. *a.* [from *diſorder.*] Diſorderly; irregular; vicious; looſe; debauched. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISO'RDEREDNESS. *s.* Irregularity; want of order; confuſion. *Knolles.*

DISO'RDERLY. *a.* [from *diſorder.*]

1. Confuſed; immethodical. *Hale.*
2. Irregular; tumultuous. *Addiſon.*
3. Lawleſs; contrary to law; inordinate; vicious. *Bacon.*

DISO'RDERLY. *ad.* [from *diſorder.*]

1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confuſedly. *Raleigh.*
2. Without law; inordinately. *Theſſalonians.*

DISO'RDINATE. *a.* [*dis* and *ordinate.*] Not living by the rules of virtue. *Milton.*

DISO'RDINATELY. *ad.* Inordinately; viciouſly.

DISO'RIENTATED. *a.* [*dis* and *orient.*] Turned from the eaſt; turned from the right direction. *Harris.*

To DISO'WN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *own.*]

1. To deny; not to allow. *Dryden.*
2. To abrogate; to renounce. *Swift.*

To DISPA'ND. *v. a.* [*diſpando*, Latin.] To diſplay; to ſpread abroad.

DISPA'NSION. *s.* [from *diſpanſus*, Latin.] The act of diſplaying; diffuſion; dilatation.

To DISPA'RAGE. *v. a.* [from *diſpar*, Latin.]

1. To match unequally; to injure by union with ſomething inferiour in excellence.
2. To injure by a compariſon with ſomethi of leſs value.
3. To treat with contempt; to mock flout.
4. To bring reproach upon; to be the of diſgrace.
5. To marry any one to another of infi condition.

DISPA'RAGEMENT. *s.* [from *diſparage*]

1. Injurious union, or compariſon with i thing of inferiour excellence. *L'Eſt*
2. [In law.] Matching an heir in mar under his or her degree, or againſt dec

3. Reproach; diſgrace; indignity.

DISPA'RAGER. *s.* One that diſgraces.

DI'SPARATES. *s.* [*diſparata*, Latin.] T ſo unlike that they cannot be compared each other.

DISPA'RITY. *s.* [from *diſpar*, Lat.]

1. Inequality; difference in degree eit rank or excellence.
2. Diſſimilitude; unlikeneſs.

To DISPA'RK. *v. a.* [*dis* and *park.*]

1. To throw open a park. *Shak*
2. To ſet at large without incloſure.

To DISPA'RT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *part*; *diſp* Latin.] To divide in two; to ſeparat break.

DISPA'SSION. *s.* [*dis* and *paſſion.*] Fr from mental perturbation.

DISPA'SSIONATE. *a.* [from *dis* and *paſſ* Cool; calm; moderate; temperate.

To DISPE'L. *v. a.* [*diſpello*, Latin.] To by ſcattering; to diſſipate.

DISPE'NCE. *s.* [*diſpenſe*, Fr.] Expence; charge.

To DISPE'ND. *v. a.* [*diſpendo*, Latin.] ſpend; to conſume.

DISPE'NSARY. *s.* [from *diſpenſe.*] The where medicines are diſpenſed.

DISPENSA'TION. *s.* [from *diſpenſatio*, L

1. Diſtribution; the act of dealing ou thing.
2. The dealing of God with his cre method of providence.
3. An exemption from ſome law.

DISPENSA'TOR. s. [Latin.] One emp in dealing out any thing; a diſtributer.

DISPE'NSATORY. *s.* [from *diſpenſe.*] A in which the compoſition of medicines i ſcribed and directed, a *pharmacopœia.*

To DISPE'NSE. *v. a.* [*diſpenſer*, Fr.]

1. To deal out; to diſtribute. *Decay of*
2. To make up a medicine.
3. To DISPENSE *with.* To excuſe; to diſpenſation for; to ſuſpend from operat

DISPE'NSE. *s.* [from the verb.] Diſpenſa exemption.

DISPE'NSER. *s.* [from *diſpenſe.*] One that penſes; a diſtributer.

To DISPE'OPLE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *people.*] depopulate; to empty of people.

DISPE'OPLER. *s.* [from *diſpeople.* A depo lator.

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To DISPE'RGE *v. a.* [*dispergo*, Latin.] To sprinkle. *Shakespeare.*

To DISPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*dispersus*, Latin.]
1. To scatter; to drive to different parts *Ex.*
2. To dissipate *Milton.*

DISPE'RSEDLY. *ad.* [from *dispersed.*] In a dispersed manner. *Hooker.*

DISPE'RSEDNESS. *s.* [from *disperse.*]
1. The state of being dispersed.
2. Thinness; scatterednes. *Brerewood.*

DISPE'RSER. *s.* [from *disperse.*] A scatterer; a spreader. *Spectator.*

DISPE'RSION. *s.* [from *dispersio*, Latin.]
1. The act of scattering or spreading.
2. The state of being scattered. *Raleigh.*

To DISPI'RIT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *spirit.*]
1. To discourage; to deject; to depress; to dismay. *Clarendon.*
2. To oppress the constitution of the body. *Collier.*

DISPI'RITEDNESS. *s.* [from *dispirit.*] Want of vigour.

To DISPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *place.*]
1. To put out of place.
2. To put out of any state, condition, or dignity. *Bacon.*
3. To disorder. *Shakespeare.*

DISPLA'CENCY. *s.* [*displicentia*, Latin.]
1. Incivility; disobligation.
2. Disgust; any thing unpleasing. *D. of P.*

To DISPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*dis* and *plant.*]
1. To remove a plant.
2. To drive a people from the place in which they have fixed. *Bacon.*

DISPLANTA'TION. *s.*
1. The removal of a plant.
2. The ejection of a people. *Raleigh.*

To DISPLA'Y. *v. a.* [*desployer*, Fr.]
1. To spread wide.
2. To exhibit to the sight or mind. *Locke.*
3. To carve; to cut up. *Spectator.*
4. To talk without restraint. *Shakespeare.*
5. To set out ostentatiously to view. *Shak.*

DISPLA'Y. *s.* [from the verb.] An exhibition of any thing to view. *Spectator.*

DISPLE'ASANCE. *s.* [from *displease.*] Anger; discontent. *Spenser.*

DISPLE'ASANT. *a.* Unpleasing; offensive. *Glanville.*

To DISPLE'ASE. *v. a* [*dis* and *please.*]
1. To offend; to make angry. *Temple.*
2. To disgust; to raise aversion. *Locke.*

DISPLE'ASINGNESS. *s.* [from *displeasing.*] Offensiveness; quality of offending. *Locke.*

DISPLE'ASURE. *s.* [from *displease.*]
1. Uneasiness; pain received. *Locke.*
2. Offence; pain given. *Judges.*
3. Anger; indignation. *Knolles.*
4. State of disgrace. *Peacham.*

To DISPLE'ASURE. *v. a.* To displease; not to gain favour. *Bacon.*

To DISPLO'DE. *v. a.* [*displodo*, Lat.] To disperse with a loud noise; to vent with violence. *Milton.*

DISPLO'SION. *s.* [from *displosus*, Latin.] The act of disploding; a sudden burst with noise.

DISPO'RT. *s.* [*dis* and *port.*] Play; sport; pastime. *Heywood.*

To DISPO'RT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To divert. *Shakespeare.*

To DISPO'RT. *v. n.* To play; to toy; to wanton. *Pope.*

DISPO'SAL. *s.* [from *dispose.*]
1. The act of disposing or regulating any thing; regulation; distribution. *Milton.*
2. The power of distribution; the right of bestowing. *Atterbury.*
3. Government; conduct. *Locke.*

To DISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*disposer*, Fr.]
1. To employ to various purposes; to diffuse. *Prior.*
2. To give; to place; to bestow. *Spratt.*
3. To turn to any particular end or consequence. *Dryden.*
4. To adopt; to form for any purpose. *Spen.*
5. To frame the mind. *Smalridge.*
6. To regulate; to adjust. *Dryden.*
7. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To apply to any purpose; to transfer to any person. *Swift.*
8. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To put into the hands of another. *Tatler.*
9. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To give away. *Waller.*
10. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To employ to any end. *Bacon.*
11. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To place in any condition. *Dryden.*
12. *To* DISPOSE *of.* To put away by any means. *Burnet.*

To DISPO'SE. *v. n.* To bargain; to make terms. *Shakespeare.*

DISPO'SE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Power; management; disposal. *Shak.*
2. Distribution; act of government. *Milton.*
3. Disposition; cast of behaviour. *Shakespeare.*
4. Cast of mind; inclination. *Shakespeare.*

DISPO'SER. *s.* [from *dispose.*]
1. Distributer; giver; bestower. *Grauut.*
2. Governor; regulator. *Boyle.*
3. One who gives to whom he pleases. *Prior.*

DISPOSI'TION. *s.* [from *dispositio*, Latin.]
1. Order; method; distribution. *Dryden.*
2. Natural fitness: quality. *Newton.*
3. Tendency to any act or state. *Bacon.*
4. Temper of mind. *Shakespeare.*
5. Affection of kindness or ill-will. *Swift.*
6. Predominant inclination. *Locke.*

DISPO'SITIVE. *a.* That which implies disposal of any property; decretive. *Ayliffe.*

DISPO'SITIVELY. *ad.* [from *dispositive.*] Distributively. *Brown.*

DISPO'SITOR. *s.* The lord of that sign in which the planet is.

To DISPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*dis* and *possess.*] To put out of possession; to deprive: to dispeize. *Fairfax. Knolles. Tillotson.*

DISPO'SURE. *s.* [from *dispose.*]
1. Disposal; government; power; management. *Sandys.*
2. State; posture. *Wotton.*

DISPRAI'SE. *s.* Blame; censure. *Addison.*

To DISPRAI'SE. *v. a.* To blame; to censure. *Shakespeare.*

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DISPRA'ISER. *s.* A cenſurer.
DISPRA'ISABLE. *a.* [from *diſpraiſe.*] Unworthy of commendation.
DISPRA'ISINGLY. *ad.* With blame. *Shak.*
To DISPRE'AD. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſpread.*] To ſpread different ways. *Pope.*
DISPRO'FIT. *s.* Loſs; damage.
DISPRO'OF. *s.* [*dis* and *proof.*] Confutation; conviction of errour or falſehood. *Atterbury.*
To DISPRO'PERTY. *v. a.* To diſpoſſeſs.
DISPROPO'RTION. *s.* Unſuitableneſs in quantity of one thing to another; want of ſymmetry. *Denham.*
To DISPROPO'RTION. *v. a.* To diſmatch; to join things unſuitable. *Suckling.*
DISPROPO'RTIONABLE. *a.* Unſuitable in quantity or quality. *Suckling. Smalridge.*
DISPROPO'RTIONABLENESS. *s.* Unſuitableneſs to ſomething elſe.
DISPROPO'RTIONABLY. *ad.* Unſuitably; not ſymmetrically.
DISPROPO'RTIONAL. *a.* Diſproportionable; unſymmetrical; ill adapted.
DISPROPO'RTIONALLY. *ad.* Unſuitably with reſpect to quantity or value.
DISPROPO'RTIONATE. *a.* Unſymmetrical; unſuitable to ſomething elſe. *Ray.*
DISPROPO'RTIONATELY. *ad.* Unſuitably; unſymmetrically.
DISPROPO'RTIONATENESS. *s.* Unſuitableneſs in bulk or value.
To DISPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *prove.*]
1. To confute an aſſertion; to convict of errour or falſehood. *Hooker.*
2. To convict a practice of errour. *Hooker.*
DISPRO'VER. *s.* [from *diſprove.*] One that confutes.
DISPU'NISHABLE. *a.* Without penal reſtraint. *Swift.*
DISPU'TABLE. *a.* [from *diſpute.*]
1. Liable to conteſt; controvertible. *South.*
2. Lawful to be conteſted. *Swift.*
DI'SPUTANT. *s.* [from *diſpute; diſputans*, Latin.] A controvertiſt; an arguer; a reaſoner. *Spectator.*
DI'SPUTANT. *a.* Diſputing; engaged in controverſy. *Milton.*
DISPUTA'TION. *s.* [from *diſputatio*, Lat.]
1. The ſkill of controverſy; argumentation.
2. Controverſy; argumental conteſt. *Sidney.*
DISPUTA'TIOUS. *a.* [from *diſpute.*] Inclined to diſpute; cavilling. *Addiſon.*
DISPU'TATIVE. *a.* [from *diſpute.*] Diſpoſed to debate. *Watts.*
To DISPU'TE. *v. n.* [*diſputo*, Lat.] To contend by argument; to debate; to controvert. *Tillotſon.*
To DISPU'TE. *v. a.*
1. To contend for. *Hooker. Tatler.*
2. To oppoſe; to queſtion. *Dryden.*
3. To diſcuſs; to conſider. *Shakeſpeare.*
DISPU'TE. *s.* Conteſt; controverſy. *Bentley.*
DISPU'TELESS. *a.* Undiſputed; uncontrovertible.
DISPU'TER. *s.* A controvertiſt; one given to argument. *Stillingfleet.*

DISQUALIFICA'TION. *s.* That which qualifies.
To DISQUA'LIFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *qualify.*]
1. To make unfit; to diſable by ſome ſpecial or legal impediment.
2. To deprive of a right or claim by poſitive reſtriction.
To DISQUA'NTITY. *v. a.* To leſſen.
DISQUI'ET. *s.* Uneaſineſs; reſtleſſneſs; agitation; anxiety.
DISQUI'ET. *a.* Unquiet; uneaſy; reſtleſs.
To DISQUI'ET. *v. a.* To diſturb; to make uneaſy; to fret; to vex.
DISQUI'ETER. *s.* A diſturber; a haraſſer.
DISQUI'ETLY. *ad.* Without reſt; anxiouſly.
DISQUI'ETNESS. *s.* Uneaſineſs; reſtleſſneſs; anxiety.
DISQUI'ETUDE. *s.* Uneaſineſs; anxiety.
DISQUISI'TION. *s.* [*diſquiſitio*, Latin.] Examination; diſputative enquiry.
To DISRA'NK. *v. a.* To degrade from rank.
DISREGA'RD. *s.* Slight notice; neglect.
To DISREGA'RD. *v. a.* To ſlight; to contemn.
DISREGA'RDFUL. *a.* Negligent; contemptuous.
DISREGA'RDFULLY. *ad.* Contemptuouſly.
DISRE'LISH. *s.* [*dis* and *reliſh.*]
1. Bad taſte; nauſeouſneſs.
2. Diſlike; ſqueamiſhneſs.
To DISRE'LISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To infect with an unpleaſant taſte.
2. To want a taſte of.
DISREPUTA'TION. *s.* [*dis* and *reputation.*] Diſgrace; diſhonour.
DISREPU'TE. *s.* [*dis* and *repute.*] Ill character; diſhonour; want of reputation.
DISRESPE'CT. *s.* [*dis* and *reſpect.*] Incivility; want of reverence; rudeneſs.
DISRESPE'CTFUL. *a.* Irreverent; uncivil.
DISRESPE'CTFULLY. *ad.* Irreverently.
To DISRO'BE. *v. a.* To undreſs; to uncover.
DISRU'PTION. *s.* [*diſruptio*, Latin.] The act of breaking aſunder; a breach; a rent.
DISSATISFA'CTION. *s.* [*dis* and *ſatisfaction.*] The ſtate of being diſſatisfied; diſcontent.
DISSATISFA'CTORINESS. *s.* [from *diſſatisfactory.*] Inability to give content.
DISSATISFA'CTORY. *a.* [from *diſſatisfy.*] Unable to give content.
To DISSA'TISFY. *v. a.* [*dis* and *ſatisfy.*] To diſcontent; to diſpleaſe.
To DISSE'CT. *v. a.* [*diſſeco*, Latin.]
1. To cut in pieces.
2. To divide and examine minutely, as an anatomiſt.
DISSE'CTION. *s.* [*diſſectio*, Latin.] The act of ſeparating the parts of animal bodies; anatomy.
To DISSEI'ZE. *v. a.* [*diſſaiſir*, French.]

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...ossess; to deprive. *Locke.*
...ISIN. *s.* [from *disaisir*, Fr.] An unlawful ...ossessing a man of his land. *Cowel.*
...ITZOR. *s.* [from *disseize.*] He that dispos...es another.
...SSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*dissimulo*, Lat.] To hide under false appearance; to pre...d that not to be which really is. *Hayward.* To pretend that to be which is not. *Prior.*
...SSE'MBLE. *v. n.* To play the hypocrite. *Rowe.*
...'MBLER. *s.* [from *dissemble*] An hy...crite, a man who conceals his true dis...tion. *Raleigh.*
...'MBLINGLY. *ad.* With dissimulation; ...ocritically. *Knolles.*
...SSE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*disseminо*, Latin.] ...catter as seed; to spread every way. *Att.*
...MINA'TION. *s.* [*dissemination*, Latin.] ...e act of scattering like seed. *Brown.*
...MINA'TOR, *s.* [*disseminator*, Latin.] He ...scatters; a spreader. *Decay of Piety.*
...NSION. *s.* [*dissensio*, Latin.] Disagree...nt; strife; contention; breach of union. *Knolles.*
...NSIOUS. *a.* Disposed to discord; con...tious. *Ascham.*
...SSE'NT. *v. n.* [*dissentio*, Latin.] To disagree in opinion. *Addison.* To differ; to be of a contrary nature. *Hooker.*
...'NT. *s.* [from the verb.] Disagreement; ...erence of opinion; declaration of differ...e of opinion. *Bentley.*
...NTA'NEOUS. *a.* [from *dissent.*] Disagree...g; inconsistent; contrary.
...'NTER. *s.* [from *dissent.*] One that disagrees, or declares his disa...ment from an opinion. *Locke.* One who for whatever reason, refuses the ...mmion of the English church.
...RTA'TION. *s.* [*dissertatio*, Latin.] A dis...e. *Pope.*
...SSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *serve.*] To do in...y to; to mischief; to harm. *Clarendon.*
...'RVICE. *s.* [*dis* and *service.*] Injury; mis...f. *Collier.*
...'RVICEABLE. *a.* Injurious; mischie...s. *Sidney.*
...'RVICEABLENESS. *s.* Injury; harm; ...t. *Norris.*
...SSE'TTLE. *v. a.* To unsettle; to put ...t of the established state.
...SSE'VER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *sever.*] To part ...two; to break; to divide; to separate; ...disunite. *Raleigh.*
...SIDENCE. *s.* [*dissideo*, Latin.] Discord; dis...greement.
...'LIENCE. *s.* [*dissilio*, Latin.] The act of ...ting asunder.
...'LIENT. *a.* [*dissiliens*, Latin.] Starting a...der; bursting in two.
...'LITION. *s.* [*dissilio*, Latin.] The act of ...ting in two. *Boyle.*
...'MILAR. *a.* [*dis* and *similar.*] Unlike; ...heterogeneous. *Boyle. Newton.*

DISSIMILA'RITY. *s.* [from *dissimilar.*] Unlikeness; dissimilitude. *Cheyne.*
DISSIMI'LITUDE. *s.* Unlikeness; want of resemblance. *Stilling fleet. Pope.*
DISSIMULA'TION. *s.* [*dissimulatio*, Latin.] The act of dissembling; hypocrisy. *South.*
DI'SSIPABLE. *a.* [from *dissipate.*] Easily scattered. *Bacon.*
To DI'SSIPATE. *v. a.* [*dissipatus*, Latin.]
1. To scatter every way; to disperse. *Woodw.*
2. To scatter the attention. *Savage's Life.*
3. To spend a fortune. *London.*
DISSIPA'TION. *s.* [*dissipatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of dispersion. *Hale.*
2. The state of being dispersed. *Milton.*
3. Scattered attention. *Swift.*
To DISSO'CIATE. *v. a.* [*dissocio*, Latin.] To separate; to disunite; to part. *Boyle.*
DISSO'LVABLE. *a.* [from *dissolve.*] Capable of dissolution. *Newton.*
DI'SSOLUBLE. *a.* [*dissolubilis*, Lat.] Capable of separation of one part from another. *Woodw.*
DISSOLUBI'LITY. *s.* [from *dissoluble.*] Liableness to suffer a disunion of parts. *Hale.*
To DISSO'LVE. *v. a.* [*dissolvo*, Latin.]
1. To destroy the form of any thing by disuniting the parts, as by heat or moisture. *Woodward.*
2. To break; to disunite, in any manner. *2 Peter.*
3. To loose; to break the ties of any thing. *Milton.*
4. To separate persons united. *Shakespeare.*
5. To break up assemblies. *Bacon.*
6. To solve; to clear. *Daniel.*
7. To break an enchantment. *Milton.*
8. To be relaxed by pleasure. *Dryden.*
To DISSO'LVE. *v. n.*
1. To be melted. *Addison.*
2. To fall to nothing. *Shakespeare.*
3. To melt away in pleasure.
DISSO'LVENT. *a.* [from *dissolve.*] Having the power of dissolving or melting. *Ray.*
DISSO'LVENT. *s.* That which has the power of disuniting the parts of any thing. *Arbuth.*
DISSO'LVER. *s.* That which has the power of dissolving. *Arbuthnot.*
DISSO'LVIBLE. *a.* [from *dissolve.*] Liable to perish by dissolution. *Hale.*
DI'SSOLUTE. *a.* [*dissolutus*, Lat.] Loose; wanton; unrestrained; luxurious; debauched. *Hayward. Rogers.*
DI'SSOLUTELY. *ad.* [from *dissolute.*] Loosely; in debauchery. *Wisdom.*
DI'SSOLUTENESS *s.* [from *dissolute.*] Looseness; laxity of manners; debauchery. *Locke.*
DISSOLU'TION. *s.* [*dissolutio*, Lat.]
1. The act of liquefying by heat or moisture.
2. The state of being liquefied.
3. The state of melting away. *Shakespeare.*
4. Destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts. *South.*
5. The substance formed by dissolving any body.
6. Death; the resolution of the body into its constituent elements. *Raleigh.*

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7. Destruction. *Hooker.*
8. Breach of any thing compacted. *South.*
9. The act of breaking up an assembly.
10. Looseness of mariners. *Atterbury.*

DI'SSONANCE. *s.* [*dissonance*, French.] A mixture of harsh, unharmonious sounds. *Milton.*

DI'SSONANT. *a.* [*dissonans*, Latin.]
1. Harsh; unharmonious. *Thomson.*
2. Incongruous; disagreeing. *Hakewill.*

To DISSUA'DE. *v. a.* [*dissuadeo*, Latin.]
1. To dehort; to divert by reason or importunity from any thing. *Shakespeare.*
2. To represent any thing as unfit. *Milton.*

DISSUA'DER. *s.* [from *dissuade.*] He that dissuades.

DISSUA'SION. *s.* [*dissuasio*, Latin.] Urgency of reason or importunity against any thing; dehortation. *Boyle.*

DISSUA'SIVE. *a.* [from *dissuade.*] Dehortatory tending to deter.

DISSUA'SIVE. *s.* Dehortation; argument to turn the mind off from any purpose. *G. of T.*

DISSYLLABLE. *s.* [δὶς and συλλαβὴ.] A word of two syllables. *Dryden.*

DI'STAFF. *s.* [distæf, Saxon.]
1. The staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning. *Fairfax.*
2. It is used as an emblem of the female sex. *Howel.*

DI'STAFF-THISTLE. *s.* A thistle.

To DISTAIN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *stain.*]
1. To stain; to tinge. *Pope.*
2. To blot; to sully with infamy. *Spenser.*

DI'STANCE. *s.* [*distance*, Fr. *distantia*, Lat.]
1. *Distance* is space considered between any two beings *Locke.*
2. Remoteness in place. *Prior.*
3. The space kept between two antagonists in fencing. *Shakespeare.*
4. Contrariety; opposition, *Shakespeare.*
5. A space marked on the course where horses run. *L'Estrange.*
6. Space of time. *Prior.*
7. Remoteness in time. *Smalridge.*
8. Ideal disjunction. *Locke.*
9. Respect; distant behaviour. *Dryden.*
10. Retraction of kindness; reserve. *Milton.*

To DI'STANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place remotely; to throw off from the view. *Dryden.*
2. To leave behind at a race the length of a distance. *Gay.*

DI'STANT. *a.* [*distans*, Latin.]
1. Remote in place; not near. *Pope.*
2. Remote in time either past or future.
3. Remote to a certain degree; as, ten miles *distant.*
4. Reserved; shy.
5. Not primary; not obvious. *Addison.*

DISTA'STE. *s.* [*dis* and *taste.*]
1. Aversion of the palate; disgust. *Bacon.*
2. Dislike; uneasiness. *Bacon.*
3. Anger; alienation of affection. *Bacon.*

To DISTA'STE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fill the mouth with nauseousness. *Shak.*
2. To dislike; to loath. *Shakespeare.*
3. To offend; to disgust. *Dr*
4. To vex; to exasperate.

DISTA'STEFUL. *a.* [*distaste* and *full.*]
1. Nauseous to the palate; disgusting. *G*
2. Offensive; unpleasing. *Dr*
3. Malignant; malevolent. *Br*

DISTE'MPER. *s.* [*dis* and *temper.*]
1. A disproportionate mixture of parts.
2. A disease; a malady. *Sw*
3. Want of due temperature. *Ra*
5. Bad constitution of the mind. *Shak.*
5. Want of due balance between conte
6. Depravity of inclination. *K. C*
7. Tumultuous disorder.
8. Uneasiness. *Shak*

To DISTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*dis* and *temper.*]
1. To disease. *Shak*
2. To disorder.
3. To disturb; to ruffle.
4. To destroy temper or moderation.
5. To make disaffected. *Shak*

DISTE'MPERATE. *a.* [*dis* and *temperatus*] Immoderate. *Ra*

DISTE'MPERATURE. *s.* [from *distemper*]
1. Intemperateness; excess of heat or c
2. Violent tumultuousness; outrageo
3. Perturbation of the mind. *Shak*
4. Confusion; commixture of extrem

To DISTE'ND. *v. a.* [*distendo*, Latin.] Stretch out in breadth.

DISTE'NT. *s.* [from *distend.*] The through which any thing is spread.

DISTE'NTION. *s.* [*distentio*, Lat.]
1. The act of stretching in breadth.
2. Breadth; space occupied.
3. The act of separating one part from ther.

To DISTHRONI'ZE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *throne* dethrone.

DI'STICH. *s.* [*distichon*, Latin.] A coup couple of lines; an epigram consisting of two verses.

To DISTI'L. *v. n.* [*distillo*, Latin.]
1. To drop; to fall by drops.
2. To flow gently and silently.
3. To use a still. *Shak*

To DISTI'L. *v. a.*
1. To let fall in drops. *Job. Dr*
2 To force by fire through the vessels stillation. *Shak*
3. To draw by distillation.

DISTILLATION. *s.* [*distillatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of dropping, or falling in d
2. The act of pouring out in drops.
3. That which falls in drops.
4. The act of distilling by fire.
5. The substance drawn by the still. *Sh*

DISTI'LLATORY. *a.* [from *distil.*] Belon to distillation.

DISTI'LLER. *s.* [from *distil.*]
One who practises the trade of distilli
2. One who makes pernicious inflamm spirits.

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ITYLMENT. *s.* [from *distil*.] That which is drawn by diſtillation. *Shak.*

DISTINCT. *a.* [*diſtinctus*, Latin.]
1. Different; not the ſame. *Stilling fleet.*
2. Separate; not conjunct. *Tillotſon.*
3. Clear; unconfuſed. *Milton.*
4. Spotted; variegated. *Milton.*
5. Marked out; ſpecified. *Milton.*

DISTINCTION. *s.* [*diſtinctio*, Latin.]
1. Note of difference.
2. Honourable note of ſuperiority.
3. That by which one differs from another. *Locke.*
4. Preference or neglect in compariſon with ſomething elſe. *Dryden.*
5. Separation of complex notions. *Shak.*
6. Diviſion into different parts. *Dryden.*
7. Notation of difference between things ſimply the ſame; diſcrimination. *Norris.*
8. Diſcernment; judgement.

DISTINCTIVE. *a.* [from *diſtinct.*]
1. That which makes diſtinction or difference. *Pope.*
2. Having the power to diſtinguiſh; judicious. *Brown.*

DISTINCTIVELY. *ad.* In right order; not confuſedly. *Shak.*

DISTINCTLY. *ad.* [from *diſtinct.*]
1. Not confuſedly. *Newton.*
2. Plainly; clearly. *Dryden.*

DISTINCTNESS. *s.* [from *diſtinct.*]
1. Nice obſervation of the difference between things. *Ray.*
2. Such diſcrimination of things as makes them eaſy to be obſerved.

DISTINGUISH. *v. a.* [*diſtinguo*, Latin.]
1. To note the diverſity of things. *Hooker.*
2. To ſeparate from others by ſome mark of honour. *Prior.*
3. To divide by notes of diverſity. *Burnet.*
4. To know one from another by any mark. *Watts.*
5. To diſcern critically; to judge. *Shak.*
6. To conſtitute difference; to ſpecificate. *Locke.*
7. To make known or eminent.

DISTINGUISH. *v. n.* To make diſtinction; to find or ſhew the difference. *Child.*

DISTINGUISHABLE. *a.* [from *diſtinguiſh.*]
1. Capable of being diſtinguiſhed. *Hale.*
2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard. *Swift.*

DISTINGUISHED. *part. a.* Eminent; extraordinary. *Rogers.*

DISTINGUISHER. *s.* [from *diſtinguiſh.*]
1. A judicious obſerver; one that accurately diſcerns one thing from another.
2. He that ſeparates one thing from another by proper marks of diverſity. *Brown.*

DISTINGUISHABLY. *ad.* With diſtinction. *Pope.*

DISTINGUISHMENT. *s.* Diſtinction; obſervation of difference. *Graunt.*

DISTORT. *v. a.* [*diſtortus*, Latin.]
1. To writhe; to twiſt; to deform by irregular motions. *Smith.*
2. To put out of the true direction or poſture. *Tillotſon.*
3. To wreſt from the true meaning. *Peacham.*

DISTORTION. *s.* [*diſtortio*, Latin.] Irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts diſordered. *Prior.*

To DISTRACT. *v. a. part. paſt. diſtracted.* anciently *diſtraught*, [*diſtractus*, Latin.]
1. To pull different ways at once.
2. To ſeparate; to divide. *Shak.*
3. To turn from a ſingle direction toward various points. *South.*
4. To fill the mind with contrary conſiderations; to perplex. *Pſalms. Locke.*
5. To make mad. *Locke.*

DISTRACTEDLY. *ad.* [from *diſtract.*] Madly; frantickly. *Shak.*

DISTRACTEDNESS. *s.* [from *diſtract.*] The ſtate of being diſtracted; madneſs.

DISTRACTION. *s.* [*diſtractio*, Latin.]
1. Tendency to different parts. *Shak.*
2. Confuſion; ſtate in which the attention is called different ways. *Dryden.*
3. Perturbation of mind. *Tatler.*
4. Madneſs; franticknes; loſs of the wits. *Atterbury.*
5. Diſturbance; tumult cauſed by difference of ſentiments. *Clarendon.*

To DISTRAIN. *v. a.* [from *diſtringo*, Latin.] To ſeize. *Shak.*

To DISTRAIN. *v. n.* To make ſeizure. *Marvel.*

DISTRAINER. *s.* [from *diſtrain.*] He that ſeizes.

DISTRAINT. *s.* [from *diſtrain.*] Seizure.

DISTRAUGHT. *part. a.* [from *diſtract.*] Diſtracted. *Camden.*

DISTRESS. *s.* [*diſtreſſe*, French.]
1. The act of making a legal ſeizure.
2. Compulſion, by which a man is affurcd to appear in court, or pay a debt.
3. The thing ſeized by law.
4. Calamity; miſery; misfortune. *Shak.*

To DISTRESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To proſecute by law to a ſeizure.
2. To harraſs; to make miſerable. *Deuteron.*

DISTRESSFUL. *a.* [*diſtreſs* and *full.*] Miſerable; full of trouble; full of miſery. *Pope*

To DISTRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*diſtribuo*, Lat.] To divide among more than two; to deal out. *Spenſer. Woodward.*

DISTRIBUTION. *s.* [*diſtributio*, Latin.]
1. The act of diſtributing or dealing out to others. *Swift.*
2. Act of giving in charity. *Atterbury.*

DISTRIBUTIVE. *a.* [from *diſtribute.*] That which is employed in aſſigning to others their portions; as, *diſtributive* juſtice. *Dryden.*

DISTRIBUTIVELY. *ad.* [from *diſtributive.*]
1. By diſtribution.
2. Singly; particularly. *Hooker.*

DISTRICT. *s.* [*diſtrictus*, Latin.]
1. The circuit within which a man may be compelled to appearance.
2. Circuit of authority; province. *Addiſon.*
3. Region; country; territory. *Blackmore.*

To DISTRUST. *v. a.* [*dis* and *truſt.*] To regard with diffidence; not to truſt. *Wiſdom*

DISTRUST. *s.* [from the verb.]

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1. Loss of credit; loss of confidence. *Milton.*
2. Suspicion. *Dryden.*

DISTRU'STFUL. *a.* [*distrust* and *full.*]
1. Apt to distrust; suspicious. *Boyle.*
2. Not confident; diffident. *Gov. of Tongue.*
3. Diffident of himself; timorous. *Pope.*

DISTRU'STFULLY. *ad.* In a distrustful manner.

DISTRU'STFULNESS. *s.* The state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

To DISTU'RB. *v. a.* [*disturbo*, low Latin.]
1. To perplex; to disquiet. *Collier.*
2. To confound, to put into irregular motions.
3. To interrupt; to hinder.
4. To turn off from any direction. *Milton.*

DISTU'RBANCE. *s.* [from *disturb*]
1. Perplexity; interruption of tranquillity. *Locke.*
2. Confusion; disorder. *Watts.*
3. Tumult; violation of peace. *Milton.*

DISTU'RBER. *s.* [from *disturb.*]
1. A violator of peace; he that causes tumults. *Glanville.*
2. He that causes perturbation of mind. *Sh.*

To DISTU'RN. *v. a.* [*dis* and *turn.*] To turn off. *Daniel.*

DISVALUA'TION. *s.* [*dis* and *valuation.*]
Disgrace; diminution of reputation. *Bacon.*

To DISVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *value.*] To undervalue. *Government of the Tongue.*

To DISVE'LOP. *v. a.* [*developer*, French.]
To uncover.

DISU'NION, *s.* [*dis* and *union.*]
1. Separation; disjunction. *Glanville.*
2. Breach of concord.

To DISUNI'TE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *unite.*]
1. To separate; to divide. *Pope.*
2. To part friends.

To DISUNI'TE. *v. n.* [*dis* and *unite.*] To fall asunder; to become separate. *South.*

DISU'NITY. *s.* [*dis* and *unity.*] A state of actual separation, *More.*

DISU'SAGE. *s.* [*dis* and *usage.*] The gradual cessation of use or custom. *Hooker.*

DISU'SE. *s.* [*dis* and *use.*]
1. Cessation of use; want of practice. *Addison.*
2. Cessation of custom. *Arbuthnot.*

To DISU'SE. *v. a.* [*dis* and *use.*]
1. To cease to make use of. *Dryden.*
2. To disaccustom. *Dryden.*

To DISVO'UCH. *v. a.* [*dis* and *vouch.*] To destroy the credit of; to contradict, *Shak.*

DISWI'TTED. *a.* [*dis* and *wit.*] Deprived of the wits; mad; distracted. *Drayton.*

DIT. *s.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A ditty; a poem. *Spenser.*

DITCH. *s.* [ꝺic, Saxon.]
1. A trench cut in the ground usually between fields. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Any long narrow receptacle of water. *Bac.*
3. The moat with which a town is surrounded. *Knolles.*
4. *Ditch* is used, in composition, of any thing worthless. *Shak.*

To DITCH. *v. a.* To make a ditch. *Swift.*

DITCH-DELIVERED. *a.* Brought forth in a ditch.

DI'TCHER. *s.* [from *ditch.*] One who digs ditches.

DITHYRA'MBICK. *s.* [*dithyrambus*, Latin.]
1. A song in honour of Bacchus.
2. Any poem written with wildness.

DITTA'NDER. *s.* Pepperwort.

DI'TTANY. *s.* [*dictamnus*, Latin.] An herb.

DI'TTIED. *a.* [from *ditty.*] Sung; adapted to musick.

DI'TTY. *s.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] A poem to be sung; a song.

DI'VAN. *s.* [An Arabick word.]
1. The council of the oriental princes.
2. Any council assembled.

To DIVA'RICATE. *v. n.* [*divaricatus*, Lat.] To be parted into two; to become forked.

To DIVA'RICATE. *v. a.* To divide into two; to make forked.

DIVARICA'TION. *s.* [*divaricatio*, Latin.]
1. Partition in two.
2. Division of opinions.

To DIVE. *v. n.* [ꝺippan, Saxon.]
1. To sink voluntarily under water.
2. To go under water in search of any thing.
3. To go deep into any question or science.
4. To immerge into any business or concern.

To DIVE. *v. a.* To explore by diving.

DI'VER. *s.* [from *dive.*]
1. One that sinks voluntarily under water.
2. One that goes under water in search of treasure.
3. He that enters deep into knowledge or study.

To DIVE'RGE. *v. n.* [*divergo*, Latin.] To tend various ways from one point.

DIVE'RGENT. *a.* [from *divergens*, Latin.] Tending to various parts from one point.

DI'VERS. *a.* [*diversus*, Lat.] Several; sundry; more than one.

DI'VERSE. *a.* [*diversus*, Latin.]
1. Difference from another.
2. Different from itself; multiform.
3. In different directions

DIVERSIFICA'TION. *s.* [from *diversify.*]
1. The act of changing forms or qualities.
2. Variation; variegation.
3. Variety of forms; multiformity.
4. Change; alteration.

To DIVE'RSIFY. *v. a.* [*diversifier*, French.]
1. To make different from another; to distinguish.
2. To make different from itself; to variegate.

DIVE'RSION. *s.* [from *divert.*]
1. The act of turning any thing off from its course.
2. The cause by which any thing is turned from its proper course or tendency.

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Sport; amusement; something that unbends the mind. *Waller.*

[In war.] The act or purpose of drawing an enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVERSITY. *s.* [*diversité*, Fr. from *diversitas*, Latin.]

Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness. *Hooker.*

Variety. *Arbuthnot.*

Distinction of being; not identity. *Rogers.*

Variegation. *Pope.*

DIVERSELY. *ad.* [from *diverse.*]

In different ways; differently; variously. *Watton.*

In different directions.

DIVERT. *v. a.* [*diverto*, Latin.]

To turn off from any direction or course. *Locke.*

To draw forces to a different part. *Davies.*

To withdraw the mind. *Philips.*

To please; to exhilarate. *Swift.*

To subvert; to destroy. *Shakespeare.*

DIVERTER. *s.* [from the verb.] Any thing that diverts or alleviates. *Walton.*

DIVERTIZE. *v. a.* [*divertiser*, French.] To please; to exhilarate; to divert. *Dryden.*

DIVERTISEMENT. *s.* [*divertissement*, Fr.] Diversion; delight; pleasure. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

DIVERTIVE. *a.* [from *divert.*] Recreative; delusive. *Rogers.*

DIVEST. *v. a.* [*divester*, Fr.] To strip; to make naked. *Denham.*

DIVESTURE. *s.* [from *divest.*] The act of putting off. *Boyle.*

DIVIDABLE. *a.* [from *divide.*] Separate; different; parted. *Shakespeare.*

DIVIDANT. *a.* [from *divide.*] Different; separate. *Shakespeare.*

DIVIDE. *v. a.* [*divido*, Latin.]

To part one whole into different pieces. *Kings. Locke.*

To separate; to keep apart; to stand as a partition between. *Dryden.*

To disunite by discord. *Luke.*

To deal out; to give in shares. *Locke.*

To separate intellectually; to distinguish.

DIVIDE. *v. n.* To part; to sunder; to break friendship. *Shakespeare.*

DIVIDEND. *s.* [from *divido*, Latin.]

A share; the part allotted in division. *Decay of Piety.*

Dividend is the number given to be parted or divided. *Cocker.*

DIVIDER. *s.* [from *divide.*]

That which parts any thing into pieces. *Digby.*

A distributer; he who deals out to each his share. *Luke.*

A disuniter. *Swift.*

A particular kind of compasses.

DIVIDUAL. *a.* [*dividuus*, Latin.] Divided; shared or participated in common with others. *Milton.*

DIVINATION. *s.* [*divinatio*, Latin.] Prediction or foretelling future things. *Hooker.*

DIVINE. *a.* [*divinus*, Latin.]

1. Partaking of the nature of God. *Dryden.*
2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human. *Hooker.*
3. Excellent in a supreme degree. *Davies.*
4. Presageful; divining; prescient. *Milton.*

DIVINE. *s.*

1. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman. *Bacon.*
2. A man skilled in divinity; a theologian. *Denham.*

To DIVINE. *v. a.* [*divino*, Latin.] To foretell; to foreknow. *Shakespeare.*

To DIVINE. *v. n.*

1. To utter prognostication. *Shakespeare.*
2. To feel presages. *Shakespeare.*
3. To conjecture; to guess. *Broome.*

DIVINELY. *ad.* [from *divine.*]

1. By the agency or influence of God. *Bent.*
2. Excellently; in the supreme degree. *Milt.*
3. In a manner noting a deity.

DIVINENESS. *s.* [from *divine.*]

1. Divinity; participation of the divine nature. *Grew.*
2. Excellence in the supreme degree. *Shakesp.*

DIVINER. *s.* [from *divine.*]

1. One that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means. *Brown.*
2. Conjecturer; guesser. *Locke.*

DIVINERESS. *s.* [from *diviner.*] A prophetess. *Dryden.*

DIVINITY. *s.* [*divinité*, French; *divinitas*, Latin.]

1. Participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead. *Stillingfleet.*
2. The Deity; the supreme being; the Cause of causes.
3. False god. *Prior.*
4. Celestial being. *Cheyne.*
5. The science of divine things; theology. *Shakespeare.*
6. Something supernatural. *Shakesp.*

DIVISIBLE. *a.* [*divisibilis*, Latin.] Capable of being divided into parts; separable. *Bentley.*

DIVISIBILITY. *s.* [*divisibilité*, French.] The quality of admitting division. *Glanville.*

DIVISIBLENESS. *s.* [from *divisible.*] Divisibility; separability. *Boyle.*

DIVISION. *s.* [*divisio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dividing any thing into parts. *2 Esdras.*
2. The state of being divided.
3. That by which any thing is kept apart; partition.
4. The part which is separated from the rest by dividing. *Addison.*
5. Disunion; discord; difference. *Dec. of P.*
6. One of the parts into which a discourse is distributed. *Locke.*
7. Space between the notes of musick; just time. *Shakesp.*
8. Distinction. *Exodus.*
9. [In arithmetick.] The separation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned. *Cocker.*

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10. Subdiviſion; diſtinction of the genus into ſpecies. *Shakeſpeare.*

DIVI'SOR. *s.* [*diviſor*, Latin.] The number given by which the dividend is divided.

DIVO'RCE. *s.* [*divorce*, French.]
1. The legal ſeparation of huſband and wife. *Dryden.*
2. Separation; diſunion. *K. Charles.*
3. The ſentence by which a marriage is diſſolved.
4. The cauſe of any penal ſeparation. *Shak.*

To DIVO'RCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſeparate a huſband or wife from the other.
2. To force aſunder; to ſeparate by violence. *Hooker.*
3. To ſeparate from another. *Hooker.*
4. To take away. *Shakeſp.*

DIVO'RCEMENT. *s.* [from *divorce*.] Divorce; ſeparation of marriage. *Deuteronomy.*

DIVO'RCER. *s.* [from *divorce*.] The perſon or cauſe which produces divorce or ſeparation. *Drummond.*

DIURE'TICK. *a.* [διερητικος.] Having the power to provoke urine. *Arbuthnot.*

DIU'RNAL. *a.* [*diurnus*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the day. *Brown.*
2. Conſtituting the day. *Prior.*
3. Performed in a day; daily; quotidian. *Milton.*

DIU'RNAL. *s.* [*diurnal*, French.] A journal; a day-book.

DIU'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *diurnal*.] Daily; every day. *Tatler.*

DIUTU'RNITY. *s.* [*diuturnitas*, Latin.] Length of duration. *Brown.*

To DIVU'LGE. *v. a.* [*divulgo*, Latin.]
1. To publiſh; to make publick. *Hooker.*
2. To proclaim. *Milton.*

DIVU'LGER. *s.* [from *divulge*.] A publiſher. *King Charles.*

DIVU'LSION. *s.* [*divulſio*, Latin.] The act of plucking away. *Brown.*

To DI'ZEN. *v. a.* [from *dight*.] To dreſs; to deck, in contempt.

DI'ZZARD. *s.* [from *dizzy*.] A blockhead; a fool.

DI'ZZINESS. *s.* [from *dizzy*.] Giddineſs. *Glan.*

DI'ZZY. *a.* [ᵹiꝺiᵹ, Saxon.]
1. Giddy; vertiginous. *Shakeſp.*
2. Cauſing giddineſs. *Shakeſp.*
3. Giddy; thoughtleſs. *Milton.*

To DI'ZZY. *v. a.* To whirl round; to make giddy. *Shakeſpeare.*

To DO. *v. a.* pretet. *did*; part. paſſ. *done*. [ꝺon, Saxon; *doen*, Dutch.]
1. To practiſe or act any thing good or bad. *Pſalms.*
2. To perform; to atchieve. *Collier.*
3. To execute; to diſcharge. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To cauſe. *Spenser.*
5. To tranſact. *Acts.*
6. To produce any effect to another. *Shakeſp.*
7. To have recourſe to; to practiſe as the laſt effort. *Jeremiah.*
8. To perform for the benefit of another. *Samuel.*
9. To exert; to put forth.
10. To manage by way of intercourſe dealing. *Boyle.*
11. To gain a point; to effect by intri *Shakeſp.*
12. To make any thing what it is not.
13. To finiſh; to end.
14. To conclude; to ſettle.
15. This phraſe, *what to* DO *with*, fig how to beſtow; what to make uſe of; course to take; how to employ; which to get rid of.

To DO. *v. n.*
1. To act or behave in any manner w ill.
2. To make an end; to conclude. *Spe*
3. To ceaſe to be concerned with; to to care about. *Stilling*
4. To fare; to be with regard to ſickn health; as, *how* do *you?*
5. To ſucceed; to fulfill a purpoſe.
6. *To* Do is uſed for any verb to ſave t petition of the verb; as, *I ſhall come; I* do *not, go away*; that is, *if I come not.*
7. *Do* is a word of vehement comma earneſt requeſt, as, *help me*, do; *make* do.
8. *To* Do is put before verbs ſometime pletively; as, *I* do *love*, or, *I love*; *I love*, or *I loved.*
9. Sometimes emphatically; as, I do *him, but will not wrong him.*
10. Sometimes by way of oppoſition; did *love him, but ſcorn him now.*

DO'CIBLE. *a.* [*docilis*, Latin.] Tractable cile; eaſy to be taught.

DO'CIBLENESS. *s.* [from *docible*.] Teacha neſs; docility.

DO'CILE. *a.* [*docilis*, Latin.] Teacha eaſily inſtructed; tractable.

DOCI'LITY. *s.* [*docilité*, Fr. from *docilitas*, tin.] Aptneſs to be taught; readine learn.

DOCK. *s.* [ꝺocca, Saxon.] An herb.

DOCK. *s.* The ſtump of the tail which re after docking.

DOCK. *s.* [As ſome imagine, of δοχυη.] A place where water is let in or out at ſure, where ſhips are built or laid up.

To DOCK. *v. a.* [from *dock*, a tail.]
1. To cut off a tail.
2. To cut any thing ſhort.
3. To cut off part of a reckoning.
4. To lay the ſhip in a dock.

DO'CKET. *s.* A direction tied upon goods ſummary of a larger writing.

DO'CTOR. *s.* [*doctor*, Latin.]
1. One that has taken the higheſt degree the faculties of divinity, law or phyſick. ſome univerſities they have doctors of muſi
2. A man ſkilled in any profeſſion.
3. A phyſician; one who undertakes t cure of diſeaſes.
4. Any able or learned man.

To DO'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] phyſick; to cure.

TORAL. *a.* [*doctoralis*, Latin.] Relat- to the degree of a doctor.
TORALLY. *ad.* [from *doctoral.*] In ner of a doctor. *Hakewill.*
TORSHIP. *s.* [from *doctor.*] The rank doctor. *Clarendon.*
TRINAL. *a.* [*doctrina*, Latin.] ontaining doctrine. *South.*
rtaining to the act or means of teaching. *Hooker.*
TRINALLY. *ad.* [from *doctrine.*] In orm of doctrine; positively. *Ray.*
TRINE. *s.* [*doctrina*, Latin.] he principles or positions of any sect or r. *Atterbury.*
e art of teaching. *Mark.*
MENT. *s.* [*documentum*, Latin.] recept; instruction; direction. *Watts.*
ecept in an ill sense; a precept magiste- ly dogmatical. *Government of the Tongue.*
DER. *s.* [*toutren*, to shoot up, Dutch.] ev.] Dodder is a singular plant when it shoots from the seed, it has little roots, h pierce the earth near the roots of other s; but the capillaments soon after cling- bout these plants, the roots wither away. n this time it propagates itself along the s of the plant. It has no leaves. *Hill.*
DERED. *a.* [from *dodder.*] Overgrown dodder. *Dryden.*
DECAGON. *s.* [δωδεκὰ and γωνια.] A e of twelve sides.
DECATEMO'RIAN. *s.* [δωδεκατεμορον.] twelfth part. *Greech.*
DGE. *v. n.* [from dog.] o use craft; to deal with tergiversation. *Hall.*
o shift place as another approaches. *Milt.*
o play fast and loose; to raise expecta- and disappoint them. *Swift.*
KIN. *s.* [*duytken*, Dutch.] A doitkin or doit; a low coin. *Lily.*
MAN. *s.* The name of a fish. *Bacon.*
s. [*da*, Saxon.] A she deer; the female buck. *Bacon.*
s. [from *to do.*] A feat; what one has n. *Hudibras.*
s. [from *to do.*] ne that does any thing good or bad. *South.*
ctor; agent. *Hooker.*
n active, or busy, or valiant person. *Knol.*
ne that habitually performs or practises. *Hooker.*
. The third person from *do.* for *doth.* *Loc.*
FF. *v. a.* [from *do off.*] o put off dress. *Milton., Dryden. Rowe.*
o strip. *Crowshaw.*
o put away; to get rid of. *Shakespeare.*
o delay; to refer to another time. *Sh.*
s. [*dogghe*, Dutch.] domestick animal remarkably various in species. *Locke.*
constellation called Sirius or Canicula, g and setting with the sun during the days. *Brown.*
reproachful name for a man. *Shakesp.*

4. *To give or send to the* Dogs; to throw away. *To go to the* Dogs; to be ruined, destroyed, or devoured. *Pope.*
3. It is used as the male of several species, as the *dog* fox, the *dog* otter.

To DOG. *v. a.* To hunt as a dog, insidiously, and indefatigably. *Herbert.*
DOG-TEETH. *s.* The teeth in the human head, next to the grinders; the eye teeth. *Ar.*
DOG-TRICK. *s.* [*dog* and *trick.*] An ill turn; surly or brutal treatment. *Dryden.*
DO'G-BANE. *s.* [*dog* and *bane.*] An herb.
DO'GBERRY-TREE. *s.* Cornelian cherry.
DO'G-BRIAR. *s.* [*dog* and *briar.*] The briar that bears the hip.
DO'GCHEAP. *a.* [*dog* and *cheap.*] Cheap as dog's meat. *Dryden.*
DO'GDAYS. *s.* [*dog* and *days.*] The days in which the dogstar rises and sets with the sun *Clarendon.*
DODGE. *s.* [*dodge*, Italian.] The title of the chief magistrate of the Venice and Genoa. *Addis.*
DO'GFISH. *s.* [from *dog* and *fish.*] A shark. *Woodward.*
DO'GFLY. *s.* A voracious biting fly. *Chap.*
DO'GGED. *a.* [from *dog.*] Sullen; sour; morose; ill-humoured; gloomy. *Hudibras.*
DO'GGEDLY. *ad.* [from *dogged.*] Sullenly; gloomily.
DO'GGEDNESS. *s.* [from *dogged.*] Gloom of mind; sullenness.
DO'GGER. *s.* A small ship with one mast.
DO'GGEREL. *a.* Vile; despicable; mean. *Dryden.*
DO'GGEREL. *s.* mean, despicable, worthless verses. *Swift.*
DO'GGISH. *a.* [from *dog.*] Currish; brutal.
DOGHE'ARTED. *a.* [*dog* and *heart.*] Cruel; pitiless, malicious. *Shakespeare.*
DOGHO'LE. *s.* [*dog* and *hole.*] A vile habitation. *Pope.*
DOGKE'NNEL. *s.* [*dog* and *kennel.*] A little hut or house for dogs. *Tatler.*
DO'GLOUSE. *s.* [*dog* and *louse.*] An insect that harbours on dogs.
DO'GMA. s. [Latin.] Established principle; settled notion. *Dryden.*
DOGMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *dogma.*] Au-
DOGMA'TICK. } thoritative; magisterial; positive. *Boyle.*
DOGMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *dogmatical.*] Magisterially; positively. *South.*
DOGMA'TICALNESS. *s.* [from *dogmatical.*] Magisterialness; mock authority.
DO'GMATIST. *s.* [*dogmatiste*, Fr.] A magisterial teacher; a bold advancer of principles. *Watts.*
To DOGMATI'ZE. *v. n.* [from *dogma.*] To assert positively; to teach magisterially. *Blackmore.*
DOGMATI'ZER. *s.* [from *dogmatize.*] An asserter; a magisterial teacher. *Hammond.*
DO'GROSE. *s.* [*dog* and *rose.*] The flower of the hip. *Derham.*
DO'GSLEEP. *s.* [*dog* and *sleep.*] Pretended sleep. *Addison.*

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DO'GSMEAT. *s.* [*dog* and *meat.*] Refuse; vile ſtuff. *Dryden.*
DO'GSTAR. *s.* [*dog* and *ſtar.*] The ſtar which gives name to the dogdays. *Addiſon.*
DO'GSTOOTH. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
DO'GTROT. *s.* A gentle trot like that of a dog. *Hudibras.*
DOGWEA'RY. *a.* Tired as a dog. *Shakeſp.*
DO'GWOOD. See CORNELIAN CHERRY.
DO'ILY. *s.* A ſpecies of woollen ſtuff, ſo called, I ſuppoſe, from the name of the firſt maker. *Congreve.*
DO'INGS. *ſ.* [from *to do.*]
1. Things done; events; tranſactions. *Shak.*
2. Feats; actions, good or bad. *Sidney.*
3. Behaviour; conduct. *Sidney.*
4. Stir; buſtle; tumult. *Hooker.*
5. Feſtivity; merriment; as *gay* doings.
DOIT. *s.* [*duyt*, Dutch.] A ſmall piece of money. *Shakeſpeare.*
DOLE. *s.* [from *dælan*, Saxon.]
1. The act of diſtribution or dealing. *Cleave.*
2. Any thing dealt out or diſtributed. *Hudib.*
3. Proviſion or money diſtributed in charity. *Dryden.*
4. Blows dealt out. *Milton.*
5. [from *dolor*, Lat.] Grief; ſorrow; miſery. *Shakeſpeare.*
To DOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deal; to diſtribute. *Dict.*
DO'LEFUL. *a.* [*dole* and *full.*]
1. Sorrowful; expreſſing grief. *South. Dry.*
2. Melancholy; feeling grief. *Sidney.*
3. Diſmal; impreſſing ſorrow. *Hooker.*
DO'LEFULLY. *ad.* [from *doleful.*] In a doleful manner.
DO'LEFULNESS. *s.* [from *doleful.*]
1. Sorrow; melancholy.
2. Querulouſneſs.
3. Diſmalneſs.
DO'LESOME. *a.* [from *dole.*] Melancholy; gloomy; diſmal. *Pope.*
DO'LESOMELY. *ad.* [from *doleſome.*] In a doleſome manner.
DO'LESOMENESS. *s.* [from *doleſome.*] Gloom; melancholy.
DOLL. *s.* A little girl's puppet or baby.
DO'LLAR. *s.* [*daler*, Dutch.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two ſhillings and ſixpence to four and ſixpence.
DOLORI'FICK. *a.* [*dolorificus*, Latin.] That which cauſes grief or pain. *Ray.*
DO'LOROUS. *a.* [from *dolor*, Latin.]
1. Sorrowful; doleful; diſmal. *Milton.*
2. Painful. *More.*
DO'LOUR. *s.* [*dolor*, Latin.]
1. Grief; ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Lamentation; complaint.
4. Pain; pang. *Bacon.*
DO'LPHIN. *ſ.* [*delphin*, Lat.] The name of a fiſh. *Peacham.*
DOLT. *s.* [*dol*, Teutonick.] A heavy ſtupid fellow; a thickſcull. *Shakeſpeare.*
DO'LTISH. *a.* [from *dolt.*] Stupid; mean; blockiſh. *Sidney.*

DO'MABLE. *a.* [*domabilis*, Latin.] T
DOMA'IN. *s.* [*domaine*, French.]
1. Dominion; empire.
2. Poſſeſſion; eſtate.
DOME. *s.* [*dome*, French.]
1. A building; a houſe; a fabrick.
2. Hemiſpherical arch; a cupola.
DOME'STICAL. } *a.* [*domeſticus*, Lati
DOME'STICK. }
1. Belonging to the houſe; not re
things publick.
2. Private; not open.
3. Inhabiting the houſe; not wild.
4. Not foreign; inteſtine. *Sh*
To DOME'STICATE. *v. a.* [from
To make domeſtick; to withdraw
publick.
To DO'MIFY. *v. a.* To tame.
DO'MINANT. *a.* [*dominant*, Fr.] P
nant; preſiding; aſcendant.
To DO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*dominatus*, La
predominate; to prevail over the re
DOMINA'TION. *s.* [*dominatio*, Latin.]
1. Power; dominion. *Sh*
2. Tyranny; inſolent authority. *A*
3. One highly exalted in power: uſe
gelick beings.
DO'MINATIVE. *a.* [from *dominate.*]
ous; inſolent.
DOMINA'TOR. s. [Latin.] The
power.
To DOMINE'ER. *v. n.* [*dominor*, La
rule with inſolence; to ſwell; to act
controul.
DOMI'NICAL. *a.* [*dominicalis*, Latin.]
which denotes the Lord's day, or Sun

DOMI'NION. *s.* [*dominium*, Latin.]
1. Sovereign authority; unlimited po
2. Right of poſſeſſion or uſe, without
accountable.
3. Territory; region; diſtrict.
4. Predominance; aſcendant.
5. An order of angels.
DON. *s.* [*dominus*, Latin.] The Spani
for a gentleman; as, *Don* Quixote.
To DON. *v. a.* [*To do on.*] To put on.
DO'NARY. *s.* [*donarium*, Latin.] A
given to ſacred uſes.
DONA'TION. *s.* [*donatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of giving any thing.
2. The grant by which any thing is

DONA'TIVE. *s.* [*donatif*, French.]
1. A gift; a largeſs; a preſent.
2. [In law.] A benefice merely giv
collated by the patron to a man, with
ordinary.
DONE. *part. paſſ.* of the verb *To do.*
DONE. *interject.* The word by which a
is concluded; when a wager is
that accepts it ſays *done.*
DO'NJON. *s.* [now *dungeon.*] The
and ſtrongeſt tower of the caſtle,
priſoners were kept.

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MOR. *s.* A giver; a bestower. *Atterbury.*
DDLE. *s.* A trifler; an idler.
DOM. *v. a.* [deman, Saxon.]
To judge. *Milton.*
To condemn to any punishment; to sentence. *Smith.*
To pronounce condemnation upon any. *Dry.*
To command judicially or authoritatively. *Shakespeare.*
To destine; to command by uncontrolled authority. *Dryden.*
M. *s.* [dom, Saxon.]
Judicial sentence; judgment. *Milton.*
The great and final judgment. *Shakespeare.*
Condemnation. *Shakespeare.*
Determination declared. *Shakespeare.*
The state to which one is destined. *Dryden.*
Ruin; destruction. *Pope.*
MSDAY. *s.* [*doom* and *day*.
The day of final and universal judgment; last, the great day. *Brown.*
The day of sentence or condemnation. *Sh.*
MSDAY-BOOK. *s.* [*doomsday* and *book*.] A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered. *Camden.*
R. *s.* [dor, Saxon.]
The gate of a house; that which opens to the entrance. *Denham.*
In familiar language, a house. *Arbuthnot.*
Entrance; portal. *Dryden.*
Passage; avenue; means of approach. *Hammond.*
Out of DOORS. No more to be found; fairly away. *Locke.*
At the DOOR *of anyone.* Imputable; charged upon him *Dryden.*
Next DOOR *to.* Approaching to; near to. *L'Estrange.*
DOORCASE. *s.* [*door* and *case*.] The frame in which the door is inclosed. *Moxon.*
DOORKEEPER. *s.* [*door* and *keeper*.] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a house. *Taylor.*
DORMET. *s.* A paper containing a warrant. *Bac.*
DORMANT. *a.* [*dormant*, French.]
Sleeping. *Congreve.*
In a sleeping posture *Grew.*
Private; not publick. *Bacon.*
Concealed; not divulged. *Swift.*
Leaning; not perpendicular. *Cleaveland.*
DORMITORY. *s.* [*dormitorium*, Latin.]
A place to sleep in; a room with many beds. *Mortimer.*
A burial place. *Ayliffe.*
DORMOUSE. *s.* [*dormio* and *mouse*.] A small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep. *Ben Jonson.*
DORN. *s.* [from *dorn*, German, a thorn.] The name of a fish. *Carew.*
DORNICK. *s.* [of *Doornick*, in *Flanders*.] A species of linen cloth used in Scotland for table.
DOR. *v. a.* [*dor*, stupid, Teutonick.] To stupify, to stupify with noise. *Skinner.*
DOR. *s.* A kind of flying insect; the hedge-*Grew.*

DORSEL. } *s.* [from *dorsum*, the back.] A pan-
DORSER. } nier; a basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side of a beast of burthen.
DORSI'FEROUS. } *a.* [*dorsum* and *fero*, or
DORSI'PAROUS. } *pario*, Latin.] Having the property of bearing on the back; used of plants that have the seeds on the back of their leaves, as fern.
DO'RTURE. *s.* [from *dormiture*; *dortoir*, Fr.] A dormitory; a place to sleep in. *Bacon.*
DOSE. *s.* [δοσις.]
1. So much of any medicine as is taken at one time. *Quincy.*
2. As much of any thing as falls to a man's lot. *Hudibras.*
3. The utmost quantity of strong liquor that a man can swallow.
To DOSE, *v. a.* To proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease.
DO'SSIL. *s.* [from *dorsel*.] A pledget; a nodule or lump of lint. *Wiseman.*
DOST. [the second person of *do*.] *Addison.*
DOT. *s.* [from *jot*, a point.] A small point or spot made to mark any place in writing.
To DOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make dots or spots.
DO'TAGE. *s.* [from *dote*.]
1. Loss of understanding; imbecility of mind. *Davies. Suckling.*
2. Excessive fondness. *Dryden.*
DO'TAL. *a.* [*dotalis*, Latin.] Relating to the portion of a woman; constituting her portion. *Garth.*
DO'TARD. *s.* [from *dote*.] A man whose age has impaired his intellects; a *twichild. Spens.*
DOTA'TION. *s.* [*dotatio*, Latin.] The act of giving a dowry.
To DOTE. *v. n.* [*doten*, Dutch.]
1. To have the intellect impaired by age or passion. *Jeremiah.*
2. To be in love to extremity. *Sidney.*
To DOTE *upon.* To regard with excessive fondness. *Burnet.*
DO'TER. *s.* [from *dote*.]
1. One whose understanding is impaired by years; a dotard. *Burnet.*
2. A man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love. *Boyle.*
DO'TINGLY. *ad.* [from *doting*.] Fondly. *Dry.*
DO'TTARD. *s.* A tree kept low by cutting. *Bacon.*
DO'TTEREL. *s.* The name of a bird. *Bacon.*
DO'UBLE. *a.* [*double*, French.]
1. Two of a sort; one corresponding to the other. *Ecclus.*
2. Twice as much; containing the same quantity repeated. *Ben Jonson.*
3. Having more than one in the same order or parallel; as *a* double *row of trees. Bacon.*
4. Twofold; of two kinds. *Dryden.*
5. Two in number. *Davies.*
6. Having twice the effect or influence. *Shak.*
7. Deceitful; acting two parts. *Shakespeare.*
DO'UBLE-PLEA. That in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters,

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whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff.

DO'UBLE-BITING. *a.* Biting or cutting on either side. *Dryden.*

DO'UBLE-BUTTONED. *a.* [*double* and *buttoned.*] Having two rows of buttons.

DO'UBLE-DEALER. *s.* A deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow; one who says one thing and thinks another. *L'Estrange.*

DO'UBLE-DEALING. *s.* Artifice; dissimulation; low or wicked cunning. *Pope.*

To DO'UBLE-DIE. *v. a.* To die twice over. *Dryden.*

DO'UBLE-HEADED. *a.* Having the flowers growing one to another. *Mortimer.*

To DO'UBLE-LOCK. *v. a.* [*double* and *lock.*] To shut the lock twice. *Tatler.*

DO'UBLE-MINDED. *a.* Deceitful; insidious.

DO'UBLE-SHINING. *a.* Shining with double lustre. *Sidney.*

DO'UBLE-TONGUED. *a.* Deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the same thing. *Dryden.*

To DOUBLE. *v. a.*

1. To enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity. *Shakespeare.*
2. To contain twice the quantity. *Dryden.*
3. To repeat; to add. *Dryden.*
4. To add one to another in the same order or parallel. *Exodus.*
5. To fold. *Prior.*
6. To pass round a headland. *Knolles.*

To DO'UBLE. *v. n.*

1. To grow to twice the quantity. *Burnet.*
2. To enlarge the stake to twice the sum in play. *Dryden.*
3. To wind or turn in running. *Bacon.*
4. To play tricks; to use sleights. *Dryden.*

DOUBLE. *s.*

1. Twice the quantity or number. *Graunt.*
2. Strong beer of twice the common strength. *Shakespeare.*
3. A trick; a shift; an artifice.

DO'UBLENESS. *s.* [from *double.*] The state of being double. *Shakespeare.*

DO'UBLER. *s.* [from *double.*] He that doubles any thing.

DO'UBLET. *s.* [from *double.*]

1. The inner garment of a man; the waistcoat. *Hudibras.*
2. Two; a pair. *Grew.*

DOUBLO'N. s. [French.] A Spanish coin containing the value of two pistoles.

DO'UBLY. *ad.* [from *double.*] In twice the quantity; to twice the degree. *Dryden.*

To DOUBT. *v. n.* [*douter*, French.]

1. To question; to be in uncertainty. *Tillot.*
2. To question any event, fearing the worst. *Shakespeare. Knolles.*
3. To fear; to be apprehensive. *Baker.*
4. To suspect; to have suspicion. *Daniel.*
5. To hesitate; to be in suspense. *Dryden.*

To DOUBT. *v. a.*

1. To hold questionable; to think uncertain. *Milton.*
2. To fear; to suspect. *Bacon.*
3. To distrust. *Shakespeare.*

DOUBT. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Uncertainty of mind; suspense. *Sea*
2. Question; point unsettled. *Pa*
3. Scruple; perplexity; irresolution. *Sha*
4. Uncertainty of condition. *Deuteron*
5. Suspicion; apprehension of ill. *Galati*
6. Difficulty objected. *Blackm*

DO'UBTER. *s.* [from *doubt.*] One who entertains scruples.

DO'UBTFUL. *a.* [*doubt* and *full.*]

1. Dubious; not settled in opinion. *Shak*
2. Ambiguous; not clear in its meaning.
3. That which is doubted; questionable; uncertain. *Bacon. South. Dry*
4. Not secure; not without suspicion. *Ha*
5. Not confident; not without fear. *Mi*

DO'UBTFULLY. *ad.* [from *doubtful.*]

1. Dubiously; irresolutely.
2. Ambiguously; with uncertainty of meaning. *Spe*

DO'UBTFULNESS. *s.* [from *doubtful.*]

1. Dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion. *Wa*
2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning. *Lo*

DO'UBTINGLY. *ad.* [from *doubt.*] In a doubting manner; dubiously. *Ba*

DO'UBTLESS. *a.* [from *doubt.*] Without fear without apprehension of danger. *Shakespe*

DO'UBTLESS. *ad.* Without doubt; unquestionably.

DOUCET. *s.* [*doucet*, Fr.] a custard. *Skin*

DO'UCKER. *s.* A bird that dips in the wa

DOVE. *s.* [*dove*, old Teut. *daub*, German.]

1. A wild pigeon.
2. A pigeon.

DO'VECOT. *s.* [*dove* and *cot.*] A small bu ing in which pigeons are bred and kept. *S*

DO'VEHOUSE. *s.* [*dove* and *house.*] A ho for pigeons. *Dry*

DO'VETAIL. *s.* [*dove* and *tail.*] A form of j ing two bodies together, where that wh is inserted has the form of a wedge reverse

DOUGH. *s.* [ᵭah, Saxon.]

1. The paste of bread or pies, yet unbak *Dry*
2. *My cake is* DOUGH. My affair has miscarried. *Shakespe*

DOUGHBA'KED. *a.* [*dough* and *baked.*] U nished; not hardened to perfection; soft. *De*

DO'UGHTY. *a.* [ᵭohtiȝ, Saxon.] Brave; ble; illustrious; eminent. *Spe*

DO'UGHY. *a.* [from *dough.*] Unsound; unharded. *Shakespe*

To DOUSE. *v. n.* To put over head sudden in the water.

To DOUSE. *v. n.* To fall suddenly into t water. *Hudibr*

DO'WAGER. *s.* [*douairiere*, French.]

1. A widow with a jointer. *Shakespe*
2. The title given to ladies who survive the husbands. *Shakespe*

DO'WDY. *s.* An awkward, ill dressed, mean woman. *Shakespe*

DO'WER. } *s.* [*douaire*, French.
DO'WERY. }

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That which the wife bringeth to her husband in marriage. *Pope.*
That which the widow poſſeſſes. *Bacon.*
The gifts of a husband for a wife. *Geneſis.*
Endowment; gift. *Davies.*
DOWERED. *a.* Portioned; ſupplied with a dower. *Shakeſpeare.*
DOWERLESS. *a.* [from *dower.*] Without a dower. *Shakeſpeare.*
DOWLAS. *s.* A coarſe kind of linen. *Shakeſp.*
DOWN. *s.* [*dun*, Daniſh.]
Soft feathers. *Wotton.*
Any thing that ſoothes or moliſies. *Southern.*
Soft wool, or tender hair. *Prior.*
The ſoft fibres of plants which wing the ſeed. *Bacon.*
DOWN. *s.* [dun, Saxon.] A large open plain valley. *Sidney. Sandys.*
DOWN. *prep.* [adunna, Saxon.]
Along a deſcent; from a higher place to lower; contrary to *up.* *Shakeſpeare.*
Towards the mouth of a river. *Knolles.*
DOWN. *ad.* Not up.
On the ground. *Milton.*
To the ground.
Tending towards the ground.
Out of ſight; below the horizon. *Shakeſp.*
To a total maceration. *Arbuthnot.*
Into diſgrace; into declining reputation. *South.*
Up and down.] Here and there. *Pſalms.*
DOWN. *interject.* An exhortation to deſtruction or demolition. *Shakeſpeare.*
DOWN. [*To go.*] To be digeſted; to be received. *Locke.*
DOWN. *v. a.* [from the particle.] To pluck: to ſubdue; to conquer. *Sidney.*
DOWNCAST. *a.* [*down* and *caſt.*] Bent down; caſted to the ground. *Addiſon.*
DOWNFAL. *s.* [*down* and *fall.*]
Ruin; fall from a higher ſtate. *South.*
A body of things falling. *Dryden.*
Deſtruction of fabricks. *Dryden.*
DOWNFALLEN. *part. a.* Ruined; fallen. *Carew.*
DOWNGYRED *a.* [*down* and *gyred.*] Let down in circular wrinkles. *Shakeſpeare.*
DOWNHILL. *s.* [*down* and *hill.*] Declivity; deſcent. *Dryden.*
DOWNHILL. *a.* Declivous; deſcending.
DOWNLOOKED. *a.* [*down* and *look.*] Having a dejected countenance; ſullen; melancholy. *Dryden.*
DOWNLYING. *s.* [*down* and *lie.*] About to be in travail of child birth.
DOWNRIGHT. *ad.* [*down* and *right*]
Straight or right down. *Hudibras.*
In plain terms. *Shakeſpeare.*
Completely; without ſtopping ſhort. *Arb.*
DOWNRIGHT. *a.*
Plain; open; apparent; undiſguiſed. *Rog.*
Directly tending to the point. *Ben Jonſon.*
Unceremonious; honeſtly ſurly. *Addiſon.*
Plain; without palliation. *Brown.*
DOWNSITTING. *s.* [*down* and *ſit.*] Reſt; repoſe. *Pſalms.*

DOWNWARD, DOWNWARDS. *ad.* [ouneapo, Saxon.]
1. Towards the centre. *Newton.*
2. From a higher ſituation to a lower. *Milt.*
3. In a courſe of ſucceſſive or lineal deſcent. *Shakeſpeare.*

DOWNWARD. *a.*
1. Moving on a declivity. *Dryden.*
2. Declivous; bending. *Dryden.*
3. Depreſſed; dejected. *Sidney.*

DOWNY. *a.* [from *down.*]
1. Covered with down or nap. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Made of down or ſoft feathers. *Dryden.*
3. Soft; tender; ſooth ing. *Crafhaw.*

DOWRE, DOWRY *s.* [*douaire*, French.]
1. A portion given with a wife. *Sidney.*
2. A reward paid for a wife. *Cowley.*

DOXOLOGY. *s.* [δοξα and λογος] A form of giving glory to God. *Stillingfleet.*
DOXY *s.* A whore; a looſe wench. *Shakeſp.*
To DOZE *v. a.* To ſtupify; to dull. *Clarendon.*
To DOZE. *v. n.* [ɒþæcy, Saxon.] To ſlumber; to be half aſleep. *L'Eſtrange. Pope.*
DOZEN. *s.* [*douzain*, French.] The number of twelve. *Raleigh.*
DOZINESS. *s.* [from *dozy.*] Sleepineſs; drowſineſs. *Locke.*
DOZY. *a.* Sleepy; drowſy; ſluggiſh. *Dryden.*
DRAB. *s.* [ɒþabbe, Saxon, lees.] A whore; a ſtrumpet. *Pope.*
DRACHM. *s.* [*drachma*, Latin.]
1. An old Roman coin *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The eighth part of an ounce.

DRACUNCULUS. *s.* [Latin.] A worm bred in the hot countries, which grows to many yards length between the ſkin and flesh.
DRAFF. *s.* [ɒþæf, Saxon.] Any thing drown away. *Ben Jonſon.*
DRAFFY. *a.* [from *draff.*] Worthleſs; creggy.
DRAFT. *a.* [corrupted for *draught.*] Employed in drawing, as oxen. *Shakeſpeare.*
To DRAG. *v. a.* [ɒþazan, Saxon.]
1. To pull along the ground by main force. *Dea.*
2. To draw any thing burthenſome. *Smith.*
3. To draw contemptuouſly along. *Sidney.*
4. To pull about with violence and ignominy. *Clarendon.*
5. To pull roughly and forcibly. *Dryden.*

To DRAG. *v. n.* To hang ſo low as to trail or grate upon the ground. *Moxon.*
DRAG. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A net drawn along the bottom of the water. *Rogers.*
2. An inſtrument with hooks to catch hold of things under water. *Wotton.*
3. A card drawn by the hand. *Moxon.*

To DRAGGLE. *v. a.* [from *drag.*] To make dirty by dragging on the ground. *Cav.*
To DRAGGLE. *v. n.* To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground. *Harmar.*
DRAGNET. [*drag* and *net*] A net which is drawn along the water. *Ainſ.*
DRAGON. [illegible]
1. A kind of [illegible] *Rowe.*
2. A fierce violent man or woman.

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3. A conſtellation near the north pole.

DRA'GON. *s.* [*draconculus*, Latin.] A plant.

DRA'GONET. *s.* A little dragon. *Spenser.*

DRA'GONFLY. *s.* A fierce ſtinging fly. *Bacon.*

DRA'GONISH. *a.* [from *dragon.*] Having the form of a dragon. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRA'GONLIKE. *a.* Furious; fiery. *Shakesp.*

DRA'GONSBLOOD. *s.* [*dragon* and *blood.*] A reſin moderately heavy, friable, and duſky red; but of bright ſcarlet, when powdered; it has little ſmell, and is of a reſinous and aſtringent taſte. *Hill.*

DRA'GONSHEAD. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

DRA'GONTREE. *s.* Palmtree. *Miller.*

DRAGO'ON. *s.* [from *dragon*, German.] A kind of ſoldier that ſerves indifferently either on foot or horſeback. *Tatler.*

To DRAGO'ON. *v. a.* To perſecute by abandoning a place to the rage of ſoldiers. *Prior.*

To DRAIN. *v. n.* [*trainer*, French.]

1. To draw off gradually. *Bacon.*
2. To empty by drawing gradually away what it contains. *Roſcommon.*
3. To make quite dry. *Swift.*

DRAIN. *s.* [from the verb.] The channel through which liquids are generally drawn. *Mortimer.*

DRAKE. *s.* [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The male of the duck. *Mortimer.*
2. A ſmall piece of artillery. *Clarendon.*

DRAM. *s.* [from *drachm*; *drachma*, Latin.]

1. In weight the eight part of an ounce. *Bac.*
2. A ſmall quantity. *Dryden.*
3. Such a quantity of diſtilled ſpirits as is uſually drunk at once. *Swift.*
4. Spirit; diſtilled liquor. *Pope.*

To DRAM. *v. a* To drink diſtilled ſpirits.

DRA'MA. *s.* [δρᾶμα.] A poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related, but repreſented; and in which therefore ſuch rules are to be obſerved as makes the repreſentation probable. *Dryden.*

DRAMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *drama.*] Re-
DRAMA'TICK. } preſented by action. *Bentley.*

DRAMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *dramatick.*] Repreſentatively; by repreſentation. *Dryden.*

DRA'MATIST. *s.* [from *drama.*] The author of dramatick compoſitions. *Burnet.*

DRANK [the preterite of *drink.*]

To DRAPE. *v. n* [*drap*, French.] To make cloth. *Bacon.*

DRA'PER. *s.* [from *drape.*] One who ſells cloth. *Boyle. Howel.*

DRA'PERY. *s.* [*drappiere*, French.]

1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth. *Bacon.*
2. Cloth; ſtuffs of wool *Arbuthnot.*
3. The dreſs of a picture or ſtatue. *Prior.*

DRA'PET. *s.* [from *drape.*] Cloth; coverlet. *Spenser.*

DRA'STICK. *a.* [δραστικος.] Powerful; vigorous.

DRAVE. [the preterite of *drive.*] *Cowley.*

DRAUGHT. *s.* [corruptly written for *draff.*] Refuſe; ſwill. *Shakespeare.*

DRAUGHT. *s.* [from *draw.*]

1. The act of drinking.
2. A quantity of liquor drank at once.
3. Liquor drank at pleaſure.
4. The act of drawing or pulling carr
5. The quality of being drawn.
6. Repreſentation by picture.
7. Delineation; ſketch.
8. A picture drawn.
9. The act of ſweeping with a net.
10. The quantity of fiſhes taken by drawing the net. *L'E*
11. The act of pulling the bow to
12. Diverſion in war; the act of diſ the main deſign.
13. Forces drawn off from the main detachment.
14. A ſink; a drain.
15. The depth which a veſſel draws into the water.
16. [In the plural, *draughts.*] A kind reſembling cheſs.

DRA'UGHTHOUSE. *s.* [*draught* and A houſe in which filth is depoſited.

To DRAW. *v. a.* preter. *drew*; part. *drawn.* [ᵹnagan, Saxon.]

1. To pull along; not to carry.
2. To pull forcibly; to pluck.
3. To bring by violence; to drag.
4. To raiſe out of a deep place.
5. To ſuck.
6. To attract; to call toward itſelf; *net* draws *iron.* *Bacon.*
7. To inhale.
8. To take from any thing contained.
9. To take from a caſk.
10. To pull a ſword from the ſheath.
11. To let out any liquid.
12. To take bread out of the oven.
13. To uncloſe or ſlide back curtains.
14. To cloſe or ſpread curtains.
15. To extract.
16. To procure as an agent cauſe; *he his ruin upon himſelf.*
17. To produce as an efficient cauſe; draws *reverence.*
18. To convey ſecretly.
19. To protract; to lengthen.
20. To utter lingerlingly.
21. To repreſent by picture.
22. To form a repreſentation.
23. To derive from ſome original.
24. To deduce as from poſtulates.
25. To imply.
26. To allure; to entice.
27. To lead as a motive.
28. To perſuade to follow.
29. To induce.
30. To win; to gain.
31. To receive; to take up.
32. To extort; to force.
33. To wreſt; to diſtort.
34. To compoſe; to form in writing; draws *ſettlements.*
35. To withdraw from judicial notice.

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To eviscerate; to embowel. *King.*
To Draw *in.* To apply to any purpose distortion. *Locke.*
To Draw *in.* To contract; to pull back. *Gay.*
To Draw *in.* To inveigle; to entice. *South.*
To Draw *off.* To extract by distillation. *Addison.*
To Draw *off.* To withdraw; to abstract.
To Draw *on.* To occasion; to invite; *Hayward.*
To Draw *on.* To cause by degrees. *Boyle.*
To Draw *over.* To raise in a still. *Boyle.*
To Draw *over.* To persuade to revolt. *Addison.*
To Draw *out.* To protract; to lengthen. *Shakespeare.*
To Draw *out.* To pump out by insinua- *Sidney.*
To Draw *out.* To call to action; to de- for service. *Dryden.*
To range in battle. *Collier.*
To Draw *up.* To form in order of battle. *Clarendon.*
To Draw *up.* To form in writing. *Swift.*
AW. *v. a.*
o perform the office of a beast of draught. *Deuteronomy.*
o act as a weight. *Addison.*
o contract; to shrink. *Bacon.*
o advance; to move. *Milton.*
o draw a sword. *Shakespeare.*
o practise the art of delineation. *Locke.*
o take a card out of the pack; to take a *Dryden.*
o make a sore run by attraction.
o retire; to retreat a little. *Clarendon.*
To Draw *off.* To retire; to retreat. *Collier.*
To Draw *on.* To advance; to approach. *Dryden.*
To Draw *up.* To form troops into regu- der.
. s. [from the verb.]
he act of drawing.
he lot or chance drawn.
WBACK. *s.* [*draw* and *back.*] Money back for ready payment. *Swift.*
WBRIDGE. *s.* [*draw* and *bridge.*] A e made to be lifted up, to hinder or ad- mmunication at pleasure. *Carew.*
WER. *s.* [from *draw.*]
e employed in procuring water from the *Deuteronomy.*
e whose business is to draw liquors from *Ben Jonson.*
hat which has the power of attraction. *Swift.*
box in a case out of which it is drawn. *Locke.*
the plural.] The lower part of a man's *Locke.*
WING. *s.* [from *draw.*] Delineation; re- sentation. *Pope.*
WINGROOM. *s.* [*drawing* and *room.*]
1. The room in which company assemble at court. *Pope.*
2. The company assembled there.
DRAWN. [participle from *draw.*]
1. Equal; where each party takes his own stake. *Addison.*
2. With a sword drawn. *Shakespeare.*
3. Open; put aside; or uncloſed. *Dryden.*
4. Eviscerated. *Shakespeare.*
5. Induced as from some motive. *Spenser.*
DRA'WWELL. *s.* [*draw* and *well.*] A deep well; a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord. *Grew.*
To DRAWL. *v. n.* [from *drow.*] To utter any thing in a slow way. *Pope.*
DRAY. } *s.* [ᵹnæᵹ, Saxon.] The cart
DRA'YCART. } on which beer is carried. *Gay.*
DRA'YHORSE. *s.* A horse who drays a dray. *Tatler.*
DRA'YMAN. *s.* [*dray* and *man.*] One that attends a dray. *South.*
DRA'ZEL. *s.* [from *drosse*, French.] A low, mean, worthless wench. *Hudibras.*
DREAD. *s.* [ᵹnæᵹ, Saxon.]
1. Fear; terrour; affright. *Tillotson.*
2. Habitual fear; awe. *Genesis.*
3. The person or thing feared. *Prior.*
DREAD. *a.* [ᵹnæᵹ, Saxon.]
1. Terrible; frightful. *Milton.*
2. Awful; venerable in the highest degree. *Milton.*
To DREAD, *v. a.* To fear in an excessive degree. *Wake.*
To DREAD. *v. n.* To be in fear. *Deuteronomy.*
DRE'ADER. *s.* One that lives in fear. *Swift.*
DRE'ADFUL. *a* [*dread* and *full.* Terrible; frightful. *Granville.*
DRE'ADFULNESS. *s.* Terribleness; frightfulness *Hakewill.*
DRE'ADFULLY. *ad.* [from *dreadful.*] Terribly; frightfully. *Dryden.*
DRE'ADLESSNESS. *s.* [from *dreadless.*] Fearlessness; intrepidity. *Sidney.*
DRE'ADLESS. *a.* Fearless; unaffrighted; intrepid. *Spenser.*
DREAM. *s.* [*droom*, Dutch.]
1. A phantasm of sleep; the thought of a sleeping man. *Dryden.*
2. An idle fancy. *Shakespeare.*
To DREAM. *v. n.*
1 To have the representation of something in sleep. *Tatler.*
2. To think; to imagine. *Burnet.*
3. To think idly. *Smith.*
4. To be sluggish; to be idle. *Dryden.*
To DREAM. *v. a.* To see in a dream. *Dryden.*
DRE'AMER. *s.* [from *dream.*]
1. One who has dreams. *Locke.*
2. An idle fanciful man. *Shakespeare.*
3. A mope; a man lost in wild imagination. *Prior.*
4. A sluggard; an idler.
DRE'AMLESS. *a.* Free from dreams. *Cambden.*
DREAR. *a.* [ᵹnеoꝛiᵹ, Saxon.] Mournful; dismal. *Milton.*

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DRE'ARHEAD. *s.* Horrour; diſmalneſs.
DRE'ARIMENT. *s.* [from *dreary.*]
1. Sorrow; diſmalneſs; melancholy. *Spenſer.*
2. Horrour; dread; terrour. *Spenſer.*
DRE'ARY. *a.* [ꝺꝛeoꝛiȝ, Saxon.]
1. Sorrowful; diſtreſsful. *Spenſer.*
2. Gloomy; diſmal; horrid. *Prior.*
DREDGE. *s.* A kind of net. *Carew.*
To DREDGE. *v. a.* To catch with a net. *Car.*
DRE'DGER. *s.* [from *dredge.*] One who fiſhes with a dredge.
DRE'GGINESS. *s.* [from *dreggy.*] Fulneſs of dregs or lees; feculence.
DRE'GGISH. *a.* [from *dregs.*] Foul with lees; feculent.
DRE'GGY. *a* [from *dregs.*] Containing dregs; conſiſting of dregs; feculent. *Boyle.*
DREGS. *s.* [ꝺꝛeꝛꝛen, Saxon.]
1. The ſediment of liquors; the lees; the grounds *Davies. Sandys.*
2. Any thing by which purity is corrupted. *Bacon.*
3. Droſs; ſweepings; refuſe. *Rogers.*
To DREIN. *v. n.* To empty. *Southern.*
To DRENCH. *v. a.* [ꝺꝛencan, Saxon.]
1. To waſh; to ſoak; to ſteep. *Milton.*
2. To ſaturate with drink or moiſture. *Phill.*
3. To phyſick by violence. *Mortimer.*
DRENCH. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A draught; ſwill. *Milton.*
2. Phyſick for a brute. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Phyſick that muſt be given by violence. *K. Charles.*
4. A channel of water.
DRE'NCHER. *s.* [from *drench.*]
1. One that dips or ſteeps any thing.
2. One that gives phyſick by force.
DRENT. *participle.* Drowned. *Spenſer.*
To DRESS. *v. a.* [*dreſſer*, French.]
1. To clothe; to inveſt with clothes. *Dryden.*
2. To clothe pompouſly or elegantly. *Taylor.*
3. To adorn; to deck; to embelliſh. *Clarend.*
4. To cover a wound with medicaments. *Wiſeman.*
5. To curry; to rub a horſe. *Taylor.*
6. To rectify; to adjuſt. *Miſton.*
7. To prepare for any purpoſe. *Mortimer.*
8. To trim; to fit any thing for ready uſe. *Mortimer.*
9. To prepare victuals for the table. *Dryden.*
10. To train a horſe. *Dryden.*
DRESS. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Clothes; garment; habit. *G. of the Tongue.*
2. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony. *Clariſſa.*
3. The ſkill of adjuſting dreſs. *Pope.*
DRE'SSER. *s.* [from *dreſs.*]
1. One employed in putting on the clothes of another. *Dryden.*
2. One employed in regulating or adjuſting any thing. *Luke.*
3. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is dreſt. *Swift.*
DRE'SSING. *s.* The application made to a ſore *Wiſeman.*
DRE'SSINGROOM. *s.* The room in which clothes are put on.
DREST. *part.* [from *dreſs.*]
To DRIB. *v. a.* To crop; to cut off.
To DRI'BBLE. *v. n.* [*drypt*, Daniſh.]
1. To fall in drops.
2. To fall weakly and ſlowly. *Shakeſp.*
3. To ſlaver as a child or ideot.
To DRI'BBLE. *v. a.* To throw down in
DRI'BLET. *s.* [from *dribble.*] A ſmall odd money in a ſum.
DRI'ER. *s.* [from *dry.*] That which quality of abſorbing moiſture; a deſic
DRIFT. *s.* [from *drive.*]
1. Force impellent; impulſe.
2. Violence; courſe.
3. Any thing driven at random.
4. Any thing driven or borne along in a
5. A ſtorm; a ſhower. *Shake*
6. A heap or ſtratum of any matter t together by the wind.
7. Tendency, or aim of action.
8. Scope of a diſcourſe. *Tillotſon.*
To DRIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To drive; to urge along.
2. To throw together on heaps.
To DRILL. *v. a.* [*drillen*, Dutch.]
1. To pierce any thing with a drill.
2. To perforate; to bore; to pierce.
3. To make a hole.
4. To delay; to put off.
5. To draw from ſtep to ſtep.
6. To draw ſlowly.
7. To range troops.
8. To train to arms.
DRILL. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. An inſtrument with which holes are b
2. An ape; a baboon.
3. A ſmall dribbling brook.
To DRINK. *v. n.* pret. *drank* or *drunk*; paſſ. *drink* or *drunken.* [ꝺꝛuncan, Saxon.]
1. To ſwallow liquors; to quench thirſt.
2. To be entertained with liquors.
3. To be an habitual drunkard.
3. *To* DRINK *to.* To ſalute in drinking.
To DRINK. *v. a.*
1. To ſwallow; applied to liquids.
2. To ſuck up; to abſorb.
3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to
4. To act upon by drinking.
5. To make drunk.
DRINK. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Liquor to be ſwallowed; oppoſed to
2. Liquor of any particular kind.
DRI'NKMONEY. *s.* Money given to buy liquor.
DRI'NKABLE. *a.* [from *drink.*] Potable.
DRI'NKER. *s.* [from *drink.*] One that drinks to exceſs; a drunkard.
To DRIP. *v. n.* [*drippen*, Dutch.]
1. To fall in drops.

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2. To have drops falling from it. *Prior.*

DRIP. *v. n.*

1. To let fall in drops. *Swift.*
2. To drop fat in roasting. *Walton.*

DRIP. *s.* That which falls in drops. *Mortimer.*

DRIPPING. *s.* The fat which housewives gather from roast meat. *Swift.*

DRIPPINGPAN. *s.* The pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.

To DRIVE. *v. a.* preterite *drove*, anciently *rive*; part. pass. *driven*, or *drove*. [ꝺꝛıꝼan, Saxon.]

1. To produce motion in any thing by violence.
2. To force along by impetuous pressure.
3. To expel by force from any place.
4. To force or urge in any direction.
5. To guide and regulate a carriage.
6. To make animals march along under guidance. *Addison.*
7. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it. *Dryden.*
8. To force; to compel. *K. Charles.*
9. To distress; to straiten. *Spenser.*
10. To urge by violence, not kindness. *Dry.*
11. To impel by influence of passion. *Claren.*
12. To urge; to press to a conclusion. *Digby.*
13. To carry on. *Bacon.*
14. To purify by motion. *L'Estrange.*
15. *To* DRIVE *out.* To expel. *Knolles.*

To DRIVE. *v. n.*

1. To go as impelled by an external agent. *Brown.*
2. To rush with violence. *Dryden.*
3. To pass in a carriage. *Milton.*
4. To tend to; to consider as the scope and ultimate design. *Locke.*
5. To aim; to strike at with fury. *Dryden.*

DRIVEL. *v. n.* [from *drip.*]

1. To slaver; to let the spittle fall in drops. *Grew.*
2. To be weak or foolish; to dote. *Shak.*

DRIVEL. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Slaver; moisture shed from the mouth. *Dryden.*
2. A fool; an ideot; a driveller. *Sidney.*

DRIVELLER. *s.* [from *drivel.*] A fool; an ideot. *Swift.*

DRIVEN. Participle of *drive.*

DRIVER. *s.* [from *drive.*]

1. The person or instrument who gives any motion by violence.
2. One who drives beasts. *Sandys.*
3. One who drives a carriage. *Dryden.*

To DRIZZLE. *v. a.* [*drifelen*, German.] To shed in small slow drops. *Shakespeare.*

To DRIZZLE. *v. n.* To fall in short slow drops. *Addison.*

DRIZZLY. *a.* [from *drizzle.*] Shedding small rain *Dryden.*

DRONE. *s.* A drone; a sluggard.

To DROIL. *v. n.* To work sluggishly and slowly. *Government of the Tongue.*

DROLL. *s.* [*droler*, French.]

1. One whose business it is to raise mirth by petty tricks; a jester; a buffoon. *Prior.*
2. A farce something exhibited to raise mirth. *Swift.*

To DROLL. *v. n.* [*drole*, French.] To jest; to play the buffoon. *Glanville.*

DROLLERY. *s.* [from *droll.*] Idle jokes; buffoonery. *Government of the Tongue.*

DROMEDARY. *s.* [*dromedare*, Italian.] A sort of camel so called from its swiftness, because it is said to travel a hundred miles a day. *Calmet. Kings.*

DRONE. *s.* [ꝺꝛuꝛen, Saxon.]

1. The bee which makes no honey. *Dryden.*
2. A sluggard; an idler. *Addison.*
3. The hum, or instrument of humming.

To DRONE. *v. n.* To live in idleness. *Dryden.*

DRONISH. *a.* [from *drone.*] Idle; sluggish. *Dryden.*

To DROOP. *v. n.* [*droef*, sorrow, Dutch.]

1. To languish with sorrow. *Sandys.*
2. To faint; to grow weak. *Roscommon.*

DROP. *s.* [ꝺꝛoppa, Saxon.]

1. A globule of moisture; as much liquor as falls at once when there is not a continual stream. *Boyle.*
2. Diamond hanging in the ear. *Pope.*

DROP-SERENE. *s.* [*gutta serena*, Latin.] A disease of the eye producing blindness, and proceeding from an inspissation of the humour. *Milton.*

To DROP. *v. a.* [ꝺꝛoppan, Saxon.]

1. To pour in drops or single globules. *Deut.*
2. To let fall. *Dryden.*
3. To let go; to dismiss from the hand or the possession. *Watts.*
4. To utter slightly or casually. *Amos.*
5. To insert indirectly, or by way of digression. *Locke.*
6. To intermit; to cease. *Collier.*
7. To quit a master. *L'Estrange.*
8. To let go a dependant, or companion. *Addison.*
9. To suffer to vanish, or come to nothing. *Swift.*
10. To bedrop; to speckle; to variegate. *Milton.*

To DROP. *v. n.*

1. To fall in drops, or single globules. *Shak.*
2. To let drops fall. *Psalms.*
3. To fall; to come from a higher place. *Cheyne.*
4. To fall spontaneously. *Milton.*
5. To fall in death; to die suddenly. *Shak.*
6. To die. *Digby.*
7. To sink into silence; to vanish; to come to nothing. *Addison. Pope.*
8. To come unexpectedly. *Spectator.*

DROPPING. *s.* [from *drop.*]

1. That which falls in drops. *Donne.*
2. That which drops when the continuous stream ceases. *Pope.*

DROPLET. *s.* A little drop. *Shakespeare.*

DROPSTONE. *s.* Spar formed into the shape of drops. *Woodward.*

DROPWORT. *s.* A plant.

DROPSICAL. *a.* [from *dropsy.*] Diseased with a dropsy. *Shakespeare.*

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DROPSIED. *a.* [from *dropſy.*] Diſeaſed with a dropſy. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRO'PSY. *ſ.* [*hydrops*, Latin.] A collection of water in the body. *Quincy.*

DROSS. *ſ.* [ꝺꝛoꝛ, Saxon.]
1. The recrement or deſpumation of metals. *Hooker.*
2. Ruſt; incruſtation upon metal. *Addiſon.*
3. Refuſe; leavings; ſweepings; feculence; corruption. *Tillotſon.*

DRO'SSINESS. *ſ.* [from *droſſy.*] Foulneſs; feculence; ruſt. *Boyle.*

DRO'SSY. *a.* [from *droſs.*]
1. Full of ſcorious or recrementitious parts. *Davies.*
2. Worthleſs; foul; feculent. *Donne.*

DRO'TCHEL. *ſ.* An idle wench; a ſluggard; a drozzle.

DROVE. *ſ.* [from *drive.*]
1. A body or number of cattle. *Hayward.*
2. A number of ſheep driven. *South.*
3. Any collection of animals. *Milton.*
4. A crowd; a tumult. *Dryden.*

DRO'VEN. *part. a.* [from *drive.*] *Shak.*

DRO'VER. *ſ.* [from *drove.*] One that fats oxen for ſale, and drives them to the market. *Dry.*

DROUGHT. *ſ.* [ꝺꝛuᵹoꝺe, Saxon.]
1. Dry weather; want of rain. *Sandys.*
2. Thirſt; want of drink. *Milton.*

DROU'GHTINESS. *ſ.* [from *drought.*] The ſtate of wanting rain.

DROU'GHTY. *a.* [from *drought.*]
1. Wanting rain; ſultry. *Ray.*
2. Thirſty; dry with thirſt. *Philips.*

To DROWN. *v. a.* [ꝺꝛuncnian, Saxon.]
1. To ſuffocate in water. *King Charles.*
2. To overwhelm in water. *Knolles.*
3. To overflow; to bury in an inundation. *Dryden.*
4. To immerge. *Davies.*
5. To looſe in ſomething that overpowers or covers. *Watton.*

To DROWN. *v. n.* To be ſuffocated in waters. *Aſcham.*

To DROWSE. *v. a.* [*droeſen*, Dutch.] To make heavy with ſleep. *Milton.*

To DROWSE. *v. a.*
1. To ſlumber; to grow heavy with ſleep. *Milton.*
2. To look heavy, not cheerful. *Shak.*

DRO'WSIHEAD. *ſ.* Sleepineſs; inclination to ſleep. *Spenſer.*

DRO'WSILY. *ad.* [from *drowſe.*]
1. Sleepily; heavily. *Dryden.*
2. Sluggiſhly; idly; ſlothfully; lazily. *Ral.*

DRO'WSINESS. *ſ.* [from *drowſe.*]
1. Sleepineſs; heavineſs with ſleep. *Craſhaw.*
2. Idleneſs; indolence; inactivity. *Bacon.*

DRO'WSY. *a.* [from *drowſe.*]
1. Sleepy; heavy with ſleep; lethargick. *Cleaveland.*
2. Heavy; lulling; cauſing ſleep. *Addiſon.*
3. Stupid; dull. *Atterbury.*

To DRUB. *v. a.* [*druber* to kill, Daniſh.] To threſh; to beat; to bang. *Hudibras.*

DRUB. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A thump; a knock; a blow. *Addiſ.*

To DRUDGE. *v. n.* [*draghen*, to carry, Dutch.] To labour in mean offices; to toil without honour or dignity. *Otw.*

DRUDGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] One employed in mean labour. *Shakeſpeare.*

DRU'DGER. *ſ.* [from *drudge.*]
1. A mean labourer.
2. The box out of which flour is thrown on roaſt meat.

DRU'DGERY. *ſ.* Mean labour; ignoble toil. *Southern.*

DRU'DGINGBOX. *ſ.* The box out of which flour is ſprinkled upon roaſt meat. *K.*

DRU'DGINGLY. *ad.* Laboriouſly; toiſomely.

DRUG. *ſ.* [*drogue*, French.]
1. An ingredient uſed in phyſick; a medicinal ſimple. *Sa.*
2. Any thing without worth or value; a thing of which no purchaſer can be found. *Dry.*
3. A drudge. *Shakeſp.*

To DRUG. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſeaſon with medicinal ingredients.
2. To tincture with ſomething offenſive. *Mi.*

DRU'GGET. *ſ.* A ſlight kind of woolen ſtuff. *Sw.*

DRU'GGIST. *ſ.* [from *drug.*] One who ſells phyſical drugs. *B.*

DRU'GSTER. *ſ.* [from *drug.*] One who ſells phyſical ſimples. *Atterb.*

DRU'ID. *ſ.* [*derio*, oaks and *bud*, incantation.] The prieſts and philoſophers of the ancient Britons.

DRUM. *ſ.* [*trumme*, Daniſh.]
1. An inſtrument of military muſick.
2. The tympanum of the ear.

To DRUM. *v. n.*
1. To beat a drum; to beat a tune on a drum.
2. To beat with a pulſatory motion. *Dry.*

To DRU'MBLE. *v. n.* To drone; to be ſluggiſh. *Shakeſp.*

DRU'MFISH. *ſ.* The name of a fiſh. *Wo.*

DRU'MMAJOR. *ſ.* [*drum* and *major.*] The chief drummer of a regiment. *Cleaveland.*

DRU'MMAKER. *ſ.* He who deals in drums.

DRU'MMER. *ſ.* He whoſe office is to beat a drum. *Gl.*

DRU'MSTICK. *ſ.* [*drum* and *ſtick.*] The ſtick with which a drum is beaten.

DRUNK. *a.* [from *drink.*]
1. Intoxicated with ſtrong liquor; inebriated. *Dryden.*
2. Drenched or ſaturated with moiſture. *Deuteronomy.*

DRU'NKARD. *ſ.* [from *drunk.*] One given to exceſſive uſe of ſtrong liquors. *Sw.*

DRU'NKEN. *a.* [from *drunk.*]
1. Intoxicated with liquor; inebriated. *Ba.*
2. Given to habitual ebriety.
3. Saturated with moiſture. *Shakeſpeare. Sandys.*
4 Done in a ſtate of inebriation.

DRU'NKENLY. *ad.* [from *drunken.*] In a drunken manner. *Shakeſpeare.*

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UNKENNESS. *s.* [from *drunken.*]
Intoxication with ſtrong liquor. *Taylor.*
Habitual ebriety. *Watts.*
Intoxication, or inebriation of any kind; diſorder of the faculties. *Spenſer.*
s. [ɒɒuz, Saxon.]
Arid; not wet; not moiſt. *Bacon.*
Without rain. *Addiſon.*
Not ſucculent; not juicy. *Shakeſp.*
Without tears. *Dryden.*
Thirſty; athirſt. *Shakeſp.*
Jejune; barren; plain; unembelliſhed. *B. Jonſon.*
Hard; ſevere. *Hudibras.*
RY. *v. a.*
To free from moiſture; to arefy; to exſiccate. *Bacon.*
To exhale moiſture. *Woodward.*
To wipe away moiſture. *Denham.*
To ſcorch with thirſt. *Iſaiah.*
To drain; to exhauſt. *Philips.*
ry. *v. n.* To grow dry; to loſe moiſture.
YER. *s.* [from *dry.*] That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture. *Temple.*
EYED. *a.* [*dry* and *eye.*] Without tears; without weeping. *Milton.*
LY. *ad.* [from *dry.*]
Without moiſture.
Coldly; frigidly; without affection. *Dry.*
Jejunely; barrenly. *Pope.*
NESS. *s.* [from *dry.*]
Want of moiſture; ſiccity. *Bentley.*
Want of ſucculence. *Shakeſp.*
Want of embelliſhment; want of pathos. *Ben Johnſon.*
Want of ſenſibility in devotion; avidity. *Taylor.*
'NURSE. *s.* [*dry* and *nurſe.*]
A woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breaſt.
One who takes care of another. *Shak.*
RY'NURSE. *v. a.* To feed without the breaſt. *Hudibras.*
SHOD. *a.* Without wet feet; without having above the ſhoes in the water *Sidney.*
L. *a.* [*dualis*, Lat.] Expreſſing the number two. *Clarke.*
UB. *v. a.* [ɒubban, Saxon.]
To make a man a knight. *Camden.*
To confer any kind of dignity. *Cleaveland.*
s. [from the verb.] A blow; a knock. *Hudibras.*
BIOSITY. *s.* [from *dubious.*] A thing doubtful. *Brown.*
BIOUS. *a.* [*dubius*, Latin.]
Doubting; not ſettled in an opinion.
Uncertain; that of which the truth is not known. *Denham.*
Not plain; not clear. *Milton.*
BIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *dubious.*] Uncertainly; without any determination. *Swift.*
BIOUSNESS. *s.* Uncertainty; doubtfulneſs.
BITABLE. *a.* [*dubito*, Latin.] Doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted.

DUBITATION. *s.* [*dubitatio*, Latin.] The act of doubting; doubt. *Grew.*
DU'CAL. *a.* Pertaining to a duke.
DU'CAT. *s.* [from *duke.*] A coin ſtruck by dukes; in ſilver valued at about four ſhillings and ſixpence; in gold at nine ſhillings and ſixpence. *Bacon.*
DUCK. *s.* [*ducken*, to dip, Dutch.]
1. A water fowl, both wild and tame.
2. The female of the drake.
3. A word of endearment, or fondneſs. *Shak.*
4. A declination of the head. *Milton.*
5. A ſtone thrown obliquely on the waters, called duck and drake. *Arbuthnot.*
To DUCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dive under water as a duck. *Spenſer.*
2. To drop the head, as a duck. *Swift.*
3. To bow low; to cringe. *Shakeſpeare.*
To DUCK. *v. a.* To put under water.
DUCKER. *s.* [from *duck.*]
1. A diver.
2. A cringer.
DU'CKING-STOOL *s.* A chair in which ſcolds are tied and put under water. *Dorſet.*
DUCK-LEGGED. *a.* [*duck* and *leg.*] Short legged. *Dryden.*
DU'CKLING. *s.* A young duck. *Ray.*
DU'CKMEAT. *s.* A common plant growing in ſtanding waters.
DUCKO'Y. *s.* Any means of enticing and enſnaring. *Decay of Piety.*
To DUCKO'Y. *v. a.* [miſtaken for *decoy.*]
To entice to a ſnare. *Grew.*
DUCKS-FOOT. *s.* Black ſnake-root, or may-apple *Miller.*
DU'CKWEED. *s.* Duckmeat. *Bacon.*
DUCT. *s.* [*ductus*, Latin.]
1. Guidance; direction. *Hammond.*
2. A paſſage through which any thing is conducted. *Arbuthnot.*
DU'CTILE. *a.* [*ductilis*, Latin.]
1. Flexible; pliable. *Dryden.*
2. Eaſy to be drawn out into a length. *Dry.*
3. Tractible; obſequious; complying. *Phil.*
DU'CTILENESS. *s.* [from *ductile.*] Flexibility; ductility. *Donne.*
DUCTI'LITY. *s.* [from *ductile.*]
1. Quality of ſuffering extenſion; flexibility. *Watts.*
2. Obſequiouſneſs; compliance.
DU'DGEON. *s.* [*dulch*, German.]
1. A ſmall dagger. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Malice; ſullenneſs; ill will. *Hudibras.*
DUE. *a.* Participle paſſive of owe. [*du*, Fr.]
1. Owed; that which any one has a right to demand. *Smalridge.*
2 Proper; fit; appropriate. *Atterbury.*
3. Exact; without errour. *Milton.*
DUE. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Exactly; nicely; duly. *Shakeſpeare.*
DUE. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. That which belongs to one; that which may be juſtly claimed. *Swift.*
2. Right; juſt title. *Milton.*
3. Whatever cuſtom or law requires to be done. *Dryden.*

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2. Cuſtom; tribute. *Addiſon.*

To DUE. *v. a.* To pay as due. *Shakeſpeare.*

DU'EL. *s.* [*duellum*, Latin.] A combat between two; a ſingle fight. *Waller.*

To DU'EL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight a ſingle combat. *Locke.*

To DU'EL. *v. a.* To attack or fight with, ſingly. *Milton.*

DU'ELLER. *s.* [from *duel.*] A ſingle combatant. *Des. of Piety.*

DU'ELLIST. *s.* [from *duel.*]

1. A ſingle combatant. *Suckling.*

2. One who profeſſes to live by rules of honour. *L'Eſtrange.*

DU'ELLO. s. [Italian.] The duel; the rule of duelling. *Shakeſpeare.*

DU'ENNA. s. [Spaniſh.] An old woman kept to guard a younger. *Arbuthnot. Pope.*

DUG. *s.* [*deggia*, to give ſuck, Iſlandick.] A pap; a nipple; a teat. *Creech.*

DUG. *s. preterite* and *part-paſſ.* of *dig.* *Addiſon.*

DUKE. *s.* [*duc*, French; *dux*, Latin.] One of the higheſt order of nobility in England.

DU'KEDOM. *s.* [from *duke.*]

1. The ſegniority or poſſeſſions of a duke.

2. The title or quality of a duke.

DU'LBRAINED. *a.* [*dull* and *brain.*] Stupid; doltiſh; fooliſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

DU'LCET. *s.* [*dulcis*, Latin.]

1. Sweet to the taſte; luſcious. *Milton.*

2. Sweet to the ear; harmonious. *Shak.*

DULCIFICA'TION. *s.* [from *dulcify.*] The act of ſweetening; the act of freeing from acidity, ſaltneſs, or acrimony. *Boyle*

To DU'LCIFY. *v. a.* [*dulcifier*, French.] To ſweeten; to free from acidity. *Wiſeman.*

DU'LCIMER. *s.* [*dolcimello*, Italian. *Skinner.*] A muſical inſtrument played by ſtriking the braſs wire with little ſticks. *Daniel.*

To DU'LCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Lat.] To ſweeten; to make leſs acrimonious. *Bacon.*

DULCORA'TION. *s.* The act of ſweetening. *Bacon.*

DU'LHEAD. *s.* [*dull* and *head.*] A blockhead; a wretch fooliſh and ſtupid. *Aſcham.*

DU'LIA. *s.* [δυλεια.] An inferiour kind of adoration. *Stilling fleet.*

DULL. *a.* [*dwl*, Welſh.]

1. Stupid; doltiſh; blockiſh; unapprehenſive. *Bacon.*

2. Blunt; obtuſe. *Herbert.*

3. Unready; awkward. *Sidney.*

4. Hebetated; not quick. *Matthew.*

5. Sad; melancholy.

6. Sluggiſh; heavy; ſlow of motion. *Spenſer.*

7. Groſs; cloggy; vile. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. Not exhilarating; not delightful.

9. Not bright. *Shakeſpeare.*

10. Drowſy; ſleepy.

To DULL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To ſtupify; to infatuate. *Aſcham.*

2. To blunt; to obtund. *Bacon.*

3. To ſadden; to make melancholy.

4. To hebetate; to weaken. *Spenſer.*

5. To damp; to clog. *Hooker.*

6. To make weary or ſlow of motion.

7. To ſully brightneſs.

DU'LLARD. *s.* [from *dull.*] A blockhead; a dolt; a ſtupid fellow. *Shakeſp.*

DU'LLY. *ad.* [from *dull.*]

1. Stupidly; doltiſhly.

2. Slowly; ſluggiſhly.

3. Not vigorouſly; not gaily; not brightly; not keenly; obtuſely.

DU'LNESS. *s.* [from *dull.*]

1. Stupidity; weakneſs of intellect; imbecility.

2. Want of quick perception.

3. Drowſineſs; inclination to ſleep.

4. Sluggiſhneſs of motion.

5. Dimneſs want of luſtre.

DU'LY. *ad.* [from *due.*]

1. Properly; fitly. *Spenſer.*

2. Regularly; exactly.

DUMB. *a.* [דרם, dume, Saxon.]

1. Mute; incapable of ſpeech.

2. Deprived of ſpeech.

3. Mute; not uſing words. *Roſcom.*

4. Silent; refuſing to ſpeak.

DU'MBLY. *ad.* [from *dumb.*] Mutely; ſilently.

DU'MBNESS. *s.* [from *dumb.*]

1. Incapacity to ſpeak.

2. Omiſſion of ſpeech; muteneſs.

3. Refuſal to ſpeak; ſilence.

To DU'MBFOUND. *v. a.* [from *dumb.*] To confuſe; to ſtrike dumb.

DUMP. *s.* [from *dom*, ſtupid, Dutch.]

1. Sorrow; melancholy; ſadneſs.

2. Abſence of mind; reverie.

DU'MPISH. *a.* [from *dump.*] Sad; melancholy; ſorrowful.

DU'MPLING. *s.* [from *dump*, heavineſs.] A ſort of pudding.

DUN. *a.* [dun. Saxon.]

1. A colour partaking of brown and black.

2. Dark; gloomy.

To DUN. *v. a.* [dunan, Saxon, to clamour.] To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.

DUN. *s.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, troubleſome creditor.

DUNCE. *s.* A dallard; a dolt; a dickhead. *Stilling.*

DUNG. *s.* [dinge, Saxon.] The excrements of animals uſed to fatten ground.

To DUNG. *v. a.* To farten with dung.

DU'NGEON. *s.* [from *donjon.*] A cloſe priſon; generally ſpoke of a priſon ſubterraneous.

DU'NGFORK. *s.* [*dung* and *fork.*] A fork to toſs out dung from ſtables.

DU'NGHILL. *s.* [*dung* and *hill.*]

1. An heap or accumulation of dung.

2. Any mean or vile abode.

3. Any ſituation of meanneſs.

4. A term reproach for a man meanly baſe. *Shakeſp.*

DU'NGHILL. *a.* Sprung from the dunghill; mean; low.

DU'NGY. *a.* Full of dung; mean; vile; baſe. *Shakeſp.*

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DUNGYARD. s. [*dung* and *yard*] The place of the dunghill. *Mortimer.*

DUNNER. s. One employed in soliciting petty debts. *Spectator.*

To DUODECUPLE. a. [*duo* and *decuplus*, Lat.] To multiply by twelve; twelvefold. *Arbuthnot.*

DUPE. s. [*dupe*, Fr.] A credulous man; a man easily tricked. *Dunciad.*

To DUPE. v. a. To trick; to cheat. *Pope.*

DUPLE. a. [*duplex*, Lat.] Double; one reduced.

To DUPLICATE. v. a. [*duplico*, Latin.]
1. To double; to enlarge by the repetition of the first number or quantity. *Glanville.*
2. To fold together.

DUPLICATE. s. Another correspondent to the first; a second thing of the same kind, as the transcript of a paper. *Woodward.*

DUPLICATION. s. [from *duplicate.*]
1. The act of doubling. *Hale.*
2. The act of folding together.
3. A fold; a doubling. *Wiseman.*

DUPLICATURE. s. [from *duplicate.*] A fold; anything doubled. *Ray.*

DUPLICITY. s. [*duplicitas*, Latin.]
1. Doubleness; the number of two. *Watts.*
2. Deceit; doubleness of heart.

DURABILITY. s. [*durabilis*, Latin.] The power of lasting; endurance. *Hooker.*

DURABLE. a. [*durabilis*, Latin.]
1. Lasting; having the quality of long continuance. *Raleigh. Milton.*
2. Having successive existence. *Milton.*

DURABLENESS. s. Power of lasting.

DURABLY. ad. [from *durable.*] In a lasting manner. *Sidney.*

DURANCE. s. [from *durefse*, low French.]
1. Imprisonment; the custody or power of a jailor. *Congreve.*
2. Endurance; continuance; duration. *Dry.*

DURATION. s. [*duratio*, Latin.]
1. A sort of distance or length, the idea where-of we get from the perpetually perishing parts of succession. *Locke.*
2. Power of continuance. *Rogers.*
3. Length of continuance. *Addison.*

To DURE. v. n. [*duro*, Latin.] To last; to continue. *Raleigh.*

DURFULL. a. [from *endure* and *full.*] Lasting; of long continuance. *Spenser.*

DURELESS. a. [from *dure.*] Without continuance; fading. *Raleigh.*

DURESSE. s. [French.]
1. Imprisonment; constraint.
2. [In law.] A pleasure by way of exception, by him who being cast into prison at a man's suit, or otherwise by threats, hardly used, seals a bond to him during his restraint.

DURING. *prep.* For the time of the continuance. *Locke.*

DURITY. s. [*dureté*, French.] Hardness; stiffness. *Watton.*

DURST. The preterite of *dare.*

DUSK. a. [*dusk*, Dutch.]
1. Tending to darkness.
2. Tending to blackness; dark coloured. *Milton.*

DUSK. s. [from the adjective.]
1. Tendency to darkness; incipient obscurity. *Spectator.*
2. Darkness of colour. *Dryden.*

To DUSK. v. a. [from the noun.] To make darkish.

To DUSK. v. n. To grow dark; to begin to lose sight.

DU'SKILY. ad. [from *dusky.*] With a tendency to darkness.

DU'SKISH. a. [from *dusk.*]
1. Inclining to darkness; tending to obscurity. *Spenser.*
2. Tending to blackness. *Wotton.*

DU'SKISHLY. ad. Cloudily; darkly. *Bacon.*

DU'SKY. a. [from *dusk.*]
1. Tending to darkness; obscure. *Prior.*
2. Tending to blackness; dark coloured. *Newton.*
3. Gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded, *Bentley.*

DUST. s. [ꝺuꝛt, Saxon.]
1. Earth or other matter reduced to small particles. *Bacon.*
2. The grave; the state of dissolution. *Milt.*
3. Mean and dejected state. *Samuel.*

To DUST. v. a. To free from dust; to sprinkle with dust.

DU'STMAN. s. One whose employment is to carry away the dust. *Gay.*

DU'STY. a. [from *dust.*]
1. Filled with dust; clouded with dust.
2. Covered or scattered with dust.

DU'TCHESS. s. [*duchesse*, Fr.]
1. The lady of a duke. *Swift.*
2. A lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.

DU'TCHY. s. [*duché*, Fr.] A territory which gives title to a duke. *Addison.*

DU'TCHYCOURT. s. A court wherein all matters appertaining to the duchy of Lancaster are decided. *Cowel.*

DU'TEOUS. a. [from *duty.*]
1. Obedient; obsequious. *Prior.*
2. Obedient to good or bad purposes. *Shak.*
3. Enjoined by duty *Shakespeare.*

DU'TIFUL. a. [*duty* and *full.*]
1. Obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors. *Swift.*
2. Expressive of respect; giving token of reverence; reverential. *Sidney.*

DU'TIFULLY. ad. [from *dutiful.*]
1. Obediently; submissively.
2. Reverently; respectfully. *Sidney*

DU'TIFULNESS. s. [from *dutiful.*]
1. Obedience; submission to just authority. *Dryden*
2. Reverence; respect. *Taylor.*

DU'TY. s. [from *due.*]
1. That to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound. *Locke.*
2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality. *Taylor.*
3. Obedience or submission due to parents, governours, or superiors. *Decay of Piety.*
4. Act of reverence or respect. *Spenser.*

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5. The buſineſs of a ſoldier on guard: *Clar.*
6. Tax; impoſt; cuſtom; toll. *Arbuthnot.*

DWARF. *s.* [ꝺpeng, Saxon.]
1. A man below the common ſize of men. *Brown. Milton.*
2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances. *Spenſer.*
4. It is uſed often in compoſition; as *dwarf* elder, *dwarf* honeyſuckle.

To DWARF. *v. a.* To hinder from growing to the natural bulk. *Addiſon.*

DWA'RFISH. *a.* Below the natural bulk; low ſmall; little. *Bentley.*

DWA'RFISHLY. *ad.* [from *dwarfiſh.*] Like a dwarf.

DWA'RFISHNESS. *s.* [from *dwarfiſh.*] Minuteneſs of ſtature; littleneſs. *Glanville.*

To DWELL. *v. n* preterite *dwelt* or *dwelled.* [*ꝺpelta*, Iſlandick.]
1. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reſide; to have an habitation. *Leviticus.*
2. To live in any form of habitation. *Hebr.*
3. To be in any ſtate or condition. *Shakeſp.*
4. To be ſuſpended with attention. *Smith.*
5. To fix the mind upon. *Pope.*
6. To continue long ſpeaking. *Swift.*

To DWELL. *v. a.* To inhabit. *Milton.*

DWE'LLER. *s.* [from *dwell.*] An inhabitant. *Bacon.*

DWE'LLING. *s.* [from *dwell.*]
1. Habitation; abode. *Dry*
2. State of life; mode of living. *Da*

DWE'LLINGHOUSE. *s.* The houſe at wh one lives. *Ay*

To DWI'NDLE. *v. n.* [ꝺpinan, Saxon.]
1. To ſhrink; to loſe bulk; to grow little
2. To degenerate; to ſink. *Norris. Sc*
3. To wear away; to loſe health, to g feebſe.
4. To fall away; to moulder off. *Clare*

DY'ING. The participle of *die.*
1. Expiring; giving up the ghoſt.
2. Tinging; giving a new colour.

DY'NASTY. *s.* [*ꝺynaſtia.*] Government; vereignty.

DY'SCRASY. *s.* [*ꝺyſkpaſia.*] An undue m ture of elements in the blood or nervous jo a diſtemperature.

DY'SENTERY. *s.* [*ꝺyſenteria.*] A looſe wherein ill humours flow off by ſtool, and ſometimes attended with blood. *Arbu*

DYSPE'PSY. *s.* [*ꝺyſpepſia.*] A difficulty digeſtion.

DY'SPHONY. *s.* [*ꝺyſphonia.*] A difficulty ſpeaking.

DYSPNŒA. *s.* [*ꝺyſpnœa.*] A difficulty breathing.

DY'SURY. *s.* [*ꝺyuria.*] A difficulty in ma urine.



E

EAG

E, Has two ſounds; long, as *ſcêne*, and ſhort, as *men*. *E* is the moſt frequent vowel in the Engliſh language; for it has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as *can cane.*

Ea has the ſound of *e* long.

EACH *pron.* [elc, Saxon.]
1. Either of two. *Dryden.*
2. Every one of any number. *Milton.*

To EACH the correſpondent word is *other.*

EAD, and *eading*, denotes happineſs; *Eadgar*, happy power. *Camden.*

EA'GER. *a.* [eaꝺop, Saxon.]
1. Struck with deſire; ardently wiſhing. *Dr.*
2. Hot of diſpoſition; vehement; ardent. *Hooker. Spratt.*
3. Quick; buſy. *Addiſon.*
4. Sharp; ſour; acid. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Keen; ſevere; biting. *Bacon.*
6. Brittle; inflexible. *Locke.*

EA'GERLY. *ad.* [from *eager.*]
1. With ardour of deſire. *Stepney.*
2. Ardently; hotly. *Shakeſpeare.*

EAL

3. Keenly; ſharply. *Ku*

EA'GERNESS. *s.* [from *eager.*]
1. Ardour of inclination. *Ro*
2. Impetuoſity; vehemence; violence. *D*

EA'GLE. *s.* [*aigle*, Fr.]
1. A bird of prey ſaid to be extremely ſh ſighted. *Shakeſp*
2. The ſtandard of the ancient Romans *H*

EA'GLE-EYED. *a.* [from *eagle* and *eye.*] Sh ſighted as an eagle. *Ho*

EA'GLESPEED. *s.* [*eagle* and *ſpeed.*] Swift like that of an eagle. *P*

EA'GLESTONE. *s.* A ſtone ſaid to be fo at the entrance of the holes in which the ea make their neſts. The *eagleſtone* contains, cavity within it, a ſmall looſe ſtone, w rattles when it is ſhaken; and every foſſil, a nukeus in it, has obtained the name. *A*

EA'GLET. *s.* [from *eagle.*] A young eagle. *D*

EA'GRE. *s.* [*ager*, in Runick, is the *ocean.*] A tide ſwelling above another tide. *Dry*

EA'LDERMAN. *s* [ealꝺopmaꝺ, Saxon.] Alderman.

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EAM. s. [eam, Saxon.] Uncle. *Fairfax.*

EAR. s. [epe, Saxon.]

1. The whole organ of audition or hearing. *Derham.*

2. That part of the ear that ſtands prominent. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Power of judging of harmony.

4. The head or the perſon. *Knolles.*

5. The higheſt part of a man; the top. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. The privilege of being readily and kindly heard; favour. *Ben Jonſon.*

7. Any prominences from a large body, raiſed for the take of holding it. *Taylor. Congreve.*

8. The ſpike of corn; that part which contains the ſeeds. *Bacon. Mortimer.*

9. *To fall together by the* EARS. To fight; to ſcuffle. *More.*

10. *To ſet by the* EARS. To make ſtrife; to make to quarrel. *Addiſon.*

EARLESS. a [from *ear*.] Wanting ears. *Pope.*

EARRING. s. [*ear* and *ring*.] Jewels ſet in a ring, and worn at the ears. *Sandys.*

EARSHOT. s. Reach of the ear. *Dryden.*

EARWAX. s. The cerumen or exudation which ſmears the inſide of the ear. *Ray.*

EARWIG. s. [epe and pegga, Saxon.]

1. A ſheathwinged inſect. *Drayton.*

2. A whiſperer.

EARWITNESS. s. [*ear* and *witneſs*.] One who hears, or can atteſt any thing as heard by himſelf. *Hooker.*

To EAR. v. s. [*aro*, Latin.] To plow; to till. *Shakeſpeare. Geneſis.*

To EAR. v. a. [from *ear*.] To ſhoot into ears.

EARED. a. [from *ear*.]

1. Having ears, or organs of hearing

2. Having ears, or ripe corn. *Pope.*

EARL. s. [eopl, Saxon.] A title of nobility, anciently the higheſt of this nation, now the third. *Shakeſpeare.*

EARL-MARSHAL. s. [*earl* and *marſhal*.] He that has chief care of military ſolemnities. *Dryden.*

EARLDOM. s. [from *earl*.] The ſeigniory of an earl. *Spenſer.*

EARLINESS. s. [from *early*.] Quickneſs of any action with reſpect to ſomething elſe. *Sidney.*

EARLY. a. [æp, Saxon, before.] Soon; with reſpect to ſomething elſe. *Smith.*

EARLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Soon; betimes. *Waller.*

To EARN. v. a. [eapnian, Saxon.]

1. To gain as the reward or wages of labour. *Swift.*

2. To gain; to obtain. *Shakeſpeare.*

EARNEST. a. [eopneſt, Saxon.]

1. Ardent in any affection; warm; zealous. *Hooker.*

2. Intent; fixed; eager. *Duppa.*

EARNEST. s. [from the adjective.]

1. Seriouſneſs; a ſerious event; not a jeſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. [*arrha*, Latin, *arres*, Daniſh.] Pledge; handſel; firſt fruits. *Smalridge.*

3. The money that is given in token that a bargain is ratified. *Decay of Piety.*

EARNESTLY. *ad.* [from *earneſt*.]

1. Warmly; affectionately; zealouſly; importunately. *Smalridge.*

2. Eagerly; deſirouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

EARNESTNESS. s. [from *earneſt*.]

1. Eagerneſs; warmth; vehemence. *Addiſon.*

2. Solemnity; zeal. *Atterbury.*

2. Solicitude; care. *Dryden.*

EARSH. s. [from *ear*, to plow.] A plowed field. *May's Virgil.*

EARTH. s. [eopð, Saxon.]

1. The element diſtinct from air, fire, or water. *Thomſon.*

2. The terraqueous globe; the world. *Locke.*

3. Different modifications of terrene matter. The five genera of *earths* are 1. Boles. 2. Clays. 3. Marls. 4. Ochres. 5. Tripelas.

4. This world oppoſed to other ſcenes of exiſtence. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. The inhabitants of the earth. *Geneſis.*

6. Turning up the ground in tillage. *Tuſſer.*

To EARTH. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To hide in the earth. *Dryden.*

2. To cover with earth. *Evelyn.*

To EARTH. v. n. To retire under ground. *Tickel.*

EARTHBOARD. s. [*earth* and *board*.] The board of the plough that ſhakes off the earth. *Mortimer.*

EARTHBORN. a. [*earth* and *born*.]

1. Born of the earth; terrigenous. *Prior.*

2. Meanly born. *Smith.*

EARTHBOUND. a. [*earth* and *bound*.] Faſtened by the preſſure of the earth. *Shakeſpeare.*

EARTHEN. a. [from *earth*.] Made of earth; made of clay. *Wilkins.*

EARTHFLAX. s. [*earth* and *flax*.] A kind of fibrous foſſil. *Woodward.*

EARTHINESS. s. The quality of containing earth; groſſneſs.

EARTHLING. s. [from *earth*.] An inhabitant of the earth; a poor frail creature. *Drummond.*

EARTHLY. a. [from *earth*.]

1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; ſordid. *Milton.*

2. Belonging only to our preſent ſtate; not ſpiritual. *Hooker.*

3. Corporeal; not mental. *Pope.*

EARTHNUT. s. [*earth* and *nut*.] A pignut; a root in ſhape and ſize like a nut. *Ray.*

EARTHQUAKE. s. [*earth* and *quake*.] Tremor or convulſion of the earth. *Addiſon.*

EARTHSHAKING. a. [*earth* and *ſhake*.] Having power to ſhake the earth, or to raiſe earthquakes. *Milton.*

EARTHWORM. s. [*earth* and *worm*.]

1. A worm bred under ground. *Bacon.*

2. A mean ſordid wretch. *Norris.*

EARTHY. a. [from *earth*.]

1. Conſiſting of earth. *Wilkins.*

2. Compoſed or partaking of earth; terrene. *Milton.*

3. Inhabiting the earth; terreſtrial. *Dryden.*

4. Relating to earth. *Dryden.*

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5. Not mental; groſs; not refined. *Shakesp.*

EASE. *s.* [*aiſe*, French.]
1. Quiet; reſt; undiſturbed tranquillity. *Dav.*
2. Freedom from pain. *Temple.*
3. Reſt after labour; intermiſſion of labour. *Swift.*
4. Facility; not difficulty. *Dryden.*
5. Unconſtraint; freedom from harſhneſs, forced behaviour, or conceits. *Pope.*

To EASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To free from pain. *Locke.*
2. To relieve; to aſſuage; to mitigate. *Dry.*
3. To relieve from labour. *Dryden.*
4. To ſet free from any thing that offends. *Locke.*

EA'SEFUL. *a.* [*eaſe* and *full.*] Quiet; peaceable. *Shakeſpeare.*

EA'SEMENT. *s.* [from *eaſe.*] Aſſiſtance; ſupport. *Swift.*

EA'SILY. *ad.* [from *eaſy.*]
1. Without difficulty. *Prior.*
2. Without pain; without diſturbance. *Tem.*
3. Readily; without reluctance. *Dryden.*

EA'SINESS. *s.* [from *eaſy.*]
1. Freedom from difficulty. *Tillotſon.*
2. Flexibility; compliance; readineſs. *Hook.*
3. Freedom from conſtraint; unaffectedneſs; not formality. *Roſcommon.*
4. Reſt; tranquillity. *Ray.*

EAST. *s.* [eorꝑ, Saxon.]
1. The quarter where the ſun riſes. *Abbot.*
2. The regions in the eaſtern parts of the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

EA'STER. *s.* [eaꝑꝑne, Saxon.] The day on which the Chriſtian church commemorates our Saviour's reſurrection. *Decay of Piety.*

EA'STERLY. *a.* [from *eaſt.*]
1. Coming from the parts toward the Eaſt. *Raleigh.*
2. Lying toward the Eaſt. *Graunt.*
3. Looking toward the Eaſt. *Arbuthnot.*

EA'STERN. *a.* [from *Eaſt.*]
1. Dwelling or found in the Eaſt; oriental. *Thomſon.*
2. Lying or being toward the Eaſt. *Addiſon.*
3. Going toward the Eaſt. *Addiſon.*
4. Looking towards the Eaſt.

EA'STWARD. *ad.* [*Eaſt* and *toward.*] Toward the Eaſt. *Brown.*

EA'SY. *a.* [from *eaſe.*]
1. Not difficult. *Hooker.*
2. Quiet; at reſt; not haraſſed. *Smalridge.*
3. Complying; unreſiſting; credulous. *Dry.*
4. Free from pain. *Milton.*
5. Ready; not unwilling. *Dryden.*
6. Free from want; contented. *Swift.*
7. Unconſtrained; not formal. *Pope.*

To EAT. *v. a.* preterite *ate*, or *eat*; part. *eat*, or *eaten.* [etan, Saxon.]
1. To devour with the mouth. *Exodus.*
2. To conſume; to corrode. *Tillotſon.*
3. To ſwallow back; to retract. *Hakewill.*

To EAT. *v. n.*
1. To go to meals; to take meals; to feed. *Matthew.*
2. To take food. *Locke.*
3. To be maintained in food. *Prov.*
4. To make way by corroſion. *Sw.*

EA'TABLE. *a.* [from *eat.*] Any thing that may be eaten. *K.*

EA'TER. *s.* [from *eat.*]
1. One that eats any thing. *Ab.*
2. A corroſive.

EATH. *a.* [eaꝺ, Sax.] Eaſy; not difficult. *Fa.*

EATH. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Eaſily.

EA'TINGHOUSE. *s.* [*eat* and *houſe.*] A houſe where proviſions are ſold ready dreſſed. *L'E.*

EAVES. *s.* [eꝑeꝑe, Saxon.] The edges of a roof which overhang the houſe. *Wotton.*

To EA'VESDROP. *v. n.* [*eaves* and *drop.*] To catch what comes from the eaves; to liſten under windows. *Shakeſp.*

EA'VESDROPPER. *s.* A liſtener under windows. *Shakeſp.*

EBB. *s.* [ebba, Saxon.]
1. The reflux of the tide toward the ſea.
2. Decline; decay; waſte. *Roſcom.*

To EBB *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To flow back toward the ſea. *Shakeſp.*
2. To decline; to decay. *Ha.*

E'BEN. } *s.* [*ebenum*, Latin.] A hard, black
E'BON. } valuable wood. *Mi.*

EBRI'ETY. *s.* [*ebrietas*, Latin.] Drunkenneſs; intoxication by ſtrong liquors. *Bu.*

EBRIO'SITY. *s.* [*ebroſitas*, Latin.] Habitual drunkenneſs. *Bo.*

EBULLI'TION. *s.* [*ebullio*, Latin.]
1. The act of boiling up with heat.
2. Any inteſtine motion.
3. That ſtruggling or effervescence which ariſes from the mingling any alkaliſate and acid liquor; any inteſtine violent motion in the parts of a fluid. *New.*

ECCE'NTRICAL. } *a.* [*eccentricus*, Latin.]
ECCE'NTRICK. }
1. Deviating from the centre.
2. Not having the ſame centre with another circle. *New.*
3. Not terminating in the ſame point. *Bo.*
4. Irregular; anomalous. *K. Cha.*

ECCENTRI'CITY. *s.* [from *eccentrick.*]
1. Deviation from a centre.
2. The ſtate of having a different centre from another circle. *Ha.*
3. Excurſion from the proper orb. *Wo.*

ECCHY'MOSIS. *s.* [ἐκχυμωσις] Livid ſpots or blotches in the ſkin. *Wi.*

ECCLESIA'STICAL. } *a.* [*eccleſiaſtus*, Lat.
ECCLESIA'STICK. } Relating to the church; not civil. *Hooker. Sa.*

ECCLESIA'STICK. *s.* A perſon dedicated to the miniſtry of religion. *Ba.*

ECCOPRO'TICKS. *s.* [ἐκ and κοπρος.] Soft medicines as gently purge the belly. *Har.*

E'CHINATE. } *a.* [from *echinus*, Latin.]
E'CHINATED. } Briſtled like an hedgehog; ſet with prickles. *Wood.*

ECHI'NUS. s. [Latin.]
1. A hedgehog.
2. A ſhellfiſh ſet with prickles.
3. [With botaniſts.] The prickly head of a plant.

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4. [In architecture.] A member or ornament, taking its name from the roughneſs of the carving. *Harris.*

ECHO. s. [ηχω.]
1. Echo was ſuppoſed to have been once a nymph, who pined into a ſound. *Sidney.*
2. The return or repercuſſion of any ſound. *Bacon.*
3. The ſound returned. *Shakeſpeare.*

ECHO. v. n.
1. To refound; to give the repercuſſion of a voice. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To be ſounded back. *Blackmore.*

ECHO. v. a. To ſend back a voice. *D. of P.*

ECLAIRCISSEMENT. s. [French.] Explanation; the act of clearing up an affair. *Clarendon.*

ECLAT. s. [Fr.] Splendour; ſhow; luſtre. *Pope.*

ECLECTICK. a. [εκλεκτικος.] Selecting; chuſing at will. *Watts.*

ECLEGMA. s. [εκ and λειχειν.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with ſyrups.

ECLIPSE. s. [εκλειψις]
1. An obſcuration of the luminaries of heaven. *Waller.*
2. Darkneſs; obſcuration. *Raleigh.*

ECLIPSE. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To darken a luminary. *Creech.*
2. To extinguiſh; to put out. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To cloud; to obſcure. *Calamy.*
4. To diſgrace. *Clarendon.*

ECLIPTICK. s. [εκλειπτικος.] A great circle of the ſphere, ſuppoſed to be drawn through the middle of the Zodiack, and making an angle with the Equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23° 30', which is the ſun's greateſt declination. *Harris.*

ECLOGUE. s. [εκλογη.] A paſtoral poem, ſo called becauſe *Virgil* called his paſtorals eclogues. *Pope.*

ECONOMY. s. [οικονομια.]
1. The management of a family. *Taylor.*
2. Frugality; diſcretion of expence.
3. Diſpoſition of things; regulation. *Hamm.*
4. The diſpoſition or arrangement of any work. *B. Jonſon.*
5. Syſtem of motions; diſtribution of every thing to its proper place. *Blackmore.*

ECONOMICAL. } a. [from *economy*.
ECONOMICK. }
1. Pertaining to the regulation of an houſehold. *Davies.*
2. Frugal. *Wotton.*

ECPHRACTICKS. s. [εκ and φραττω.] Such medicines as render tough humours thin. *Harvey.*

ECSTACY. s. [εκστασις.]
1. Any paſſion in which the thoughts are abſorbed, and in which the mind is for a time loſt. *Suckling.*
2. Exceſſive joy; rapture. *Prior.*
3. Enthuſiaſm; exceſſive elevation of the mind. *Milton.*
4. Exceſſive grief or anxiety. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Madneſs; diſtraction.

ECSTASIED. a. [from *eſtacy*.] Raviſhed. *Norris.*

ECSTATICAL. } a. [εκστατικος.]
ECSTATICK. }
1. Raviſhed; rapturous; elevated to ecſtacy. *Stiling fleet.*
2. Being in the higheſt degree of joy. *Pope.*

ECTYPE. s. [εκτυπος.] A copy. *Locke.*

ECUIRE. s. [French.] A place for the houſing of horſes.

EDACIOUS. a. [*edacitas*, Latin.] Eating; voracious; ravenous; greedy.

EDACITY. s. [*edacitas*, Latin.] Voracity; ravenouſneſs. *Bacon.*

To EDDER. v. a. To bind a fence. *Mortimer.*

EDDER. s. Such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences. *Tuſſer.*

EDDY. s. [ed, *backward*, *again*, and ea, *water*, Saxon.]
1. The water that by ſome repercuſſion, or oppoſite wind, runs contrary to the main ſtream. *Dryden.*
2. Whirlpool; circular motion. *Dryden.*

EDDY. a. Whirling; moving circularly. *Dryd.*

EDEMATOSE. a. [οιδημα.] Swelling; full of humours. *Arbuthnot.*

EDENTATED. a. [*edentatus*, Latin.] Deprived of teeth. *Dict.*

EDGE. s. [ecge, Saxon.]
1. The thin or cutting part of a blade. *Shak.*
2. A narrow part riſing from a broader.
3. Keeneſs; acrimony. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. *To ſet teeth on* EDGE. To cauſe a tingling pain in the teeth. *Bacon.*

To EDGE. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To ſharpen; to enable to cut. *Dryden.*
2. To furniſh with an edge. *Dryden.*
3. To border; to fringe. *Pope.*
4. To exaſperate; to embitter. *Hayward.*
5. To put forward beyond a line. *Locke.*

To EDGE. v. n. To move againſt any power. *Dr.*

EDGED. *part. a.* [from *edge*.] Sharp; not blunt. *Digby.*

EDGING. s. [from *edge*.]
1. What is added to any thing by way of ornament. *Dryden.*
2. A narrow lace.

EDGELESS. a. [from *edge*.] Blunt; obtuſe; unable to cut. *L'Eſtrange.*

EDGETOOL. s. [*edge* and *tool*.] A tool made ſharp to cut. *Dorſet.*

EDGEWISE. ad. [*edge* and *wiſe*.] With the edge put into any particular direction. *Ray.*

EDIBLE. a. [from *edo*, Lat.] Fit to be eaten. *More.*

EDICT. s. [*edictum*, Lat.] A proclamation of command or prohibition. *Addiſon.*

EDIFICATION. s. [*edificatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holineſs. *Taylor.*
2. Improvement; inſtruction. *Addiſon.*

EDIFICE. s. [*edificium*, Latin.] A fabrick; a building. *Bentley.*

EDIFIER. s. [from *edify*.] One that improves or inſtructs another.

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To E'DIFY. *v. n.* [*ædifico*, Lat.]
1. To build. *Chapman.*
2. To inſtruct; to improve. *Hooker.*
3. To teach; to perſuade. *Bacon.*

E'DILE. *s.* [*ædilis*, Lat.] The title of a magiſtrate in old Rome. *Shakeſpeare.*

EDI'TION. *s.* [*editio*, Latin.]
1. Publication of any thing, particularly of a book. *Burnet.*
2. Republication, with reviſal. *Baker.*

E'DITOR. *s.* [*editor*, Latin.] Publiſher; he that reviſes or prepares any work for publication. *Addiſon.*

To E'DUCATE. *v. a.* [*educo*, Lat.] To breed; to bring up. *Swift.*

EDUCA'TION. *s.* [from *educate.*] Formation of manners in youth. *Swift.*

To EDU'CE. *v. a.* [*educo*, Lat.] To bring out; to extract. *Glanville.*

EDU'CTION. *s.* [from *educe.*] The act of bringing any thing into view.

To EDU'LCORATE. *v. a.* [from *dulcis*, Lat.] To ſweeten.

EDULCORA'TION. *s.* [from *edulcorate.*] The act of ſweetening.

To EEK *v. a.* [eacan, Saxon.] See EKE.
1. To make bigger by the addition of another piece.
2. To ſupply any deficiency. *Spenſer.*

EEL. *s.* [œl, Saxon.] A ſerpentine ſlimy fiſh, that lurks in mud. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'EN. *ad.* Contracted from *even.* *L'Eſtrange.*

E'FFABLE. *a.* [*effabilis*, Latin.] Utterable; that may be ſpoken.

To EFFA'CE. *v. a.* [*effacer*, Fr.]
1. To deſtroy any form painted, or carved.
2. To make no more legible or viſible; to blot out. *Locke.*
3. To deſtroy; to wear away. *Dryden.*

EFFE'CT. *s.* [*effectus*, Lat.]
1. That which is produced by an operating cauſe. *Addiſon.*
2. Conſequence; event. *Addiſon.*
3. Purpoſe; meaning. *Chronicles.*
4. Conſequence intended; ſucceſs; advantage. *Clarendon.*
5. Completion; perfection. *Prior*
6. Reality; not mere appearance. *Hooker.*
7. Goods; moveables. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EFFE'CT. *v. a.* [*efficio*, Lat.]
1. To bring to paſs; to attempt with ſucceſs; to atchieve. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To produce as a cauſe. *Boyle.*

EFFE'CTIBLE. *a.* [from *effect.*] Performable; practicable. *Brown.*

EFFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *effect.*]
1. Powerful to produce effects. *Taylor.*
2. Operative; active. *Brown.*
3. Producing effects; efficient. *Taylor.*
4. Having the power of operation; uſeful.

EFFE'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *effective.*] Powerfully; with real operation. *Taylor.*

EFFE'CTLESS. *a.* [from *effect.*] Without effect; impotent; uſeleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

EFFE'CTOR. *s.* [*effector*, Lat.]
1. He that produces any effect.
2. Maker; creator. *Bro*

EFFE'CTUAL. *a.* [*effectuel*, French.]
1. Productive of effects; powerful to a de adequate to the occaſion; efficacious. *Lu*
2. Veracious; expreſſive of facts. *Shakſp*

EFFE'CTUALLY. *ad.* [from *effectual.*] manner productive of the conſequence int ed; efficaciouſly. *Sa*

To EFFE'CTUATE. *v. a.* [*effectuer*, Fr.] bring to paſs; to fulfil. *Sh*

EFFE'MINACY. *s.* [from *effeminate.*]
1. Admiſſion of the qualities of a wom ſoftneſs; unmanly delicacy. *Mi*
2. Laſciviouſneſs; looſe pleaſure. *To*

EFFE'MINATE. *a.* [*effeminatus*, Lat.] Ha the qualities of a woman; womaniſh; w tuous; tender. *Mi*

To EFFE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*effemino*, Lat.] make womaniſh; to emaſculate; to unn *Le*

To EFFE'MINATE. *v. n.* To grow wom iſh; to melt into weakneſs.

EFFEMINA'TION. *s.* [from *effeminate.*] ſtate of one grown womaniſh; the one emaſculated or unmanned. *Bro*

To EFFERVE'SCE *v. n.* [*effervefco*, Latin.] grow hot by inteſtine motion.

EFFERVE'SCENCE. *s.* [from *effervefco*, L The act of growing hot; production of by inteſtine motion. *Ga*

EFFE'TE. *a.* [*effetus*, Latin.]
1. Diſabled from generation. *Bro*
2. Worn out with age. *Sa*

EFFICA'CIOUS. *a.* [*efficax*, Latin.] Pro tive of effects; powerful to produce the ſequence intended. *Pl*

EFFICA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *efficacious.*] Effectually. *Ba*

E'FFICACY. *s.* Production of the conſequ intended. *Tillo*

EFFI'CIENCE. } *s.* [from *efficio*, Latin.]
EFFI'CIENCY. } act of producing agency. *Bro*

EFFI'CIENT. *s.* [*efficiens*, Lat.]
1. The cauſe which effects. *Hoo*
2. He that makes; the effector. *Ba*

EFFI'CIENT. *a.* Cauſing effects. *Coſ*

To EFFI'GIATE. *v. a.* [*effigio*, Lat.] To in ſemblance; to image.

EFFIGIA'TION. *s.* [from *effigiate.*] The act imaging things or perſons. *Di*

EFFI'GIES. } *s.* [*effigies*, Lat.] Reſemblance
E'FFIGY. } image in painting or ſculpture *Dry*

EFFLORE'SCENCE. }
EFFLORE'SCENCY. } *s.* [*efflorefco*, Lat.]
1. Production of flowers. *Bro*
2. Excreſcences in the form of flowers. *Wo*
3. [In phyſic.] The breaking out of humours in the ſkin. *Wiſeman*

EFFLORE'SCENT. *a.* [*efflorefco*, Lat.] ing out in form of flowers. *Woodward*

E'FFLUENCE. *s.* [*effluo*, Latin.] What from ſome other principle. *Prior*

EFFLU'VIA. } *s.* [from *effluo*, Lat.]
EFFLU'VIUM. } ſmall particles which

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ontinually flying off from bodies.
FLUX. *s.* [*effluxus*, Latin.]
1. The act of flowing out. *Harvey.*
2. Effusion. *Hammond.*
3. That which flows from something elfe; emanation. *Thomfon.*
FFLU'X. *v. n.* [*effluo*, Latin.] To run out. *Boyle.*
FLU'XION. *s.* [*effluxum*, Latin.]
1. The act of flowing out. *Brown.*
2. That which flows out; effluvium; emanation. *Bacon.*
FFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*efforcer*, French.]
1. To break through by violence. *Spenfer.*
2. To force; to raviſh. *Spenfer.*
FFO'RM. *v. a.* [*efformo*, Lat.] To ſhape; to faſhion. *Taylor.*
FORMATION. *s.* [from *efform.*] The act of faſhioning or giving form to. *Ray.*
FORT. *s.* [*effort*, French.] Struggle; laborious endeavour. *Addiſon.*
FOSSION. *s.* [*effoſſum*, Latin.] The act of digging up from the ground; deterration. *Ar.*
FRAYABLE. *a.* [*effroyable*, Fr.] Dreadful; frightful. *Harvey.*
FRONTERY. *s.* [*effronterie*, Fr.] Impudence; ſhamelеſſneſs. *K. Charles.*
FULGENCE. *s.* [*effulgeo*, Latin.] Luſtre; brightneſs; clarity; ſplendor. *Milton.*
FULGENT. *a.* [*effulgens*, Lat.] Shining; bright; luminous. *Blackmore.*
FUMABILITY. *s.* [*efumus*, Latin.] The quality of flying away in fumes. *Boyle.*
EFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*effuſus*, Latin.] To pour out; to ſpill. *Milton.*
FFU'SE. *s.* [from the verb.] Waſte; effuſion. *Shakeſpeare.*
FFU'SION. *s.* [*effuſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of pouring out. *Taylor.*
2. Waſte; the act of ſhedding. *Hooker.*
3. The act of pouring out words. *Hooker.*
4. Bounteous donation. *Hammond.*
5. The thing poured out. *King Charles.*
FFU'SIVE. *a.* [from *effuſe.*] Pouring out; diffuſing. *Thomſon.*
FT. *s.* [epeta, Saxon.] A newt; an evet. *Mortimer. Nichols.*
FT. *ad.* [eꝑt, Sax.] Soon; quickly; ſpeedily. *Fairfax.*
FTSOONS. *ad.* [eꝑt and ꝑoon, Sax.] Soon afterwards. *Knolles.*
G. [*exempli gratia.*] For the ſake of an inſtance or example.
GRE. *s.* An impetuous and irregular flood or tide. *Brown.* See EAGRE.
EGE'ST. *v. a.* [*egero*, Latin.] To throw out ſtood at the natural vents. *Bacon.*
GE'STION. *s.* [*egeſtus*, Latin.] The act of throwing out the digeſted food. *Hale.*
GG. *s.* [æg, Saxon.]
1. That which is laid by feathered animals, and many others, from which their young is produced. *Bacon.*
2. The ſpawn or ſperm. *Blackmore.*
3. Any thing faſhioned in the ſhape of an egg. *Boyle.*

To EGG. *v. a.* [*eggia*, Iſlandick.] To incite; to inſtigate. *Derham.*
E'GLANTINE. *s.* [*eſglantine*, French.] A ſpecies of roſe; ſweetbriar. *Shakeſpeare.*
E'GOTISM. *s* [from *ego*, Latin.] The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego*, or *I*; too frequent mention of one's ſelf. *Spectator.*
E'GOTIST. *s.* [from *ego*, Latin.] One that is always repeating the word *ego*, *I*; a talker of himſelf. *Spectator.*
To E'GOTISE. *v. n.* [from *ego*, Lat.] To talk much of one's ſelf.
EGRE'GIOUS. *a.* [*egregius*, Latin.]
1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary. *More.*
2. Eminently bad; remarkably vicious. *Hook.*
EGRE'GIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *egregious.*] Eminently; ſhamefully. *Arbuthnot.*
E'GRESS. *s.* [*egreſſus*, Lat.] The act of going out of any place; departure. *Woodward.*
EGRE'SSION. *s.* [*egreſſio*, Lat.] The act of going out. *Pope.*
E'GRET. *s.* A fowl of the heron kind.
E'GRIOT. *s.* [*aigret*, Fr.] A ſpecies of cherry. *Brown.*
To EJA'CULATE. *v. a.* [*ejaculor* Latin.] To throw; to ſhoot out. *Grew.*
EJACULATION. *s.* [from *ejaculate.*]
1. A ſhort prayer darted out occaſionally. *Tay.*
2. The act of darting or throwing. *Bacon.*
EJA'CULATORY. *a.* [from *ejaculate.*] Suddenly darted; ſudden; haſty. *Duppa.*
To EJE'CT. *v. a.* [*ejicio*, *ejectum*, Latin.]
1. To throw out; to caſt forth; to void. *Sandys.*
2. To throw out or expel from an office or poſſeſſion. *Dryden.*
3. To expel to drive away. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To caſt away; to reject. *Hooker.*
EJE'CTION. *s.* [*ejectio*, Latin.]
1. The act of caſting out; expulſion. *Broome.*
2. [In phyſick.] The diſcharge of any thing by an emunctory. *Quincy.*
EJE'CTMENT. *s.* [from *eject.*] A legal writ by which any inhabitant of a houſe, or tenant of an eſtate, is commanded to depart.
EIGH. *interj.* An expreſſion of ſudden delight.
EIGHT. *a.* [eahta, Saxon.] Twice four. A word of number. *Sandys.*
EIGHTH. *a.* [from *eight.*] Next in order to the ſeventh. *Pope.*
EI'GHTEEN. *a.* [*eight* and *ten.*] Twice nine. *Taylor.*
EI'GHTEENTH *a.* [from *eighteen.*] The next in order to the ſeventeenth. *Kings.*
EI'GHTFOLD. *a.* [*eight* and *fold.*] Eight times the number or quantity.
EI'GHTHLY. *ad.* [from *eight.*] In the eighth place. *Bacon.*
EI'GHTIETH. *a.* [from *eighty*] The next in order to the ſeventy-ninth; eight tenth. *Wilk.*
EI'GHTSCORE. *a.* [*eight* and *ſcore.*] Eight times twenty. *Shakeſpeare.*
EIGHTY. *a.* [*eight* and *ten.*] Eight times ten. *Brown.*

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EI'GNE. *a.* [*aîsne*, French.] The eldeſt or firſt born. *Bacon.*

EI'SIL. *s.* [eopil, Saxon.] Vinegar; verjuice.

EI'THER. *pron.* [æzþer, Saxon.]
1. Whetherſoever of the two; whether the one or the other. *Drayton.*
2. Each; both. *Hale.*

EI'THER. *adv.* [from the noun.] A diſtributive adverb, anſwered by or; either the one or the other. *Daniel.*

EJULA'TION. *s.* [*ejulatio*, Latin.] Outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing. *Gov. of the Ton.*

EKE. *ad.* [eac, Saxon.] Alſo; likewiſe; beſide. *Spenser. Prior.*

To EKE. *v. a.* [eacan, Saxon.]
1. To increaſe. *Spenſer.*
2. To ſupply; to fill up deficiencies. *Pope.*
3. To protract; to lengthen. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To ſpin out by uſeleſs additions. *Pope.*

To ELA'BORATE. *v. a.* [*elaboro*, Latin.]
1. To produce with labour. *Young.*
2. To heighten and improve by ſucceſſive operations. *Arbuthnot.*

ELA'BORATE. *a.* [*elaboratus*, Latin.] Finiſhed with great diligence. *Waller.*

ELA'BORATELY. *ad.* [from *elaborate.*] Laboriouſly; diligently; with great ſtudy. *Newton.*

ELABORA'TION. *s.* [from *elaborate.*] Improvement by ſucceſſive operations. *Ray.*

To ELA'NCE. *v. n.* [*elancer*, French.] To throw out; to dart. *Prior.*

To ELA'PSE. *v. n.* [*elapſus*, Latin.] To paſs away; to glide away. *Clariſſa.*

ELA'STICAL. } *a.* [from ἐλαύω.] Having the
ELA'STICK. } power of returning to the form from which it was diſtorted; ſpringy. *Newton.*

ELASTI'CITY. *s.* [from *elaſtick.*] Force in bodies, by which they endeavour to reſtore themſelves. *Pope.*

ELA'TE. *a.* [*elatus*, Latin.] Fluſhed with ſucceſs; lofty; haughty. *Pope.*

To ELA'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To puff up with proſperity.
2. To exalt; to heighten. *Thomſon.*

ELATE'RIUM. s. [Latin.] An inſpiſſated juice, procured from the fruit of the wild cucumber; a very violent and rough purge. *Hill.*

ELA'TION. *s.* [from *elate.*] Haughtineſs proceeding from ſucceſs. *Atterbury.*

E'LBOW. *s.* [eglboga, Saxon.]
1. The next point or curvature of the arm, below the ſhoulder. *Pope.*
2. Any flexure, or angle. *Bacon.*
3. *To be at the* ELBOW. To be near. *Shakeſpeare.*

ELBOWCHA'IR. *s.* [*elbow* and *chair.*] A chair with arms. *Gay.*

E'LBOWROOM. *s.* [*elbow* and *room.*] Room to ſtretch out the elbows; freedom from confinement. *South.*

To E'LBOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To puſh with the elbow. *Dryden.*
2. To puſh; to drive to diſtance. *Dryden.*

To E'LBOW. *v. n.* To jut out in angles.

ELD. *s.* [ealo, Sax.]
1. Old age; decrepitude. *Spen*
2. Old people; perſons worn out with ye *Mil*

E'LDER. *a.* [The comparative of *old.*] S paſſing another in years. *Tat*

E'LDER. [ellara, Saxon.] The name tree *Shakeſpe*

E'LDERLY. *a.* [from *elder.*] No longer you *Bac*

E'LDERS. *s.* [from *elder.*]
1. Perſons whoſe age gives them reve *Rale*
2. Anceſtors. *P*
3. Thoſe who are older than others. *Ha*
4. [Among the Jews.] Rulers of the pe
5. [In the New Teſtament.] Eccleſiaſti
6 [Among preſbyterians.] Laymen in duced into the kirk polity. *Clarend*

E'LDERSHIP. *s.* [from *elder.*]
1. Seniority; primogeniture. *Ba*
2. Preſbytery; eccleſiaſtical ſenate. *Ha*

E'LDEST *a.* [The ſuperlative of *old.*]
1. The oldeſt; that has the right of pri geniture. *Shakeſp*
2. That has lived moſt years. *D*

ELECAMPA'NE. *s.* A plant named ſtarwort. *Mi*

To ELE'CT. *v. a.* [*electus*, Latin.]
1. To chuſe for any office or uſe. *Da*
2. [In theology.] To ſelect as an obje eternal mercy. *Ha*

ELE'CT. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Choſen; taken by preference from o others. *Shakeſ*
2. Choſen to an office, not yet in poſſ *Ay*
3. Choſen as an object of eternal mercy. *Ha*

ELE'CTION. *s.* [*electio*, Latin.]
1. The act of chuſing one or more fr greater number. *Wh*
2. The power of choice. *D*
3. Voluntary preference. *Ro*
4. The determination of God by which were ſelected for eternal life. *Atterb*
5. The ceremony of a public choice. *Addi*

ELE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *elect.*] Exerting power of a choice. *Gre*

ELE'CTIVELY. *ad.* By choice; with pref ence of one to another. *Gre*

ELE'CTOR. *s.* [from *elect.*]
1. He that has a vote in the choice of any ficer. *Wal*
2. A prince who has a voice in the choice the German emperor.

ELE'CTORAL. *s.* [from *elector.*] Having t dignity of an elector

ELE'CTORATE. *s.* [from *elector.*] The d nity of an elector. *Addi*

ELE'CTRE. *s.* [*electrum*, Latin.]
1. Amber, which having the quality, wh warmed by friction, of attracting bod gave to one ſpecies of attraction the name electricity.
2. A mixed metal. *Bac*

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ELECTRICAL. } a. [from *electrum*, Lat.]
ELECTRICK. }
1. Attractive without magnetism; by a peculiar property, supposed once to belong chiefly to amber. *Newton.*
2. Produced by an electrick body. *Brown.*

ELECTRICITY. s. [from *electrick*.] A property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw substances, emit flame, may be filled with such a quantity of the electrical vapour as, if discharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life.

ELECTUARY. s. [*electuarium*, Latin.] A form of medicine of conserves and powders in the consistence of honey. *Quincy.*

ELEEMOSYNARY. a. [ἐλεημοσυνη.]
1. Living upon alms; depending upon charity. *Granville.*
2. Given in charity.

ELEGANCE. } s. [*elegantia*, Lat.] Beauty of
ELEGANCY. } art; beauty without grandeur. *Raleigh.*

ELEGANT. a. [*elegans*, Latin.]
1. Pleasing with minuter beauties. *Pope.*
2. Nice; not coarse; not gross. *Pope.*

ELEGANTLY. ad. [from *elegant*.] In such a manner as to please without elevation. *Pope.*

ELEGIACK. a. [*elegiacus*, Latin.]
1. Used in elegies.
2. Mournful; sorrowful. *Gay.*

ELEGY. s. [*elegia*, Latin.]
1. A mournful song. *Shak.*
2. A funeral song. *Dryden.*
3. A short poem, without points or turns.

ELEMENT. s. [*elementum*, Latin.]
1. The first, or constituent principle of any thing. *Hooker.*
2. The four elements, usually so called, are earth, fire, air, water of which our world is composed. *Bacon.*
3. The proper habitation or sphere of any thing. *Baker.*
4. A necessary ingredient; a constituent part. *Shakespeare.*
5. The letters of any language.
6. The lowest or first rudiments of literature or sciences. *Hooker.*

ELEMENT. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To compound of elements. *Boyle.*
2. To constitute; to make as a first principle. *Donne.*

ELEMENTAL. a. [from *element*.]
1. Produced by some of the four elements. *Dryden.*
2. Arising from first principles. *Brown.*

ELEMENTARITY. s. [from *elementary*.] Simplicity of nature; absence of composition. *Brown.*

ELEMENTARY. a. [from *element*.]
1. Uncompounded; having only one principle. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Rudimental; simple.

ELENCH. s. [*elenchus*, Latin.] An argument; a sophism. *Brown.*

ELEOTS. s. Apples in request in the cyder countries. *Mortimer.*

ELEPHANT. s. [*elephas*, Latin.]
1. The largest of quadrupeds, of whose sagacity, faithfulness, and understanding, many surprizing relations are given. This animal feeds on hay, herbs and pulse. He is naturally very gentle. He is supplied with a trunk, or long hollow cartilage, which serves him for hands. His teeth are the ivory so well known in Europe. *Calmet.*
2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants. *Dryden.*

ELEPHANTIASIS. s. [*elephantiasis*, Latin.] A species of leprosy, so called from incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHANTINE. a. [*elephantinus*, Latin.] Pertaining to the elephant.

To ELEVATE. v. a. [*elevo*, Latin.]
1. To raise up aloft. *Woodward.*
2. To exalt; to dignify.
3. To raise the mind with great conceptions. *Milton. Savage.*
4. To elate the mind with vicious pride.
5. To lessen by detraction. *Hooker.*

ELEVATE. part. a. Exalted; raised aloft. *Milton.*

ELEVATION. s. [*elevatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of raising up aloft. *Woodward.*
2. Exaltation; dignify. *Locke.*
3. Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions. *Norris.*
4. Attention to objects above us. *Hooker.*
5. The height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon.

ELEVATOR. s. [from *elevate*.] A raiser or lifter up.

ELEVEN. a. [ænbleofen, Saxon.] Ten and one. *Shakespeare.*

ELEVENTH. a. [from *eleven*.] The next in order to the tenth. *Raleigh.*

ELF. s. plural *elves*. [*elf*, Welsh. *Baxter.*]
1. A wandering spirit, supposed to be seen in wild places. *Dryden.*
2. A devil.

To ELF. v. a. To entangle hair in so intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled. *Shakespeare.*

ELFLOCK. s. [*elf* and *lock*.] Knots of hair twisted by elves. *Shak.*

To ELICIT. a. [*elicio*, Latin.] To strike out; to fetch out by labour. *Hale.*

ELICIT. a. [*elicitus*, Latin.] Brought into act. *Hammond.*

ELICITATION. s. [from *elicio*, Latin.] Excitement of the power of the will into act. *Bramhall.*

To ELIDE. v. a. [*elido*, Latin.] To break in pieces. *Hooker.*

ELIGIBILITY. s. [from *eligible*.] Worthiness to be chosen. *Fiddes*

ELIGIBLE. a. [*eligibilis*, Latin.] Fit to be chosen; preferable.

ELIGIBLENESS. s. [from *eligible*.] Worthiness to be chosen; preferableness.

ELIMINATION. s. [*elimino*, Latin.] The act of banishing; rejection.

ELISION. s. [*elisio*, Latin.]
1. The act of cutting off. *Swift*
2. Division; separation of parts. *Bacon*

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ELIXA'TION. *s.* [*elixus*, Latin.] The act of boiling. *Brown.*

ELI'XIR. *s.* [Arabick.]
1. A medicine made by ſtrong infuſion, where the ingredients are almoſt diſſolved in the menſtruum. *Quincy.*
2. The liquor with which chymiſts tranſmute metals. *Donne.*
3. The extract or quinteſſence of any thing. *South.*
4. Any cordial. *Milton.*

ELK. *s.* [ælc, Saxon.] The *elk* is a large and ſtately animal of the ſtag kind. *Hill.*

ELL. *s.* [eln, Saxon.] A meaſure containing a yard and a quarter. *Herbert.*

ELLI'PSIS. *s.* [ελλειψις.]
1. A figure of rhetorick, by which ſomething is left out.
2. [In geometry.] An oval figure generated from the ſection of a cone, by a plane cutting both ſides of the cone, but not parallel to the baſe, and meeting with the baſe when produced. *Harris.*

ELLI'PTICAL. } *a.* [from *elliptis.*] Having the
ELLI'PTICK. } form of an ellipſis. *Cheyne.*

ELM. *s.* [*ulmus*, Latin; elm, Saxon.] The name of a tree.

ELOCU'TION. *s.* [*elocutio*, Latin.]
1. The power of fluent ſpeech. *Wotton.*
2. Eloquence; flow of language. *Milton.*
3. The power of expreſſion or diction. *Dry.*

E'LOGY. *s.* [*eloge*, French.] Praiſe; panegyric. *Wotton.*

To ELOI'GNE. *v. a.* [*eloigner*, French.] To put at a diſtance. *Donne.*

To ELO'NGATE. *v. a.* [from *longus*, Lat.] To lengthen; to draw out.

To ELO'NGATE. *v. n.* To go off to a diſtance from any thing. *Brown.*

ELONGA'TION. *s.* [from *elongate.*]
1. The act of ſtretching or lengthening itſelf. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The ſtate of being ſtretched.
3. [In medicine.] An imperfect luxation. *Quincy. Wiſeman.*
4. Diſtance; ſpace at which one thing is diſtant from another. *Glanville.*
5. Departure; removal. *Brown.*

To ELO'PE. *v. a.* [*loopen*, to run, Dutch.] To run away; to break looſe; to eſcape. *Ad.*

ELO'PEMENT. *s.* [from *elope.*] Departure from juſt reſtraint. *Lyliſſe.*

E'LOPS. *s.* [ελοψ.] A fiſh; reckoned by *Milton* among the ſerpents. *Milton.*

E'LOQUENCE. *s.* [*eloquentia*, Latin.]
1. The power of ſpeaking with fluency and elegance. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Elegant language uttered with fluency. *Pope.*

E'LOQUENT. *a.* [*eloquens*, Latin.] Having the power of an orator. *Iſaiah. Pope.*

ELSE. *pronoun.* [elleꝛ, Saxon.] Other; one beſides. *Denham.*

ELSE. *ad.*
1. Otherwiſe. *Tillotſon.*
2. Beſide; except. *Dryden.*

E'LSEWHERE. *ad.* [*elſe* and *where.*]
1. In any other place.
2. In other places; in ſome other place.

To ELU'CIDATE. *v. a.* [*elucido*, Latin.] To explain; to clear.

ELUCIDA'TION. *s.* [from *elucidate.*] Explanation; expoſition.

ELUCIDA'TOR. *s.* [from *elucidate.*] Explainer; expoſitor; commentator.

To ELU'DE. *v. a.* [*eludo*, Latin.]
1. To eſcape by ſtratagem; to avoid by artifice.
2. To mock by unexpected eſcape.

ELU'DIBLE. *a.* [from *elude.*] Poſſible to be eſcaped.

ELVES. The plural of *elf.*

ELVE'LOCK. *s.* Knot in the hair.

E'LVISH. *a.* [from *elves.*] Relating to elves; wandering ſpirits.

ELU'MBATED. *a.* [*elumbis*, Lat.] Weak in the loins.

ELU'SION. *s.* [*eluſio*, Lat.] An eſcape from examination; an artifice.

ELU'SIVE. *a.* [from *elude.*] Practiſing cheat uſing arts to eſcape.

ELU'SORY. *a.* [from *elude.*] Tending to deceive; fraudulent.

To ELU'TE. *v. a.* [*eluo*, Latin.] To waſh off.

To ELU'TRIATE. *v. a.* [*elutrio*, Latin.] To decant; or ſtrain out.

ELY'SIAN. *a.* [*elyſius*, Lat.] Deliciouſly pleaſing; exceedingly delightful.

ELY'SIUM. s. [Latin.] The place aſſigned by the heathens to happy ſouls; any place delightfully pleaſant.

'EM. A contraction of *them.*

To EMA'CIATE. *v. a.* [*emacio*, Lat.] To waſte; to deprive of fleſh.

To EMA'CIATE. *v. n.* To loſe fleſh; to waſte.

EMACIA'TION. *s.* [*emaciatus*, Latin.]
1. The act of making lean.
2. The ſtate of one grown lean.

EMACULA'TION. *s.* [*emaculo*, Latin.] The act of freeing any thing from ſpots or foulneſs.

E'MANANT. *a.* [*emanans*, Latin.] Iſſuing from ſomething elſe.

EMANA'TION. *s.* [*emanatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of iſſuing or proceeding from ſome other ſubſtance.
2. That which iſſues from another ſubſtance.

EMA'NATIVE. *a.* [from *emano*, Latin.] Iſſuing from another.

To EMA'NCIPATE. *v. a.* [*emancipo*, Lat.] To ſet free from ſervitude.

EMANCIPA'TION. *s.* [from *emancipate.*] The act of ſetting free; deliverance from ſlavery.

To EMA'RGINATE. *v. a.* [*margo*, Lat.] To take away the margin or edge of any thing.

To EMA'SCULATE. *v. a.* [*emaſculo*, Lat.]
1. To caſtrate; to deprive of virility.
2. To effeminate; to vitiate by unmanly weakneſs.

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MASCULA'TION. *s.* [from *emasculate.*]
1. Castration.
2. Effeminacy; womanish qualities.
EMBA'LE. *v. a.* [*emballer*, French.]
1. To make up into a bundle.
2. To bind up; to enclose. *Spenser.*
EMBA'LM. *v. a.* [*embaumer*, French.]
To impregnate a body with aromaticks, that it may resist putrefaction. *Donne.*
EMBA'LMER. *s.* [from *embalm.*] One that practises the art of embalming and preserving bodies. *Bacon.*
EMBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar.*]
1. To shut; to enclose. *Fairfax.*
2. To stop; to hinder by prohibition; to block up. *Bacon. Donne.*
EMBARCA'TION. *s.* [from *embark.*]
1. The act of putting on shipboard. *Clarend.*
2. The act of going on shipboard.
EMBA'RGO. *s.* [*embargo*, Spanish.] A prohibition to pass; a stop to trade. *Wotton.*
EMBARK. *v. a.* [*embarquer*, French.]
1. To put on shipboard. *Clarendon.*
2. To engage another in any affair.
EMBA'RK. *v. n.*
1. To go on shipboard. *Philips.*
2. To engage in any affair.
EMBA'RRASS. *v. a.* [*embarrasser*, Fr.] To perplex; to distress; to entangle. *Spect.*
EMBA'RRASSMENT. *s.* [from *embarrass.*] Perplexity; entanglement. *Watts.*
EMBA'SE. *v. a.* [from *base.*]
1. To vitiate; to depauperate; to impair. *Wotton.*
2. To degrade; to vilify. *Spenser.*
EMBA'SSADOR. *s.* One sent on a publick message. *Denham.*
EMBA'SSADRESS. *s.* A woman sent on a publick message. *Garth.*
EMBASSAGE. } *s.*
EMBASSY. }
1. A publick message. *Dryden.*
2. Any solemn message. *Taylor.*
3. An errand, in an ironical sense. *Sidney.*
EMBA'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *battle.*] To range in order or array of battle. *Prior.*
EMBA'Y. *v. a.* [from *baigner*, to bathe, French.]
1. To bathe; to wet; to wash. *Spenser.*
2. [from *bay.*] To inclose in a bay; to landlock. *Shak.*
EMBE'LLISH. *v. a.* [*embellir*, French.] To adorn; to beautify. *Locke.*
EMBE'LLISHMENT. *s.* [from *embellish.*] Ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration. *Addison.*
EMBERING. *s.* The ember days. *Tusser.*
EMBERS. *s.* Without a singular. [æmýpia, Hesych.] Hot cinders; ashes not yet extinguished. *Bacon.*
EMBER-WEEK. *s.* A week in which an ember day falls. The ember days at the four seasons are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, the feast of Pentecost, September 14, December 13. *Common Prayer.*

To EMBE'ZZLE. *v. a.*
1. To appropriate by breach of trust. *Haywo.*
2. To waste; to swallow up in riot. *Dryden.*
EMBE'ZZLEMENT. *s.* [from *embezzle.*]
1. The act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another.
2. The thing ill appropriated.
To EMBLA'ZE. *v. a.* [*blasonner*, French.]
1. To adorn with glittering embellishments. *Pope.*
2. To blazon; to paint with ensigns armorial. *Milton.*
To EMBLA'ZON. *v. a.* [*blasonner*, French.]
1. To adorn with figures of heraldry.
2. To deck in glaring colours. *Haberwill.*
E'MBLEM. *s.* [ἔμβλημα.]
1. Inlay; enamel.
2. An occult representation; an allusive picture. *Peacham. Addison.*
To E'MBLEM. *v. a.* To represent in an occult or allusive manner. *Glanville.*
EMBLEMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *emblem.*]
EMBLEMA'TICK. }
1. Comprising an emblem; allusive; occultly representative. *Prior.*
2. Dealing in emblems; using emblems.
EMBLEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *emblematick.*] In the manner of emblems; allusively. *Swift.*
EMBLE'MATIST. *s.* [from *emblem.*] Writer or inventor of emblems. *Brown.*
E'MBOLISM. *s* [ἐμβολισμος.]
1. Intercalation; insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time. *Holder.*
2. The time inserted; intercalatory time.
E'MBOLOUS. *s.* [ἔμβολος.] Any thing inserted and acting in another, as the sucker in a pump. *Arbuthnot.*
To EMBO'SS. *v. a.* [from *bosse*, A protuberance, French.]
1. To form with protuberances. *Milton.*
2. To engrave with relief, or rising work. *Dryden.*
3. To enclose; to include; to cover. *Spen.*
4. To enclose in a thicket. *Milton.*
5. To hunt hard. *Shak.*
EMBO'SSMENT. *s.* [from *emboss.*]
1. Any thing standing out from the rest; jut; eminence. *Bacon.*
2. Relief; rising work. *Addison.*
To EMBO'TTLE. *v. a.* [*bouteille*, French.] To include in bottles; to bottle. *Philips.*
To EMBO'WEL. *v. a.* [from *bowel.*] To eviscerate; to deprive of entrails; to exenterate. *Milton.*
To EMBRA'CE. *v. a.* [*embrasser*, French.]
1. To hold fondly in the arms; to squeeze in kindness. *Dryden.*
2. To seize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome. *Davies. Tillotson.*
3. To comprehend; to take in; to encircle.
4. To comprise; to include; to contain. *Davies.*
5. To admit; to receive. *Shak.*
6. To find; to take.

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7. To squeeze in a hostile manner.

To EMBRA'CE. *v. n.* To join in an embrace. *Shak.*

EMBRA'CE. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Clasp; fond pressure in the arms; hug. *Denham.*

2. An hostile squeeze; crush.

EMBRA'CEMENT. *s.* [from *embrace.*]

1. Clasp in the arms; hug; embrace. *Sidney.*

2. Comprehension. *Davies.*

3. State of being contained; inclosure. *Bacon.*

4. Conjugal endearment. *Shak.*

EMBRA'CER. *s.* [from *embrace.*] The person embracing. *Howel.*

EMBRA'SURE. *s.* [*embrasure*, French.] An aperture in the wall; battlement.

To EMBRA'VE. *v. a.* [from *brave.*] To decorate; to embellish; to deck. *Spenser.*

To E'MBROCATE. *v. a.* [ἐμβρέχω.] To rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors. *Wiseman.*

EMBROCA'TION. *s.* [from *embrocate.*]

1. The act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors.

2. The lotion with which any diseased part is washed. *Wiseman.*

To EMBRO'IDER. *v. a.* [*broder*, French.] To border with ornaments; to decorate figured work. *Waller.*

EMBRO'IDERER. *s.* [from *embroider.*] One that adorns clothes with needlework. *Ecclus.*

EMBRO'IDERY. *s.* [from *embroider.*]

1. Figures raised upon a ground; variegated needlework. *Bac.*

2. Variegation; diversity of colours. *Spect.*

To EMBRO'IL. *v. a.* [*brouiller*, Fr.] To disturb; to confuse; to distract. *K. Charles.*

To EMBRO'THEL. *v. a.* [*brothel*, *brodel.*] To inclose in a brothel. *Donne.*

EMBRYO. } *s.* [ἔμβρυον.]
E'MBRYON. }

1. The offspring yet unfinished in the womb. *Brown. Burnet.*

2. The state of any thing yet not fit for production; yet unfinished. *Swift.*

EME. *s.* [eame, Saxon.] Uncle. *Spenser.*

EME'NDABLE. *a.* [*emendo*, Latin.] Capable of emendation; corrigible.

EMENDA'TION. *s.* [*emendo*, Latin.]

1. Correction; alteration of any thing from worse to better. *Grew.*

2. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

EMENDA'TOR. *s.* [*emendo*, Latin.] A corrector; an improver.

E'MERALD. *s.* [*emeroude*, Fr. *smaragdus*, Latin.] A green precious stone. The emerald is, in its perfect state perhaps the most beautiful of all the gems. It is of all the various shades of green, from the deepest to the palest. *Woodward.*

To EME'RGE. *v. n.* [*emergo*, Latin.]

1. To rise out of any thing in which it is covered. *Boyle.*

2. To issue; to proceed. *Newton.*

3. To rise; to mount from a state of depression or obscurity.

EME'RGENCE. } *s.* [from *emerge.*]
EME'RGENCY. }

1. The act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered.

2. The act of rising into view.

3. Any sudden occasion; unexpected casualty.

4. Pressing necessity. A sense not proper.

EME'RGENT. *a.* [from *emerge.*]

1. Rising out of that which overwhelms obscures it.

2. Rising into view, or notice.

3. Issuing from any thing.

4. Sudden; unexpectedly casual.

E'MERODS. } *s.* [from *hemorrhoids.*]
E'MEROIDS. } Swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles.

EME'RSION. *s.* [from *emerge.*] The rising when a star, having been obscured by its approach to the sun, appears again.

E'MERY. *s.* [*esmeril*, French.] Emery is iron ore. It is prepared by grinding in water. It is used in cleaning and polishing steel.

EME'TICAL. } *a.* [ἐμέω.] Having the quality
EME'TICK. } of provoking vomits.

EME'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *emetical.*] In a manner as to provoke to vomit.

EMICA'TION. *s.* [*emicatio*, Lat.] Sparkling; flying off in small particles.

EMI'CTION. *s.* [from *emictum*, Latin.] Urine.

To E'MIGRATE. *v. n.* [*emigro*, Latin.] To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRA'TION. *s.* [from *emigrate.*] Change of habitation.

E'MINENCE. }
E'MINENCY. } *s.* [*eminentia*, Lat.]

1. Loftiness; height.

2. Summit; highest part.

3. A part rising above the rest.

4. A place where one is exposed to general notice.

5. Exaltation; conspicuousness; reputation; celebrity.

6. Supreme degree.

7. Notice; distinction.

8. A title given to cardinals.

E'MINENT. *a.* [*eminens*, Latin.]

1. High; lofty.

2. Dignified; exalted.

3. Conspicuous; remarkable.

E'MINENTLY. *ad.* [from *eminent.*]

1. Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation.

2. In a high degree.

E'MISSARY. *s.* [*emissarius*, Latin.]

1. One sent on private messages; a spy; a secret agent.

2. One that emits or sends out.

E'MISSION. *s.* [*emissio*, Latin.] The act of sending out; vent.

To EMI'T. *v. a.* [*emitto*, Latin.]

1. To send forth; to let go.

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2. To let fly; to dart. *Prior.*
3. To issue out juridically. *Ayliffe.*

EMMENAGOGUES. *s.* [εμμηνια and αγω.] Medicines that promote the courses. *Quincy.*

EMMET. *s.* [æmette, Saxon.] An ant; a pismire. *Sidney.*

EMMEW. *v. a.* [from *mew.*] To mew or shut up. *Shakespeare.*

EMMOVE. *v. a.* [*emmouvoir*, French.] To move; to rouse. *Spenser.*

EMOLLIENT. *a.* [*emollicns*, Lat.] Softening; supplying. *Arbuthnot.*

EMOLLIENTS. *s.* Such things as sheath and cover the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids. *Quincy.*

EMOLLITION. *s.* [*emolitia*, Latin.] The act of softening. *Bacon.*

EMOLUMENT. *s.* [*emolumentum*, Latin.] Gain; advantage. *South.*

EMONGST. *prep.* [So written by *Spenser.*] Among. *Spenser.*

EMOTION. *s.* [*emotion*, Fr.] Disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion. *Dryden.*

EMPA'LE. *v. a.* [*empaler*, French.]
1. To fence with a pale. *Donne.*
2. To fortify. *Raleigh.*
3. To inclose; to shut in. *Cleaveland.*
4. To put to death by spitting on a stake upright. *Southern.*

EMPANNEL. *s.* [from *panne*, French.] The writing or entering by the sheriff the names of a jury into a schedule, which he has summoned to appear. *Cowel.*

EMPA'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enter or to serve on a jury. *Gov. of Tongue.*

EMPARLANCE. *s.* [from *parler*, French.] Signifieth a desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do. *Cowel.*

EMPASM. *s.* [εμπασσω.] A powder to correct the bad scent of the body.

EMPA'SSION. *v. a.* [from *passion.*] To move with passion; to affect strongly. *Milton.*

EMPEO'PLE. *v. a.* [from *people.*] To form into a people or community. *Spenser.*

EMPRESS. *s.* [from *emperour.*]
1. A woman invested with imperial power. *Davies.*
2. The queen of an emperour. *Shakespeare.*

EMPEROUR. *s.* [*empereur*, Fr.] A monarch of the first rank and dignity superiour to a king. *Shakesp.*

EMPERY. *s.* [*empire*, Fr.] Empire; sovereign command. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

EMPHASIS. *s.* [εμφασις.] A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence. *Holder.*

EMPHATICAL, EMPHATICK. *s.* [εμφατικος.]
1. Forcible; strong; striking. *Garth.*
2. Striking the sight. *Boyle.*
3. Appearing; seeming; not real.

EMPHA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *emphatical.*]
1. Strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner. *South.*
2. According to appearance. *Brown.*

EMPHYSEMATUS. *a.* [from εμφυσημα.] Inflated; puffed; swollen. *Sharp.*

EMPIE'RCE. *v. a.* [from *pierce.*] To pierce into; to enter into by violent appulse. *Spenser.*

EMPI'GHT. *part.* Set; pitched; put in a posture. *Spenser.*

E'MPIRE. *s.* [*empire*, French.]
1. Imperial power; supreme dominion. *Rowe.*
2. The region over which dominion is extended. *Temple.*
3. Command over any thing.

E'MPIRICK. *s.* [εμπειρικος.] A trier or experimenter; such persons as have no true knowledge of physical practice, but venture upon observation only. *Hooker.*

EMPI'RICAL, EMPI'RICK. *a.* [from the noun.]
1. Versed in experiments. *Milton.*
2. Known only by experience; practised only by rote. *Shakespeare.*

EMPI'RICALLY. *ad.* from *empirical.*]
1. Experimentally; according to experience. *Brown.*
2. Without rational grounds; charlatanically.

EMPI'RICISM. *s.* [from *empirick.*] Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPLA'STER. *s.* [εμπλαστρον.] An application to a sore of an oleaginous or viscous substance spread upon cloth. *Wiseman.*

To EMPLA'STER. *v. a.* To cover with a plaster. *Mortimer.*

EMPLA'STICK. *a.* [εμπλαστικος.] Viscous; glutinous. *Wiseman.*

To EMPLE'AD. *v. a.* To indict; to prefer a charge against. *Hayward.*

To EMPLO'Y. *v. a.* [*employer*, Fr.]
1. To busy; to keep at work; to exercise. *Temple.*
2. To use as an instrument. *Gay.*
3. To use as means. *Dryden.*
4. To use as materials. *Locke.*
5. To commission; to entrust with the management of any affairs. *Watts.*
6. To fill up with business. *Dryden.*
7. To pass or spend in business. *Prior.*

EMPLO'Y. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Business; object of industry. *Pope.*
2. Publick office. *Addison.*

EMPLO'YABLE. *a.* [from *employ.*] Capable to be used; proper for use. *Boyle.*

EMPLO'YER. *s.* [from *employ.*]
1. One that uses or causes to be used. *Child.*
2. One who sets others to work.

EMPLO'YMENT. *s.* [from *employ.*]
1. Business; object of industry; object of labour.
2. Business; the state of being employed.
3. Office; post of business. *Atterbury.*
4. Business intrusted. *Shakespeare.*

To EMPOI'SON. *v. a.* [*empoisoner*, Fr.]
1. To destroy by poison; to destroy by venomous food or drugs. *Sidney.*
2. To taint with poison; to envenom.

EMPOI'SONER. *s.* [*empoisonneur*, Fr.] One who destroys another by poison. *Bacon.*

EMPOI'SONMENT. *s.* [*empoisonnement*, Fr.] The practice of destroying by poison. *Bacon.*

EMPORE'TICK. *a.* [εμπορικος.] That which

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is used at markets, or in merchandize.

EMPO'RIUM. *s.* [ἐμπορειον.] A place of merchandise; a mart; a commercial city. *Dryd.*

To EMPO'VERISH. *v. a.* [*pauvre*, French.]
1. To make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence. *South.*
2. To lessen fertility.

EMPO'VERISHER. *s.* [from *empoverish.*]
1. One that makes others poor.
2. That which impairs fertility. *Mortimer.*

EMPO'VERISHMENT. *s.* [from *empoverish.*] Cause of poverty; waste. *Swift.*

To EMPO'WER. *v. a.* [from *power.*]
1. To authorise; to commission. *Dryden.*
2. To give natural force; to enable. *Baker.*

E'MPRESS. *s.* [from *emperess.*]
1. The queen of an emperour. *Ben Jonson.*
2. A female invested with imperial dignity; a female sovereign. *Milton.*

EMPRI'SE. *s.* [*emprise*, French.] An attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterprise. *Fairfax. Pope.*

E'MPTIER. *s.* [from *empty.*] One that empties; one that makes void. *Nahum.*

E'MPTYNESS. *s.* [from *empty.*]
1. Absence of plenitude; inanity. *Philips.*
2. The state of being empty. *Shakespeare.*
3. A void space; vacuity; *vacuum.* *Dryden.*
4. Want of substance or solidity. *Dryden.*
5. Unsatisfactoriness; inability to fill up the desires. *Atterbury.*
6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge. *Pope.*

E'MPTION. *s.* [*emptio*, Latin.] The act of purchasing. *Arbuthnot.*

E'MPTY. *a.* [æmtiz, Saxon.]
1. Void; having nothing in it; not full. *Burnet.*
2. Devoid; unfurnished. *Newton.*
3. Unsatisfactory; unable to fill the mind or desires.
4. Without any thing to carry; unburthened. *Dryden.*
5. Vacant of head; ignorant; unskilful. *Ral.*
6. Without substance; without solidity; vain. *Dryden.*

To E'MPTY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To evacuate; to exhaust. *Arbuthnot.*

To EMPU'RPLE. *v. a.* [from *purple.*] To make of a purple colour. *Milton.*

To EMPU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [from *puzzle.*] To perplex; to put to a stand. *Brown.*

EMPYE'MA. *s.* [ἐμπυημα.] A collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever, generally used to signify that in the cavity of the breast only. *Arbuthnot.*

EMPY'REAL. *a.* [πυρος.] Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial. *Milton.*

EMPYRE'AN. *s.* [ἐμπυρος.] The highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist. *Milton.*

E'MPYREUM. } *s.* [ἐμπυρευμα.] The burn-
EMPYRE'UMA. } ing of any matter in boiling or distillation. *Harvey.*

EMPYREUMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *empyreuma.*] Having the smell or taste of burnt substances. *Boyle.*

EMPYRO'SIS. *s.* [ἐμπυρωσις.] Conflagration; general fire.

To E'MULATE. *v. a.* [*æmulor*, Latin.]
1. To rival; to propose as one to be equalled or excelled.
2. To imitate with hope of equality, or superior excellence. *Ben Jonson.*
3. To be equal to; to rise to equality with.
4. To imitate; to resemble. *Addison.*

EMULATION. *s.* [*æmulatio*, Latin.]
1. Rivalry; desire of superiority.
2. Envy; desire of depressing another; contest; contention. *Shakespeare.*

E'MULATIVE. *a.* [from *emulate.*] Inclining to emulation; rivalling; disposed to contention.

EMULA'TOR. *s.* [from *emulate.*] A rival; competitor.

To EMU'LGE. *v. a.* [*emulgeo*, Lat.] To milk out.

EMU'LGENT. *a.* [*emulgens*, Latin.]
1. Milking or draining out.
2. *Emulgent* vessels [in anatomy] are the two large articles and veins which arise, the former from the descending trunk of the aorta, the latter from the vena cava.

E'MULOUS. *a.* [*æmulus*, Latin.]
1. Rivalling; engaged in competition.
2. Desirous of superiority; desirous to be above another; desirous of excellence possessed by another.
3. Factious; contentious. *Shakespeare.*

E'MULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *emulous.*] With desire of excelling or outdoing another.

EMU'LSION. *s.* [*emulsio*, Latin.] A form of medicine by bruising oily seeds or kernels.

EMU'NCTORIES. *s.* [*emunctorium*, Latin.] Those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated.

To ENA'BLE. *v. a.* [from *able.*] To make able; to confer power. *Spenser.*

To ENA'CT. *v. a.* [from *act.*]
1. To act; to perform; to effect. *Shakespeare.*
2. To establish; to decree.
3. To represent by action. *Shakespeare.*

ENA'CT. *s.* [from the verb.] Purpose; determination.

ENA'CTOR. *s.* [from *enact.*]
1. One that forms decrees, or establishes laws. *Atterbury.*
2. One that practises or performs any thing. *Shakespeare.*

ENA'LLAGE. *s.* [from the Greek ἐναλλαγη.] A figure in grammar, where there is a change either of a pronoun, as when a possessive is put for a relative, or when one mood or tense of a verb is put for another.

To ENA'MBUSH. *v. a.* [from *ambush.*] To hide in ambush; to hide with hostile intention. *Chapman.*

To ENA'MEL. *v. a.* [from *amel.*]
1. To inlay; to variegate with colours.
2. To lay upon another body so as to vary

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ENA'MEL. v. a. To practise the use of enamel. *Boyle.*

ENA'MEL. s. [from the verb.]
1. Any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid. *Fairfax.*
2. The substance inlaid in other things.

ENA'MELLER. s. [from *enamel.*] One that practises the art of enamelling.

ENAMOUR. v. a. [*amour*, French.] To inflame with love; to make fond. *Dryden.*

ENARRATION. s. [*enarro*, Latin.] Explanation.

ENARTHRO'SIS. s. [ἐν and ἄρθρον.] The insertion of one bone into another to form a joint. *Wiseman.*

ENATATION. s. [*enato*, Latin.] The act of swimming out.

ENAUNTER. *ad.* An obsolete word explained by *Spenser* himself to mean, lest that.

ENCAGE. v. a. [from *cage.*] To shut as in a cage; to coop; to confine. *Donne.*

ENCAMP. v. n. To pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march. *Bacon.*

ENCAMP. v. a. To form an army into a regular camp.

ENCAMPMENT. s. [from *encamp.*]
1. The act of encamping or pitching tents.
2. A camp; tents pitched in order. *Grew.*

ENCAVE. v. a. [from *cave.*] To hide as in a cave. *Shak.*

ENCEINTE. s. [French.] Inclosure; ground inclosed with a fortification.

ENCHAFE. v. a [*échauffer*, French.] To inrage; to irritate; to provoke. *Shak.*

ENCHAIN. v. a. [*enchainer*, French.] To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to restrain. *Dryden.*

ENCHANT. v. a. [*enchanter*, French.]
1. To give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery. *Granville.*
2. To subdue by charms or spells. *Sidney.*
3. To delight in a high degree. *Pope.*

ENCHANTER. s. [*enchanteur*, French.] A magician; a sorcerer. *Dec. of Piety.*

ENCHANTINGLY. *ad.* [from *enchant.*] With the force of enchantment. *Shak.*

ENCHANTMENT. s. [*enchantement*, Fr.]
1. Magical charms; spells; incantation. *Knolles.*
2. Irresistible influence; overpowering delight. *Pope.*

ENCHANTRESS. s. [*enchantereſſe*, French.]
1. A sorceress; a woman versed in magical arts. *Tatler.*
2. A woman whose beauty or excellencies have irresistible influence. *Thomson.*

ENCHASE. v. a. [*enchaſſer*, French.]
1. To infix; to inclose in any body so as to be held fast, but not concealed. *Felton.*
2. To adorn by being fixed upon it. *Dryden.*

ENCHESON. s. [*encheſon*, old law, French.] Cause; occasion. *Spenser.*

ENCIRCLE. v. a. [from *circle.*] To surround; to environ; to inclose in a ring or circle. *Pope.*

ENCIRCLET. s. [from *circle*] A circle; a ring. *Sidney.*

ENCLITICKS. s. [ἐγκλιτικα.] Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

To ENCLO'SE. v. a. [*enclos*, French.]
1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence. *Hayward.*
2. To environ; to encircle; to surround. *Pope.*

ENCLO'SER. s. [from *encloſe.*]
1. One that encloses, or separates common fields into several distinct properties. *Herbert.*
2. Any thing in which another is enclosed.

ENCLO'SURE. s. [from *encloſe.*]
1. The act of enclosing or environing any thing. *Wilkins.*
2. The separation of common grounds into distinct possessions. *Hayward.*
3. The appropriation of things common. *Tay.*
4. State of being shut up in any place. *Burnet.*
5. The space enclosed. *Addison.*
6. Ground enclosed; ground separated. *South.*

ENCO'MIAST. s. [ἐγκωμιαστης.] A panegyrist; a proclaimer of praise; a praiser. *Locke.*

ENCOMIA'STICAL. } a. [ἐγκωμιαστικος.]
ENCOMIA'STICK. } Panegyrical; laudatory; containing praise; bestowing praise.

ENCO'MIUM. s. [ἐγκωμιον.] Panegyrick; praise; eulogy. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To ENCO'MPASS. v. a. [from *compaſs.*]
1. To enclose; to encircle. *Shakespeare.*
2. To shut in; to surround; to environ.
3. To go round any place.

ENCO'MPASSMENT. s. [from *encompaſs.*] Circumlocution; remote tendency of talk.

ENCO'RE ad. [Fr.] Again; once more. *Pope.*

ENCOU'NTER. s. [*encontre*, French.]
1. Duel; single fight; conflict. *Dryden.*
2. Battle; fight in which enemies rush against each other. *Milton.*
3. Eager and warm conversation, either of love or anger. *Shakespeare.*
4. Accidental congress; sudden meeting. *Pope.*
5. Act of accosting. *Shakespeare.*
6. Casual incident; occasion. *Pope.*

To ENCO'UNTER. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To meet face to face. *Shakespeare.*
2. To meet in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict. *Knolles.*
3. To meet with reciprocal kindness. *Shakesp.*
4. To attack; to meet in the front. *Tillotson.*
5. To oppose; to oppugn. *Hale.*
6. To meet by accident. *Shakespeare.*

To ENCOU'NTER. v. n.
1. To rush together in a hostile manner; to conflict. *Shakes.*
2. To engage; to fight. *Knolles.*
3. To meet face to face.
4. To come together by chance.

ENCO'UNTERER. s. [from *encounter.*]
1. Opponent; antagonist; enemy. *More.*
2. One that loves to accost others. *Shak.*

To ENCO'URAGE. v. a. [*encourager*, Fr.]
1. To animate; to incite to any thing. *Pſal.*
2. To give courage to; to support the spirits; to embolden. *K. Charles*

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3. To raise confidence; to make confident. *Locke.*

ENCO'URAGEMENT. *s.* [from *encourage.*]
1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive. *Philips.*
2. Favour; countenance; support. *Otway.*

ENCO'URAGER. *s.* [from *encourage.*] One that supplies incitements to any thing; a favourer. *Dryden.*

To ENCRO'ACH. *v. n.* [*accrocher*, from *croc*, a hook, French.]
1. To make invasions upon the right of another; to put a hook into another man's possessions to draw them away. *Spenser.*
2. To advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right. *Herbert.*

ENCRO'ACHER. *s.* [from *encroach.*]
1. One who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means. *Swift.*
2. One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights. *Clarissa.*

ENCRO'ACHMENT. *s.* [from *encroach.*]
1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. *Cowel. Milton.*
2. Advance into the territories or rights of another. *Addison.*

To ENCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, Fr.]
1. To clog; to load; to impede.
2. To entangle; to embarrass; to obstruct.
3. To load with debts.

ENCU'MBERANCE *s.* [from *encumber.*]
1. Clog; load; impediment. *Temple.*
2. Excrescence; useless addition. *Thomson.*
3. Burthen upon an estate. *Ayliffe.*

ENCY'CLICAL. *a.* [ἐγκυκλικος.] Circular; sent round through a large region. *Stilling fl.*

ENCYCLOPEDI'A. } *s.* [ἐγκυκλοπαιδια.]
ENCYCLO'PEDY. } The circle of sciences; the round of learning. *Arbuthnot.*

ENCY'STED. *a.* [κύστις.] Enclosed in a vesicle or bag.

END. *s.* [ende, Saxon.]
1. The extremity of any thing materially extended. *Locke.*
2. The last particle of any assignable duration. *Donne.*
3. The conclusion or cessation of any action. *Genesis.*
4. The conclusion or last part of any thing; as, the *end* of a chapter.
5. Ultimate state; final doom.
6. The point beyond which no progression can be made. *Psalms.*
7. Final determination; conclusion of debate or deliberation. *Shakespeare.*
8. Death; fate; decease. *Wotton. Roscommon.*
9. Abolition; total loss. *Locke.*
10. Cause of death; destroyer. *Shakesp.*
11. Consequence; event. *Shakespeare.*
12. Fragment; broken piece. *Shakesp.*
13. Purpose; intention. *Clarendon.*
14. Thing intended; final design. *Suckling.*
15. *An* END. Erect: as, his hair stands *on end.*
16. *Make an* END. Commonly. *Shak.*

To END. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To terminate; to conclude; to finish. *Knolles. Smalr*
2. To destroy; to put to death.

To END. *v. n.*
1. To come to an end; to be finished. *Fair*
2. To terminate; to conclude; to cease; fail.

To ENDA'MAGE. *v. a.* [from *damage.*] To mischief; to harm.

To ENDA'NGER. *v. a.* [from *danger.*]
1. To put into hazard; to bring into
2. To incur the danger of; to hazard.

To ENDE'AR. *v. a.* [from *dear.*] To dear; to make beloved.

ENDE'ARMENT. *s.* [from *endear.*]
1. The cause of love means by whic thing is endeared.
2. The state of being endeared; the being loved.

ENDEAVO'UR. *s.* [*devoir*, *endevoir*, Fr.] Labour directed to some certain end.

To ENDE'AVOUR. *v. n.* To labour certain purpose.

To ENDE'AVOUR. *v. a.* To attempt;

ENDE'AVOURER. *s.* [from *endeavour.*] One who labours to a certain end.

ENDE'CAGON. *s.* [ἐνδεκαγων.] A plain of eleven sides and angles.

ENDE'MIAL. } *a.* [ἐνδημος] Peculiar
ENDE'MICAL. } country; used of an
ENDE'MICK. } ease that affects people together in the same country, ing from some cause peculiar to the co where it reigns.

To ENDE'NIZE. *v. a.* [from *denizen.*] make free; to enfranchise.

To ENDI'CT. } *v. a.* [*endicter*, Fr.]
To ENDI'TE. }
1. To charge any man by a written ac tion before a court of justice; as, *he* endited *for felony.*
2. To draw up; to compose; to write.

ENDI'CTMENT. } *s.* [from *endite.*] A
ENDI'TEMENT. } declaration made in of law for the benefit of the commonwe

E'NDIVE. *s.* [*endive*, Fr. *intybum*. Latin.] An herb; succory.

E'NDLESS. *a.* [from *end.*]
1. Without end; without conclusion or mination.
2. Infinite in longitudinal extent.
3. Infinite in duration; perpetual.
4 Incessant; continual.

ENDLESSLY. *ad.* [from *endless.*]
1. Incessantly; perpetually.
2. Without termination of length.

E'NDLESSNESS. *s.* [from *endless.*]
1. Perpetuity; endless duration.
2. The quality of being round without end.

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LONG. *ad.* [*end* and *long.*] In a ſtraight
Dryden.
MOST. *a.* [*end* and *moſt.*] Remoteſt;
theſt; at the further end.
NDO'RSE. *v. a.* [*endoſſer*, French.]
To regiſter on the back of a writing; to
ſcribe. *Hovvel.*
To cover on the back. *Milton.*
O'RSEMENT. *s.* [from *endorſe.*]
Superſcription; writing on the back.
Ratification. *Herbert.*
NDO'W. *v. a.* [*indotare*, Latin.]
To enrich with a portion. *Exodus.*
To ſupply with any external goods.
Addiſon.
To enrich with any excellence. *Swift.*
To be the fortune of any one. *Shakesp.*
O'WMENT. *s.* [from *endow.*]
Wealth beſtowed to any perſon or uſe.
The beſtowing or aſſuring a dower; the
ing forth or ſerving a ſufficient portion
perpetual maintenance. *Dryden.*
Gifts of nature. *Addiſon.*
NDU'E. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.] To ſupply
h mental excellencies. *Common Prayer.*
U'RANCE. *s.* [from *endure.*]
Continuance; laſtingneſs. *Temple.*
Delay; procraſtination. *Shakeſpeare.*
NDU'RE. *v. a.* [*endurer*, French.] To
e; to undergo; to ſuſtain; to ſupport.
Temple.
NDU'RE. *v. n.*
To laſt; to remain; to continue. *Locke.*
To brook; to bear to admit. *Davies.*
U'RER. *s.* [from *endure.*]
One that can bear or endure; ſuſtainer;
ſerer. *Spenſer.*
Continuer; laſter.
O'WISE. *ad.* [*end* and *wiſe.*] Erectly; up-
ardly; on end. *Ray.*
NE'CATE. *v. a.* [*neco*, Latin.] To kill;
deſtroy. *Harvey.*
MY. *s.* [*ennemi*, French.]
A publick foe. *Davies.*
A private opponent; an antagoniſt.
Any one who regards another with male-
olence; not a friend. *Shakeſpeare.*
One that diſlikes. *Prior.*
[In theology.] The fiend; The devil.
Common Prayer.
RGE'TICK. *a.* [ἐνεργητικὸς.]
Forcible; active; vigorous; efficacious.
Operative; active; working; not at reſt.
Grew.
RGY. *s.* [ἐνεργεια.]
Power not exerted in action. *Bacon.*
Force; efficacy; influence. *Smalridge.*
Faculty; operation. *Bentley.*
Strength of expreſſion force of ſignifica-
ion. *Roſcommon.*
NE'RVATE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.] To
eaken; to deprive of force. *Bacon.*
RVATION. *s.* [from *enervate.*]
The act of weakening; emaſculation.
The ſtate of being weakened; effeminacy.
NE'RVE. *v. a.* [*enervo*, Latin.]
To weaken; to break the force of; to cruſh.
Digby.
To ENFA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *famiſh.*] To
ſtarve; to famiſh.
To ENFEE'BLE. *v. a.* [from *feeble.*]
To weaken; to enervate. *Taylor.*
To ENFE'OFF. *v. a.* [*feoffamentum*, Low Lat.]
To inveſt with any dignities or poſſeſſions.
A law term. *Hale.*
ENFE'OFFMENT. *s.* [from *enfeoff.*]
1. The act of enfeoffing.
2. The inſtrument or deed by which one is
inveſted with poſſeſſions.
To ENFE'TTER. *v. a.* To bind in fetters; to
enchain. *Shak.*
ENFILA'DE. s. [French] A ſtrait paſſage.
To ENFILA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
pierce in a right line.
To ENFI'RE. *v. a.* [from *fire.*] To fire; to ſet
on fire; to kindle. *Spenſer.*
To ENFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*enforcir*, French.]
1. To give ſtrength to; to ſtrengthen; to
invigorate.
2. To make or gain by force. *Spenſer.*
3. To put in act by violence. *Shak.*
4. To inſtigate; to provoke; to urge on.
Spenſer.
5. To urge with energy. *Clarendon.*
6. To compel; to conſtrain. *Davies.*
7. To preſs with a charge. *Shak.*
To ENFO'RCE. *v. n.* To prove; to evince.
Hooker.
ENFO'RCE. *s.* [from *force.*] Power; ſtrength.
Milton.
ENFO'RCEDLY. *ad.* [from *enforce.*] By vio-
lence; not voluntarily; not ſpontaneouſly.
Shakeſpeare.
ENFO'RCEMENT. *s.* [from *enforce.*]
1. An act of violence; compulſion; force
offered. *Raleigh.*
2. Sanction; that which gives force to a law.
Locke.
3. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence.
Hammond.
4. Preſſing exigence. *Shakeſpeare.*
ENFO'RCER. *s.* [from *enforce.*] Compeller;
one who effects by violence. *Hammond.*
ENFO'ULDRED. *a.* [from *foudre*, French.]
Mixed with lightning. *Spenſer.*
To ENFRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [from *franchiſe.*]
1. To admit to the privileges of a freeman.
Davies.
2. To ſet free from ſlavery. *Temple.*
3. To free or releaſe from cuſtody. *Shakeſp.*
4. To deniſen; to endeniſen. *Watts.*
ENFRANCHI'SEMENT. *s.* [from *enfran-
chiſe.*]
1. Inveſtiture of the privileges of a deniſen.
Cowel.
2. Releaſe from priſon or from ſlavery.
ENFRO'ZEN. *part.* [from *frozen.*] Congealed
with cold. *Spenſer.*
To ENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*engager*, French.]
1. To make liable for a debt to a creditor.
Shakeſpeare.
2. To impawn; to ſtake. *Hudibras.*

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3. To enlist; to bring into a party. *Tillotson.*
4. To embark in an affair; to enter in an undertaking. *Digby.*
5. To unite; to attach; to make adherent. *Addison.*
6. To induce; to win by pleasing means; to gain. *Waller.*
7. To bind by appointment or contract. *Atterbury.*
8. To seize by the attention.
9. To employ; to hold in business. *Dryden.*
10. To encounter; to fight. *Pope.*

To ENGA'GE. *v. n.*
1. To conflict; to fight. *Clarendon.*
2. To embark in any business; to enlist in any party. *Dryden.*

ENGA'GEMENT. *s.* [from *engagement*, Fr.]
1. The act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to debt.
2. Obligation by contract. *Atterbury.*
3. Adherence to a party or cause; partiality. *Swift.*
4. Employment of the attention. *Rogers.*
5. Fight; conflict; battle. *Dryden.*
6. Obligation; motive. *Hammond.*

To ENGA'OL. *v. a.* [from *gaol.*] To imprison; to confine. *Shakespeare.*

To ENGA'RRISON. *v. a.* To protect by a garrison. *Howel.*

To ENGE'NDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, French.]
1. To beget between different sexes. *Sidney.*
2. To produce; to form. *Shakesp. Davies.*
3. To excite; to cause; to produce. *Addison.*
4. To bring forth. *Prior.*

To ENGE'NDER. *v. n.* To be caused; to be produced. *Dryden.*

E'NGINE. *s.* [*engin*, French.]
1. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect.
2. A military machine. *Fairfax.*
3. Any instrument. *Raleigh.*
4. Any instrument to throw water upon burning houses. *Dryden.*
5. Any means used to an effect. *Duppa.*
6. An agent for another. *Daniel.*

ENGINE'ER. *s.* [*engenieur*, French.]
1. One who manages engines.
2. One who directs the artillery of an army. *Shakespeare.*

E'NGINERY. *s.* [from *engine.*]
1. The act of managing artillery. *Milton.*
2. Engines of war; artillery. *Milton.*

To ENGI'RD. *v. a.* [from *gird.*] To encircle; to surround. *Shakespeare.*

E'NGLE. *s.* A gull; a put; a bubble. *Shak.*

E'NGLISH. *a.* [*englep*, Saxon.] Belonging to England. *Shakespeare.*

To E'NGLISH. *v. a.* To translate into English. *Brown.*

To ENGLU'T. *v. a.* [*engloutir*, French.]
1. To swallow up. *Shakespeare.*
2. To glut; to pamper. *Ascham.*

To ENGO'RE. *v. a.* [from *gore.*] To pierce; to prick. *Spenser.*

To ENGO'RGE. *v. a.* [from *gorge*, Fr.] To swallow; to devour; to gorge. *Spen*

To ENGO'RGE. *v. n.* To feed with eage and voracity. *M*

To ENGRA'IL. *v. a.* [from *grele*, French.] indent in curve lines. *Chap*

To ENGRA'IN. *v. a.* [from *grain.*] To deep; to die in grain. *Spen*

To ENGRA'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *grapple.*] close with; to contend with hold on other. *D*

To ENGRA'SP. *v. a.* [from *grasp.*] To to hold fast in the hand. *Spe*

To ENGRA'VE. *v. a.* preter. *engraved*; pass. *engraved* or *engraven.* [*engraver*, Fr.]
1. To picture by incisions in any matter.
2. To mark wood or stone.
3. To impress deeply; to imprint.
4. [From *grave.*] To bury; to inter. *Spe*

ENGRA'VER. *s.* [from *engrave.*] A cutter stone or other matter.

To ENGRI'EVE. *v. a.* To pain; to vex.

To ENGRO'SS. *v. a.* [*groſſir*, French.]
1. To thicken; to make thick. *Spe*
2. To increase in bulk.
3. To fatten; to plump up. *Shakesp*
4. To seize in the gross. *Shakesp*
5. To purchase the whole of any comm for the sake of selling it at a high price.
6. To copy in a large hand.

ENGRO'SSER. *s.* [from *engross.*] He that chases large quantities of any commodity sell it at a high price.

ENGRO'SSMENT. *s.* [from *engross.*] priation of things in the gross; exor acquisition.

To ENGUA'RD. *v. a* [from *guard.*] To tect; to defend. *Shakesp*

To ENHA'NCE. *v. a.* [*enhauſſer*, French.]
1. To lift up; to raise on high. *Spe*
2. To raise; to advance in price.
3. To raise in esteem. *Atter*
4. To aggravate. *Ham*

ENHA'NCEMENT. *s.* [from *enhance.*]
1. Augmentation of value.
2. Aggravation of ill. *Gov. of the To*

ENI'GMA. *s.* [*enigma*, Latin.] A riddle obscure question; a position expressed remote and ambiguous terms.

ENIGMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *enigma.*]
1. Obscure; ambiguously or darkly expr *Bro*
2. Cloudy; obscurely conceived or ap hended. *Ham*

ENIGMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *enigma.*] sense different from that which the word their familiar acception imply. *Bro*

ENI'GMATIST. *s.* [from *enigma.*] One deals in obscure and ambiguous matters. *Add*

To ENJO'IN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, French.] direct; to order; to prescribe. *Tillo*

ENJO'INER. *s.* One who gives injunc

ENJO'INMENT. *s.* [from *enjoin.*] Direct command. *Bro*

To ENJO'Y. *v. a.* [*jouir*, *enjuis*, French.]

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o feel or perceive with pleasure. *Addison.*
o obtain possession or fruition of. *Milton.*
e please; to gladden; to exhilerate. *More.*

JOY. *v. n.* To live in happiness. *Milton.*
YER. *s.* One that has fruition.
YMENT. *s.* Happiness; fruition. *Tillot.*
KINDLE. *v. a.* [from *kindle.*]
o set on fire; to inflame. *Shakespeare.*
rouse passions. *Shakespeare.*
incite to any act or hope. *Shakespeare.*
LARGE. *v. a.* [*enlargir*, French.]
make greater in quantity or appear- *Pope.*
increase in magnitude. *Locke.*
increase by representation.
dilate; to expand. 2 *Corinthians.*
set free from limitation. *Shakespeare.*
extend to more purposes or uses. *Hook.*
amplify; to aggrandize. *Locke.*
release from confinement. *Shakespeare.*
diffuse in eloquence. *Clarendon.*
LARGE. *v. n.* To expatiate; to speak my words. *Clarendon.*
RGEMENT. *s.* [from *enlarge.*]
rease; augmentation; farther exten- *Heyward.*
lease from confinement. *Shakespeare.*
agnifying representation. *Pope.*
riating speech; copious discourse. *Clarendon.*
RGER. *s.* [from *enlarge.*] Amplifier.
LIGHT. *v. a.* [from *light.*] To illu-
e; to supply with light. *Pope.*
LIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light.*]
illuminate; to supply with light. *Hooker.*
instruct; to furnish with encrease of ledge. *Rogers.*
cheer; to exhilerate; to gladden.
supply with sight. *Dryden.*
HTENER. *s.* [from *enlighten.*]
minator; one that gives light. *Milton.*
ructor.
LINK. *v. a.* [from *link.*] To chain to; d. *Shakespeare.*
LIVEN. *v. a.* [from *life*, *live.*]
make quick; to make alive; to ani-
make vigorous or active. *Swift.*
make sprightly or vivacious.
make gay or cheerful in appearance.
VENER. *s.* That which animates; that invigorates. *Dryden.*
LUMINE. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, Fr.] To ne; to illuminate. *Spenser.*
Y. *s.* [from *enemy.*]
riendly disposition; malevolence; aver- *Locke.*
traricty of interests or inclinations. *Milton.*
e of opposition. *James.*
ice; mischievous attempts. *Atterbury.*
MARBLE. *v. a.* [from *marble.*] To e marble. *Spenser.*
MESH. *v. a.* [from *mesh.*] To net; to intangle. *Shakespeare.*

ENNEAGON. *s.* [*ennea* and *gonia.*] A figure of nine angles.

ENNEATICAL. *a.* [*ennea.*] *Enneatical days*, are every ninth day of a sickness; and *enneatical years*, every ninth year of one's life.

To ENNO'BLE. *v. a.* [*ennoblir*, French.]
1. To raise from commonalty to nobility. *Shakespeare.*
2. To dignify; to aggrandise; to exalt; to raise. *South.*
3. To elevate; to magnify. *Waller.*
4. To make famous or illustrious. *Bacon.*

ENNO'BLEMENT. *s.* [from *ennoble.*]
1. The act of raising to the rank of nobility.
2. Exaltation; elevation; dignity. *Glanville.*

ENODA'TION. *s.* [*enodatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of untying a knot.
2. Solution of a difficulty.

ENO'RMITY. *s.* [from *enormous.*]
1. Deviation from rule; irregularity.
2. Deviation from right; depravity; corruption. *Hooker.*
3. Atrocious crime; villany. *Swift.*

ENO'RMOUS. *a.* [*enormis*, Latin.]
1. Irregular; out of rule. *Newton.*
2. Disordered; confused. *Shakespeare.*
3. Wicked beyond the common measure.
4. Exceeding in bulk the common measures. *Pope.*

ENO'RMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *enormous.*] Beyond measure. *Woodward.*

ENO'RMOUSNESS. *s.* Immeasurable wickedness. *Decay of Piety.*

ENO'UGH. *a.* [ȝenoh, Saxon.] Being in a sufficient measure; such as may satisfy. *Locke.*

ENO'UGH. *s.*
1. Something sufficient in greatness or excellence. *Temple.*
2. Something equal to a man's powers or faculties.

ENO'UGH. *ad.*
1. In a sufficient degree; in a degree that gives satisfaction.
2. It notes a slight augmentation of the positive degree; as, *I am ready* enough *to quarrel*; that is, I am rather quarrelsome than peaceable. *Addison.*
3. An exclamation noting fulness or satiety. *Shakespeare.*

ENO'W. [The plural of *enough.*] A sufficient number. *Hooker.*

EN PASSANT. ad. [French.] By the way.

To ENRA'GE. *v. a.* [*enrager*, French.] To irritate; to make furious. *Wolfe.*

To ENRA'NGE. *v. a.* [from *range.*] To place regularly; to put in order. *Spenser.*

To ENRA'NK. *v. a* [from *rank.*] To place in orderly ranks. *Shakespeare.*

To ENRA'PT. *v a.* [from *rapt.*] To throw into an extasy; to transport with enthusiasm. *Shakespeare.*

To ENRA'PTURE. *v. a.* [from *rapture.*] To transport with pleasure.

To ENRA'VISH. *v. a.* [from *ravish.*] To throw into extasy *Spenser.*

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ENRA'VISHMENT. *s.* [from *enravish.*] Extacy of delight. *Glanville.*

To ENRI'CH. *v. a.* [*enricher*, French.]
1. To make wealthy; to make opulent. 1 *Samuel.*
2. To fertilise; to make fruitful. *Blackmore.*
3. To ſtore; to ſupply with augmentation of any thing deſireable *Raleigh.*

ENRI'CHMENT. *s.* [from *enrich.*]
1. Augmentation of wealth.
2. Amplification; improvement by addition. *Bacon.*

To ENRI'DGE. *v. a.* To form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRI'NG. *v. a.* [from *ring.*] To bind round; to encircle. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRI'PEN. *v. a.* To ripen; to mature. *Donne.*

To ENRO'BE. *v. a.* [from *robe.*] To dreſs; to clothe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRO'L. *v. a.* [*enroller*, French.]
1. To inſert in a roll or regiſter. *Sprat.*
2. To record; to leave in writing. *Milton.*
3. To involve; to inwrap. *Spenſer.*

ENRO'LLER. *s.* He that enrols; he that regiſters.

ENRO'LMENT. *s.* [from *enrol.*] Regiſter; writing in which any thing is recorded. *Dav.*

To ENRO'OT. *v. a.* To fix by the root. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENRO'UND. *v. a.* [from *round.*] To environ; to ſurround; to encloſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENS. s. [Latin.]
1. Any being or exiſtence.
2. [In chemiſtry.] Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities of the ingredients in a little room.

ENSA'MPLE. *s.* [*enſſempio*, Italian.] Example; pattern; ſubject of imitation. *Sanderſon.*

To ENSA'MPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exemplify; to give as a copy. *Spenſer.*

To ENSA'NGUINE. *v. a.* [*ſanguis*, Latin.] To ſmear with gore; to ſuffuſe with blood. *Milton.*

To ENSCHE'DULE. *v. a.* To inſert in a ſchedule or writing. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENSCO'NCE. *v. a.* To cover as with a fort. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENSE'AM. *v. a.* [from *ſeam.*] To ſew up; to encloſe by a ſeam. *Camden.*

To ENSE'AR. *v. a.* [from *ſear.*] To cauteriſe; to ſtanch or ſtop with fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENSHI'ELD. *v. a.* [from *ſhield.*] To cover. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ENSHRI'NE. *v. a.* To encloſe in a cheſt or cabinet; to preſerve as a thing ſacred. *Taſſo.*

E'NSIFORM. *a.* [*enſiformis*, Latin.] Having the ſhape of a ſword.

E'NSIGN. *s.* [*enſeigne*, French.]
1. The flag or ſtandard of a regiment. *Shak.*
2. Any ſignal to aſſemble. *Iſaiah.*
3. Badge; mark of diſtinction. *Waller.*
4. The officer of foot who carries the flag.

E'NSIGNBEARER. *s.* He that carries the flag. *Sidney.*

To ENSLA'VE. *v. a.* [from *ſlave.*]
1. To reduce to ſervitude; to depri[ve] of liberty.
2. To make over to another as his ſla[ve]

ENSLA'VEMENT. *s.* [from *enſlave.*] The ſtate of ſervitude; ſlavery.

ENSLA'VER. *s.* [from *enſlave.*] He that reduces others to ſervitude.

To ENSU'E. *v. a.* [*enſuivre*, Fr.] To follow; to purſue. *Common Prayer.*

To ENSU'E. *v. n.*
1. To follow as a conſequence to pre[ceding]
2. To ſucceed in a train of events, or [in] of time. *Shak[eſpeare.]*

ENSU'RANCE. *s.* [from *enſure.*]
1. Exemption from hazard, obtained by payment of a certain ſum.
2. The ſum paid for ſecurity.

ENSU'RANCER. *s.* [from *enſurance.*] He that undertakes to exempt from hazard.

To ENSU'RE. *v. a.* [from *ſure.*]
1. To aſcertain; to make certain; to [aſſure]
2. To exempt any thing from hazard by [paying] a certain ſum, on condition of being [reim]burſed for miſcarriage.
3. To promiſe reimburſement of any [loſs] in caſe of miſcarriage for a certain reward ſtipulated. *L'Eſtr[ange.]*

ENSU'RER. *s.* [from *enſure.*] One who [makes] contracts of enſurance.

ENTA'BLATURE. } *s.* [from *table.*]
ENTA'BLEMENT. } architecture.] The architrave, friſe, and cornice of a pillar.

ENTA'IL. *s.* [from the Fr. *entaille*, cut.]
1. The eſtate entailed or ſettled, with [reſpect] to the rule of its deſcent.
2. The rule of deſcent ſettled for any [eſtate]
3 Engraver's work; inlay. Obſolete.

To ENTA'IL. *v. a* [*tailler*, to cut, French.]
1. To ſettle the deſcent of any eſtate ſo that it cannot be, by any ſubſequent poſſeſſor, diſpoſed at pleaſure.
2. To ſix unalienably upon any perſon or thing.
3. To cut. Obſolete.

To ENTA'ME. *v. a.* [from *tame.*] To reclaim; to ſubjugate. *Sheldon.*

To ENTA'NGLE. *v. a.*
1. To inwrap or enſnare with ſomething not eaſily extricable.
2. To loſe in multiplied involutions.
3. To twiſt, or confuſe.
4. To involve in difficulties; to perplex.
5. To puzzle; to bewilder.
6. To enſnare by captious queſtions or [in] talk.
7. To diſtract with variety of cares.
8. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work.

ENTA'NGLEMENT. *s.* [from *entangle.*]
1. Involution of any thing intricate or [per]plex.

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2. Perplexity; puzzle. *More.*

ENTA'NGLER. *s.* [from *entangle.*] One that entangles.

To ENTER. *v. a.* [*entrer*, Fr.]
1. To go or come into any place. *Atterbury.*
2. To initiate in a business, method, or society. *Locke.*
3. To introduce or admit into any counsel. *Shakespeare.*
4. To set down in writing. *Graunt.*

To ENTER. *v. n.*
1. To come in; to go in. *Judges.*
2. To penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance. *Addison.*
3. To engage in. *Tatler.*
4. To be initiated in. *Addison.*

ENTERDE'AL. *s.* [*entre* and *deal.*] Reciprocal transactions. *Hubbard's Tale.*

ENTERING. *s.* Entrance; passage into a place. *Isaiah.*

To ENTERLA'CE. *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, Fr.] To intermix; to interweave. *Sidney.*

ENTERO'CELE. *s.* [*enterocele*, Lat.] A rupture from the bowels pressing through the peritonæum, so as to fall down into the groin. *Sharp.*

ENTERO'LOGY. *s.* [ἔντερον and λογος.] The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTERO'MPHALOS. *s.* [ἔντερον and ὀμφαλος.] An umbilical or navel rupture.

ENTERPA'RLANCE. *s.* [*entre* and *parler*, French.] Parley; mutual talk; conference. *Hayward.*

ENTERPLE'ADER. *s.* [*entre* and *plead.*] The discussion of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cause can take end. *Cowel.*

ENTERPRISE. *s.* [*enterprise*, Fr.] An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt. *Dryden.*

To ENTERPRISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.
1. To undertake; to attempt; to essay. *Tem.*
2. To receive, to entertain. *Spenser.*

ENTERPRISER. *s.* [from *enterprise.*] A man of enterprise; one who undertakes great things. *Hayward.*

To ENTERTA'IN. *v. a.* [*entretenir*, Fr.]
1. To converse with; to talk with. *Locke.*
2. To treat at the table. *Addison.*
3. To receive hospitably. *Hebrews.*
4. To keep in one's service, or pay. *Shak.*
5. To foster in the mind. *Duc. of Piety.*
6. To please; to amuse; to divert. *Addison.*
7. To admit with satisfaction. *Locke.*

ENTERTA'INER. *s.* [from *entertain.*]
1. He that keeps others in his service. *Bacon.*
2. He that treats others at his table. *Smalridge.*
3. He that pleases, diverts, or amuses.

ENTERTA'INMENT. *s.* [from *entertain.*]
1. Conversation.
2. Treatment at the table; convivial provision. *Waller.*
3. Hospitable reception.
4. Reception; admission. *Tillotson.*
5. The state of being in pay, as soldiers or servants. *Shak.*
6. Payment of soldiers or servants. *Davies.*
7. Amusement; diversion. *Temple.*
8. Dramatick performance; the lower comedy. *Gay.*

ENTERTI'SSUED. *a.* [*entre* and *tissue.*] Interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances. *Shakespeare.*

To ENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [from *throne.*]
1. To place on a regal seat. *Shakespeare.*
2. To invest with sovereign authority. *Ayl.*

ENTHU'SIASM. *s.* [ἐνθουσιασμος.]
1. A vain belief of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour. *Locke.*
2. Heat of imagination; violence of passion.
3. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas. *Dryden.*

ENTHU'SIAST. *s.* [ἐνθουσιαστης.]
1. One who vainly imagines a private revelation; who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God. *Locke*
2. One of a hot imagination, or violent passions. *Pope.*
3. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas. *Dryden.*

ENTHUSIA'STICAL } *a.* [ἐνθουσιαστικος.]
ENTHUSIA'STICK. }
1. Persuaded of some communication with the Deity. *Calamy.*
2. Vehemently hot in any cause.
3. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas. *Byrn.*

ENTHYME'ME. *s.* [ἐνθυμημα.] An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition. *Brown.*

To ENTI'CE. *v. a.* To allure; to attract; to draw by blandishment or hopes. *Ascham.*

ENTI'CEMENT. *s.* [from *entice.*]
1. The art or practice of alluring to ill. *Hook.*
2. The means by which one is allured to ill; allurement. *Taylor.*

ENTI'CER. *s.* [from *entice.*] One that allures to ill.

ENTI'CINGLY. *ad.* [from *entice.*] Charmingly; in a winning manner. *Addison.*

E'NTIERTY. *s.* [*entierté*, Fr.] The whole. *Bacon.*

ENTI'RE. *a.* [*entier*, Fr.]
1. Whole; undivided. *Bacon.*
2. Unbroken; complete in its parts. *Newton.*
3. Full; complete; comprising all requisites in itself. *Hooker. Shak.*
4. Sincere; hearty. *Bacon.*
5. Firm; sure; solid; fixed. *Prior.*
6. Unmingled; unallayed. *Milton.*
7. Honest: firmly adherent; faithful. *Clar.*
8. In full strength; with vigour unabated. *Spenser.*

ENTI'RELY. *ad.* [from *entire.*]
1. In the whole; without division. *Raleigh.*
2. Completely; fully. *Milton.*
3. With firm adherence; faithfully. *Spenser.*

ENTI'RENESS. *s.* [from *entire.*]
1. Totality; completeness; fulness. *Boyle.*
2. Honesty; integrity.

To ENTI'TLE. *v. a.* [*entituler*, Fr.]
1. To grace or dignify with a title or honourable appellation.

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2. To give a title or discriminative appellation. *Hooker.*
3. To superscribe or prefix as a title. *Locke.*
4. To give a claim to any thing. *Rogers.*
5. To grant any thing as claimed by a title. *Locke.*

E'NTITY. *s.* [*entitas*, low Latin.]
1. Something which really is; a real being. *Crashaw.*
2. A particular species of being. *Bacon.*

To ENTO'IL. *v. a.* [from *toil.*] To ensnare; to entangle; to bring into toils or nets. *Bacon.*

To ENTO'MB. *v. a.* [from *tomb.*] To put into a tomb. *Denham.*

E'NTRAILS. *s.* Without a singular. [*entrailles*, French.]
1. The intestines; the bowels; the guts. *Ben Jonson.*
2. The internal parts; recess; caverns. *Locke.*

To ENTRA'IL. *v. a.* To mingle; to interweave. *Spenser.*

E'NTRANCE. *s.* [*entrans*, Fr.]
1. The power of entering into a place. *Shak.*
2. The act of entering. *Shakespeare.*
3. The passage by which a place is entered; avenue. *Wotton.*
4. Initiation; commencement. *Locke.*
5. Intellectual ingress; knowledge. *Bacon.*
6. The act of taking possession of an office or dignity. *Hayward.*
7. The beginning of any thing. *Hakewill.*

To ENTRA'NCE. *v. a.* [from *trance.*]
1. To put into a trance; to withdraw the soul wholly to other regions.
2. To put into an ecstacy. *Milton.*

To ENTRA'P. *v. a.* [from *trap.*]
1. To ensnare; to catch in a trap. *Spenser.*
2. To involve unexpectedly in difficulties. *Shakespeare.*
3. To take advantage of. *Eccles.*

To ENTRE'AT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, Fr.]
1. To petition; to solicit; to importune. *Genesis.*
2. To prevail upon by solicitation. *Rogers.*
3. To treat or use well or ill. *Prior.*
4. To entertain; to amuse. Not used. *Shak.*
5. To entertain; to receive. Not used. *Spenser.*

To ENTRE'AT. *v. n.*
1. To offer a treaty or compact. *Mac.*
2. To treat; to discourse. *Hakewill.*
3. To make a petition. *Shakespeare.*

ENTRE'ATANCE. *s.* Petition; entreaty; solicitation. *Fairfax.*

ENTRE'ATY. *s.* [from *entreat.*] Petition; prayer; solicitation. *Shakespeare.*

ENTREME'TS. *s.* [French.] Small plates set betwen the main dishes. *Mortimer.*

E'NTRY. *s.* [*entree*, French.]
1. The passage by which any one enters a house. *Bacon.*
2. The act of entrance; ingress. *Addison.*
3. The act of taking possession of any estate.
4. The act of registering or setting down in writing. *Bacon.*
5. The act of entering publickly into any city. *Bacon.*

To ENU'BILATE. *v. a.* [from *e* and *nubilus*, Lat.] To clear from clouds.

To ENU'CLEATE. *v. a.* [*enucleo*, Lat.] To solve; to clear.

To ENVE'LOP. *v. a.* [*enveloper*, Fr.]
1. To inwrap; to cover.
2. To hide; to surround. *Philips.*
3. To line; to cover on the inside. *Spenser.*

ENVE'LOPE. *s.* [French.] A wrapper; an outward case. *Swift.*

To ENVE'NOM. *v. a.* [from *venom.*]
1. To taint with poison; to poison. *Milton.*
2. To make odious. *Shakespeare.*
3. To enrage. *Dryden.*

E'NVIABLE. *a.* [from *envy.*] Deserving envy. *Carew.*

E'NVIER. *s.* [from *envy.*] One that envies another; a maligner. *Clarendon.*

E'NVIOUS. *a.* [from *envy.*] Infected with envy. *Proverbs.*

E'NVIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *envious.*] With envy; with malignity; with ill will. *Dryden.*

To ENVI'RON. *v. a.* [*environer*, Fr.]
1. To surround; to encompass; to encircle. *Knolles.*
2. To involve; to envelop. *Donne.*
3. To surround in a hostile manner; to besiege; to hem in. *Shakespeare.*
4. To include; to invest. *Cleaveland.*

ENVI'RONS. *s.* [*environs*, Fr.] The neighbourhood, or neighbouring places round about the country.

To ENU'MERATE. *v. a.* [*enumero*, Latin.] To reckon up singly; to count over distinctly. *Wake.*

ENUMERA'TION. *s.* [*enumeratio*, Lat.] The act of numbering or counting over. *Sprat.*

To ENU'NCIATE. *v. a.* [*enuncio*, Lat.] To declare; to proclaim.

ENUNCIA'TION. *s.* [*enuntiatio*, Latin.]
1. Declaration; publick attestation. *Taylor.*
2. Intelligence; information. *Hale.*

ENU'NCIATIVE. *a.* [from *enunciate.*] Declarative; expressive. *Ayliffe.*

ENU'NCIATIVELY. *ad.* [from *enunciative.*] Declaratively.

E'NVOY. *s.* [*envoye*, French.]
1. A publick minister sent from one power to another. *Denham.*
2. A publick messenger, in dignity below an ambassador.
3. A messenger. *Blackmore.*

To E'NVY. *v. a.* [*envier*, French.]
1. To hate another for excellence, or success. *Collier.*
2. To grieve at any qualities of excellence in another. *Swift.*
3. To grudge; to impart unwillingly. *Dryd.*

To E'NVY. *v. n.* To feel envy; to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity. *Taylor.*

E'NVY. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness. *Pope.*
2. Rivalry; competition. *Dryden.*
3. Malice; malignity. *Shakespeare.*
4. Publick odium; ill repute. *Bacon.*

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ENWHEEL. *v. a.* [from *wheel.*] To encompass; to encircle. *Shakespeare.*
ENWO'MB. *v. a.* [from *womb.*]
1. To make pregnant. *Spenser.*
2. To bury; to hide. *Donne.*
OLIPILE. *s.* [from *Æolus* and *pila*, Latin.] A hollow ball of metal with a long pipe: which ball filled with water, and exposed to the fire, sends out as the water heats, at intervals, blasts of cold wind through the pipe.
AC. *s.* [ἐπακτὸς.] A number, whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. To find the epact, having the prime or golden number given you have this rule:
Divide by three; for each one left add ten; Thirty reject: The prime makes *epact* then.
AULMENT. *s.* [French, from *epaule*, a shoulder.] [In fortification.] A sidework of earth, thrown up, or bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth. *Harris.*
NTHESIS *s.* [ἐπένθεσις.] The addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word. *Harris.*
PHA. *s.* [Hebrew.] A measure among the Jews, containing fifteen solid inches. *Ezekiel.*
HE'MERA. *s.* [ἐφήμερον.]
1. A fever that terminates in one day.
2. An insect that lives one day.
HE'MERAL. } *a.* [ἐφήμερος.] Diurnal;
HE'MERICK. } beginning and ending in a day. *Wotton.*
HE'MERIS. *s.* [ἐφημερὶς.]
1. A journal; an account of daily transactions.
2. An account of the daily motions and situations of the planets. *Dryden.*
HE'MERIST. *s.* [from *ephemeris.*] One who consults the planets; one who studies astrology. *Hotwel.*
HE'MERON-WORM. *s.* A sort of worm that lives but a day. *Derham.*
PHOD. *s.* [תפוד] A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests. *Sandys.*
PIC. *a.* [*epicus*, Latin; ἐπικὸς.] Applied to a poem, narrative; comprising narrations, not acted, but rehearsed. It is usually supposed to be heroick. *Dryden.*
PICE'DIUM. *s.* [ἐπικήδειος.] An elegy; a poem upon a funeral. *Sandys.*
PICURE. *s.* [*epicurus*, Latin.] A man given wholly to luxury. *Locke.*
PICURE'AN. *s.* One who holds the physiological principles of Epicurus. *Locke.*
PICURE'AN. *a.* Luxurious; contributing to luxury. *Shakespeare.*
PICURISM. *s.* [from *epicure.*] Luxury; sensual enjoyment; gross pleasure. *Calamy.*
PICY'CLE. *s.* [ἐπὶ and κύκλος.] A little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater; or a small orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round about its proper centre. *Har.*

EPICY'CLOID. *s.* [ἐπικυκλοειδὴς.] A curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.
EPIDE'MICAL. } *a.* [ἐπὶ and δῆμος.]
EPIDE'MICK. }
1. That which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague. *Graunt.*
2. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers. *South.*
3. General; universal. *Cleaveland.*
EPIDE'RMIS. *s.* [ἐπιδερμὶς.] The scarf-skin of a man's body.
E'PIGRAM. *s.* [*epigramma*, Latin.] A short poem terminated in a point. *Peacham.*
EPIGRAMMA'TICAL. } *a.* [*epigrammaticus*,
EPIGRAMMA'TICK. } Latin.]
1. Dealing in epigrams; writing epigrams. *Camden.*
2. Suitable to epigrams; belonging to epigrams. *Addison.*
EPIGRA'MMATIST. *s.* [from *epigram.*] One who writes or deals in epigrams. *Pope.*
EPI'GRAPHE. *s.* [ἐπιγραφὴ.] An inscription.
E'PILEPSY. *s.* [ἐπιλῆψις.] Any convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or of its parts, with loss of sense. *Flover.*
EPILE'PTICK. *a.* [from *epilepsy.*] Convulsed. *Arbuthnot.*
E'PILOGUE *s.* [*epilogus*, Latin.] The poem or speech at the end of a play. *Dryden.*
EPINY'CTIS. *s.* [ἐπινυκτὶς.] A sore at the corner of the eye. *Wiseman.*
EPI'PHANY. *s.* [ἐπιφανεια.] A church festival celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous star.
EPIPHONE'MA. *s.* [ἐπιφώνημα.] An exclamation; a conclusive sentence not closely connected with the words foregoing. *Swift.*
EPIPHYLLOSPE'RMOUS. *a.* [from ἐπὶ, φύλλον, and σπέρμα.] It is applied to plants that bear their seed on the back part of their leaves, being the same with capillaries. *Harris.*
EPIPHY'SIS. *s.* [ἐπιφυσὶς.] Accretion; the parts added by accretion. *Quincy. Wiseman.*
EPI'PLOCE. *s.* [ἐπιπλοκὴ.] A figure of rhetorick, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another.
EPI'SCOPACY. *s.* [*episcopatus*, Latin.] The government of bishops, established by the apostles. *Clarendon.*
EPI'SCOPAL. *a.* [from *episcopus*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to a bishop. *Rogers.*
2. Vested in a bishop. *Hooker.*
EPI'SCOPATE. *s.* [*episcopatus*, Lat.] A bishoprick; the office and dignity of a bishop.
E'PISODE. *s.* [ἐπεισόδιον.] An incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject. *Addison.*
EPISO'DICAL. } *a.* [from *episode.*] Contained
EPISO'DICK. } in an episode. *Dryden.*
EPISPA'STICK. *a.* [ἐπὶ and σπάω.]
1. Drawing.

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2. Blistering. *Arbuthnot.*

EPI'STLE. *s.* [ἐπιστολὴ] A letter. *Dryden.*

EPI'STOLARY. *a.* [from *epistle.*]
1. Relating to letters; suitable to letters.
2. Transacted by letters. *Addison.*

EPI'STLER. *s.* [from *epistle.*] A scribbler of letters.

E'PITAPH. *s.* [ἐπιτάφιος.] An inscription upon a tomb. *Smith.*

EPITHALA'MIUM. *s.* [ἐπιθαλάμιος.] A nuptial song; a compliment upon marriage. *Sand.*

E'PITHEM. *s.* [ἐπίθημα.] A liquid medicament externally applied. *Brown.*

E'PITHET. *s.* [ἐπίθετον.] An adjective denoting any quality good or bad. *Swift.*

EPI'TOME. *s.* [ἐπιτομὴ.] Abridgement; abbreviature. *Watton.*

To EPI'TOMISE. *v. a.* [from *epitome.*]
1. To abstract; to contract into a narrow space. *Donne.*
2. To diminish; to curtail. *Addison.*

EPI'TOMISER. } *s.* [from *epitomise.*] An ab-
EPI'TOMIST. } ridger; an abstracter.

E'POCH. } *s.* [ἐποχὴ] The time at which a
E'POCHA. } new computation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered. *South.*

EPO'DE. *s.* [ἐπῳδὸς.] The stanza following the strophe and antistrope.

EPOPE'E. *s.* [ἐποποιία.] An epic or heroick poem. *Dryden.*

EPULA'TION. *s.* [*epulatio*, Latin.] Banquet; feast. *Brown.*

EPULO'TIC. *s.* [ἐπουλωτικὸς.] A cicatrising medicament. *Wiseman.*

EQUABI'LITY. *s.* [from *equable.*] Equality to itself; evenness; uniformity. *Ray.*

E'QUABLE. *a.* [*æquabilis*, Latin.] Equal to itself; even; uniform. *Bentley.*

E'QUABLY. *ad.* [from *equable.*] Uniformly; evenly; equally to itself. *Cheyne.*

E'QUAL. *a.* [*æqualis*, Latin.]
1. Like another in bulk, or any quality that admits comparison. *Hale.*
2. Adequate to any purpose. *Clarendon.*
3. Even; uniform. *Smith.*
4. In just proportion. *Dryden.*
5. Impartial; neutral. *Dryden.*
6. Indifferent. *Cheyne.*
7. Equitable; advantageous alike to both parties. *Maccabees.*
8. Upon the same terms. *Maccabees.*

E'QUAL. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. One not inferior or superior to another. *Shakespeare.*
2. One of the same age. *Galatians.*

To E'QUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To make one thing or person equal to another.
2. To rise to the same state with another person.
3. To be equal to. *Shakespeare.*
4. To recompense fully. *Dryden.*

To E'QUALISE. *v. a.* [from *equal.*]
1. To make even. *Brown.*
2. To be equal to. *Digby.*

EQUA'LITY. *s.* [from *equal.*]
1. Likeness with regard to any quantites compared. *Shakespeare.*
2. The same degree of dignity.
3. Evenness; uniformity; equability.

E'QUALLY. *ad.* [from *equal.*]
1. In the same degree with another.
2. Evenly; equably; uniformly.
3. Impartially. *Shakes.*

EQUA'NGULAR. *a.* [from *æquus* and *angu*, Latin.] Consisting of equal angles.

EQUANI'MITY. *s.* [*æquanimitas*, Lat.] E... ness of mind; neither elated nor depr...

EQUA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*æquanimis*, Lat.] ... not dejected.

EQUA'TION. *s.* [*æquare*, Latin.] The ... tigation of a mean proportion collected ... the extremities of excess and defect.

EQUA'TION. [In algebra.] An expr... the same quantity in two dissimilar ... but of equal value.

EQUA'TION. [In astronomy.] The diff... between the time remarked by the sun ... parent motion, and that measured by ... motion.

EQUA'TOR. *s.* [*æquator*, Latin.] ... circle, whose poles are the poles of the ... It divides the globe into two equal part... northern and southern hemispheres.

EQUATO'RIAL. *a.* [from *equator.*] P... ing to the equator.

EQUE'RRY. *s.* [*ecurie*, Dut.] Master of the...

EQUE'STRIAN. *a.* [*equestris*, Latin.]
1. Appearing on horseback.
2. Skilled in horsemanship.
3. Belonging to the second rank in R...

EQUICRU'RAL. } *a.* [*æquus* and *crus*, L...
EQUICRU'RE. }
1. Having the legs of an equal length.
2. Having the legs of an equal length ... longer than the base.

EQUIDI'STANT. *a.* [*æquus* and *distans*, ... Being at the same distance.

EQUIDI'STANTLY. *ad.* [from *equi...* At the same distance.

EQUIFO'RMITY. *s.* [*æquus* and *forma*, ... Uniform equality.

EQUILA'TERAL. *a.* [*æquus* and *latus*, ... Having all sides equal.

To EQUILI'BRATE. *v. a.* [from *equi...* To balance equally.

EQUILIBRA'TION. *s.* [from *equi...* Equipoise.

EQUILI'BRIUM. *s.* [Latin.]
1. Equipoise; equality of weight.
2. Equality of evidence, motives, or po...

EQUINE'CESSARY. *a.* [*æquus* and *nec...* Latin.] Needful in the same degree.

EQUINO'CTIAL. *s.* [*æquus* and *nox*, ... The line that encompasses the world ... equal distance from either pole, to ... circle, when the sun comes he makes ... days and nights all over the globe.

EQUINO'CTIAL. *a.* [from *equinox.*]
1. Pertaining to the equinox.
2. Happening about the time of the e...
3. Being near the equinoctial line.

EQUINO'CTIALLY. *ad.* [from *equi...*

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the direction of the equinoctial. *Brown.*

QUINOX. [*æquus* and *nox*, Latin.]
Equinoxes are the precise times in which
un enters into the first point of Aries and
ibra; for then, moving exactly under the
quinoctial, he makes our days and nights
ual. *Harris. Brown.*
Equality; even measure. *Shakespeare.*
Equinoctial wind. *Dryden.*

QUINU'MERANT. *a.* [*æquus* and *numerus*, Latin.] Having the same number. *Arbuthnot.*

QUIP. *v. a.* [*equipper*, Fr.]
To furnish for a horseman.
To furnish; to accoutre; to dress out.

QUIPAGE. *s.* [*equipage*, French.]
Furniture for a horseman.
Carriage of state; vehicle. *Milton.*
Attendance; retinue. *Pope.*
Accoutrements; furniture. *Spenser.*

QUIPAGED. *a.* [from *equipage.*] Accoutred; attended. *Spenser.*

QUIPE'NDENCY. *s.* [*æquus* and *pendeo*, Lat.] The act of hanging in equipoise. *South.*

QUIPMENT. *s.* [from *equip.*]
The act of equipping or accoutring.
Accoutrement; equipage.

QUIPOISE. *s.* [*æquus*, Lat. and *poids*, Fr.] Equality of weight; equilibration. *Glanville.*

QUIPO'LLENCE. *s.* Equality of force or power.

QUIPO'LLENT. *a.* [*æquipollens*, Lat.] Having equal power or force. *Bacon.*

QUIPO'NDERANCE. } *s.* [*æquus* and *pon-*
QUIPO'NDERANCY. } *dus*, Lat.] Equality of weight.

QUIPO'NDERANT. *a.* [*æquus* and *ponderans*, Latin.] Being of the same weight. *Ray.*

QUIPO'NDERATE. *v. n.* [*æquus* and *pondero*, Latin.] To weigh equal to another thing. *Wilkins.*

QUIPO'NDIOUS. *a.* [*æquus* and *pondus*, Lat.] Equilibrated; equal on either part. Not in use. *Glanville.*

QUITABLE. *a.* [*equitable*, French.]
Just; due to justice. *Boyle.*
Loving justice; candid; impartial.

QUITABLY. *ad.* [from *equitable.*] Justly; impartially.

QUITY. *s.* [*equité*, French.]
Justice; right; honesty. *Tillotson.*
Impartiality. *Hooker.*
[In law.] The rules of decision observed in the Court of Chancery.

QUIVALENCE. } *s.* [*æquus* and *valeo*, Lat.]
QUIVALENCY. } Equality of power or worth. *Smalridge.*

QUIVALENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To equiponderate; to be equal to. *Brown.*

QUIVALENT. *a.* [*æquus* and *valens*, Lat.]
Equal in value.
Equal in any excellence. *Milton.*
Equal in force or power. *Milton.*
Of the same cogency or weight. *Hooker.*
Of the same import or meaning. *South.*

QUIVALENT. *s.* A thing of the same weight, dignity, or value. *Rogers.*

EQUI'VOCAL. *a.* [*equivocus*, Latin.]
1. Of doubtful signification; meaning different things. *Stilling fleet.*
2. Uncertain; doubtful. *Rdy.*

EQUI'VOCAL. *s.* Ambiguity *Dennis.*

EQUI'VOCALLY. *ad.* [from *equivocal.*]
1. Ambiguously; in a doubtful or double sense. *South.*
2. By uncertain or irregular birth; by generation out of the stated order. *Bentley.*

EQUI'VOCALNESS. *s.* [from *equivocal.*] Ambiguity; double meaning. *Norris.*

To EQUI'VOCATE. *v. n.* [*æquivocatio*, Latin.] To use words of double meaning; to use ambiguous expressions. *Smith.*

EQUIVOCA'TION. *s.* [*æquivocatio*, Latin.] Ambiguity of speech; double meaning. *Hook.*

EQUIVOCA'TOR. *s.* [from *equivocate.*] One who uses ambiguous language. *Shakespeare.*

E'RA. *s.* [*æra*, Latin.] Account of time from any particular date or epoch. *Prior.*

ERADIA'TION *s.* [*e* and *radius*, Latin.] Emission; radiance. *K. Charles.*

To ERA'DICA'TE. *v. a.* [*eradico*, Latin.]
1. To pull up by the root. *Brown.*
2. To completely destroy; to end. *Swift.*

ERADICA'TION. *s.* [from *eradicate.*]
1. The act of tearing up by the roots; destruction; excision.
2. The state of being torn up by the roots.

ERA'DICATIVE. *a.* [from *eradicate.*] That which cures radically.

To ERA'SE. *v. a.* [*raser*, French.] To destroy; to exscind; to rub out. *Peacham.*

ERA'SEMENT. *s.* [from *erase.*]
1. Destruction; devestation.
2. Expunction; abolition.

ERE. *ad.* [ær, Saxon.] Before; sooner than. *Daniel.*

ERELO'NG. *ad.* [from *ere* and *long.*] Before a long time had elapsed. *Spenser.*

ERENO'W. *ad.* [from *ere* and *now.*] Before this time. *Dryden.*

EREWHI'LE. } *ad* [from *ere* and *while.*]
EREWHI'LES. } Some time ago; before a little while. *Shakespeare.*

To ERE'CT. *v. a.* [*erectus*, Latin.]
1. To place perpendicularly to the horizon.
2. To raise; to build. *Addison.*
3. To establish anew; to settle. *Raleigh.*
4. To elevate; to exalt. *Dryden.*
5. To raise consequences from premises. *Locke.*
6. To animate; not to depress; to encourage. *Denham*

To ERE'CT. *v. n.* To rise upright. *Bacon.*

ERE'CT. *a.* [*erectus*, Latin.]
1. Upright; not leaning; not prone. *Brown.*
2. Direct upward. *Philips.*
3. Bold; confident; unshaken. *Granville.*
4. Vigorous; not depressed. *Hooker.*

ERE'CTION. *s.* [from *erect.*]
1. The act of raising, or state of being raised upward. *Brerewood.*
2. The act of building or raising edifices. *Ral.*
3. Establishment; settlement. *South.*
4. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments. *Sidney.*

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ERE'CTNESS. *s.* Uprightneſs of poſture. *Ba.*
E'REMITE. *s.* [*eremita*, Latin.] One who lives in a wilderneſs; an hermit. *Raleigh.*
EREMI'TICAL. *a.* [from *eremite.*] Religiouſly ſolitary. *Stillingfleet.*
EREPTA'TION. *s.* [*erepto*, Latin.] A creeping forth.
ERE'PTION. *s.* [*ereptio*, Latin.] A ſnatching or taking away by force.
E'RGOT. *s.* A ſort of ſtub, like a piece of ſoft horn, placed behind and below the paſtern joint. *Farrier's Dict.*
ERI'NGO. *s.* Sea-holy, a plant.
ERI'STICAL. *a.* [ἐρις,] Controverſial; relating to diſpute.
ERKE. *a.* [ɛpg, Saxon.] Idle; lazy; ſlothful. *Chaucer.*
E'RMELINE. *s.* [diminutive of *ermine.*] An ermine. *Sidney.*
E'RMINE. *s.* [*hermine*, French.] An animal found in cold countries, which very nearly reſembles a weaſel in ſhape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furniſhing a choice and valuable fur. *Trevoux.*
E'RMINED. *a.* [from *ermine*] Clothed with ermine. *Pope.*
ERNE. } *s.* [from the Sax. ern.] A cottage.
E'RON. }
To ERO'DE. *v. a.* [*erodo*, Latin.] To canker; to eat away *Bacon.*
EROGA'TION. *s.* [*erogatio*, Latin.] The act of giving or beſtowing.
ERO'SION. *s.* [*eroſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of eating away.
2. The ſtate of being eaten away. *Arbuthnot.*
To ERR. *v. n.* [*erro.* Latin.]
1. To wander; to ramble. *Dryden.*
2. To miſs the right way; to ſtray. *Com. Pray.*
3. To deviate from any purpoſe. *Pope.*
4. To commit errours; to miſtake. *Taylor.*
E'RRABLE. *a.* [from *err.*] Liable to err.
E'RRABLENESS. *s.* [from *errable.*] Liableneſs to errour. *Decay of Piety.*
E'RRAND. *s.* [ærenð, Saxon.] A meſſage; ſomething to be told or done by a meſſenger. *Hooker.*
E'RRANT. *a.* [*errans*, Latin.]
1. Wandering; roving; rambling. *Brown.*
2. Vile; abandoned; completely bad. *Jonſ.*
E'RRANTRY. *s.* [from *errant*]
1. An errant ſtate; the condition of a wanderer. *Addiſon.*
2. The employment of a knight-errant.
ERRA'TA. *s.* [Latin.] The faults of the printer or author inſerted in the beginning or end of the book. *Boyle.*
ERRA'TICK. *a.* [*erraticus*, Latin.]
1. Wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain courſe. *Blackmore.*
2. Irregular; changeable. *Harvey.*
ERRA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *erratical* or *erratick.*] Without rule; without method. *Br.*
E'RRHINE. *a.* [ῥίνη.] Snuffed up by the noſe; occaſioning ſneezing. *Bacon.*
ERRO'NEOUS. *a.* [from *erro*, Latin.]
1. Wandering; unſettled. *Newton.*
2. Irregular; wandering from the road. *Ark.*
3. Miſtaking; miſled by errour.
4. Miſtaken; not conformable to truth.
ERRO'NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *erroneous*] miſtake; not rightly.
ERRO'NEOUSNESS. *s.* [from *erroneous.*] Phyſical falſehood; inconformity to truth.
E'RROUR. *s.* [*error*, Latin.]
1. Miſtake; involuntary deviation from truth. *Shake.*
2. A blunder; a miſtake commited. *Dryden.*
3. Roving exurſion; irregular courſe.
4. [In theology.] Sin.
5. [In law.] A miſtake in pleading, or proceſs.
ERST. *ad.* [*eyſt*, German.]
1. Firſt.
2. At firſt; in the beginning.
3. Once; when time was.
4. Formerly; long ago.
5. Before; till then; till now.
ERUBE'SCENCE. } *s.* [*erubeſcentia*, Latin.]
ERUBE'SCENCY. } The act of growing redneſs.
ERUBE'SCENT. *a.* [*erubeſcens*, Latin.] Bliſh; ſomewhat red.
To ERU'CT. *v. a.* [*eructo*, Latin.] to belch; break wind from the ſtomach.
ERUCTA'TION. *s.* [from *eruct.*]
1. The act of belching.
2. Belch; the matter vented from the ſtomach.
3. Sudden burſt of wind or matter.
ERUDI'TION. *s.* [*eruditio*, Latin.] Learning; knowledge.
ERU'GINOUS. *a.* [*eruginoſus*, Latin.] Partaking of the ſubſtance and nature of copper.
ERU'PTION. *s.* [*eruptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of burſting forth.
2. Burſt; emiſſion.
3. Sudden excurſion of an hoſtile kind.
4. Violent exclamation.
5. Efflorescence; puſtules.
ERU'PTIVE. *a.* [*eruptus*, Latin.] Burſting forth.
ERYSI'PELAS. *s.* [ἐρυσίπελας.] An eruption generated by a hot ſerum in the blood, affects the ſuperficies of the ſkin with a ing pale red ſpreading from one place other.
ESCALA'DE. *s.* [French.] The act of the walls.
E'SCALOP. *s.* A ſhellfiſh, whoſe ſhell is larly indented.
To ESCA'PE. *v. a.* [*echapper*, French.]
1. To obtain exemption from; to curity from; to fly; to avoid.
2. To paſs unobſerved.
To ESCA'PE. *v. n.* To fly; to get out ger.
ESCA'PE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Flight; the act of ſhunning
2. Excurſion; ſally.

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[In law.] Violent or privy evasion out of ful restraint. *Cowel.*
Excuse; subterfuge; evasion. *Raleigh.*
lly; slight; irregularity. *Milton.*
Oversight; mistake. *Brerewood.*
RGATOIRE. s. [French.] A nursery of *Addison.*
HALO'T. s. [French.] Pronounced *shalot.* lant.
AR. s. [ἐσχάρα.] A hard cruft or scar le by hot applications. *Sharp.*
ARO'TICK. a. [from *eschar.*] Cau- ; having the power to scar or burn the *Floyer.*
HE'AT. s. [from the French *eschevir.*] Any ds, or other profits, that fall to a lord wi- his manor by forfeiture, or the death of tenant, dying without heir general or es- al. *Cowel.*
CHE'AT. v. a. [from the noun.] To fall e lord of the manor. *Clarendon.*
E'ATOR. s. [from *escheat.*] An officer observes the escheats of the king in the ty whereof he is escheator. *Camden.*
CHE'W. v. a. [*eschevir*, old French.] To to avoid; to shun. *Sandys.*
TCHEON. s. The shield of the family; enfigns armorial. *Peacham.*
RT. s. [*escort*, Fr.] Convoy; guard from e to place.
CORT. v. a. [*escorter*, French.] To ey; to guard from place to place.
T s. [French.] A tax paid in boroughs corporations toward the support of the mmunity.
COT. v. a. [from the noun.] To pay a 's reckoning; to support. *Shakespeare.*
UT. s. [*escouter*, French.] Listeners or
TTOFR. s. [French.] A box with all the ements necessary for writing.
A'GE. s. [from *escu*, French, a shield.] ge, that is service of the shield, is either rtain or certain. *Escuage* uncertain is, re the tenant by his tenure is bound to w his lord. The other kind of this *escu-* uncertain, is called castleward, where the n by his land is bound to defend a cas- *Escuage* certain is, where the tenant is t a certain sum of money, to be paid in of such uncertain services. *Cowel.*
ULENT. a. [*esculentus*, Latin.] Good for ; eatable. *Bacon.*
ULENT. s. Something fit for food. *Bacon.*
LIER. s. Trees planted and cut so as to *Evelyn.*
RECT. s. A kind of saint-foin. *Mort.*
CIAL. a. [*especialis*, Latin.] Principal; l. *Daniel.*
CIALLY. ad. [from *especial.*] Principal- chiefly; in an uncommon degree; parti- ly. *Hooker.*
RANCE. s. [French.] Hope. *Shakespeare.*
AL. s. [from *espier*, French.] A spy; a
LADE. s. [French.] The empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town. *Harris.*
ESPO'USAL. *a.* Used in the act of espousing or betrothing. *Bacon.*
ESPO'USALS. *s.* without a singular. [*espous*, Fr.] The act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other.
To ESPO'USE. *v. a.* [*espouser*, French.]
1. To contract or betroth to another. *Bacon.*
2. To marry; to wed. *Milton.*
3. To adopt; to take to himself. *Bacon.*
4. To maintain; to defend. *Dryden.*
To ESPY'. *v. a.* [*espier*, French.]
1. To see a thing at a distance.
2. To discover a thing intended to be hid. *Sidney.*
3. To see unexpectedly. *Genesis.*
4. To discover as a spy. *Joshua.*
To ESPY'. *v. n.* To watch; to look about. *Jeremiah.*
ESQUIRE. *s.* [*escuer*, French.]
1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.
2. A title of dignity, and next below a knight. Those to whom this title is now of right due, are all the younger sons of noble men, and their heirs male for ever; the four esquires of the king's body; the eldest sons of all baronets; of knights of the Bath, and knights bachelors, and their heirs male in the right line. A justice of the peace has it during the time he is in commission, and no longer. *Blount.*
To ESSA'Y. *v. a.* [*essayer*, French.]
1. To attempt; to try; to endeavour. *Blackmore.*
2. To make experiment of.
3. To try the value and purity of metals. *Loc.*
ESSA'Y. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Attempt; endeavour. *Smith.*
2. A loose sally of the mind; an irregular indigested piece. *Bacon.*
3. A trial; an experiment. *Locke.*
4. First taste of any thing. *Dryden.*
E'SSENCE. *s.* [*essentia*, Latin.]
1. Essence is the very nature of any being, whether it be actually existing or no. *Watts.*
2. Formal existence. *Hooker.*
3. Existence; the quality of being. *Sidney.*
4. Being; existent person. *Milton.*
5. Species of existent being. *Bacon.*
6. Constituent substance. *Milton.*
7. The cause of existence. *Shakespeare.*
8. [In medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any simple or composition collected in a narrow compass.
9. Perfume; odour; scent. *Pope.*
To E'SSENCE. *v. a.* [from *essence.*] To perfume; to scent. *Addison.*
ESSE'NTIAL. *a.* [*essentialis*, Latin.]
1. Necessary to the constitution or existence of any thing. *Spratt.*
2. Important in the highest degree; principal. *Denham.*
3. Pure; highly rectified; subtilely elaborated. *Arbuthnot.*

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ESSE'NTIAL. *s.*
1. Exiſtence; Being. *Milton.*
2. Nature; firſt or conſtituent principle. *South.*
3. The chief point.

ESSE'NTIALLY. *ad.* [*eſſentialiter*, Latin.] By the conſtitution of nature. *South.*

ESSOI'NE. *s.* [of the French *eſſoine.*]
1. He that has his preſence ſorborn or excuſed upon any juſt cauſe, as ſickneſs.
2. Allegement of an excuſe for him that is ſummoned, or ſought for, to appear. *Cowel.*
3. Excuſe; exemption. *Spenſer.*

To ESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*etablir*, French.]
1. To ſettle firmly; to fix unalterably. *Geneſis.*
2. To ſettle in any privilege or poſſeſſion; to confirm. *Swift.*
3. To make firm; to ratify. *Numbers.*
4. To fix or ſettle in an opinion. *Acts.*
5. To form or model. *Clarendon.*
6. To found; to build firmly; to fix immoveably. *Pſalms.*
7. To make a ſettlement of any inheritance. *Shakeſpeare.*

ESTA'BLISHMENT. *s.* [from *eſtabliſh.*]
1. Settlement; fixed ſtate. *Spenſer.*
2. Confirmation of ſomething already done; ratification. *Bacon.*
3. Settled regulation; form; model. *Spenſer.*
4. Foundation; fundamental principle. *Atter.*
5. Allowance; income; ſalary. *Swift.*

ESTA'TE. *s.* [*etat*, French.]
1. The general intereſt; the publick. *Bacon.*
2. Condition of life *Dryden.*
3. Circumſtances in general. *Locke.*
4. Fortune; poſſeſſion in land. *Sidney.*
5. Rank; quality. *Sidney.*
6. A perſon of high rank. *Mark.*

To ESTA'TE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſettle as a fortune. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ESTE'EM. *v. a.* [*eſtimer*, French.]
1. To ſet a value, whether high or low, upon any thing. *Wiſdom.*
2. To compare; to eſtimate by proportion. *Davies.*
3. To prize; to rate high. *Dryden.*
4. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine. *Romans.*

ESTE'EM. *s.* [from the verb.] High value; reverential regard. *Pope.*

ESTE'EMER. *s.* [from *eſteem.*] One that highly values; one that ſets an high rate upon any thing. *Locke.*

E'STIMABLE. *a.* [French.]
1. Valuable; worth a large price. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Worthy of eſteem; worthy of honour. *Temple.*

E'STIMABLENESS. *s.* [from *eſtimable.*] The quality of deſerving regard.

To E'STIMATE. *v. a.* [*eſtimo*, Latin.]
1. To rate; to adjuſt the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to ſomething elſe. *Locke.*
2. To calculate; to compute.

E'STIMATE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Computation; calculation. *Wood.*
2. Value. *Shake.*
3. Valuation; aſſignment of proportion lue. *L'Eſtr.*

ESTIMA'TION. *s.* [from *eſtimate.*]
1. The act of adjuſting proportioned va
2. Calculation; computation.
3. Opinion; judgement.
4. Eſteem; regard; honour. *Ha*

E'STIMATIVE. *a.* [from *eſtimate.*] H the power of comparing and adjuſting preference.

ESTIMA'TOR. *s.* [from *eſtimate.*] A ſet rates.

ESTI'VAL. *a.* [*eſtivus*, Latin.]
1. Pertaining to the ſummer.
2. Continuing for the ſummer.

ESTIVA'TION. *s.* [*eſtivatio*, Latin.] act of paſſing the ſummer.

ESTRADE. s. [French.] An even or ſpace.

To ESTRA'NGE. *v. a.* [*eſtranger*, French.]
1. To keep at a diſtance; to withdraw.
2. To alienate; to divert from its o uſe or poſſeſſor. *Jam*
3. To alienate from affection.
4. To withdraw or withhold. *Cha*

ESTRA'NGEMENT. *s.* [from *eſtrange.*] nation; diſtance; removal.

ESTRAPA'DE. s. [French.] The defen horſe that will not obey, who riſes and yerks furiouſly with his hind lega

ESTRE'ATE. *s.* [*extractum*, Latin.] T copy of any original writing.

ESTRE'PEMENT. *s.* Spoil made by nant for a term of life upon any lan woods.

E'STRICH. *s.* [commonly written *oſtrich.* largeſt of birds.

E'STUARY. *s.* [*æſtuarium*, Lat.] An the ſea; the mouth of a lake or river in the tide reciprocates.

To E'STUATE. *v. n.* [*æſtus*, Lat.] To ſwell fall reciprocally; to boil.

ESTUA'TION. *s.* [from *æſtuo*, Latin.] ſtate of boiling; reciprocation of riſe an

E'STURE. *s.* [*æſtus*, Latin.] Violence; motion.

ESU'RIENT. *a.* [*eſuriens*, Latin.] Hun voracious.

E'SURINE. *a.* [*eſurio*, Latin.] Corroding; ing.

ETC. A contraction of the two Latin wo *et cætera*, which ſignifies *and ſo on.*

To ETCH. *v. a.* [*etzen*, German.] A uſed in making of prints, by drawing proper needle upon a copper-plate, cove over with a ground of wax, and well blac with the ſmoke of a link, in order to off the figure of the drawing; which ha its backſide tinctured with white lead, by running over the ſtrucken outlines ſtift; impreſs the exact figure on the black red ground; which figure is afterward needles drawn deeper quite through

ground; and then there is poured on well tempered *aqua fortis*, which eats into the figure or drawing on the copper-plate. *Harris.*

ETERNAL. *a.* [*æternus*, Latin.]
1. Without beginning or end. *Deuteronomy.*
2. Being without beginning. *Locke.*
3. Being without end; endless. *Shakespeare.*
4. Perpetual; constant; unintermitting.
5. Unchangeable. *Dryden.*

ETERNAL. *s.* [*eternel*, Fr.] One of the appellations of the Godhead. *Hooker.*

ETERNALIST. *s.* [*æternus*, Latin.] One that holds the past existence of the world infinite. *Burnet.*

ETERNALIZE. *v. a.* [from *eternal.*] To make eternal.

ETERNALLY. *ad.* [from *eternal.*]
1. Without beginning or end.
2. Unchangeably; invariably. *South.*
3. Perpetually; without intermission. *Addis.*

ETERNE. *a.* [*æternus*, Latin.] Eternal; perpetual. *Shakespeare.*

ETERNITY. *s.* [*æternitas*, Latin.]
1. Duration without beginning or end. *Cowley.*
2. Duration without end.

ETERNIZE. *v. a.* [*æterno*, Latin.]
1. To make endless; to perpetuate. *Milton.*
2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize. *Sidney. Gretch.*

ETHER. *s.* [*æther*, Latin; *αἰθηρ.*]
1. An element more fine and subtle than air; or refined or sublimed. *Newton.*
2. The matter of the highest regions above.

ETHEREAL. *a.* [from *ether.*]
1. Formed of ether. *Dryden.*
2. Celestial; heavenly. *Milton.*

ETHEREOUS. *a.* [from *ether.*] Formed of ether; heavenly. *Milton.*

ETHICAL. *a.* [*ἠθικος.*] Moral; treating on morality.

ETHICALLY. *ad.* [from *ethical.*] According to the doctrine of morality. *Gov. of the Tong.*

ETHICK. *a.* [*ἠθικος.*] Moral; delivering precepts of morality.

ETHICKS. *s.* Without the singular. [*ἠθικη.*] The doctrine of morality; a system of morality. *Donne. Bentley.*

ETHNICK. *a.* [*ἐθνικος.*] Heathen; Pagan; not Jewish; not Christian. *Grew.*

ETHNICKS. *s.* Heathens. *Raleigh.*

ETHOLOGICAL. *a.* [*ἠθος* and *λογος.*] Treating of morality.

ETHOLOGY. *s.* [*ἠθολογια.*] An account of the causes of any thing, generally of a distemper. *Arbuthnot.*

ETYMOLOGICAL. *a.* [from *etymology.*] Relating to etymology. *Locke.*

ETYMOLOGIST. *s.* [from *etymology.*] One who searches out the original of words.

ETYMOLOGY. *s.* [*etymologia*, Lat. *ἐτυμος* and *λογος.*]
1. The descent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word. *Collier.*
2. The part of grammar which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

ETYMON. *s.* [*ἐτυμον.*] Origin; primitive word. *Peacham.*

To EVACATE. *v. a.* [*vaco*, Latin.] To empty out; to throw out. *Harvey.*

To EVACUATE. *v. a.* [*evacuo*, Latin.]
1. To make empty; to clear. *Hooker.*
2. To throw out as noxious, or offensive.
3. To void by the excretory passages. *Arb.*
4. To make void; to nullify. *South.*
5. To quit; to withdraw from out of a place. *Swift.*

EVACUANT. *s.* [*evacuans*, Lat.] Medicine that procures evacuation by any passage.

EVACUATION. *s.* [from *evacuate.*]
1. Such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge. *Hale.*
2. Abolition; nullification. *Hooker.*
3. The practice of emptying the body by physick. *Temple.*
4. Discharge of the body by any vent, natural or artificial.

To EVADE. *v. a.* [*evado*, Latin.]
1. To elude; to escape by artifice or stratagem. *Brown.*
2. To avoid; to decline by subterfuge. *Dry.*
3. To escape or elude by sophistry. *Stillingfl.*
4. To escape as imperceptible or uncontrollable. *South.*

To EVADE. *v. n.*
1. To escape; to slip away. *Bacon.*
2. To practice sophistry or evasions. *South.*

EVAGATION. *s.* [*evagor*, Lat.] The act of wandering; excursion; ramble; deviation. *Ray.*

EVANESCENT. *a.* [*evanescens*, Latin.] Vanishing; imperceptible. *Woollaston.*

EVANGELICAL. *a.* [*evangelique*, Fr.]
1. Agreeable to gospel; consonant to the Christian law revealed in the holy gospel. *Atterbury.*
2. Contained in the gospel. *Hooker.*

EVANGELISM. *s.* [from *evangely.*] The promulgation of the blessed gospel. *Bacon.*

EVANGELIST. *s.* [*εὐαγγελιστης.*]
1. A writer of the history of our Lord Jesus. *Addison.*
2. A promulgator of the christian laws. *Decay of Piety.*

To EVANGELIZE. *v. a.* [*evangelizo*, Lat. *εὐαγγελιζω.*] To instruct in the gospel, or law of Jesus. *Milton.*

EVANGELY. *s.* [*εὐαγγελιον*, that is, good tidings.] The message of pardon and salvation; the holy gospel; the gospel of Jesus. *Spenser.*

EVANID. *a.* [*evanidus*, Latin.] Faint; weak; evanescent. *Brown.*

To EVANISH. *v. n.* [*evanesco*, Lat.] To vanish; to escape from notice.

EVAPORABLE. *a.* [from *evaporate.*] Easily dissipated in fumes or vapours. *Grew.*

To EVAPORATE. *v. n.* [*evaporo*, Latin.] To fly away in vapours or fumes. *Boyle.*

To EVAPORATE. *v. a.*
1. To drive away in fumes. *Bentley.*

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1. To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or fallied. *Wotton.*

EVAPORA'TION. *s.* [from *evaporate.*]
1. The act of flying away in fumes or vapours. *Howel.*
2. The act of attenuating matter, so as to make it fume away. *Raleigh.*
3. [In pharmacy.] An operation by which liquids are spent or driven away in steam, so as to leave some part stronger than before. *Quincy.*

EVA'SION. *s.* [*evasum*, Latin.] Excuse; subterfuge; sophistry; artifice. *Milton.*

EVA'SIVE. *a.* [from *evade.*]
1. Practising evasion; elusive. *Pope.*
2. Containing an evasion; sophistical.

EUCHARIST. *s.* [εὐχαριστία.] The act of giving thanks; the sacramental act, in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's supper. *Hooker. Taylor.*

EUCHARI'STICAL. *a.* [from *eucharist.*]
1. Containing acts of thanksgiving. *Ray.*
2. Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord.

EUCHO'LOGY. *s.* [εὐχολογιον.] A formulary of prayers.

EU'CRAZY. *s* [εὐκρασια.] An agreeable well-proportioned mixture, whereby the body is in health.

EVE. } *s.* [æfen, Saxon.]
E'VEN. }
1. The close of the day. *Mey.*
2. The vigil or fast to be observed before an holiday. *Duppa.*

E'VEN. *a.* [efen, Saxon.]
1. Level; not rugged; not unequal. *Newton.*
2. Uniform; equal to itself; smooth. *Prior.*
3. Level with; parallel to. *Exodus.*
4. Without inclination any way. *Shakespeare.*
5. Without any part higher or lower than the other. *Davies.*
6. Equal on both sides; fair. *South.*
7. Without any thing owed on either part. *Shakespeare.*
8. Calm; steady; not subject to elevation or depression. *Pope.*
9. Capable to be divided into equal parts; not *odd.* *Taylor.*

To E'VEN. *v. a.* [from the the noun.]
1. To make even.
2. To make out of debt. *Shakespeare.*
3. To level; to make level. *Raleigh.*

To E'VEN. *v. n.* To be equal to. *Carew.*

E'VEN. *ad.* [often contracted to *ev'n.*]
1. A word of strong assertion; verily *he did it* even *now.* *Spenser.*
2. Notwithstanding; *he could hear* even *at a great distance.* *Dryden.*
3. Not only so, but also; *appeased* and even *pleased.* *Atterbury.*
4. So much as; *he was not* even *a gentleman.* *Swift.*

EVENHA'NDED. *a.* [*even* and *hand.*] Impartial; equitable. *Shakespeare.*

E'VENING. *s.* [æfen, Saxon.] The close of the day; the beginning of night.

E'VENLY. *ad.* [from *even.*]
1. Equally; uniformly.
2. Levelly; without asperities.
3. Without inclination to either side; horizontally. *Brere*
4. Impartially; without favour or enm

E'VENNESS. *s.* [from *even.*]
1. State of being even.
2. Uniformity; regularity.
3. Equality of surface; levelness.
4. Freedom from inclination to either horizontal position.
5. Impartiality; equal respect.
6. Calmness; freedom from perturbat equanimity. *Atterb*

E'VENSONG. *s.* [*even* and *song.*]
1. The form of worship used in the even

2. The evening; the close of the day.

EVENTIDE. *s.* [*even* and *tide.*] The t evening. *Sp*

EVE'NT. *s.* [*eventus*, Latin.]
1. An incident; any thing that happens.
2. The consequence of an action. *Dry*

To EVE'NTERATE. *v. a.* [*eventero*, Lat.] To rip up; to open the belly.

EVE'NTFUL. *a.* [*event* and *full.*] Full of dents. *Shak*

To EVE'NTILATE. *v. a.* [*eventilo*, Lat.]
1. To winnow; to sift out.
2. To examine; to discuss.

EVE'NTUAL. *a.* [from *event.*] Happe consequence of any thing; consequential.

EVE'NTUALLY. *ad.* [from *eventual.*] event; in the last result.

E'VER. *ad.* [æfre, Saxon.]
1. At any time; *if* ever *he did it let him now.*
2. At all times; always; without end; ever *been and* ever *will be.* *Hooker.*
3. For ever; eternally.
4. At one time; as, *ever* and anon.
5. In any degree; *is he* ever *the richer for profits?*
6. A word of enforcement. *As soon as he had done it.*
7. EVER A. Any.
8. It is often contracted into *e'er.*
9. It is much used in composition in the of *always*: as, *evergreen*, green throughout the year; *everduring*, enduring without

EVERBU'BBLING. *a.* Boiling up with petual murmurs.

EVERBU'RNING. *a.* [*ever* and *burning.*] extinguished.

EVERDU'RING. *a.* [*ever* and *during.*] during without end.

EVERGREEN. *a.* [*ever* and *green.*] throughout the year.

E'VERGREEN. *s.* A plant that retains verdure throughout all the seasons.

EVERHO'NOURED. *ad.* [*ever* and *honour* Always held in honour.

EVERLA'STING. *a.* [*ever* and *lasting.*]

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g or enduring without end; perpetual; mortal. *Hammond.*

ERLA'STING. *s.* Eternity. *Psalms.*

ERLA'STINGLY. *ad.* Eternally; without end. *Shakespeare.*

ERLA'STINGNESS. *s.* [from *everlasting.*] ternity; perpetuity. *Donne.*

ERLI'VING. *a.* [*ever* and *living*] Living ithout end. *Newton.*

ERMO'RE. *ad.* [*ever* and *more.*] Always; ternally. *Tillotson.*

EVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*eversus*, Latin.] To overow; to subvert; to destroy. *Glanville.*

EVE'RT. *v. a.* [*everto*, Latin.] To destroy. *Aylife.*

ERY. *a.* [æpeɣ ealc, Saxon.] Each one f all. *Hammond.*

ES-DROPPER. *s.* [*eves* and *dropper.*] Some an fellow that skulks about a house in the ght to listen. *Dryden.*

EVE'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*evestigo*, Lat.] To arch out. *Dict.*

EW. *s.* A tree. *Dryden.*

EVI'CT. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Latin.]

1. To dispossess of by a judicial course. *Dav.*

2. To take away by a sentence of law. *King James.*

3. To prove; to evince. *Cheyne.*

EVI'CTION. *s.* [from *evict.*]

1. Dispossession or deprivation by a definitive sentence of a court of judicature. *Bacon.*

2. Proof; evidence. *L'Estrange.*

EVI'DENCE. *s.* [French.]

1. The state of being evident; clearness; anifestness. *Tillotson.*

2. Testimony; proof. *Tillotson.*

3. Witness; one that gives evidence. *Bentley.*

EVI'DENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prove; to evince. *Tillotson.*

2. To shew; to make discovery of. *Milton.*

EVI'DENT. *a.* [French.] Plain; apparent; anifestious. *Brown.*

EVI'DENTLY. *ad.* Apparently; certainly.

EVIL. *a.* [yfel, Saxon.]

1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not od. *Psalms.*

2. Wicked; bad; corrupt. *Matthew.*

3. Unhappy; miserable; calamitous. *Prov.*

4. Mischievous; destructive. *Genesis.*

EVIL. *s.* [generally contracted to *ill.*]

1. Wickedness; a crime. *Shakespeare.*

2. Injury; mischief. *Proverbs.*

3. Malignity; corruption. *Ecclesiasticus.*

4. Misfortune; calamity. *Job.*

5. Malady; disease. *Shakespeare.*

EVIL. *ad.* [commonly contracted to *ill.*]

1. Not well in whatever respect. *Shakesp.*

2. Not well; not virtuously. *Milton.*

3. Not well; not happily. *Deuteronomy.*

4. Injuriously; not kindly. *Deuteronomy.*

5. It is often used in composition to give a bad meaning to a word.

EVILAFFE'CTED *a.* [*evil* and *affected.*] Not kind; not disposed to kindness. *Acts.*

EVILDOER. *s.* [*evil* and *doer.*] Malefactor. *Peter.*

EVILFA'VOURED. *a.* [*evil* and *favour.*] Ill countenanced. *Bacon.*

EVILFA'VOUREDNESS. *s.* [from *evil-favoured.*] Deformity. *Deuteronomy.*

EVILLY. *ad.* [from *evil.*] Not well. *Shak.*

EVILMI'NDED. *a.* [*evil* and *minded.*] Malicious; mischievous. *Dryden.*

EVILNESS. *s.* [from *evil.*] Contrariety to goodness; badness of whatever kind. *Hale.*

EVILSPEA'KING. *s.* [*evil* and *speaking.*] Slander; defamation; calumny. *Peter.*

EVILWI'SHING. *a.* [*evil* and *wish.*] Wishing bad to; having no good will. *Sidney.*

EVILWO'RKER. *s.* [*evil* and *work*] One who does wickedness. *Philippians.*

To EVI'NCE. *v. a.* [*evinco*, Latin.] To prove; to shew. *Atterbury.*

EVI'NCIBLE. *a.* [from *evince.*] Capable of proof; demonstrable. *Hale.*

EVI'NCIBLY. *ad.* [from *evincible.*] In such a manner as to force conviction.

To E'VIRATE. *v. a.* [*eviratus*, Latin.] To deprive of manhood. *Dict.*

To EVI'SCERATE. *v. a.* [*viscera*, Latin.] To embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails.

E'VITABLE. *a.* [*evitabilis*, Latin.] Avoidable; that may be escaped or shunned. *Hook.*

To E'VITATE. *v. a.* [*evito*, Latin.] To avoid; to shun. *Shakespeare.*

EVITA'TION. *s.* [from *evitate.*] The act of avoiding. *Dict.*

EVITE'RNAL. *a.* [*evternitas*, Latin.] Eternal in a limited sense; of duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

EVITE'RNITY. *s.* [*eviternitas*, low Latin.] Duration not infinitely, but indefinitely long.

EU'LOGY. *s.* [*ευ* and *λογος.*] Praise; encomium. *Spenser.*

EU'NUCH. *s.* [*ευνυχος.*] One that is castrated. *Fenton.*

To EU'NUCHATE. *v. a.* To make an eunuch. *Brown.*

EVOCA'TION. *s.* [*evocatio*, Latin.] The act of calling out. *Broome.*

EVOLA'TION. *s.* [*evolo*, Latin.] The act of flying away.

To EVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*evolvo*, Latin.] To unfold; to disentangle. *Hale.*

To EVO'LVE. *v. n.* To open itself; to disclose itself. *Prior.*

EVOLU'TION. *s.* [*evolutus*, Latin.]

1. The act of unrolling or unfolding.

2. The series of things unrolled or unfolded. *More.*

3. [In geometry.] The equable evolution of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend. *Harris.*

4. [In tactics.] The motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up. *Harris.*

EVOMI'TION. *s.* [*vomo*, Lat.] The act of vomiting out.

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EUPHO'NICAL. *a.* [from *euphony.*] Sounding agreeably. *Dict.*

EU'PHONY. *s.* [*εὐφωνια.*] An agreeable ſound; the contrary to harſhneſs.

EUPHO'RBIUM. *s.*
1. A plant.
2. A gum in drops or grains, of a bright yellow, between a ſtraw and a gold colour, and a gloſſy ſurface. It has no great ſmell, but its taſte is violently acrid and nauſeous. *Hill.*

EU'PHRASY. *s.* [*euphraſia*, Latin.] The herb eyebright. *Milton.*

EURO'CLYDON. *s.* [*εὐροκλύδων.*] A wind which blows in the Mediterranean. *Acts.*

EURUS. *s.* [Latin.] The eaſt wind. *Peacham.*

E'URYTHMY. *s.* [*εὐρυθμος.*] Harmony; regular and ſymmetrical meaſure.

EUTHANA'SIA. } *s.* [*εὐθανασια.*] An eaſy
EUTHA'NASY. } death. *Arbuthnot.*

EVU'LSION. *s.* [*evulſio*, Latin.] The act of plucking out. *Brown.*

EVULGA'TION. *s.* [*evulgo*, Lat.] The act of divulging.

EWE. *s.* [eope, Saxon.] The ſhe ſheep.

E'WER. *s.* [from *eau*, perhaps anciently, *ew*, water.] A veſſel in which water is brought for waſhing the hands. *Pope.*

E'WRY. *s.* [from *ewer.*] An office in the king's houſehold where they take care of the linen of the king's table.

EX. A Latin preposition often prefixed to compounded words; ſometimes meaning *out*, as *exhauſt*, to draw *out*.

To EXACE'RBATE. *v. a.* [*exacerbo*, Latin.] To imbitter; to exaſperate.

EXACERBA'TION. *s.* [from *exacerbate.*]
1. Encreaſe of malignity; augmented force or ſeverity.
2. Height of a diſeaſe; paroxyſm. *Bacon.*

EXACERVA'TION. *s.* [*acervus*, Latin.] The act of heaping up.

EXA'CT. *a.* [*exactus*, Latin.]
1. Nice; free from failure. *Pope.*
2. Not negligently performed. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Careful; not negligent. *Spectator.*
4. Honeſt; ſtrict; punctual. *Ecclus.*

To EXA'CT. *v. a.* [*exigo*, *exactus*, Latin.]
1. To require authoritatively. *Taylor.*
2. To demand of right. *Smalridge.*
3. To ſummon; to enjoin. *Denham.*

To EXA'CT. *v. n.* To practiſe extortion. *Pſalms.*

EXA'CTER. *s.* [from *exact.*]
1. Extortioner; one who claims more than his due. *Bacon.*
2. He that demands by authority. *Bacon.*
3. One that is ſevere in his injunctions or his demands. *Tillotſon.*

EXA'CTION. *s.* [from *exact.*]
1. The act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Extortion; or unjuſt demand. *Davies.*
3. A toll; a tribute ſeverely levied. *Addiſon.*

EXA'CTLY. *ad.* [from *exact.*] Accurately; nicely; thoroughly. *Atterb.*

EXA'CTNESS. *s.* [from *exact.*]
1. Accuracy; nicety; ſtrict conformity rule or ſymmetry. *Wood.*
2. Regularity of conduct; ſtrictneſs of m ners. *Ra*

To EXA'GGERATE. *v. a.* [*exaggero*, La To heighten by repreſentation. *Clare*

EXAGGERA'TION. *s.* [from *exaggerate.*]
1. The act of heaping; an heap.
2. Hyperbolical amplification. *S*

To EXA'GITATE. *v. a.* [*exagito*, Latin.]
1. To ſhake; to put in motion. *Arbu*
2. To reproach; to purſue with invecti *Ha*

EXAGITA'TION. *s.* [from *exagitate.*] act of ſhaking.

To EXA'LT. *v. a.* [*exalter*, French.]
1. To raiſe on high.
2. To elevate to wealth or dignity. *Exo*
3. To elevate to joy or confidence. *Clare*
4. To praiſe; to extol; to magnify. *P*
5. To raiſe up in oppoſition: a ſcrip phraſe. *K*
6. To intend; to enforce. *P*
7. To heighten; to improve; to refin fire. *Arbu*
8. To elevate in diction or ſentiment. *Ro*

EXALTA'TION. *s.* [from *exalt.*]
1. The act of raiſing on high.
2. Elevation to power or dignity. *Ha*
3. Elevated ſtate; ſtate of greatneſs or nity. *Tillo*
4. [In pharmacy.] Raiſing a medicine higher degree of virtue. *Q*
5. Dignity of a planet in which its po are increaſed. *Dry*

EXA'MEN. *s.* [Lat.] Examination; di ſition. *Bro*

EXA'MINATE. *s.* [*examinatus*, Latin.] perſon examined. *Bro*

EXAMINA'TION. *s.* [*examinatio*, Lat.] act of examining by queſtions, or exp ment. *Lo*

EXAMINA'TOR. *s.* [Latin.] An examin an enquirer. *Brow*

To EXA'MINE. *v. a.* [*examino*, Latin.]
1. To try a perſon accuſed or ſuſpected, interrogatories. *Church Catech*
2. To interrogate a witneſs. *A*
3. To try the truth or falſehood of any p poſition.
4. To try by experiment; to narrowly ſift to ſcan.
5. To make enquiry into; to ſearch into; ſcrutiniſe. *Lo*

EXA'MINER. *s.* [from *examine.*]
1. One who interrogates a criminal or ev dence. *Ha*
2. One who ſearches or tries. *Newt*

EXA'MPLARY. *a.* [from *example.*] Servin for example or pattern. *Hooke*

EXA'MPLE. *s.* [*exemple*, French.]
1. Copy or pattern; that which is propoſed to be reſembled. *Raleig*
2. Precedent; former inſtance of the like.

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Precedent of good. *Milton.*
A perſon fit to be propoſed as a pattern. 1 *Tim.*
One puniſhed for the admonition of others. *Jude.*
Influence which diſpoſes to imitation. *Wiſdom. Rogers.*
Inſtance; illuſtration of a general poſition by particular ſpecification. *Dryden.*
Inſtance in which a rule is illuſtrated by its application. *Dryden.*

EXA'MPLE *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give an inſtance of. *Spenſer.*
EXA'NGUIOUS. *a.* [*exanguis*, Lat.] Having no blood. *Brown.*
EXA'NIMATE. *a.* [*exanimatus*, Lat.]
1. Lifeleſs; dead.
2. Spiritleſs; depreſſed. *Thomſon.*
EXANIMA'TION. *s.* [from *exanimate.*] Deprivation of life.
EXA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*exanimis*, Latin.] Lifeleſs; dead; killed.
EXANTHE'MATA. *s* [ἐξανθήματα.] Efflorescencies; eruptions; breaking out; puſhes.
EXANTHE'MATOUS. *a.* [from *exanthemata.*] Puſtulous; efflorescent; eruptive.
EXANTLA'TE. *v. a.* [*exantlo*, Latin.]
1. To draw out.
2. To exhauſt; to waſte away. *Boyle.*
EXANTLA'TION. *s.* [from *exantlate.*] The act of drawing out.
EXA'RATION. *s.* [*exaro*, Lat.] The manual act of writing.
EXARTICULA'TION. *s.* [*ex* and *articulus*, Latin.] The diſlocation of a joint.
EXA'SPERATE. *v. a.* [*exaſpero*, Latin.]
1. To provoke; to enrage; to irritate. *Add.*
2. To heighten a difference; to aggravate; to embitter. *Bacon.*
3. To exacerbate; to heighten malignity. *Bacon.*

EXA'SPERATER. *s.* [from *exaſperate.*] He that exaſperates, or provokes.
EXASPERA'TION. *s.* [from *exaſperate.*]
1. Aggravation; malignant repreſentation. *K. Charles.*
2. Provocation; irritation. *Woodward.*

EXAU'CTORATE. *v. a.* [*exauctoro*, Lat.]
1. To diſmiſs from ſervice. *Ayliffe.*
2. To deprive of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

EXAUCTORA'TION. *s.* [from *exauctorate.*]
1. Diſmiſſion from ſervice.
2. Depravation; degradation. *Ayliffe.*

EXCANDE'SCENCE. } *s.* [*excandeſco*, Lat.]
EXCANDE'SCENCY. }
1. Heat; the ſtate of growing hot.
2. Anger; the ſtate of growing angry.

EXCANTA'TION. *s.* [*excanto*, Latin.] Diſenchantment by a counter charm.
EXCA'RNATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *carnis*, Lat.] To clear from fleſh. *Grew.*
EXCARNIFICA'TION. *s.* [*excarnifico*, Lat.] The act of taking away the fleſh.
EXCAVATE. *v. a.* [*excavo*, Latin.] To hollow; to cut into hollows. *Blackmore.*

EXCAVA'TION. *s.* [from *excavate.*]
1. The act of cutting into hollows.
2. The hollow formed; the cavity. *Wotton.*

To EXCEED. *v. a.* [*exceedo*, Lat.]
1. To go beyond; to outgo. *Woodward.*
2. To excel; to ſurpaſs. *Kings.*

To EXCEED. *v. n.*
1. To go too far; to paſs the bounds of fitneſs. *Taylor.*
2. To go beyond any limits. *Deuteronomy.*
3. To bear the greater proportion. *Dryden.*

EXCE'EDING. *part. a.* [from *exceed.*] Great in quantity, extent, or duration. *Raleigh.*
EXCE'EDING. *ad.* In a very great degree. *Raleigh Addiſon.*
EXCE'EDINGLY. *ad.* [from *exceeding.*] To a great degree. *Davies. Newton.*
To EXCE'L. *v. a.* [*excello*, Latin.] To outgo in good qualities; to ſurpaſs. *Prior.*
To EXCE'L. *v. n.* To have good qualities in a great degree. *Temple.*
EXCELLENCE. } *s.* [*excellence*, Fr. *excellentia*, Latin.]
EXCELLENCY. }
1. The ſtate of abounding in any good quality.
2. Dignity; high rank in exiſtence. *Dryden.*
3. The ſtate of eminence in any thing valuable. *Locke.*
4. That in which one excels. *Addiſon.*
5. Purity; goodneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. A title of honour. Uſually applied to ambaſſadors and governors. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXCELLENT. *a.* [*excellens*, Latin.]
1. Being of great virtue; of great worth; of great dignity. *Taylor.*
2. Eminent in any good quality. *Job.*

EXCELLENTLY. *ad.* [from *excellent.*]
1. Well; in a high degree. *Brown.*
2. To an eminent degree. *Dryden.*

To EXCE'PT. *v. a.* [*excipio*, Latin.] To leave out, and ſpecify as left out of a general precept, or poſition. *Corinthians.*
To EXCE'PT. *v. n.* To object; to make objections.
EXCE'PT. *prepoſit.* [from the verb.]
1. In excluſion of; without incluſion of. *Milt.*
2. Unleſs. *Tillotſon.*

EXCE'PTING. *prepoſit.* Without incluſion of; with exception of. *Dryden.*
EXCE'PTION. *s.* [from *except*; *exceptio*, Lat.]
1. Excluſion from the things comprehended in a precept or poſition. *South.*
2. Thing excepted or ſpecified in exception.
3. Objection; cavil. *Hooker, Bentley.*
4. Peeviſh diſlike; offence taken. *Bacon.*

EXCE'PTIONABLE. *a.* [from *exception.*] Liable to objection. *Addiſon.*
EXCE'PTIOUS. *a.* [from *except.*] Peeviſh; froward. *South.*
EXCE'PTIVE. *a.* [from *except.*] Including an exception. *Watts.*
EXCE'PTLESS. *a.* [from *except.*] Omitting or neglecting all exceptions. *Shakeſpeare.*
EXCE'PTOR. *s.* [from *except.*] Objecter. *Bur.*
To EXCE'RN. *v. a.* [*excerno*, Lat.] To ſtrain out; to ſeparate or emit by ſtrainers. *Bacon.*

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EXCE'RPTION. *s.* [*excerptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of gleaning; selecting.
2. The thing gleaned or selected. *Raleigh.*

EXCE'SS. *s.* [*exceſſus*, Latin.]
1. More than enough; ſuperfluity. *Hooker.*
2. Exuberance; act of exceeding. *Newton.*
3. Intemperance; unreaſonable indulgence.
4. Violence of paſſion.
5. Tranſgreſſion of due limits. *Denham.*

EXCE'SSIVE. *a.* [*exceſſif*, Fr.]
1. Beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk. *Bacon.*
2. Vehement beyond meaſure in kindneſs or diſlike. *Hayward.*

EXCE'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *exceſſive.*] Exceedingly; eminently. *Addiſon.*

To EXCHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*exchanger*, Fr.]
1. To give or quit one thing for the ſake of gaining another. *Locke.*
2. To give and take reciprocally. *Rowe.*

EXCHA'NGE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally. *Waller.*
2. Traffick by permutation. *South.*
3. The form or act of transferring. *Shakeſp.*
4. The balance of the money of different nations. *Hayward.*
5. The thing given in return for ſomething received. *Locke.*
6. The thing received in return for ſomething given. *Dryden.*
7. The place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs. *Locke.*

EXCHA'NGER. *s.* [from *exchange*] One who practiſes exchange. *Locke.*

EXCHE'AT. *s.* See ESCHEAT. *Spenſer.*

EXCHE'ATOR. *s.* ESCHEATOR.

EXCHE'QUER. *s.* [*eſchequier*, Norman Fr.] The court to which are brought the revenues belonging to the crown. It is a court of record, wherein all cauſes touching the revenues are handled. *Harris.*

EXCI'SE. [*excis*, Dutch; *excisum*, Latin.] A hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property. *Marvel.*

To EXCI'SE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To levy exciſe upon a perſon or thing. *Pope.*

EXCI'SEMAN. *s.* [*excise* and *man.*] An officer who inſpects commodities.

EXCI'SION. *s.* [*exciſio*, Latin.] Extirpation; deſtruction; ruin. *Decay of Piety.*

EXCITA'TION. *s.* [from *excito*, Latin.]
1. The act of exciting or putting into motion. *Bacon.*
2. The act of rouſing or awakening. *Watts.*

To EXCI'TE. *v. a.* [*excito*, Latin.]
1. To rouſe; to animate; to ſtir up; to encourage. *Spenſer.*
2. To put into motion; to awaken; to raiſe.

EXCI'TEMENT. *s.* [from *excite.*] The motive by which one is ſtirred up. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXCI'TER. *s.* [from *excite.*]
1. One that ſtirs up others, or puts them in motion. *K. Charles.*
2. The cauſe by which any thing is raiſed or put in motion. *Decay of P*

To EXCLA'IM. *v. a.* [*exclamo*, Latin.]
1. To cry out with vehemence; to make outcry. *Decay of P*
2. To declare with loud vociferation. *Shak*

EXCLA'IM. *s.* [from the verb.] Clamour; cry. *Shakeſp*

EXCLAMA'TION. *s.* [*exclamatio*, Latin.]
1. Vehement outcry; clamour; outrage; vociferation.
2. An emphatical utterance. *Sid*
3. A note by which a pathetical ſentence marked, thus (!).

EXCLA'IMER. *s.* [from *exclaim.*] One makes vehement outcries. *Attert*

EXCLA'MATORY. *a.* [from *exclaim.*]
1. Practiſing exclamation.
2. Containing exclamation.

To EXCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*exclude*, Latin.]
1. To ſhut out; to hinder from entrance admiſſion. *Dry*
2. To debar; to hinder from participat to prohibit. *Dry*
3. To except in poſition.
4. Not to comprehend in any grant or vilege. *Ho*

EXCLU'SION. *s.* [from *exclude.*]
1. The act of ſhutting out or denying a ſion. *B*
2. Rejection; not reception. *Add*
3. The act of debarring from any privile
4. Exception. *B*
5. The diſmiſſion of the young from the or womb.

EXCLU'SIVE. *a.* [from *exclude.*]
1. Having the power of excluding or den admiſſion. *M*
2. Debarring from participation. *L*
3. Not taking into any account or numb
4. Excepting.

EXCLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *excluſive.*]
1. Without admiſſion of another to par pation. *B*
2. Without comprehenſion in any accou number. *Ay*

To EXCO'CT. *v. a.* [*excoctus*, Latin.] To up. *Ba*

To EXCO'GITATE. *v. a.* [*excogito*, Lat.] invent: to ſtrike out by thinking. *Mo*

To EXCOMMU'NICATE. *v. a.* [*excommun* low Lat.] To eject from the communion the viſible church by an eccleſiaſtical cenſ *Hamm*

EXCOMMUNICA'TION. *s.* [from *excom nicate.*] An eccleſiaſtical interdict; excl on from the fellowſhip of the church. *Hoo*

To EXCO'RIATE. *v. a.* To flay; to ſtrip the ſkin. *Wiſem*

EXCORIA'TION. *s.* [from *excoriate.*]
1. Loſs of ſkin; privation of ſkin; the act flaying. *Arbuth*
2. Plunder; ſpoil. *Ho*

EXCORTICA'TION. *s.* [from *ex* and *cort* Latin.] Pulling the bark off any thing.

To EXCREATE. *v. a.* [*excreo*, Lat.] To e at the mouth by hawking.

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CREMENT. *s.* [*excrementum*, Lat.] That which is thrown out as useless, from the natural passages of the body. *Raleigh.*

CREME'NTAL. *a.* [from *excrement.*] That which is voided as excrement. *Raleigh.*

CREMENTI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *excrement.*] Containing excrements; consisting of matter secreted from the body. *Bacon.*

CRE'SCENCE. } *s.* [*excrescо*, Lat.] Some-
CRE'SCENCY. } what growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production. *Bentley.*

CRE'SCENT. *a.* [*excrescens*, Latin.] That which grows out of another with preternatural superfluity. *Pope.*

CRE'TION. *s.* [*excretio*, Latin.] Ejection of animal substance. *Quincy.*

CRETIVE. *a.* [*excretus*, Latin.] Having the power of separating and ejecting excrements. *Harvey.*

CRETORY. *a.* [from *excretion.*] Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts. *Cheyne.*

CRUCIABLE. *a.* [from *excruciatus*, Lat.] Liable to torment. *Dict.*

EXCRU'CIATE. *v. a.* [*excrucio*, Latin.] To torture; to torment. *Chapman.*

CUBATION. *s.* [*excubatio*, Latin.] The act of watching all night.

CU'LPATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *culpo*, Latin.] To clear from the imputation of a fault. *Clar.*

CURSION. *s.* [*excursion*, French.]
1. The act of deviating from the stated or settled path. *Pope.*
2. An expedition into some distant part. *Loc.*
3. Progression beyond fixed limits. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Digression; ramble from a subject. *Boyle.*

CU'RSIVE. *a.* [from *excurro*, Lat.] Ramming; wandering; deviating. *Thomson.*

CU'SABLE. *a.* [from *excuse.*] Pardonable. *Raleigh. Tillotson.*

CU'SABLENESS. *s.* [from *excusable.*] Pardonableness; capability to be excused. *Boyle.*

CUSA'TION. *s.* [from *excuse.*] Excuse; plea; apology. *Bacon.*

CU'SATORY. *a.* [from *excuse.*] Pleading excuse; apologetical.

EXCU'SE. *v. a.* [*excuso*, Latin.]
1. To extenuate by apology. *Ben Jonson.*
2. To disengage from an obligation. *Clarend.*
3. To remit; not to exact.
4. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing. *South.*
5. To pardon by allowing an apology. *Addis.*
6. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology. *Corinthians.*

CU'SE. *s.*
1. Plea offered in extenuation; apology. *Sid.*
2. The act of excusing or apologizing. *Shak.*
3. Cause for which one is excused. *Roscommon.*

CU'SELESS. *a.* [from *excuse.*] That for which no excuse or apology can be given. *Decay of Piety.*

CU'SER. *s.* [from *excuse.*]
1. One who pleads for another. *Swift.*
2. One who forgives another.

To EXCU'SS. *v. a.* [*excussus*, Latin.] To seize and detain by law. *Ayliffe.*

EXCU'SSION. *s.* [*excussio*, Latin.] Seizure by law. *Ayliffe.*

E'XECRABLE. *a.* [*execrabilis*, Latin.] Hateful; detestable; accursed. *Hooker.*

E'XECRABLY. *ad.* [from *execrable.*] Cursedly; abominably. *Dryden.*

To E'XECRATE. *v. a.* [*execror*, Latin.] To curse; to imprecate ill upon. *Temple.*

EXECRA'TION. *s.* [from *execrate.*] Curse; imprecation of evil. *Stilling fleet.*

To EXE'CT. *v. a.* [*execo*, Lat.] To cut out; to cut away. *Harvey.*

EXE'CTION. *s.* [from *exect.*] The act of cutting out.

To E'XECUTE. *v. a.* [*exequor*, Latin.]
1. To perform; to practise. *Sand.*
2. To put in act; to do what is planned. *Locke.*
3. To put to death according to form of justice. *Davies.*
4. To put to death; to kill. *Shakespeare.*

E'XECUTER. *s.* [from *execute.*]
1. He that performs or executes any thing. *Dencls.*
2. He that is entrusted to perform the will of a testator. *Shakespeare.*
3. An executioner; one who puts others to death. *Shakespeare.*

EXE'CUTERSHIP. *s.* [from *executer.* The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct. *Bacon.*

EXECU'TION. *s.* [from *execute.*]
1. Performance; practice. *Bacon.*
2. The last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given, of body or goods. *Clarendon.*
3. Capital punishment; death inflicted by forms of law. *Creech.*
4. Destruction; slaughter. *Hayward.*

EXECU'TIONER. *s.* [from *execution.*]
1. He that puts in act or executes. *Shakesp.*
2. He that inflicts capital punishments.
3. He that kills; he that murders. *Shakesp.*
4. The instrument by which any thing is performed. *Grahaw.*

EXE'CUTIVE. *a.* [from *execute.*]
1. Having the quality of executing or performing. *Hale.*
2. Active; not deliberative; not legislative; having the power to put in act the laws. *Sw.*

EXE'CUTRIX. *s.* [from *execute.*] A woman entrusted to perform the will of the testator. *Bacon.*

EXEGE'SIS. *s.* [ἐξήγησις.] An explanation.

EXEGE'TICAL. *a.* [ἐξηγητικος.] Explanatory; expository. *Walker.*

EXE'MPLAR. *s.* [*exemplar*, Lat.] A pattern; an example to be imitated. *Raleigh.*

EXE'MPLARILY. *ad.* [from *exemplary.*]
1. So as deserves imitation. *Howel.*
2. So as may warn others. *Clarendon.*

EXE'MPLARINESS. *s.* [from *exemplary.*] State of standing as a pattern to be copied. *Tillotson.*

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EXE'MPLARY. *a.* [from *exemplar.*]
1. Such as may deserve to be propoſed to imitation. *Bacon.*
2. Such as may give warning to others. *K. C.*
3. Such as may attract notice and imitation. *Prior.*

EXEMPLIFICA'TION. *s.* [from *exemplify.*] A copy; a tranſcript. *Hayward.*

To EXE'MPLIFY. *v. a.* [from *exemplar.*]
1. To illuſtrate by example. *Hooker.*
2. To tranſcribe; to copy.

To EXE'MPT. *v. a.* [*exemptus*, Latin.] To privilege; to grant immunity from. *Knolles.*

EXE'MPT. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Free by privilege. *Ayliffe.*
2. Not ſubject; not liable to. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. Clear; not included. *Lee.*
4. Cut off from. Diſuſed. *Shakespeare.*

EXE'MPTION. *s.* [from *exempt.*] Immunity; privilege; freedom from impoſts. *Bacon.*

EXEMPTI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *exemptus*, Lat.] Separable; that which may be taken from another. *More.*

To EXE'NTERATE. *v. a.* [*exentero*, Latin.] To embowel. *Brown.*

EXENTERA'TION. *s.* [*exenteratio*, Latin.] The act of taking out the bowels; embowelling. *Brown.*

EXE'QUIAL. *a.* [from *exequiæ*, Latin.] Relating to funerals.

E'XEQUIES. *s.* without a ſingular. [*exequiæ*, Latin.] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial. *Dryden.*

EXE'RCENT. *a.* [*exercens*, Latin.] Practiſing; following any calling. *Ayliffe.*

E'XERCISE. *s.* [*exercitium*, Latin.]
1. Labour of the body. *Bacon.*
2. Something done for amuſement. *Bacon.*
3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to graceſulneſs. *Sidney.*
4. Preparatory practice in order to ſkill.
5. Uſe; actual application of any thing. *Hook.*
6. Practice; outward performance. *Addiſon.*
7. Employment. *Locke.*
8. Taſk; that which one is appointed to perform. *Milton.*
9. Act of divine worſhip whether publick or private. *Shakespeare.*

To E'XERCISE. *v. a.* [*exerceo*, Latin.]
1. To employ; to engage in employment. *Locke.*
2. To train to uſe by any act. *Locke.*
3. To make ſkilful or dexterous by practice. *Hebrews.*
4. To buſy; to keep buſy. *Atterbury.*
5. To taſk; to keep employed as a penal injunction. *Milton.*
6. To practiſe; to perform. *Bacon.*
7. To exert; to put in uſe. *Locke.*
8. To practiſe or uſe in order to habitual ſkill. *Addiſon.*

To E'XERCISE. *v. n.* To uſe exerciſe; to labour for health or amuſement. *Broome.*

E'XERCISER. *s.* [from *exercise.*] He that directs or uſes exerciſe.

EXERCITA'TION. *s.* [*exercitatio*, Latin.]
1. Exerciſe.
2. Practice; uſe.

To EXE'RT. *v. a.* [*exero*, Latin.]
1. To uſe with an effort.
2. To put forth; to perform.
3. To enforce; to puſh to an effort.

EXE'RTION. *s.* [from *exert.*] The act of erting; effort.

EXE'SION. *s.* [*exesus*, Latin.] The act of ing through.

EXESTUA'TION. *s.* [*exeſtuo*, Latin.] The of boiling; effervescence; ebullition.

To EXFO'LIATE. *v. n.* [*ex* and *folium*, To ſhell off: as a corrupt bone from the part.

EXFOLIA'TION. *s.* [from *exfoliate.*] proceſs by which the corrupted part of bone ſeparates from the ſound.

EXFO'LIATIVE. *a.* [from *exfoliate.* which has power of procuring exfoli

EXHA'LABLE. *a.* [from *exhale.*] That may be evaporated.

EXHALA'TION. *s.* [*exhalatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of exhaling or ſending out in pours.
2. The ſtate of evaporating or flyin in vapours.
3. That which riſes in vapours.

To EXHA'LE. *v. a.* [*exhalo*, Latin.]
1. To ſend or draw out vapours or
2. To draw out.

EXHA'LEMENT. *s.* [from *exhale.*] exhaled; vapour.

To EXHA'UST. *v. a.*
1. To drain; to diminiſh.
2. To draw out totally; to draw unti thing is left.

EXHA'USTION. *s.* [from *exhauſt.*] The draining.

EXHA'USTLESS. *a.* [from *exhauſt.*] be emptied; inexhauſtible.

To EXHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*exhibeo*, Latin.]
1. To offer to view or uſe; to offer or poſe.
2. To ſhow; to diſplay.

EXHI'BITER. *s.* [from *exhibit.*] He th fers any thing.

EXHIBI'TION. *s.* [from *exhibit.*]
1. The act of exhibiting; diſplay; ſet forth.
2. Thing diſplayed.
3. Allowance; ſalary; penſion.

To EXHI'LARATE. *v. a.* [*exhilaro*, La To make cheerful; to cheer; to fill mirth.

EXHILARA'TION. *s.* [from *exhilarate*
1. The act of giving gaiety.
2. The ſtate of being enlivened.

To EXHO'RT. *v. a.* [*exhortor*, Lat.] To i by words to any good action. *Common Pr*

EXHORTA'TION. *s.* [from *exhort.*]
1. The act of exhorting; incitement to g *Atter*
2. The form of words by which one is exh ed. *Shakesp*

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EXHO'RTATORY. *a.* [from *exhort.*] Tending to exhort.

EXHO'RTER. *s.* [from *exhort.*] One who exhorts.

To EXI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*exficco*, Lat.] To dry.

EXICCATION. *s.* [from *exiccate.*] A reſaction; act of drying up; ſtate of being dried up. *Bentley.*

EXI'CCATIVE. *a.* [from *exiccate.*] Drying in quality.

EXIGENCE. } *s.*
EXIGENCY. }
1. Demand; want; need. *Atterbury.*
2. Preſſing neceſſity; diſtreſs; ſudden occaſion. *Pope.*

EXIGENT. *s.* [*exigens*, Latin.]
1. Preſſing buſineſs; occaſion that requires immediate help. *Waller.*
2. [In law.] A writ ſued when the defendant is not to be found.
3. End. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXIGUITY. *s.* [*exiguitas*, Latin.] Smallneſs; diminutiveneſs. *Boyle.*

EXI'GUOUS. *a.* [*exiguus*, Latin.] Small; diminutive; little. Not uſed. *Harvey.*

EXILE. *s.* [*exilium*, Latin.]
1. Baniſhment; ſtate of being baniſhed.
2. The perſon baniſhed. *Dryden.*

EXILE. *a.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Small; ſlender; not full. *Bacon.*

To EXILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To baniſh; to drive from a country. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXILEMENT. *s.* [from *exile.*] Baniſhment. *Wotton.*

EXILITION. *s.* [*exilitio*, Latin.] The act of leaping out. *Brown.*

EXILITY. *s.* [*exilis*, Latin.] Smallneſs; ſlenderneſs. *Grew.*

EXIMIOUS. *a.* [*eximius*, Latin.] Famous; eminent.

EXINANITION. *s.* [*exinanitio*, Latin.] Privation; loſs. *Decay of Piety.*

To EXI'ST. *v. n.* [*exiſto*, Lat.] To be; to have a being. *South*

EXI'STENCE. } *s.* [*exiſtentia*, low Lat.] State
EXI'STENCY. } of being; actual poſſeſſion of being. *Dryden.*

EXI'STENT. *a.* [from *exiſt.*] In being; in poſſeſſion of being. *Dryden.*

EXISTIMATION. *s.* [*exiſtimatio*, Latin.]
1. Opinion.
2. Eſteem.

EXIT. *s.* [Latin.]
1. The term ſet in the margin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off.
2. Receſs; departure; act of quitting the theatre of life. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Paſſage out of any place. *Glanville.*
4. Way by which there is a paſſage out. *Woodward.*

EXITIAL. } *a.* Deſtructive; fatal; mor-
EXITIOUS. } tal.

EXODUS. } *s.* [ἔξοδος.] Departure; journey
EXODY. } from a place; the ſecond book of Moſes is ſo called, becauſe it deſcribes the journey of the Iſraelites from Egypt. *Hale.*

EXOLETE. *a.* [*exoletus*, Latin.] Obſolete; out of uſe. *Dict.*

To EXO'LVE. *v. a.* [*exolvo*, Latin.] To looſe; to pay. *Dict.*

EXO'MPHALOS. *s.* [ἐξ and ὀμφαλος.] A navel-rupture.

To EXO'NERATE. *v. a.* [*exonero*, Latin.] To unload; to diſburthen. *Ray.*

EXONERATION. *s.* [from *exonerate.*] The act of diſburthening. *Grew.*

EXO'PTABLE. *a.* [*exoptabilis*, Lat.] Deſirable; to be ſought with eagerneſs or deſire.

E'XORABLE. *a.* [*exorabilis*, Latin.] To be moved by entreaty.

EXO'RBITANCE. } *s.* [from *exorbitant.*]
EXO'RBITANCY. }
1. The act of going out of the track preſcribed. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Enormity; groſs deviation from rule or right. *Dryden.*
3. Boundleſs depravity. *Garth.*

EXO'RBITANT. *a.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Latin.]
1. Deviating from the courſe appointed or rule eſtabliſhed. *Woodward.*
2. Anomalous; not comprehended in a ſettled rule or method *Hooker.*
3. Enormous; beyond due proportion; exceſſive. *Addiſon.*

To EXO'RBITATE. *v. n.* [*ex* and *orbito*, Lat.] To deviate; to go out of the tract. *Bentley.*

To E'XORCISE. *v. a.* [ἐξορκίζω.]
1. To adjure by ſome holy name.
2. To drive away ſpirits by certain forms of adjuration.
3. To purify from the influence of malignant ſpirits. *Dryden.*

E'XORCISER. *s.* [from *exorciſe.*] One who practiſes to drive away evil ſpirits.

E'XORCISM. *s.* [ἐξορκισμος.] The form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant ſpirits are driven away. *Harv.*

E'XORCIST. *s.* [ἐξορκιστης.]
1. One who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant ſpirits. *Act.*
2. An enchanter; a conjurer. Improperly. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXO'RDIUM. s. [Latin.] A formal preface; the proemial part of a compoſition. *May.*

EXORNATION. *s.* [*exornatio*, Latin.] Ornament; decoration; embelliſhment.

EXO'SSATED. *a.* [*exoſſatus*, Latin.] Deprived of bones. *Dict.*

EXO'STOSIS. *s.* [ἐκ and ὀστεον.] Any protuberance of a bone that is not natural.

EXO'SSEOUS. *a.* [*ex* and *oſſa*, Lat.] Wanting bones; boneleſs. *Brown.*

EXO'TICK. *a.* [ἐξωτικος.] Foreign; not produced in our own country. *Evelyn.*

EXO'TICK. *s.* A foreign plant. *Addiſon.*

To EXPA'ND. *v. a.* [*expando*, Latin.]
1. To ſpread; to lay open as a net or ſheet.
2. To dilate; to ſpread out every way. *Ark.*
3. To enlarge in words.

EXPA'NSE. *s.* [*expanſum*, Lat.] A body widely extended without inequalities. *Savage.*

EXPANSIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *expanſible.*] Capacity of extenſion; poſſibility to be expand-

ed. *Grew.*

EXPA'NSIBLE. *a.* [from *expansus*, Latin.] Capable to be extended. *Grew.*

EXPA'NSION. *s.* [from *expanse.*]
1. The ſtate of being extended into a wider ſurface, or ſpace. *Bentley.*
2. The act of ſpreading out. *Grew.*
3. Extent; ſpace to which any thing is extended. *Locke.*
4. Pure ſpace, as diſtinct from ſolid matter. *Locke.*

EXPA'NSIVE. *a.* [from *expand.*] Having the power to ſpread into a wider ſurface. *Ray.*

To EXPA'TIATE. *v. n.* [*expatior*, Latin.]
1. To range at large. *Addiſon.*
2. To enlarge upon in language. *Broome.*
3. To let looſe; to allow to range. *Dryden.*

To EXPE'CT. *v. a.* [*expecto*, Latin.]
1. To have a previous apprehenſion of either good or evil.
2. To wait for; to attend the coming. *Dryd.*

To EXPE'CT. *v. n.* To wait; to ſtay. *Job.*

EXPE'CTABLE. *a.* [from *expect.*] To be expected. *Brown.*

EXPE'CTANCE. } *s.* [from *expect.*]
EXPE'CTANCY. }
1. The act or ſtate of expecting. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Something expected. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Hope. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXPE'CTANT. *a.* [French.] Waiting in expectation. *Swift.*

EXPE'CTANT. *s.* [from *expect.*] One who waits in expectations. *Pope.*

EXPECTA'TION. *s.* [*expectatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of expecting. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The ſtate of expecting either with hope or fear. *Rogers.*
3. Proſpect of any thing good to come. *Pſal.*
4. The object of happy expectation; the Meſſiah expected. *Milton.*
5. A ſtate in which ſomething excellent is expected from us. *Otway.*

EXPE'CTER. *s.* [from *expect.*]
1. One who has hopes of ſomething. *Swift.*
2. One who waits for another. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXPE'CTORATE. *v. a.* [*ex* and *pectus*, Latin.] To eject from the breaſt. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPECTORA'TION. *s.* [from *expectorate.*]
1. The act of diſcharging from the breaſt.
2. That diſcharge which is made by coughing. *Arbuthnot.*

EXPE'CTORATIVE. *a.* [from *expectorate.*] Having the quality of promoting expectoration. *Harvey.*

EXPE'DIENCE. } *s.* [from *expedient.*]
EXPE'DIENCY. }
1. Fitneſs; propriety; ſuitableneſs to an end. *South.*
2. Expedition; adventure. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Haſte; diſpatch. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXPE'DIENT. *a.* [*expedit*, Latin.]
1. Proper; fit; convenient; ſuitable. *Tillot.*
2. Quick; expeditious. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXPE'DIENT. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. That which helps forward; as means to an end. *Decay of Piety.*
2. A ſhift; means to an end contrived in an exigence. *Woodward.*

EXPE'DIENTLY. *ad.* [from *expedient.*]
1. Fitly; ſuitably; conveniently.
2. Haſtily; quickly. *Shakeſp.*

To E'XPEDITE. *v. a.* [*expedio*, Latin.]
1. To facilitate; to free from impediment.
2. To haſten; to quicken.
3. To diſpatch; to iſſue from a publick office.

E'XPEDITE. *a.* [*expeditus*, Latin.]
1. Quick; haſty; ſoon done.
2. Eaſy; diſencumbered; clear.
3. Nimble; active; agile. *Tillot.*
4. Light armed.

E'XPEDITELY. *ad.* [from *expedite.*] quickneſs; readily; haſtily.

EXPEDI'TION. *s.* [from *expedite.*]
1. Haſte; ſpeed; activity.
2. A march or voyage with martial intentions. *Shakeſp.*

EXPEDI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *expedite.*]
1. Speedy; quick; ſoon done.
2. Nimble; ſwift; acting with celerity.

EXPEDI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* Speedily; nimbly.

To EXPE'L. *v. a.* [*expello*, Latin.]
1. To drive out; to force away.
2. To eject; to throw out.
3. To baniſh; to drive from the place of residence.

EXPE'LLER. *s.* [from *expel.*] One that expels or drives away.

To EXPE'ND. *v. a.* [*expendo*, Lat.] To lay out; to ſpend.

EXPE'NSE. *s.* [*expenſum*, Lat.] Coſt; charge; money expended.

EXPE'NSEFUL. *a.* [*expenſe* and *full.*] Coſtly; chargeable.

EXPE'NSELESS. *a.* [from *expenſe.*] Without coſt.

EXPE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *expenſe.*]
1. Given to expenſe; extravagant; luxurious.
2. Coſtly; requiring expenſe.
3. Liberal; diſtributive.

EXPE'NSIVELY. *ad.* With great expenſe.

EXPE'NSIVENESS. *s.* [from *expenſive.*]
1. Addition to expenſe; extravagance.
2. Coſtlineſs.

EXPE'RIENCE. *s.* [*experientia*, Latin.]
1. Practice; frequent trial.
2. Knowledge gained by practice. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXPE'RIENCE. *v. a.*
1. To try; to practiſe.
2. To know by practice.

EXPE'RIENCED *participial a.*
1. Made ſkilful by experience.
2. Wiſe by long practice.

EXPE'RIENCER. *s.* One who makes trial; practiſer of experiments.

EXPE'RIMENT. *s.* [*experimentum*, Latin.] Trial of any thing; ſomething done in order to diſcover an uncertain or unknown effect.

To EXPE'RIMENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To try; to ſearch out by trial.

EXPERIME'NTAL. *a.*
1. Pertaining to experiment.

a. Built upon experiment. *Brown.*
3. Known by experiment or trial. *Newton.*
XPERIME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *experimental.*] By experience; by trial. *Evelyn.*
XPERIME'NTER. *s.* [from *experiment.*] One who makes experiments. *Digby.*
XPE'RT. *a.* [*expertus*, Latin.]
1. Skilful; addreſsful; intelligent in buſineſs. *Prior.*
2. Ready; dexterous. *Dryden.*
3. Skilful by practice or experience. *Bacon.*
XPE'RTLY. *ad.* [from *expert.*] In a ſkilful, ready manner,
XPE'RTNESS. *s.* [from *expert.*] Skill; readineſs. *Knolles.*
XPIABLE. *a.* Capable to be expiated.
E'XPIATE. *v. a.* [*expio*, Latin.]
1. To annul the guilt of a crime by ſubſequent acts of piety; to atone for. *Bacon.*
2. To avert the threats of prodigies.
XPIA'TION. *s.* [from *expiate.*]
1. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime.
2. The means by which we atone for crimes; atonement. *Dryden.*
3. Practices by which ominous prodigies were averted. *Hayward.*
XPIATORY. *a.* [from *expiate.*] Having the power of expiation. *Hooker.*
XPILA'TION. *s.* [*expilatio*, Lat.] Robbery.
XPIRA'TION. *s.* [from *expire.*]
1. That act of reſpiration which thruſts the air out of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The laſt emiſſion of breath; death. *Rambler.*
3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.
4. Vapour; matter expired. *Bacon.*
5. The ceſſation of any thing to which life is figuratively aſcribed. *Boyle.*
6. The concluſion of any limited time. *Clarendon.*
XPI'RE. *v. a.* [*expiro*, Latin.]
1. To breathe out. *Spenser.*
2. To exhale; to ſend out in exhalations. *Woodward.*
3. To cloſe; to bring to an end. *Spenser.*
XPI'RE. *v. n.*
1. To make an emiſſion of the breath.
2. To die; to breathe the laſt. *Pope.*
3. To periſh: to fall; to be deſtroyed. *Spens.*
4. To fly out with a blaſt. *Dryden.*
5. To conclude; to come to an end. *Shak.*
XPLA'IN. *v. a.* [*explano*, Latin.] To expound; to illuſtrate; to clear. *Gay.*
XPLA'INABLE. *a.* [from *explain.*] Capable of being explained. *Brown.*
XPLA'INER. *s.* [from *explain.*] Expoſitor; interpreter; commentator.
XPLANA'TION. *s.* [from *explain.*]
1. The act of explaining or interpreting.
2. The ſenſe given by an explainer or interpreter. *Swift.*
XPLA'NATORY. *a.* [from *explain.*] Containing explanation. *Swift.*
XPLETIVE. *s.* [*expletivum*, Lat.] Something uſed only to take up room, *Swift.*

E'XPLICABLE. *a.* [from *explicate.*] Explainable; poſſible to be explained. *Hale.*
To E'XPLICATE. *v. a.* [*explico*, Latin.]
1. To unfold to expand. *Blackmore.*
2. To explain; to clear. *Taylor.*
EXPLICA'TION. *s.* [from *explicate.*]
1. The act of opening; unfolding or expanding.
2. The act of explaining; interpretation; explanation. *Hooker.*
3. The ſenſe given by an explainer. *Burnet.*
E'XPLICATIVE. *a.* [from *explicate.*] Having a tendency to explain. *Watts.*
EXPLICA'TOR. *s.* [from *explicate.*] Expounder; interpreter; explainer.
EXPLI'CIT. *a.* [*explicitus*, Lat.] Unfolded; plain; clear; not merely implied. *Burnet.*
EXPLI'CITLY. *ad.* [from *explicit.*] Plainly; directly; not merely by inference. *Government of the Tongue.*
To EXPLO'DE. *v. a.* [*explodo*, Latin.]
1. To drive out diſgracefully with ſome noiſe of contempt. *Roſcommon.*
2. To drive out with noiſe and violence, as from a gun. *Blackmore.*
EXPLO'DER. *s.* [from *explode.*] An hiſſer; one that drives out with open contempt.
EXPLOI'T. *s.* [*expletum*, Lat.] A deſign accompliſhed; an atchievement; a ſucceſsful attempt. *Derham.*
To EXPLOI'T. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to atchieve. *Camden.*
To EXPLO'RATE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Latin.] To ſearch out. *Brown.*
EXPLORA'TION. *s.* [from *explorate.*] Search; examination. *Brown.*
EXPLORA'TOR. *s.* [from *explarate.*] One who ſearches; an examiner.
EXPLO'RATORY. *a.* [from *explorate.*] Searching; examining.
To EXPLO'RE. *v. a.* [*exploro*, Latin.] To try; to ſearch into; to examine by trial. *Boyle.*
EXPLO'REMENT. *s.* [from *explore.*] Search; trial. *Brown.*
EXPLO'SION. *s.* [from *explode.*] The act of driving out any thing with noiſe and violence. *Woodward. Newton.*
EXPLO'SIVE. *a.* [from *explode.*] Driving out with noiſe and violence. *Woodward.*
EXPO'NENT. *s.* [from *expono*, Lat.] Exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers, or quantities, is the exponent ariſing when the antecedent is divided by the conſequent: thus ſix is the exponent of the ratio which thirty hath to five. *Harris.*
EXPONE'NTIAL. *s.* [from *exponent.*] Exponential curves are ſuch as partake both of the nature of algebraick and tranſcendental ones. *Harris.*
To EXPO'RT. *v. a.* [*exporto*, Latin.] To carry out of a country. *Addiſon.*
E'XPORT. *s.* [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffick.
EXPORTA'TION. *s.* [from *export.*] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into countries, *Swift.*

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To EXPO'SE. *v. a.* [*expositum*, Latin.]
1. To lay open; to make liable to. *Prior.*
2. To put in the power of any thing. *Dry.*
3. To lay open; to make bare. *Dryden.*
4. To lay open to cenſure or ridicule. *Dry.*
5. To lay open to examination. *Locke.*
6. To put in danger. *Clarendon.*
7. To caſt out to chance.
8. To cenſure; to treat with diſpraiſe. *Addiſ.*

EXPOSI'TION. *s.* [from *expoſe.*]
1. The ſituation in which any thing is placed with reſpect to the ſun or air. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Explanation; interpretation. *Dryden.*

EXPO'SITOR. *s.* [*expoſitor*, Lat.] Explainer; expounder; interpreter. *South.*

To EXPO'STULATE. *v. a.* [*expoſtulo*, Lat.] To canvaſs with another; to altercate; to debate. *Cotton.*

EXPOSTULA'TION. *s.* [from *expoſtulate.*]
1. Debate; altercation; diſcuſſion of an affair. *Spectator.*
2. Charge; accuſation. *Waller.*

EXPOSTULA'TOR. *s.* [from *expoſtulate.*] One that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPO'STULATORY. *a.* [from *expoſtulate.*] containing expoſtulation. *L'Eſtrange.*

EXPO'SURE. *s.* [from *expoſe.*]
1. The act of expoſing or ſetting out to obſervation.
2. The ſtate of being open to obſervation.
3. The ſtate of being expoſed to any thing.
4. The ſtate of being in danger. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Expoſition; ſituation. *Evelyn.*

To EXPO'UND. *v. a.* [*expono*, Latin.]
1. To explain; to clear; to interpret. *Ral.*
2. To examine; to lay open. *Hudibras.*

EXPO'UNDER. *s.* [from *expound.*] Explainer; interpreter. *Hooker.*

To EXPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*expreſſus*, Latin.]
1. To copy; to reſemble; to repreſent.
2. To repreſent by the imitative arts; as poetry, ſculpture, painting. *Smith.*
3. To repreſent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter; to declare. *Milton.*
4. To ſhow or make known in any manner. *Prior.*
5. To denote; to deſignate. *Numbers.*
6. To ſqueeze out; to force out by compreſſion.
7. To extort by violence. *Ben Jonſon.*

EXPRE'SS. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Copied; reſembling; exactly like. *Milt.*
2. Plain; apparent; in direct terms. *B. Jon.*
3. Clear; not dubious. *Stilingfleet.*
4. On purpoſe; for a particular end. *Atter.*

EXPRE'SS. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. A meſſenger ſent on purpoſe. *Clarendon.*
2. A meſſage ſent. *King Charles.*
3. A declaration in plain terms. *Norris.*

EXPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* [from *expreſs.*]
1. That may be uttered or declared. *Woodw.*
2. That may be drawn by ſqueezing or expreſſion.

EXPRE'SSION. *s.* [from *expreſs.*]
1. The act or power of repreſenting anything
2. The form or caſt of language in which any thoughts are uttered.
3. A phraſe; a mode of ſpeech.
4. The act of ſqueezing or forcing out a thing, as by a preſs.

EXPRE'SSIVE. *a.* [from *express.*] Having power of utterance or repreſentation.

EXPRE'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *expreſſive.*] a clear and repreſentative way.

EXPRE'SSIVENESS. *s.* [from *expreſſive.*] The power of expreſſion, or repreſentation by words.

EXPRE'SSLY. *ad.* [from *express.*] In direct terms; plainly; not by implication.

EXPRE'SSURE. *s.* [from *express.*]
1. Expreſſion; utterance.
2. The form; the likeneſs repreſented.
3. The mark; the impreſſion.

To EXPRO'BRATE. *v. a.* [*exprobro*, Lat.] To charge upon with reproach; to upbraid openly with blame; to upbraid.

EXPROBRATION. *s.* [from *exprobrate.*] Reproachful accuſation.

To EXPRO'PRIATE. *v. a* [*ex* and *propriare*, Lat.] To make no longer our own.

To EXPU'GN. *v. a.* [*expugno*, Latin.] conquer; to take by aſſault.

EXPUGNATION. *s.* [from *expugn.*] queſt; the act of taking by aſſault.

To EXPU'LSE. *v. a.* [*expulsus*, Lat.] drive out; to force away.

EXPU'LSION. *s.* [from *expulse.*]
1. The act of expelling or driving out.
2. The ſtate of being driven out.

EXPU'LSIVE. *a.* [from *expulse.*] Having power of expulſion.

EXPU'NCTION. *s.* [from *expunge.*] Abolition.

To EXPU'NGE. *v. a.* [*expungo*, Latin.]
1. To blot out; to rub out.
2. To efface; to annihilate.

EXPURGA'TION. *s.* [*expurgatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of purging or cleanſing.
2. Purification from bad mixture, as error or falſehood.

EXPU'RGATORY. *a.* [*expurgatorius*, Lat.] Employed in purging away what is noxious.

E'XQUISITE. *a.* [*exquiſitus*, Latin.]
1. Farſought; excellent; conſummate; complete.
2. Conſummately bad.

EXQUI'SITELY. *ad.* Perfectly; completely.

E'XQUISITENESS. *s.* [from *exquiſite.*] ty; perfection.

E'XCRIPT. *s.* [*excriptum*, Lat.] A copy a writing copied from another.

EXSI'CCANT. *a.* [from *exſiccate.*] Drying having the power to dry up.

To EXSI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*exſicco*, Lat.] dry.

EXSICCATION. *s.* [from *exſiccate.*] The act of drying.

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…CCATIVE. *a.* [from *exficcate.*] Having … power of drying.

…PUITION. *s.* [*expuo*, Latin.] A discharge … spitting.

…U'CTION. *s.* [*exuo*, Lat.] The act of … king out. *Boyle.*

…UDA'TION. *s.* [from *exudo*, Lat.] A … ating; an exhilation. *Derham.*

…UFFLA'TION. *s.* [*ex* and *fuffio*, Lat.] … blaft working underneath. *Bacon.*

…XSU'FFOLATE. *v. a.* To whifper; to … er in the ear. *Shakespeare.*

…XSU'SCITATE. *v. a.* [*exfufcito*, Lat.] … rouse up; to ftir up.

…TANCY. *s.* [from *extant.*] Parts rifing up … ve the reft. *Boyle.*

…TANT. *a.* [*extans*, Latin.] … ftanding out to view; ftanding above the … *Ray.*

…Publick; not fuppreffed. *Graunt.*

…TATICAL } *a.* [*extaticus.*] Rapturous.
…TATICK. } *Pope.*

…MPORAL. *a.* [*extemporalis*, Latin.] … Uttered without premeditation; quick; … dy; fudden. *Wotton.*

… Speaking without premeditation. *B. Jon.*

…MPORALLY. *ad.* [from *extemporal.*] … ickly; without premeditation. *Shakespeare.*

…MPORA'NEOUS. *a.* [*extemporaneus*, … t.] Unpremeditated; fudden.

…MPORARY. *a.* [*extemporarius*, Lat.] … ered or performed without premedita… ; fudden; quick. *More.*

…MPORE. *ad.* [*extempore*, Latin.] … ithout premeditation; fuddenly; readily. *South.*

…MPORINESS. *s.* [from *extempore.*] … he faculty of fpeaking or acting without … meditation.

…XTE'MPORISE. *v. n.* [from *extempore.*] … o fpeak extempore, or without premedita… *South.*

…XTE'ND. *v. a.* [*extendo*, Latin.]
1. To ftretch out in any direction. *Pope.*
2. To fpread abroad; to diffufe; to expand; … ontrary to *contract.* *Locke.*
3. To widen to a large comprehenfion. *Locke.*
4. To ftretch into aſſignable dimenfions; to … ake local; to magnify fo as to fill fome af… ignable fpace. *Prior.*
5. To enlarge; to continue. *Pope.*
6. To increaſe in force or duration. *Shakeſp.*
7. To enlarge the comprehenfion of any po… ion. *Hooker.*
8. To impart; to communicate. *Pſalms.*
9. To ſeize by a courſe of law. *Hudibras.*

…TE'NDER. *s.* [from *extend.*] The perſon or … ſtrument by which any thing is extended. *Wiſeman.*

…XTE'NDIBLE. *a.* [from *extend.*] Capable of … tenſion. *Arbuthnot.*

…XTENSIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *extenſible.*] The … quality of being extenſible. *Grew.*

…TE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*extenſio*, Latin.]
1. Capable of being ſtretched into length or … breadth. *Holder.*
2. Capable of being extended to a larger comprehenſion. *Glanville.*

EXTE'NSIBLENESS. *s.* [from *extenſible.*] Capacity of being extended.

EXTE'NSION. *s.* [from *extenſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of extending.
2. The ſtate of being extended. *Burnet.*

EXTE'NSIVE. *a.* [*extenſivus*, Latin.] Wide; large; comprehenſive. *Watts.*

EXTE'NSIVELY. *ad.* [from *extenſive.*] Widely; largely. *Watts.*

EXTE'NSIVENESS. *s.* [from *extenſive.*]
1. Largeneſs; diffuſiveneſs; wideneſs.
2. Poſſibility to be extended. *Ray.*

EXTE'NSOR. *s.* The muſcle by which any limb is extended.

EXTE'NT. *participle.* [from *extend.*] Extended. *Spenſer.*

EXTE'NT. *s.* [*extenſus*, Latin.]
1. Space or degree to which any thing is ſtretched or ſpread. *Milton.*
2. Communication; diſtribution. *Shakespeare.*
3. Execution; ſeizure. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXTE'NUATE. *v. a.* [*extenuo*, Latin]
1. To leſſen; to make ſmall. *Grew.*
2. To leſſen; to diminiſh in any quality. *Dryden.*
3. To leſſen; to degrade; to diminiſh in honour. *Milton.*
4. To leſſen; to palliate. *Milton.*
5. To make lean.

EXTENUA'TION. *s.* [from *extenuate.*]
1. The act of repreſenting things leſs ill than they are; palliation.
2. Mitigation; alleviation of puniſhment. *Atterbury.*
3. A general decay in the muſcular fleſh of the whole body. *Quincy.*

EXTE'RIOR. *a.* [*exterior*, Latin.] Outward; external; not intrinſick. *Boyle.*

EXTE'RIORLY. *ad.* [from *exterior.*] Outwardly; externally. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXTE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*exterminо*, Lat.] To root out; to tear up; to drive away. *Bentley.*

EXTERMINA'TION. *s.* Deſtruction; exciſion. *Bacon.*

EXTERMINA'TOR. *s.* [*exterminator*, Lat.] The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is deſtroyed.

To EXTE'RMINE. *v. a.* [*exterminо*, Lat.] To exterminate. *Shakeſpeare.*

EXTE'RN. *a.* [*externus*, Latin.]
1. External; outward; viſible. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Without itſelf; not inherent; not intrinſick. *Digby.*

EXTE'RNAL. *a.* [*externus*, Latin.]
1. Outward; not proceeding from itſelf; oppoſite to internal. *Tillotſon.*
2. Having the outward appearance. *Stilling.*

EXTE'RNALLY. *ad.* [from *external.*] Outwardly. *Taylor.*

To EXTI'L. *v. n.* [*ex* and *ſtillo*, Lat.] To drop or diſtil from.

EXTILLA'TION. *s.* [from *ex* and *ſtillo*, Lat.] The act of falling in drops. *Denham.*

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To EXTI'MULATE. *v. a.* [*extimulo*, Lat.] To prick; to incite by ſtimulation. *Brown.*

EXTIMULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *extimulatio*, Latin.] Purgency; power of exciting motion or ſenſation. *Bacon.*

EXTI'NCT. *a.* [*extinctus*, Latin.]
1. Extinguiſhed; quenched; put out.
2. At a ſtop; without progreſſive ſucceſſion. *Dryden.*
3. Aboliſhed; out of force. *Ayliffe.*

EXTI'NCTION. *ſ.* [*extinctio*, Latin.]
1. The act of quenching or extinguiſhing.
2. The ſtate of being quenched. *Harvey.*
3. Deſtruction; exciſion. *Rogers.*
4. Suppreſſion. *Thomſon.*

To EXTI'NGUISH. *v. a.* [*extinguo*, Latin.]
1. To put out; to quench. *Dryden.*
2. To ſuppreſs; to deſtroy. *Hayward.*
3. To cloud; to obſcure *Shakeſpeare.*

EXTI'NGUISHABLE. *a.* [from *extinguiſh.*] That may be quenched, or deſtroyed.

EXTI'NGUISHER. *ſ.* [from *extinguiſh.*] A hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it. *Collier.*

EXTI'NGUISHMENT. *ſ.* [from *extinguiſh.*]
1. Extinction; ſuppreſſion; act of quenching. *Davies.*
2. Abolition; nullification. *Hooker.*
3. Termination of a family or ſucceſſion. *Davies.*

To EXTI'RP. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Lat.] To eradicate; to root out. *Shakeſpeare.*

To EXTI'RPATE. *v. a.* [*extirpo*, Latin.] To root out; to eradicate; to exſcind.

EXTIRPA'TION. *ſ.* [from *extirpate*] The act of rooting out; eradication; exciſion.

EXTIRPA'TOR. *ſ.* [from *extirpate.*] One who roots out; a deſtroyer.

EXTISPI'CIOUS. *a.* [*extiſpicium*, Latin.] Augurial; relating to the inſpection of entrails. *Brown.*

To EXTO'L. *v. a.* [*extollo*, Latin] To praiſe; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate. *Dryden.*

EXTO'LLER. *ſ.* [from *extol.*] A praiſer; a magnifier.

EXTO'RSIVE. *a.* [from *extort.*] Having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTO'RSIVELY. *ad.* [from *extorſive.*] In an extorſive manner; by violence.

To EXTO'RT. *v. a.* [*extorqueo*, *extortus*, Lat.]
1. To draw by force; to force away; to wreſt; to wring from one. *Rowe.*
2. To gain by violence or oppreſſion. *Spenſer.*

To EXTO'RT. *v. n.* To practiſe oppreſſion and violence. *Davies.*

EXTO'RTER. *ſ.* [from *extort*] One who practiſes oppreſſion. *Camden.*

EXTO'RTION. *ſ.* [from *extort.*]
1. The act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity. *Davies.*
2. Force by which any thing is unjuſtly taken away. *King Charles.*

EXTO'RTIONER. *ſ.* [from *extortion.*] One who practiſes extortion. *Camden.*

To EXTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*extractum*, Latin.]
1. To draw out of ſomething.
2. To draw by chemical operation.
3. To take from ſomething.
4. To draw out of any containing body.
5. To ſelect and abſtract from a
treatiſe.

E'XTRACT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The ſubſtance extracted; the chief
drawn from any thing.
2. The chief heads drawn from a book.

EXTRA'CTION. *ſ.* [*extractio*, Latin.]
1. The act of drawing one part out of
compound.
2. Derivation from an original; line
deſcent.

EXTRA'CTOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] The perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRADI'CTIONARY. *a.* [*extra* and *dictio*, Latin.] Not conſiſting in words, but realities.

EXTRAJUDI'CIAL. *a.* [*extra* and *judicialis*, Latin.] Out of the regular courſe of law; irregular procedure.

EXTRAJUDI'CIALLY. *ad.* In a manner different from the ordinary courſe of legal procedure.

EXTRAMI'SSION. *ſ.* [*extra* and *mitto*, Latin.] The act of emitting outwards.

EXTRAMUNDA'NE. *a.* [*extra* and *mundus*, Latin.] Beyond the verge of the material world.

EXTRA'NEOUS. *a.* [*extraneus*, Latin.] Not belonging to any thing; foreign.

EXTRAO'RDINARILY. *ad.* [from *extraordinary*.]
1. In a manner out of the common and order.
2. Uncommonly; particularly; eminently.

EXTRAO'RDINARINESS. *ſ.* [from *extraordinary.*] Uncommonneſs; eminence; markableneſs.

EXTRAO'RDINARY. *a.* [*extraordinarius*, Latin.]
1. Different from common order and thod; not ordinary.
2. Different from the common courſe of
3. Eminent; remarkable; more than common.

EXTRAO'RDINARY. *ad.* Extraordinarily; uncommonly.

EXTRAPARO'CHIAL. *a.* [*extra* and *parochia*, Lat.] Not comprehended within a pariſh.

EXTRAPROVI'NCIAL. *a.* [*extra* and *provincia*, Latin.] Not within the ſame province.

EXTRARE'GULAR. *a* [*extra* and *regula*, Latin] Not comprehended within a rule.

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TRA'VAGANCE. } *s.* [*extravagant*,
TRA'VAGANCY. } Latin.]
Excurſion or ſally beyond preſcribed li-
its. *Hammond.*
Irregularity; wildneſs.
Outrage; violence; outrageous vehe-
mence. *Tillotſon.*
Unnatural tumour; bombaſt. *Dryden.*
Waſte; vain and ſuperfluous expence.
Arbuthnot.
TRA'VAGANT. *a.* [*extravagans*, Latin.]
Wandering out of his bounds. *Shakeſpeare.*
Roving beyond juſt limits or preſcribed
methods. *Dryden.*
Not comprehended in any thing. *Ayliffe.*
Irregular; wild. *Milton.*
Waſteful; prodigal; vainly expenſive. *Ad.*
TRA'VAGANT. *s.* One who is confined in
general rule or definition. *L'Eſtrange.*
TRA'VAGANTLY. *ad.* [from *extrava-*
gant]
In an extravagant manner; wildly.
In an unreaſonable degree. *Pope.*
Expenſively; luxuriouſly; waſtefully.
TRA'VAGANTNESS. *s.* [from *extrava-*
gant] Exceſs; excurſion beyond limits.
TRA'VAGATE. *v. n.* [*extra* and *vago*,
Latin.] To wander out of limits.
TRA'VASATED. *a. extra* and *vaſa*, La-
tin.] Forced out of the properly containing
veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*
TRAVASA'TION. *s.* [from *extravaſated.*]
The act of forcing, or ſtate of being forced
out of the proper containing veſſels. *Arbuth.*
TRAVE'NATE. *a.* [*extra* and *vena*, Lat.]
Out of the veins. *Glanville.*
TRAVE'RSION. *s.* [*extra* and *verſio*, Lat.]
The act of throwing out. *Boyle.*
TRA'UGHT, *part.* Extracted. *Shakeſpeare.*
TRE'ME. *a.* [*extremus*, Latin.]
Greateſt; of the higheſt degree. *Hooker.*
Utmoſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
Laſt; that beyond which there is nothing.
Dryden.
Preſſing, or rigorous to the utmoſt degree.
Hooker.
TRE'ME. *s.* [from the adjective.]
Utmoſt point; higheſt degree of any
thing. *Milton.*
Points at the greateſt diſtance from each
other; extremity; end. *Locke.*
TRE'MELY. *ad* [from *extreme.*]
In the utmoſt degree. *Sidney.*
Very much; greatly. *Swift.*
TRE'MITY. *s.* [*extremitas*, Latin.]
The utmoſt point; the higheſt degree.
Hooker.
The utmoſt part; the part moſt remote
from the middle. *Brown.*
The point in the utmoſt degree of oppoſi-
tion. *Denham.*
Remoteſt parts; parts at the greateſt diſ-
tance. *Arbuthnot.*
Violence of paſſion. *Spenſer.*
The utmoſt violence, rigour, or diſtreſs.
Clarendon.

To E'XTRICATE. *v. a.* [*extrico*, Latin.]
1. To diſembarraſs; to ſet any one free in a
ſtate of perplexity. *Addiſon.*
2. To clear a perplexed queſtion.
EXTRICA'TION. *s.* [from *extricate.*] The
act of diſentangling. *Boyle.*
EXTRI'NSICAL. *a.* [*extrinſicus*, Latin.] Ex-
ternal; outward; not intimately belonging;
not intrinſick. *Digby.*
EXTRI'NSICALLY. *ad.* [from *extrinſical.*]
From without. *Glanville.*
EXTRI'NSICK. *a.* [*extrinſicus*, Lat.] Outward;
external. *Government of the Tongue.*
To EXTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*extructum*, Latin.] To
build; to raiſe; to form.
EXTRU'CTOR. *s.* [from *extruct.*] A builder;
a fabricator.
To EXTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*extrudo*, Latin.] To
thruſt off. *Woodward.*
EXTRU'SION. *s.* [*extruſus*, Latin.] The act
of thruſting or driving out. *Bacon.*
EXTU'BERANCE. *s.* [*ex* and *tuber*, Latin.]
Knobs, or parts protuberant. *Moxon.*
EXU'BERANCE. *s.* [*exuberatio*, Latin.] Over-
growth; ſuperfluous ſhoots; luxuriance.
Garth.
EXU'BERANT. *a.* [*exuberans*, Latin.]
1. Growing with ſuperfluous ſhoots; over-
abundant; ſuperfluouſly plenteous. *Pope.*
2. Abounding in the utmoſt degree.
EXU'BERANTLY. *ad.* [from *exuberant.*]
Abundantly. *Woodward.*
To EXU'BERATE. *v. n.* [*exubero*, Latin.] To
abound in the higheſt degree. *Boyle.*
EXU'CCOUS. *a.* [*exſuccus*, Latin.] Without
juice; dry. *Brown.*
EXUDA'TION. *s.* [from *exudo*, Latin.]
1. The act of emitting in ſweat.
2. The matter iſſuing out by ſweat from any
body. *Bacon.*
To EXU'DATE. } *v. n.* [*exudo*, Lat.] To
To EXU'DE. } ſweat out; to iſſue by
ſweat. *Arbuthnot.*
To EXU'LCERATE. *v. a. exulcero*, Latin.]
1. To make ſore with an ulcer. *Ray.*
2. To afflict; to corrode; to enrage. *Milton.*
EXULCERA'TION. *s.* [from *exulcerate.*]
1. The beginning roſion, which forms an
ulcer. *Quincy.*
2. Exacerbation; corroſion. *Hooker.*
EXU'LCERATORY. *a.* [from *exulcerate.*]
Having a tendency to cauſe ulcers.
To EXU'LT. *v. n.* [*exulto*, Lat.] To rejoice
above meaſure; to triumph. *Hooker.*
EXU'LTANCE. *s.* [from *exult.*] Tranſport;
joy; triumph. *Government of the Tongue.*
EXULTA'TION. *s.* [*exultatio*, Latin.] Joy;
triumph; rapturous delight. *Hooker.*
To EXU'NDATE. *v. a.* [*exundo*, Lat.] To
overflow. *Dict.*
EXUNDA'TION. *s.* [from *exundate.*] Over-
flow; abundance. *Ray.*
EXU'PERABLE. *a.* [*exuperabilis*, Latin.]
Conquerable; ſuperable; vincible.
EXU'PERANCE. *s.* [*exuperantia*, Latin.]
Overbalance; greater proportion. *Brown.*

To EXU'SCITATE. *v. a.* [*exſuſcito*, Latin.] To ſtir up; to rouſe.

EXU'STION. *ſ.* [*exuſtio*, Latin.] The act of burning up; conſumption by fire.

EXU'VIÆ. ſ. [Latin.] Caſt ſkins; caſt ſhell; whatever is ſhed by animals. *Woodward.*

EY, EA, EE. May either come from 15, an iſland or from the Saxon ea, which ſignifies a water. *Gibſon.*

EY'AS. *ſ.* [*eyas*, Fr.] A young hawk juſt taken from the neſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

EY'ASMUSKET. *ſ.* A young unfledged male hawk. *Hammer.*

EYE. *ſ.* plural *eyne*, now *eyes*. [eaȝ, Saxon.]
1. The organ of viſion. *Dryden.*
2. Sight; ocular knowledge. *Galatians.*
3. Look; countenance. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Front; face. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. A poſture of direct oppoſition. *Dryden.*
6. Aſpect; regard. *Bacon.*
7. Notice; attention; obſervation. *Sidney.*
8. Opinion formed by obſervation. *Denham.*
9. Sight; view, *Shakeſpeare.*
10. Any thing formed like an eye. *Newton.*
11. Any ſmall perforation. *South.*
12. Any ſmall catch for a hook. *Boyle.*
13. Bud of a plant. *Evelyn.*
14. A ſmall ſhade of colour. *Boyle.*
15. Power of perception. *Deuteronomy.*

To EYE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To watch; to keep in view, *More.*

To EYE. *v. n.* To appear; to ſhow; to bear an appearance. *Shakeſpeare.*

EY'EBALL. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ball*.] The apple of the eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

EYEBRI'GHT. *ſ.* [*euphraſia*, Latin.] An herb.

EY'EBROW. *ſ.* [*eye* and *brow*.] The hairy arch over the eye.

EY'EDROP. *ſ.* [*eye* and *drop*.] Tear. *Shak*

EY'EGLANCE. *ſ.* [*eye* and *glance*.] notice of the eye.

EY'EGLASS. *ſ.* [*eye* and *glaſs*.] Spectacle glaſs to aſſiſt the ſight.

EY'ELESS. *a.* [from *eye*.] Without fightleſs; deprived of ſight. *Milton.*

EY'ELET. *ſ.* [*œillet*, French.] A hole thr which light may enter; any ſmall perfora

EY'ELID. *ſ.* [*eye* and *lid*.] The membr that ſhuts over the eye.

EYESE'RVANT. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſervant*.] ſervant that works only while watched.

EYESE'RVICE. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſervice*.] performed only under inſpection.

EY'ESHOT. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſhot*.] Sight; view.

EY'ESIGHT. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſight*.] Sight eye.

EY'ESORE. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſore*.] Somethi fenſive to the ſight.

EYESPO'TTED. *a.* [*eye* and *ſpot*.] with ſpots like eyes.

EY'ESTRING. *ſ.* [*eye* and *ſtring*.] The of the eye.

EY'ETOOEH. *ſ.* [*eye* and *tooth*.] The te the upper jaw next on each ſide to the ders; the fang.

EY'EWINK. *ſ.* [*eye* and *wink*.] A wink hint or token.

EYEWI'TNESS. *ſ.* [*eye* and *witneſs*.] lar evidence; one who gives teſtimo fact ſeen with his own eyes.

EYRE. *ſ.* [*eyre*, Fr.] The courts of j itinerants.

EY'RY. *ſ.* [from *ey*, an egg.] The where birds of prey build their nes hatch.

F

F Has in the Engliſh an invariable ſound, formed by compreſſion of the whole lips, and a forcible breath.

FABA'CEOUS *a.* [*fabaceus*, Latin.] Having the nature of a bean.

FA'BLE. *ſ.* [*fable*, French.]
1. A feigned ſtory intended to enforce ſome moral precept. *Addiſon.*
2. A fiction in general *Dryden.*
3. The ſeries or contexture of events which conſtitute a poem. *Dryden.*
4. A lye.

To FA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction. *Prior.*
2. To tell falſehoods. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FA'BLE. *v. a.* To feign; to tell fal

FA'BLED. *a.* [from *fable*.] Celebrate fables.

FA'BLER. *ſ.* [from *fable*.] A dealer i tion.

To FA'BRICATE. *v. a.* [*fabricor*, Latin.]
1. To build; to conſtruct.
2. To forge; to deviſe falſely.

FABRICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *fabricate*.] act of building.

FA'BRICK. *ſ.* [*fabrica*, Latin.]
1. A building; an edifice.
2. Any ſyſtem or compages of matter.

To FA'BRICK *v. a.* [from the noun.] build; to form; to conſtruct.

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FA'BULIST. *s.* [*fabuliſte*, Fr.] A writer of fables.

FABULO'SITY. *s.* [*fabuloſitas*, Latin.] Fulneſs of feigned ſtories. *Abbot.*

FA'BULOUS. *a.* [*fabuloſus*, Latin.] Feigned; full of fables. *Addiſon.*

FA'BULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *fabulous.*] In fiction. *Brown.*

FACE. *s.* [*face*, Fr. from *facies*, Latin.]
1. The viſage. *Bacon.*
2. Countenance; caſt of the features.
3. The ſurface of any thing. *Geneſis.*
4. The front or fore part of any thing.
5. State of affairs. *Milton.*
6. Appearance; reſemblance. *Ben Jonſon.*
7. Preſence; ſight. *Dryden.*
8. Confidence; boldneſs. *Tillotſon.*
9. Diſtortion of the face. *Shakeſpeare.*

FACE *to* FACE.
1. When both parties are preſent. *Acts.*
2. Without the interpoſition of other bodies. *Corinthians.*

FACE. *v. n.*
1. To carry a falſe appearance. *Spenſer.*
2. To turn the face; to come in front. *Dryd.*

FACE. *v. a.*
1. To meet in front; to oppoſe with confidence. *Dryden.*
2. To oppoſe with impudence. *Hudibras.*
3. To ſtand oppoſite to. *Pope.*
4. To cover with an additional ſuperficies. *Ad.*

FACELESS. *a.* [from *face.*] Being without a face.

FACEPAINTER. *s.* [*face* and *painter.*] A drawer of portraits.

FACEPAINTING. *s.* [*face* and *painting.*] The art of drawing portraits. *Dryden.*

FACET. *s.* [*facette*, French.] A ſmall ſurface. *Bacon.*

FACETIOUS. *a.* [*facetieux*, Fr.] Gay; cheerful; lively. *Government of the Tongue.*

FACETIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *facetious.*] Gayly; cheerfully.

FACETIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *facetious.*] Cheerful wit; mirth.

FA'CILE. *a.* [*facile*, French.]
1. Eaſy; not difficult; performable with little labour. *Milton. Evelyn.*
2. Eaſily ſurmountable; eaſily conquerable.
3. Eaſy of acceſs or converſe; not ſupercilious. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. Pliant; flexible; eaſily perſuaded. *Calamy.*

To FACI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*faciliter*, French.] To make eaſy; to free from difficulty. *Clarendon.*

FACI'LITY. *s.* [*facilite*, Fr.]
1. Eaſineſs to be performed; freedom from difficulty. *Raleigh.*
2. Readineſs in performing; dexterity. *Dryd.*
3. Vitious ductility; eaſineſs to be perſuaded. *Bacon.*
4. Eaſineſs of acceſs; affability. *South.*

FACINEROUS. *a.* Wicked; facinorous. *Sh.*

FA'CING. *s.* [from *to face.*] An ornamental covering. *Wotton.*

FACI'NOROUS. *a.* [*facinora*, Lat.] Wicked atrocious; deteſtably bad.

FACI'NOROUSNESS. *s.* [from *facinorous.*] Wickedneſs in a high degree.

FACT. *s.* [*factum*, Latin.]
1. A thing done; an effect produced.
2. Reality; not ſuppoſitiou. *Smalridge.*
3. Action; deed. *Dryden.*

FA'CTION. *s.* [*faction*, French.]
1. A party in a ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Tumult; diſcord; diſſenſion. *Clarendon.*

FA'CTIONARY. *s.* [*factionaire*, French.] A party man. *Shakſpeare.*

FA'CTIOUS *a.* [*factieux*, Fr.]
1. Given to faction; loud and violent in a party. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Proceeding from publick diſſenſions. *K. C.*

FA'CTIOUSLY. *ad* [from *factious.*] In a manner criminally diſſenſious. *K Charles.*

FA'CTIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *factious.*] Inclination to publick diſſenſion.

FACTITIOUS. *a.* [*factitius*, Latin.] Made by art, in oppoſition to what is made by nature. *Boyle.*

FA'CTOR. *s.* [*facteur*, French.] An agent for another; a ſubſtitute. *South.*

FA'CTORY. *s.* [from *factor.*]
1. A houſe or diſtrict inhabited by traders in a diſtant country.
2. The traders embodied in one place.

FACTO'TUM. *s.* [*fac totum.* Lat.] A ſervant employed alike in all kinds of buſineſs; as *Scrub* in the Stratagem.

FA'CTURE. *s.* [French.] The act or manner of making any thing.

FA'CULTY. *s.* [*faculté*, Fr. *facultas*, Lat.]
1. The power of doing any thing; ability. *Hooker.*
2. Powers of the mind, imagination, reaſon, memory. *Swift.*
3. [In phyſick.] A power or ability to perform any action natural, vital, and animal. *Quincy.*
4. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity. *Clarendon.*
5. Quality; diſpoſition or habit of good or ill. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Power; authority. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Privilege; right to do any thing. *Hooker.*
8. Faculty in an univerſity, denotes the maſters and profeſſors of the ſeveral ſciences.

FACU'ND. *a* [*facundus*, Lat.] Eloquent.

To FA'DDLE. *v. n.* To trifle; to toy; to play.

To FADE. *v. n.* [*fade*, French.]
1. To tend from greater to leſs vigour; to grow weak.
2. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour. *Boyle.*
3. To wither as a vegetable. *Iſaiah.*
4. To die away gradually; to vaniſh. *Addiſon.*
5. To be naturally not durable; to be tranſient. *Locke.*

To FADE. *v. a.* To wear away; to reduce to langour. *Dryden.*

To FADGE. *v. n.* [ȝefeȝan, Saxon.]
1. To ſuit; to fit; to have one part conſiſtent with another. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To agree; not to quarrel. *Hudibras.*

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3. To succeed; to hit. *L'Estrange.*

FÆ'CES. *s.* [Latin.] Excrements; settlings; dregs. *Quincy.*

To FAG. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] To grow weary; to faint with weariness; a word scarce used. *Mackenzie.*

FAGE'ND. *s.* [from *fag* and *end.*]
1. The end of a web of cloth.
2. The refuse or meaner part of any thing. *Fenshaw.*

FA'GOT. *s.* [*fagod*, Welsh; *fagot*, French.]
1. A bundle of sticks bound together for the fire.
2. A soldier numbered in the muster roll, but not really existing.

To FA'GOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up; to bundle. *Dryden.*

To FAIL. *v. n.* [*failler*, French.]
1. To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short. *Locke.*
2. To be extinct; to cease to be produced. *Psalms.*
3. To cease; to perish; to be lost. *Addison.*
4. To die; to lose life. *Shakespeare.*
5. To sink; to be torn down. *Isaiah.*
6. To decay; to decline; to languish.
7. To miss; not to produce its effect.
8. To miss; not to succeed in a design.
9. To be deficient in duty. *Wake.*

To FAIL. *v. a.*
1. To desert; not to continue to assist or supply. *Sidney. Locke.*
2. Not to assist; to neglect; to omit to help. *Davies.*
3. To omit; not to perform. *Dryden.*
4. To be wanting to. *Kings.*

FAIL. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Miscarriage; miss; unsuccessfulness.
2. Omission; non-performance. *Shakespeare.*
3. Deficience; want.
4. Death; extinction. *Shakespeare.*

FAI'LING. *s.* [from *fail.*] Deficiency; imperfection; lapse. *Rogers.*

FAI'LURE. *s.* [from *fail.*]
1. Deficience; cessation. *Woodward.*
2. Omission; non-performance; slip.
3. A lapse, a slight fault.

FAIN. *a.* [ꝼæȝn, Saxon.]
1. Glad; merry; cheerful; fond. *Spenser.*
2. Forced; obliged; compelled. *Hooker.*

FAIN. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Gladly; very desirously.

To FAIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wish; to desire fondly. *Spenser.*

To FAINT. *v. n.* [*faner*, French.]
1. To decay; to wear or waste away quickly.
2. To lose the animal functions; to sink motionless. *Guardian.*
3. To grow feeble. *Ecclus.*
4. To sink into dejection. *Milton.*

To FAINT. *v. a.* To deject; to depress; to enfeeble. *Shakespeare.*

FAINT. *a.* [*faine*, French.]
1. Languid; weak; feeble. *Temple.*
2. Not bright; not vivid; not striking. *Newt.*
3. Not loud; not piercing *Boyle.*
4. Feeble of body. *Rambler.*
5. Cowardly; timorous; not vigorous. *Cowley.*
6. Dejected; depressed. *Hebrews.*
7. Not vigorous; not active. *Davies.*

FAINTHE'ARTED. *a.* [*faint* and *heart.*] Cowardly; timorous. *Isaiah.*

FAINTHE'ARTEDLY. *ad.* [from *fainthearted.*] Timorously.

FAINTHE'ARTEDNESS. *s.* [from *fainthearted.*] Cowardice; timourousness.

FAI'NTING. *s.* [from *faint.*] Deliquium; temporary loss of animal motion. *Wiseman.*

FAI'NTISHNESS. *s.* [from *faint.*] Weakness in a slight degree; incipient debility.

FAI'NTING. *a.* [from *faint.*] Timorous; feeble-minded. *Arbuthnot.*

FAI'NTLY. *ad.* [from *faint.*]
1. Feebly; languidly. *Wall.*
2. Not in bright colours. *Pope.*
3. Without force of representation. *Shakespeare.*
4. Without strength of body. *Dryden.*
5. Not vigorously not actively. *Shakespeare.*
6. Timorously; with dejection; without spirit. *Denham.*

FAI'NTNESS. *s.* [from *faint.*]
1. Langour; feebleness; want of strength.
2. Inactivity; want of vigour. *Spenser.*
3. Timourousness; dejection. *Shakespeare.*

FAI'NTY. *a.* [from *faint.*] Weak; feeble; languid. *Dryden.*

FAIR. *a.* [ꝼæȝen, Saxon.]
1. Beautiful; elegant of features; handsome. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not black; not brown; white in the complexion. *Hall.*
3. Pleasing to the eye. *Shakespeare.*
4. Clear; pure. *Boyle.*
5. Not cloudy; not foul; not tempestuous.
6. Favourable; prosperous. *Prior.*
7. Likely to succeed. *Shakespeare.*
8. Equal; just. *Shakespeare.*
9. Not effected by any insidious or unlawful methods. *Temple.*
10. Not practising any fraudulent or insidious arts. *Pope.*
11. Open; direct. *Dryden.*
12. Gentle; mild; not compulsory. *Spenser.*
13. Mild; not severe. *Milton.*
14. Pleasing; civil. *Shakespeare.*
15. Equitable; not injurious. *Milton.*
16. Commodious; easy. *Shakespeare.*

FAIR. *ad.* [from the adjective.]
1. Gently; decently; without violence. *Locke.*
2. Civilly; complaisantly. *Shakespeare.*
3. Happily; successfully. *Shakespeare.*
4. On good terms. *Collier.*

FAIR. *s.*
1. A beauty; elliptically a fair woman. *Dryd.*
2. Honesty; just dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

FAIR. *s.* [*foire*, French.] An annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers. *Arbuthnot.*

FA'IRING. *s.* [from *fair.*] A present given at a fair. *Ben Jonson.*

FA'IRLY. *ad.* [from *fair.*]
1. Beautifully.
2. Commodiously; conveniently. *Dryden.*

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3. Honeſtly; juſtly; without ſhift.
4. Ingenuouſly; plainly; openly. *Pope.*
5. Candidly; without ſiniſtrous interpretations. *Dryden.*
6. Without violence to right reaſon. *Dryden.*
7. Without blots. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Completely; without any deficience.

FAIRNESS. *s.* [from *fair.*]
1. Beauty; elegance of form. *Sidney.*
2. Honeſty; candour; ingenuity. *Atterbury.*

FAIRSPOKEN. *a.* [from *fair* and *ſpeak.*]
Bland and civil in language and addreſs. *Hook.*

FAIRY. *s.* [ꝼæġnꝺ, Saxon.]
1. A kind of fabled being ſuppoſed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance on the meadows, and reward cleanlineſs in houſes; an elf; a fay.
2. Enchantreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAIRY. *a.*
1. Given by fairies. *Dryden.*
2. Belonging to fairies. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAIRYSTONE. *s.* A ſtone found in gravel pits.

FAITH *s.* [*foi*, French.]
1. Belief of the revealed truths of religion. *Hooker. Hammond.*
2. The ſyſtem of revealed truths held by the Chriſtian church. *Acts. Common Prayer.*
3. Truſt in God. *Swift.*
4. Tenet held. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Truſt in the honeſty or veracity of another.
6. Fidelity; unſhaken adherence. *Milton.*
7. Honour ſocial confidence. *Dryden.*
8. Sincerity; honeſty; veracity. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Promiſe given. *Shakſpeare.*

FAITHBREACH. *s.* [*faith* and *breach.*]
Breach of fidelity; perfidy. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAITHED. *a.* [from *faith.*] Honeſt; ſincere. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAITHFUL. *a.* [*faith* and *full.*]
1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion. *Epheſians.*
2. Of true fidelity; loyal; true to allegiance. *Milton.*
3. Honeſt; upright; without fraud.
4. Obſervant of compact or promiſe. *Dryden.*

FAITHFULLY. *ad.* [from *faithful.*]
1. With firm belief in religion.
2. With full confidence in God.
3. With ſtrict adherence to duty. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Without failure of performance. *Dryden.*
5. Sincerely; with ſtrong promiſes. *Bacon.*
6. Honeſtly; without fraud. *South.*
7. Confidently; ſteadily. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAITHFULNESS. *s.* [from *faithful.*]
1. Honeſty; veracity. *Pſalms.*
2. Adherence to duty; loyalty. *Dryden.*

FAITHLESS. *a.* [from *faith.*]
1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted. *Hooker.*
2. Perfidious; diſloyal; not true to duty. *Sh.*

FAITHLESSNESS. *s.* [from *faithleſs*]
1. Treachery; perfidy.
2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.

FAITOUR. *s.* [*faitard*, French.] A ſcoundrel; a raſcal; a mean fellow. *Spenſer.*

FAKE. *s.* A coil of rope. *Harris.*

FALCA'DE. *s.* [from *falx*, *falcis*, Latin.] A horſe is ſaid to make *falcades*, when he throws himſelf upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets.

FA'LCATED. *a.* [*falcatus*, Latin.] Hooked; bent like a ſcythe. *Harris.*

FALCA'TION. *s.* Crookedneſs. *Brown.*

FA'LCHIN. *s.* [*fauchon*, Fr.] A ſhort, crooked ſword; a cymeter. *Dryden.*

FA'LCON. *s.* [*faulcon*, French.]
1. A hawk trained for ſport. *Walton.*
2. A ſort of cannon. *Harris.*

FA'LCONER. *s.* [*falconnier*, Fr.] One who breeds and trains hawks. *Temple.*

FA'LCONET. *s.* [*falconnette*, French.] A ſort of ordnance.

FA'LDAGE. *s.* [*faldagium*, barbarous Latin.] A privilege reſerved of ſetting up folds for ſheep. *Harris.*

FA'LDING. *s.* A kind of coarſe cloth.

FA'LDSTOOL. *s.* [*fald* or *fold* and *ſtool.*] A kind of ſtool placed at the ſouth ſide of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL. *v. n.* pret. *I fell*; compound pret. *I have fallen* or *fulln.* [ꝼeallan, Saxon.]
1. To drop from a higher place. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To drop from an erect to a prone poſture.
3. To drop; to be held no longer. *Acts.*
4. To move down any deſcent. *Burnet.*
5. To drop ripe from the tree. *Iſaiah.*
6. To paſs at the outlet: as a river. *Arbuthnot.*
7. To be determined to ſome particular direction. *Cheyne.*
8. To apoſtatiſe; to depart from faith or goodneſs. *Milton.*
9. To die by violence. *Milton.*
10. To come to a ſudden end. *Davies.*
11. To be degraded from an high ſtation.
12. To decline from power or empire. *Addis.*
13. To enter into any ſtate worſe than the former. *Dryden.*
14. To decreaſe; to be diminiſhed.
15. To ebb; to grow ſhallow.
16. To decreaſe in value; to bear leſs price.
17. To ſink; not to amount to the full.
18. To be rejected; to become null.
19. To decline from violence to calmneſs.
20. To enter into any new ſtate of body or mind. *Knolles.*
21. To ſink below ſomething in compariſon.
22. To ſink into an air of diſcontent or dejection. *Bacon.*
23. To happen; to befal. *Donne.*
24. To come by chance; to light on. *Shakeſp.*
25. To come in a ſtated method. *Holder.*
26. To come unexpectedly. *Boyle.*
27. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence. *Hale.*
28. To handle or treat directly. *Addiſon.*
29. To come vindictively, as a puniſhment.
30. To come by any miſchance, to any new poſſeſſor. *Knolles.*
31. To drop or paſs by careleſſneſs or imprudence. *Swift.*

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32. To come forcibly and irresistibly.
33. To become the property of any one by lot, chance inheritance. *Denham.*
34. To languish; to grow faint. *Addison.*
35. To be born; to be yeaned. *Mortimer.*
36. *To* FALL *away.* To grow lean. *Arbuthnot.*
37. *To* FALL *away.* To revolt; to change allegiance. *Kings.*
38. *To* FALL *away* To apostatise.
39. *To* FALL *away.* To perish; to be lost.
40. *To* FALL *away.* To decline gradually; to fade.
41. *To* FALL *back.* To fail of a promise or purpose. *Taylor.*
42. *To* FALL *back.* To recede; to give way.
43. *To* FALL *down.* To prostrate himself in adoration. *Psalms.*
44. *To* FALL *down.* To sink; not to stand.
45. *To* FALL *down.* To bend as a suppliant. *Isaiah.*
46. *To* FALL *from.* To revolt; to depart from adherence. *Hayward.*
47. *To* FALL *in.* To concur; to coincide.
48. *To* comply; to yield to. *Swift.*
49. *To* FALL *off.* To separate; to be broken. *Sh.*
50. *To* FALL *off.* To perish; to die away.
51. *To* FALL *off.* To apostatise. *Milton.*
52. *To* FALL *on.* To begin eagerly to do any thing. *Dryden.*
53. *To* FALL *on.* To make an assault. *Shak.*
54. *To* FALL *over.* To revolt; to desert from one side to the other. *Shakespeare.*
55. *To* FALL *out.* To quarrel; to jar. *Sid.*
56. *To* FALL *out.* To happen; to befal. *Hook.*
57. *To* FALL *to.* To begin eagerly to eat.
58. *To* FALL *to.* To apply himself to.
59. *To* FALL *under.* To be subject to. *Taylor.*
60. *To* FALL *under.* To be ranged with. *Ad.*
61. *To* FALL *upon.* To attack; to invade.
62. *To* FALL *upon.* To attempt. *Holder.*
63. *To* FALL *upon.* To rush against. *Addison.*

To FALL. *v. a.*
1. To drop; to let fall. *Shakespeare.*
2. To sink; to depress. *Bacon.*
3. To diminish in value; to let sink in price. *Locke.*
4. To yean; to bring forth. *Shakespeare.*

FALL. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of dropping from on high.
2. The act of tumbling from an erect posture. *Shakespeare.*
3. The violence suffered in dropping from high. *Locke.*
4. Death; overthrow; destruction incurred.
5. Ruin; dissolution. *Denham.*
6. Downfal; loss of greatness; declension from eminence; degradation. *Daniel.*
7. Declension of greatness, power, or dominion. *Hooker.*
8. Dimunition; decrease of price. *Child.*
9. Declination or diminution of sound; close to musick. *Milton.*
10. Declivity; steep descent. *Bacon.*
11. Cataract; cascade. *Pope.*
12. The outlet of a current into any other water. *Addison.*
13. Autumn; the fall of the leaf. *Dry.*
14. Any thing that falls in great quantity as a *fall* of snow.
15. The act of felling or cutting down.

FALLA'CIOUS. *a.* [*fallacieux*, French.]
1. Producing mistake; sophistical. *Sa.*
2. Deceitful; mocking expectation. *Mi.*

FALLA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *fallacious.*] Sophistically; with purpose to deceive. *Bo.*

FALLA'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *fallacious.*] Tendency to deceive.

FA'LLACY. *s.* [*fallacium*, Latin.] Sophism; logical artifice; deceitful argument. *Sh.*

FALLIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *fallible.*] Liable to be deceived.

FA'LLIBLE. *a.* [*fallo*, Latin.] Liable to err. *To.*

FA'LLING. *s.* [from *fall.*] Indentings or sinking to prominence.

FA'LLINGSICKNESS. *s.* [*fall* and *sickness.*] The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.

FA'LLOW. *a.* [falepe, Saxon.]
1. Pale red, or pale yellow. *Chaucer.*
2. Unsowed; left to rest after the year's tillage. *Heyw.*
3. Plowed, but not sowed.
4. Unplowed; uncultivated; *Shak.*
5. Unoccupied; neglected.

FA'LLOW. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again.
2. Ground lying at rest.

To FA'LLOW. *v. a.* To plow in order for second plowing.

FA'LLOWNESS. *s.* [from *fallow.*] Barrenness; an exemption from bearing fruit.

FALSE. *a.* [*falsus*, Latin.]
1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought. *Shak.*
2. Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist.
3. Suppositious; succedaneous.
4. Deceiving expectation. *L'Es.*
5. Not agreeable to rule, or propriety.
6. Not honest; not just.
7. Treacherous; perfidious; traiterous.
8. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real.

To FALSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To violate by failure of veracity.
2. To deceive.
3. To defeat; to baulk; to evade.

FALSEHE'ARTED. *a.* [*false* and *heart.*] Treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; hollow.

FA'LSEHOOD. *s.* [from *false.*]
1. Want of truth; want of veracity.
2. Want of honesty; treachery.
3. A lie; a false assertion.

FA'LSELY. *ad.* [from *false.*]
1. Contrarily to truth; not truly. *Gen.*
2. Erroneously; by mistake.
3. Perfidiously; treacherously.

FA'LSENESS. *s.* [from *false*]
1. Contrariety to truth.

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Want of veracity; violation of promise. *Tillotson.*
Duplicity; deceit. *Hammond.*
Treachery; perfidy; traitorousness. *Rog.*
TER. *s.* [from *false.*] A deceiver.
IFIABLE. *a.* [from *falsify.*] Liable to counterfeited.
IFICATION. *s.* [*falsification*, French.] The act of counterfeiting any thing so as make it appear what it is not. *Bacon.*
Confutation. *Broome.*
IFIER. *s.* [from *falsify.*]
He that counterfeits; one that makes thing seem what it is not. *Boyle.*
Liar *L'Estrange.*
LSIFY. *v. a.* [*falsifier*, Fr.]
To counterfeit; to forge. *Hooker.*
To confute; to prove false. *Addison.*
To violate by falsehood. *Knolles.*
LSIFY. *v. n.* To tell lies. *South.*
TY. *s.* [*falsitas*, Lat.]
Falsehood; contrariety to truth. *Sandys.*
Lye; an errour. *Glanville.*
LTER. *v. n.* [*vaultur*, Islandick.]
To hesitate in the utterance of words.
To fail in any act of the body. *Shakesp.*
To fail in any act of the understanding. *Locke.*
LTER. *v. a.* To cleanse; to sift.
TERINGLY. *ad.* [from *falter.*] With action; with difficulty.
MBLE. *v. n.* [*fambler*, Danish.] To stammer.
. *s.* [*fama*, Latin.]
Celebrity; renown. *Addison.*
Report; rumour. *Jos.*
ED. *a.* [from *fame.*] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of. *Dryden.*
ELESS. *a.* Without fame. *May.*
LIAR. *a.* [*familiaris*, Lat.]
Domestick; relating to a family. *Pope.*
Sociable; not formal; easy in conversation. *Shakespeare.*
Unceremonious; free. *Sidney.*
Well known. *Watts.*
Well acquainted with; accustomed. *Pope.*
Common; frequent. *Locke.*
Easy; unconstrained. *Addison.*
Too nearly acquainted. *Camden.*
LIAR. *s.* An intimate; one long acquainted. *Rogers.*
LIA'RITY. *s.* [*familiarité*, Fr.]
Easiness of conversation, omission of ceremony.
Acquaintance; habitude. *Atterbury.*
Easy intercourse. *Pope.*
MI'LIARIZE. *v. a.* [*familiariser*, Fr.]
To make easy by habitude.
To bring down from a state of distant superiority. *Addison.*
'LIARLY. *ad.* [from *familiar.*]
Unceremoniously; with freedom. *Bacon.*
Commonly; frequently. *Raleigh.*
Easily; without formality. *Pope.*
'LLE. [*en famille*, French.] In a family way. *Swift.*

FA'MILY. *s.* [*familia*, Latin.]
1. Those who live in the same house; household. *Swift.*
2. Those that descend from one common progenitor; a race; a generation. *Numbers.*
3. A class; a tribe; a species. *Bacon.*
FA'MINE *s.* [*famine*, French.] Scarcity of food; dearth. *Hale.*
To FA'MISH. *v. a.* [from *fames*, Latin.]
1. To kill with hunger; to starve. *Shakesp.*
2. To kill by depravation of any thing necessary. *Milton.*
To FA'MISH. *v. n.* To die of hunger.
FA'MISHMENT. *s.* [from *famish.*] Want of food. *Hakewill.*
FAMO'SITY. *s.* Renown. *Dict.*
FA'MOUS. *a.* [*fameux*, French.] Renowned; celebrated. *Peacham. Milton.*
FA'MOUSLY. *ad.* [from *famous.*] With celebrity; with great fame.
FAN. *s.* [*vannus*, Latin.]
1. An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves. *Atterbury.*
2. Any thing spread out like a woman's fan. *L'Estrange.*
3. The instrument by which the chaff is blown away. *Shakespeare.*
4. Any thing by which the air is moved.
5 An instrument to raise the fire. *Hooker.*
To FAN. *v. a.*
1. To cool or recreate with a fan. *Spectator.*
2. To ventulate; to affect by air put in motion. *Milton.*
3. To separate, as by winnowing. *Bacon.*
FANA'TICISM. *s.* [from *fanatick.*] Enthusiasm; religious frenzy. *Rogers.*
FANA'TICK. *a.* [*fanaticus*, Latin.] Enthusiastick; superstitious. *Milton.*
FANA'TICK. *s.* [from the adjective.] An enthusiast; a man mad with wild notions.
FA'NCIFUL. *a.* [*fancy* and *full.*]
1. Imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reason. *Woodward.*
2. Dictated by the imagination, not the reason. *Hayward.*
FA'NCIFULLY. *ad.* [from *fanciful.*] According to the wildness of imagination.
FA'NCIFULNESS. *s.* [from *fanciful.*] Addiction to the pleasures of imagination. *Hale.*
FA'NCY. *s.* [*phantasia*, Latin.]
1. Imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations. *Granville.*
2. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason. *Clarendon.*
3. Taste; idea; conception of things. *Addis.*
4. Image; conception; thought. *Shakespeare.*
5. Inclination; liking; fondness. *Collier.*
6. Caprice; humour; whim. *Dryden.*
7. Frolick; idle scheme; vagary. *L'Estrange.*
8. Something that pleases or entertains. *Bacon.*
To FA'NCY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove. *Spratt.*
To FA'NCY. *v. a.*
1. To pourtray in the mind; to imagine. *Dr.*

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2. To like; to be pleased with. *Raleigh.*

FANCYMO'NGER. *s.* One who deals in tricks of imagination. *Shakespeare.*

FA'NCYSICK. *a.* [from *fancy* and *sick.*] One whose distemper is in his own mind. *L'Estr.*

FANE. *s.* [*fane*, French.] A temple consecrated to religion. *Philips.*

FA'NFARON. s. [French.]
1. A bully; a hector. *Dryden.*
2. A blusterer; a boaster of more than he can perform. *Dryden.*

FANFARONA'DE. *s.* [from *fanfaron*, Fr.] A bluster; a tumour of fictitious dignity. *Swift.*

To FANG. *v. a.* [fangan, Saxon.] To seize; to gripe; to clutch. *Shakespeare.*

FANG. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The long tusks of a boar or other animal. *Shakespeare.*
2. The nails; the talons.
3. Any shoot or other thing by which hold is taken. *Evelyn.*

FA'NGED. *a.* [from *fang.*] Furnished with fangs or long teeth; furnished with instruments in imitation of fangs. *Philips.*

FA'NGLE. *s.* [from fangan, Saxon.] Silly attempt; trifling scheme.

FA'NGLED. *a.* [from *fangle.*] It is scarcely used but in new *fangled*; vainly fond of novelty. Quick wits be in desire new *fangled.* *Ascham.*

FA'NGLESS. *a.* [from *fang.*] Toothless; without teeth. *Shakespeare.*

FA'NGOT. *s.* A quantity of wares.

FA'NNEL. *s.* [*fanon*, French.] A sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass priest.

FA'NNER. *s.* [from *fan.*] One that plays a fan. *Jeremiah.*

FA'NTASIED. *a.* [from *fantasy.*] Filled with fancies. *Shakespeare.*

FANTA'SM. *s.* [See PHANTASM.]

FANTA'STICAL. } *a.* [*fantastique*, Fr.]
FANTA'STICK. }
1. Irrational; bred only in the imagination.
2. Subsisting only in the fancy; imaginary.
3. Capricious; humorous; unsteady.
4. Whimsical; fanciful. *Sidney. Addison.*

FANTA'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *fantastical.*]
1. By the power of imagination.
2. Capriciously; humourously. *Shakespeare.*
3. Whimsically. *Grew.*

FANTA'STICALNESS. } *s.* [from *fantasti-*
FANTA'STICKNESS. } *cal.*]
1. Humourousness; mere compliance with fancy.
2. Whimsicalness; unreasonableness. *Tillot.*
3. Caprice; unsteadiness.

FA'NTASY. *s.*] *fantasie*, Fr.]
1. Fancy; imagination; the power of imagining. *Davies. Newton.*
2. Idea; image of the mind. *Spenser.*
3. Humour; inclination. *Whitgifte.*

FAP. *a.* Fuddled; drunk. *Shakespeare.*

FAR. *ad.* [peop, Saxon.]
1. To great extent in length. *Prior.*
2. To a great extent every way.
3. To a great distance progressively.
4. Remotely; at a great distance.
5. To a distance.
6. In a great part.
7. In a great proportion; by many
8. To a great height; magnificently.
9. To a certain point; to a certain *Hammond.*
10. It is used often in composition; *shooting, far-seeing.*

FAR-FETCHED. *s.* [*far* and *fetch.*] stratagem.

FAR-FE'TCHED. *a.* [*far* and *fetch.*]
1. Brought from places remote.
2. Studiously sought; elaborately

FAR-PIERCING. *a.* [*far* and *pierce.*] ing, or penetrating a great way.

FAR-SHOOTING. *a.* Shooting to a distance.

FAR. *a.*
1. Distant; remote.
2. *From* FAR. From a remote place

FAR. *s.* [contracted from *farrow.*] pigs.

To FARCE. *v. a.* [*facio*, Latin]
1. To stuff; to fill with mingled
2. To extend; to swell out.

FARCE. *s.* [*farcer*, French, to mock.] matick representation written with larity.

FA'RCICAL. *a.* [from *farce.*] Belong farce.

FA'RCY. *s.* [*farcin*, French.] The horses.

FA'RDEL. *s.* [*fardello*, Italian.] A little pack.

To FARE. *v. n.* [panan, Saxon.]
1. To go; to pass; to travel.
2. To be in a state good or bad.
3. To proceed in any train of good or bad.
4. To happen to any one well or ill.
5. To feed; to eat, to be entertained.

FARE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Price of passage in a vehicle by water.
2. Food prepared for the table;

FAREWE'LL. *ad.*
1. The parting compliment; adieu.
2. It is sometimes used only as an of separation without kindness.

FAREWE'LL. *s.* Leave; act of depa

FARINA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *farina.* Mealy; tasting like meal.

FARM. *s.* [*ferme*, French.]
1. Ground let to a tenant; ground by another man upon condition part of the profit to the owner.
2. The state of lands let out to the tenants.

To FARM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To let out to tenants at a certain

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...e. To take at a certain rate. *Camden.*
...e. To cultivate land.
...RMER. *s.* [*fermier*, French.]
1. One who cultivates hired ground. *Shakesp.*
2. One who cultivates ground. *Mortimer.*
...RMOST. *a.* [superlative of *far*.] Most distant. *Dryden.*
...RNESS. *s.* [from *far*.] Distance; remoteness. *Carew.*
...RRAGINOUS. *a.* [from *farrago*, Latin.] Formed of different materials. *Brown.*
...RRAGO. *s.* [Latin.] A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients; a medley.
...RRIER. *s.* [*ferrier*, French.]
1. A shoer of horses. *Digby.*
2. One who professes the medicine of horses. *Swift.*
...RRIER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To practise physick or chirurgery on horses.
...RROW. *s.* [peaph, Saxon.] A litter of pigs. *Shakespeare.*
...RROW. *v. a.* To bring pigs. *Tusser.*
...RT. *s.* [pepc, Saxon.] Wind from behind. *Suckling.*
...RT. *v. a.* To break wind behind.
...RTHER. *ad.* We ought to write *further*, as *farther*, [popðan, pupðon, Saxon.] At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely. *Locke.*
...RTHER. *a.* [supposed from *far*, more properly from *forth*.]
1. More remote. *Dryden.*
2. Longer; tending to a greater distance. *Dryden.*
...RTHERANCE. *s.* [more properly *furtherance*.] Encouragement; promotion.
...RTHERMORE. *ad.* [more properly *furthermore*.] Besides; over and above; likewise. *Raleigh.*
...RTHER. *v. a.* [more proper *to further*.] To promote; to facilitate; to advance. *Dry.*
...RTHEST. *ad.* [more properly *furthest*.]
1. At the greatest distance.
2. To the greatest distance.
...RTHEST. *a.* Most distant; remotest.
...RTHING. *s.* [peopðling, Saxon.]
1. The fourth of a penny. *Cocker.*
2. Copper money. *Gay.*
It is used sometimes in a sense hyperbolical; as it is not worth a *farthing*; or proverbial.
...RTHINGALE. *s.* A hoop, used to spread petticoat. *Swift.*
...RTHINGSWORTH. *s.* As much as is sold for a farthing. *Arbuthnot.*
...CES. *s.* [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the consuls. *Dryden.*
...CIA. *s.* [Latin.] A fillet; bandage.
...CIATED. *a.* [from *fascia*, Latin.] Bound with fillets.
...CIATION. *s.* [*fascia*, Latin.] Bandage. *Wiseman.*
...SCINATE. *v. a.* [*fascino*, Latin.] To bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some hidden and secret manner. *Dec. of Piety*
...SCINATION. *s.* [from *fascinate*.] The power or act of bewitching; enchantment.

FA'SCINE. s. [French.] A faggot. *Addison.*
FA'SCINOUS. *a.* [*fascinum*, Latin.] Caused or acting by witchcraft. *Harvey.*
FA'SHION. *s.* [*facon*, French.]
1. Form; make; state of any thing with regard to appearance. *Luke.*
2. The make or cut of cloaths. *Shakespeare.*
3. Manner; sort; way. *Hayward.*
4. Custom operating upon dress, or any domestick ornaments. *Shakespeare.*
5. Custom; general practice. *Tillotson.*
6. Manner imitated from another; way established by precedent. *Shakespeare.*
7. General approbation; mode. *Pope.*
8. Rank; condition above the vulgar. *Ral.*
9. Any thing worn. *Shakespeare.*
10. The farcy; a distemper in horses; the horses leprosy. *Shakespeare.*
To FA'SHION. *v. a.* [*faconer*, French.]
1. To form; to mould; to figure. *Raleigh.*
2. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate. *Spens.*
3. To cast into external appearance. *Shakesp.*
4. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom. *Locke.*
FA'SHIONABLE. *a.* [from *fashion*.]
1. Approved by custom; established by custom. *Rogers.*
2. Made according to the mode. *Dryden.*
3. Observant of the mode. *Shakespeare.*
4. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.
FA'SHIONABLENESS. *s.* [from *fashionable*.] Modish elegance. *Locke.*
FA'SHIONABLY. *ad.* [from *fashionable*.] In a manner conformable to custom; with modish elegance. *South.*
FA'SHIONIST. *s.* [from *fashion*.] A follower of the mode; a coxcomb.
To FAST. *v. n.* [*faſtan*, Gothick.]
1. To abstain from food. *Bacon.*
2. To mortify the body by religious abstinence. *Bible.*
FAST. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Abstinence from food. *Taylor.*
2. Religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation. *Atterbury.*
FAST. *a.* [pæpt, Saxon.]
1. Firm; immoveable. *Milton.*
2. Strong; impregnable. *Spenser.*
3. Fixed. *Temple.*
4. Deep; sound. *Shakespeare.*
5. Firm in adherence. *Ashham.*
6. [from *fest*, Welsh.] Speedy; quick; swift. *Davies.*
7. FAST *and loose*. Uncertain; variable; inconstant. *Sidney.*
FAST. *ad.*
1. Firmly; immoveably. *Shakespeare.*
2. Closely; nearly. *Knolles.*
3. Swiftly; nimbly. *Daniel.*
4. Frequently. *Hammond*
To FA'STEN. *v. a.* [from *fast*.]
1. To make fast; to make firm. *Dryden.*
2. To hold together; to cement; to link.
3. To affix; to conjoin.
4. To stamp; to impress. *Shakespeare.*

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5. To ſettle; to confirm. *Decay of Piety.*
6. To lay on with ſtrength. *Dryden.*

To FA'STEN. *v. n.* To fix himſelf. *Brown.*

FA'STENER. *ſ.* [from *faſten.*] One that makes faſt or firm.

FA'STER. *ſ.* [from *faſt.*] He who abſtains from food.

FA'STHANDED. *a.* [*faſt* and *hand.*] Avaricious; cloſehanded; covetous. *Bacon.*

FASTI'DIOSITY. *ſ.* [from *faſtidious.*] Diſdainfulneſs. *Swift.*

FASTI'DIOUS. *a.* [*faſtidioſus* Lat.] Diſdainful; ſqueamiſh; inſolently nice. *Ben Jonſon. South.*

FASTI'DIOUSLY. *a* [from *faſtidious.*] Diſdainfully; ſqueamiſhly. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

FAST'IGIATED. *a.* [*faſtigiatus*, Latin.] Roofed with a ſlope.

FA'STINGDAY. *ſ.* [*faſt* and *day.*] Day of mortification by abſtinence. *Taylor.*

FA'STNESS *ſ.* [from *faſt.*]
1. Firmneſs; firm adherence. *Bacon.*
2. Strength; ſecurity. *Davies.*
3. A ſtrong place; a place not eaſily forced.
4. Cloſeneſs; conciſeneſs; not diffuſion. *Aſcham.*

FA'STUOUS. *a.* [*faſtuoſus*, Lat.] Proud; haughty.

FAT. *a.* [fæt, Saxon.]
1. Full fed; plump; fleſhy. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Coarſe groſs; dull. *Dryden.*
3. Wealthy; rich. *Milton.*

FAT. *ſ.* An oily and ſulphureous part of the blood, depoſited in the cells of the membrana adipoſa, from the innumerable little veſſels which are ſpread amongſt them.

FAT. *ſ.* [fæt, Saxon.] A veſſel in which any thing is put, to ferment or be ſoaked, commonly written *vat.*

To FAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten. *Abbot.*

To FAT. *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full fleſhed. *L'Eſtrange.*

FA'TAL. *a.* [*fatalis*, Latin.]
1. Deadly; mortal; deſtructive; cauſing deſtruction. *Dryden.*
2. Proceeding by deſtiny; inevitable; neceſſary. *Tillotſon.*
3. Appointed by deſtiny. *Bacon.*

FA'TALIST. *ſ.* [from *fate.*] One who maintains that all things happen by invincible neceſſity. *Watts.*

FATALITY. *ſ.* [*fatalité*, French.]
1. Predeſtination; predetermined order or ſeries of things and events. *South.*
2. Decree of fate. *K. Charles.*
3. Tendency to danger. *Brown.*

FA'TALLY. *ad.* [from *fatal.*]
1. Mortally; deſtructively; even to death.
2. By decree of fate. *Bentley.*

FA'TALNESS. *ſ.* [from *fatal.*] Invincible neceſſity.

FATE. *ſ.* [*fatum*, Latin.]
1. Deſtiny; an eternal ſeries of ſucceſſive cauſes. *Milton.*
2. Event predetermined. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Death; deſtruction. *Dryden.*
4. Cauſe of death. *Dryden.*

FA'TED. *a.* [from *fate.*]
1. Decreed by fate.
2. Modelled in any matter by fate. *Pope.*
3. Endued with any quality by fate. *Dryden.*

FA'THER. *ſ.* [fæðen, Saxon.]
1. He by whom the ſon and daughter is gotten.
2. The firſt anceſtor.
3. The appellation of an old man.
4. The title of any man reverend.
5. One who has given original to any thing good or bad.
6. An eccleſiaſtical writer of the firſt centuries. *Stillingfleet.*
7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderneſs.
8. The title of a popiſh confeſſor.
9. The title of a ſenator of old Rome.
10. The appellation of the firſt perſon of the adorable Trinity.
11. The compellation of God as Creator. *Common Prayer.*

FA'THER-IN-LAW. *ſ.* [from *father.*] The father of one's huſband or wife.

To FA'THER. *v. a.*
1. To take; to adopt as a ſon or daughter.
2. To ſupply with a father. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To adopt a work.
4. To aſcribe to any one as his offspring or production.

FA'THERHOOD. *ſ.* [from *father.*] The character of a father.

FA'THERLESS. *a.* [from *father.*] Without father.

FA'THERLINESS. *ſ.* [from *father.*] The tenderneſs of a father.

FA'THERLY. *a.* [from *father.*] Paternal; like a father. *Shakeſpeare.*

FA'THERLY. *ad.* In the manner of a father.

FA'THOM. *ſ.* [fæðm, Saxon.]
1. A meaſure of length containing ſix feet.
2. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FA'THOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To encompaſs with the arms extended; to encircling.
2. To reach; to maſter.
3. To ſound; to try with reſpect to the depth.
4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom; as, *I cannot* fathom *his deſign.*

FA'THOMLESS. *a.* [from *fathom.*]
1. That of which no bottom can be found.
2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced. *Shakeſpeare.*

FATI'DICAL. *a.* [*fatidicus*, Latin.] Prophetick; having the power to foretell.

FATI'FEROUS. *a.* [*fatifer*, Lat.] Deadly; mortal.

FA'TIGABLE. *a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] Eaſily wearied.

To FATIGATE. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Lat.]

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weary; to fatigue. *Shakespeare.*

FATIGUE. *s.* [*fatigue*, Fr.]
1. Wearineſs; laſſitude.
2. The cauſe of wearineſs; labour; toil.

To FATIGUE *v. a.* [*fatiguer*, Fr.] To tire; to weary.

FATKIDNEYED. *a.* [*fat* and *kidney*.] Fat.

FATLING. *s.* [from *fat*.] A young animal fed fat for the ſlaughter. *Iſaiah.*

FATNER. *s.* [from *fat*.] That which gives fatneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

FATNESS. *s.* [from *fat*.]
1. The quality of being fat; plump.
2. Fat; greaſe. *Bacon.*
3. Unctuous or greaſy matter. *Bacon.*
4. Oleaginouſneſs; ſliminеſs. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Fertility; fruitfulneſs. *Geneſis.*
6. That which cauſes fertility. *Philips.*

To FATTEN. *v. a.* [from *fat*.]
1. To feed up; to make fleſhy. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To make fruitful. *Dryden.*
3. To feed groſsly; to increaſe. *Dryden.*

To FATTEN. *v. n.* [from *fat*] To grow fat; to be pampered. *Otway.*

FATUOUS. *a.* [*fatuus*, Latin.]
1. Stupid; fooliſh; feeble of mind.
2. Impotent; without force. *Denham.*

FATUITY. *s.* [*fatuité*, French.] Fooliſhneſs; weakneſs of mind. *King Charles.*

FATWITTED. *a.* [*fat* and *wit*.] Heavy; dull. *Shakeſpeare.*

FATTY. *a.* [from *fat*.] Unctuous; oleaginous; greaſy. *Bacon.*

FAUCHION. *s.* [See FALCHION.] A crooked ſword. *Dryden.*

FAUFEL. *s.* [French.] The fruit of a ſpecies of the palmtree.

FAVILLOUS. *a.* [*favilla*, Lat.] Conſiſting of aſhes. *Brown.*

FAULCON. *s.* [See FALCON.]

FAULT. *s.* [*faute*, French.]
1. Offenſive; ſlight crime; ſomewhat liable to cenſure. *Hooker.*
2. Defect; want; abſence. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Puzzle; difficulty.

To FAULT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be wrong; to fail. *Spenſer.*

To FAULT. *v. a.* To charge with a fault; to accuſe.

FAULTER. *s.* [from *fault*.] An offender. *Fairfax.*

FAULTFINDER. *s.* [*fault* and *find*.] A cenſurer.

FAULTILY. *ad.* [from *faulty*.] Not rightly; improperly.

FAULTINESS. *s.* [from *faulty*.]
1. Badneſs; viciouſneſs; evil. *Sidney.*
2. Delinquency; actual offence. *Hooker.*

FAULTLESS. *a.* [from *fault*.] Without fault; perfect. *Fairfax.*

FAULTY. *a* [*fautif*, French.]
1. Guilty of a fault; blameable; criminal. *Milton.*
2. Wrong; erroneous. *Hooker.*
3. Defective; bad in any reſpect. *Bacon.*

To FAVOUR. *v. a.* [*favor*, Latin.]
1. To ſupport; to regard with kindneſs. *Bacon.*
2. To aſſiſt with advantages or conveniencies. *Addiſon.*
3. To conduce to; to contribute.
4. To reſemble in feature. *Spectator.*

FAVOUR. *s.* [*favor*, Latin.]
1. Kindneſs; kind regard. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Support; defence; vindication. *Rogers.*
3. Kindneſs granted. *Sidney.*
4. Lenity; mildneſs; mitigation of puniſhment. *Swift.*
5. Leave; good-will; pardon. *Pſalms.*
6. Object of favour; perſon or thing favoured. *Milton.*
7. Something given by a lady to be worn.
8. Any thing worn openly as a token. *Shak.*
9. Feature; countenance. *South.*

FAVOURABLE. *a.* [*favorable*, Fr.]
1. Kind; propitious; affectionate. *Shak.*
2. Palliative; tender; averſe from cenſure.
3. Conducive to; contributing to. *Temple.*
4. Accommodate; convenient. *Clarendon.*
5. Beautiful; well favoured. *Spenſer.*

FAVOURABLENESS. *s.* [from *favourable*.] Kindneſs; benignity.

FAVOURABLY. *ad.* [from *favourable*.] Kindly; with favour. *Rogers.*

FAVOURED. *particip. a.*
1. Regarded with kindneſs. *Pope.*
2. Featured. With *well* or *ill*. *Spenſer.*

FAVOUREDLY. *ad.* With *well* or *ill*. In a fair or foul manner.

FAVOURER. *s.* [from *favour*.] One who favours; one who regards with kindneſs or tenderneſs. *Daniel.*

FAVOURITE. *s.* [*favori*, *favorite*, Fr.]
1. A perſon or thing beloved; one regarded with favour. *Pope.*
2. One choſen as a companion by his ſuperiour. *Clarendon.*

FAVOURLESS. *a.* [from *favour*]
1. Unfavoured; not regarded with kindneſs.
2. Unfavouring; unpropitious. *Spenſer.*

FAUSEN. *s.* A ſort of large eel. *Chapman.*

FAUSET. *s.* [*fauſſet*, Fr.] The pipe inſerted into a veſſel to give vent to the liquor, and ſtopped up by a peg or ſpigot.

FAUSSEBRAYE. *s.* A ſmall mount of earth four fathom wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart. *Harris.*

FAUTOR. *s.* [Latin. *fauteur*, French.] Favourer; countenancer. *Ben Jonſon.*

FAUTRESS. *s.* [*fautrice*, Fr.] A woman that favours, or countenances. *Chapman.*

FAWN. *s.* [*faon*, Fr.] A young deer.

To FAWN. *v. n.*
1. To court by friſking before one; as a dog. *Sidney.*
2. To court by any means. *South.*
3. To court ſervilely. *Milton.*

FAWNER. *s.* [from *fawn*.] One that fawns; one that pays ſervile courtſhip

FAWNINGLY. *ad.* [from *fawn*.] In a cringing ſervile way.

FAXED. *a.* [from *pæx*, Saxon.] Hairy. *Camd*

FAY. *s.* [*fee*, French.]
1. A fairy; an elf. *Milton.*
2. Faith. [*foi*, French.] Obsolete. *Spenser.*

FE'ABERRY. *s.* A gooseberry.

To FEAGUE. *v. a.* [*fegen*, German, to sweep.] To whip; to chastise.

FE'ALTY. *s.* [*feaulté*, Fr.] Duty due to a superior lord. *Milton.*

FEAR. *s.* [ꝼeaꝛ, Saxon.]
1. Dread; terrour; apprehension of danger. *Locke.*
2. Awe; dejection of mind. *Genesis.*
3. Anxiety; solicitude. *Maccabees.*
4. That which causes fear. *Shakespeare.*
5. Something hung up to scare deer. *Isaiah.*

FEAR. *s.* [ꝼeaꝛa, Saxon.] A companion. Obsolete.

To FEAR. [*v. a.* ꝼeaꝛian, Saxon.]
1. To dread; to consider with apprehensions of terrour. *Dryden.*
2. To fright; to make afraid. *Donne.*

To FEAR. *v. n.*
1. To live in terrour; to be afraid. *Shak.*
2. To be anxious. *Dryden.*

FE'ARFUL. *a.*
1. Timorous; easily made afraid. *Shakespeare.*
2. Afraid. *Davies.*
3. Awful; to be reverenced. *Exodus.*
4. Terrible; dreadful. *Tillotson.*

FE'ARFULLY *ad.* [from *fearful*.]
1. Timorously; in fear. *Shakespeare.*
2. Terribly; dreadfully. *Shakespeare.*

FE'ARFULNESS. *s.* [from *fearful*.]
1. Timorousness; habitual timidity.
2. State of being afraid; awe; dread. *South.*

FE'ARLESSLY. *ad.* [from *fearless*.] Without terrour. *Decay of Piety.*

FE'ARLESSNESS. *s.* [from *fearless*.] Exemption from fear. *Clarendon.*

FE'ARLESS. *a.* [from *fear*.] Free from fear; intrepid. *Temple.*

FEASIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *feasible*.] A thing practicable. *Brown.*

FE'ASIBLE. *a.* [*faisible*. Fr.] Practicably; that may be effected. *Glanville.*

FE'ASIBLY. *ad.* [from *feasible*.] Practicably.

FEAST. *s.* [*feste*, French.]
1. An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat of great numbers. *Genesis.*
2. An anniversary day of rejoicing. *Shak.*
3. Something delicious to the palate. *Locke.*

To FEAST. *v. n.* To eat sumptuously.

To FEAST. *v. a.*
1. To entertain sumptuously. *Hayward.*
2. To delight; to pamper. *Hayward.*

FE'ASTER. *s.* [from *feast*.]
1. One that fares deliciously. *Taylor.*
2. One that entertains magnificently.

FE'ASTFUL. *a.* [*feast* and *full*.]
1. Festive; joyful. *Milton.*
2. Luxurious; riotous. *Pope.*

FE'ASTRITE. *s.* [*feast* and *rite*.] Custom observed in entertainments. *Philips.*

FEAT. *s.* [*fait*, French.]
1. Act; deed; action. *Spenser.*
2. A trick; a ludicrous performance. *Bacon.*

FEAT. *a.* [*fait*, French.]
1. Ready; skilful; ingenious. *Shakespeare.*
2. Nice; neat. *Shakespeare.*

FE'ATEOUS. *a.* Neat; dexterous.

FE'ATEOUSLY. *ad.* Neatly; dexterously. *Spenser.*

FE'ATHER. *s.* [ꝼeðeꝛ, Saxon.]
1. The plume of birds. *Newton.*
2. An ornament; an empty title.
3. [Upon a horse.] A sort of natural frizzled hair. *Farrier's Dict.*

To FE'ATHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dress in feathers.
2. To fit with feathers.
3. To tread as a cock. *Dryden.*
4. To enrich; to adorn. *Bacon.*
5. *To* FEATHER *one's nest.* To get riches together.

FE'ATHERBED. *s.* [*feather* and *bed*.] A bed stuffed with feathers. *Dryden.*

FE'ATHERDRIVER. *s.* [*feather* and *driver*.] One that cleanses feathers. *Derham.*

FE'ATHERED. *a.* [from *feather*.]
1. Cloathed with feathers. *Dryden.*
2. Fitted with feathers; carrying feathers; as an arrow.

FE'ATHEREDGE. *s.* Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called *featheredge* stuff. *Mason.*

FE'ATHEREDGED. *a.* [*feather* and *edge*.] Belonging to a featheredge. *Mortimer.*

FE'ATHERFEW. *s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

FE'ATHERLESS. *a.* [from *feather*.] Bare; without feathers. *Hervey.*

FE'ATHERSELLER. *s.* [*feather* and *seller*.] One who sells feathers.

FE'ATHERY. *a.* [from *feather*.] Cloathed with feathers. *Milton.*

FE'ATLY. *ad.* [from *feat*.] Neatly; nimbly. *Temple.*

FE'ATNESS. *s.* [from *feat*.] Neatness; dexterity.

FE'ATURE. *s.* [*faiture*, old French.]
1. The cast or make of the face. *Shakespeare.*
2. Any lineament or single part of the face.

To FE'ATURE. *v. a.* To resemble in countenance. *Shakespeare.*

To FEAZE. *v. a.* To untwist the end of a rope.

To FEBRI'CITATE. *v. a.* [*fabricator*, Lat.] To be in a fever.

FEBRIFU'GE. *s.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Latin.] Any medicine serviceable in a fever.

FEBRIFU'GE. *a.* Having the power to cure fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'BRILE. *a.* [*febrilis*, Lat.] Constituting a fever; caused by a fever.

FE'BRUARY. *s.* [*Februarius*, Lat.] The name of the second month of the year.

FE'CES. *s.* [*faces*, Latin.]
1. Dregs; lees; sediment; subsidence.
2. Excrement. *Arbuthnot.*

FE'CULENCE. } *s.* [*faculentia*, Lat.]
FE'CULENCY. }
1. Muddiness; quality of abounding with lees or sediment.
2. Lees; feces; sediment; dregs.

FE'CULENT. *a.* [*faculentus*, Lat.] Foul; dregy; excrementitious.

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FECUND. a. [*fecundus*, Lat.] Fruitful; prolifick. *Graunt.*
FECUNDATION. s. [*fecundo*, Lat.] The act of making prolifick. *Brown.*
FECUNDIFY. v. a. To make fruitful.
FECUNDITY. s. [*fecundité*, Fr.] Fruitfulness; quality of producing or bringing forth. *Woodward.*
FED. Preterite and participle paſſ. of *To feed.* *Pope.*
FEDARY. s. A partner, or a dependant. *Shakeſpeare.*
FEDERAL. a. [from *fœdus*, Latin,] Relative to league or contract. *Hammond.*
FEDERARY. s. [from *fœdus*, Latin.] A confederate; an accomplice. *Shakeſpeare.*
FEDERATE. a. [*fœderatus*, Lat.] Leagued.
FEE. s. [peoh, Saxon.]
1. All lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of ſuperiority to a higher lord. *Cowel.*
2. Property; peculiarity. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Reward; gratification; recompenſe.
4. Payments occaſionally claimed by perſons in office. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Rewards paid to phyſicians or lawyers.
FEE-FARM. s. [*fee* and *farm*.] Tenure by which lands are held from a ſuperior lord. *Davies.*
FEE. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To reward; to pay. *South.*
2. To bribe. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To keep in hire. *Shakeſpeare.*
FEEBLE. a. [*foible*, French.] Weak; debilitated; lickly. *Smith.*
FEEBLE, v. a. [from the noun.] To weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of ſtrength or power. *Shakeſpeare.*
FEEBLEMINDED. a. [*feeble* and *mind*.] Weak of mind. *Theſſalonians.*
FEEBLENESS. s. [from *feeble*.] Weakneſs; imbecillity; infirmity. *South.*
FEEBLY. a. [from *feeble*.] Weakly; without ſtrength. *Dryden.*
To FEED. v. a. [*fodan*, Goth, *fedan*, Saxon.]
1. To ſupply with food. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To ſupply; to furniſh. *Addiſon.*
3. To graze; to conſume by cattle. *Mort.*
4. To nouriſh; to cheriſh. *Prior.*
5. To keep in hope or expectation. *Knolles.*
6. To delight; to entertain. *Bacon.*
To FEED. v. n.
1. To take food. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To prey; to live by eating. *Temple.*
3. To paſture; to place cattle to feed. *Exodus.*
4. To grow fat or plump.
FEED. s. [from the verb.]
1. Food; that which is eaten. *Sidney.*
2. Paſture. *Shakeſpeare.*
FEEDER. s. [from *feed*.]
1. One that gives food. *Denham.*
2. An exciter; an encourager. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. One that eats. *Brown.*
4. One that eats nicely.

To FEEL. v. n. pret. *felt*; part. paſſ. *felt*, [pelan, Saxon.]
1. To have perception of things by the touch. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſearch by feeling.
3. To have a quick ſenſibility of good or evil. *Pope.*
4. To appear to the touch. *Sharp.*
To FEEL. v. a.
1. To perceive by the touch. *Judges.*
2. To try; to ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To have ſenſe of, as painful or pleaſant. *Creech.*
4. To be affected by. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To know; to be acquainted with. *Shak.*
FEEL. s. [from the verb.] The ſenſe of feeling; the touch. *Sharp.*
FEE'LER. s. [from *feel*.]
1. One that feels. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The horn or antenna of inſects. *Derham.*
FEE'LING. *particip. a.* [from *feel*.]
1. Expreſſive of great ſenſibility. *Sidney.*
2. Senſibly felt. *Southern.*
FEE'LING. s. [from *feel*.]
1. The ſenſe of touch. *Milton.*
2. Senſibility; tenderneſs. *Bacon.*
3. Perception. *Watts.*
FEE'LINGLY. *ad.* [from *feeling*.]
1. With expreſſion of great ſenſibility. *Sidney.*
2. So as to be ſenſibly felt. *Raleigh.*
FEET. s. The plural of *foot*. *Pope.*
FEETLESS. a. [from *feet*.] Without feet. *Camden.*
To FEIGN. v. a. [*feindre*, French.]
1. To invent. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To make a ſhew of. *Spenſer.*
3. To make a ſhew of; to do upon ſome falſe pretence. *Pope.*
4. To diſſemble; to conceal. *Spenſer.*
To FEIGN. v. n. To relate falſely; to image from the invention. *Shakeſpeare.*
FEIGNEDLY. *ad.* [from *feign*.] In fiction; not truly. *Bacon.*
FEIGNER. s. [from *feign*.] Inventer; contriver of a fiction. *Ben Jonſon.*
FEINT. *participial a.* [for *feigned*; or *feint*, French.] Falſe.
FEINT. s. [*feint*, French.]
1. A falſe appearance. *Spectator.*
2. A mock aſſault. *Prior.*
FE'LANDERS. s. Worms in hawks. *Ainſw.*
To FELI'CITATE. v. a. [*feliciter*, Fr.]
1. To make happy. *Watts.*
2. To congratulate. *Brown.*
FELICITATION. s. [from *felicitate*.] Congratulation.
FELI'CITOUS. a. [*felix*, Lat.] Happy.
FELI'CITY. s. [*felicitas*, Lat.] Happineſs; proſperity; bliſsfulneſs. *Arbuthnot.*
FE'LINE. a. [*felinus*, Latin.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat. *Grew.*
FELL. a. [pelle, Saxon.]
1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman.
2. Savage; ravenous; bloody. *Pope.*
FELL. s. [pelle, Saxon.] The ſkin; the hide. *Shakeſpeare.*

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To FELL. v. a. [felen, German.]
1. To knock down; to bring to the ground.
2. To hew down; to cut down. Dryden.
FELL. The preterite of To fall. Milton.
FE'LLER. s. [from fell.] One that hews down. Isaiah.
FELLI'FLUOUS. a. [fel and fluo, Latin.] Flowing with gall. Dict.
FE'LLMONGER. s. [from fell.] A dealer in hides.
FE'LLNESS. s. [from fell.] Cruelty; savageness; fury. Spenser.
FE'LLOE. s. [felge, Daniſh.] The circumference of a wheel. Shakeſpeare.
FE'LLOW. s.
1. A companion; one with whom we conſort. Aſchem.
2. An aſſociate; one united in the ſame affair. Dryden.
3. One of the ſame kind. Waller.
4. Equal: peer. Fairfax.
5. One thing ſuited to another; one of a pair. Addiſon.
6. One like another: as, this knave hath not his fellow.
7. A familiar appellation uſed ſometimes with fondneſs; ſometimes with contempt; as, an honeſt or ſorry fellow.
8. Mean wretch; ſorry raſcal. Swift.
9. A member of a college that ſhares its revenue. Bacon.
To FE'LLOW. v. a. To ſuit with; to pair with. Shakeſpeare.
FELLOW-COMMONER. s.
1. One who has the ſame right of common.
2. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.
FELLOW-CRE'ATURE. s. One that has the ſame Creator. Watts.
FE'LLOW-HEIR. s. Coheir. Epheſians.
FELLOW-HE'LPER. s. Coadjutor. John.
FELLOW LA'BOURER. s. One who labours in the ſame deſign. Dryden.
FELLOW-SE'RVANT. s. One that has the ſame maſter. Milton.
FELLOW-SO'LDIER. s. One who fights under the ſame commander. Shakeſpeare.
FELLOW-STU'DENT. s. One who ſtudies in company with another. Watts.
FELLOW-SU'FFERER. s. One who ſhares in the ſame evils. Addiſon.
FELLOW-FEE'LING. s. [fellow and feeling.]
1. Sympathy. L'Eſtrange.
2. Combination; joint intereſt. Arbuthnot.
FE'LLOW-LIKE. } a. [fellow and like.] Like
FE'LLOWLY. } a companion; on equal terms Carew.
FE'LLOWSHIP. s. [from fellow.]
1. Companionſhip; conſort; ſociety. Calamy.
2. Aſſociation; confederacy; combination. Knolles.
3. Equality.
4. Partnerſhip; joint intereſt. Dryden.
5. Company; ſtate of being together. Shak.
6. Frequency of intercourſe; ſocial pleaſure. Bacon.
7. Fitneſs and fondneſs for feſtal entertainments. Clarend.
8. An eſtabliſhment in the college with ſti in its revenue. Sw
9. [In arithmetick.] That rule of plural pr portion whereby we balance accounts pending between divers perſons, having together a general ſtock. Cock
FE'LLY. ad. [from fell.] Cruelly; inhuman ſavagely. Spen
FELO-DE-SE. s. [In law.] He that comm teth felony by murdering himſelf.
FE'LON. s. [felon, French.]
1. One who has committed a capital cri
2. A whitlow; a tumour formed between bone and its inveſting membrane. Wiſe
FE'LON. a. Cruel; traiterous; inhuman. P
FELO'NIOUS. a. [from felon.]
1. Wicked; traitorous; villainous; mal nant. Wot
2. Wicked in a great degree. Spen
FELO'NIOUSLY. ad. [from felonious.] I felonious way.
FE'LONY. s. [felonie, French.] A crime nounced capital by the law. Shakeſp
FELT. The preterite of feel.
FELT. s. [pelt, Saxon.]
1. Cloth made of wool united without we ing. Shakeſp
2. A hide or ſkin. Mort
To FELT. v. a. [from the noun.] To m without weaving.
To FE'LTRE. v. a. [from felt.] To clot toge like felt. Fair
FELU'CCA. s. [felou, French.] A ſmall boat with ſix oars.
FE'MALE. s. [femelle, French.] A ſhe; of the ſex which brings young. Shakeſp
FE'MALE. a. Not maſculine; belonging ſhe. Dry
FEME Covert. s. [French.] A married wo
FEME Sole. s. [French.] A ſingle woman.
FEMINA'LITY. s. [from femina, Latin.] male nature. Bro
FE'MININE. a. [feminineus, Latin.]
1. Of the ſex that brings young; female.
2. Soft; tender; delicate. Mi
3. Effeminate; emaſculated. Ral
FE'MININE. s. A ſhe; one of the ſex brings young. Mi
FE'MORAL. a. [femoralis, Latin.] Belong to the thigh. Sh
FEN. s. [penn, Saxon.] A marſh; low moiſt ground; a moor; a bog. A
FENBE'RRY. s. [fen and berry.] A kin blackberry. Sti
FENCE. s. [from defence.]
1. Guard; ſecurity; outwork; defence
2. Incloſure; mound; hedge. Dry
3. The art of fencing; defence. Sha
4. Skill in defence. Shakeſp
To FENCE. v. a.
1. To incloſe; to ſecure by an incloſur hedge. Fair
2. To guard. Mi

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FENCE v. n.
To practise the arts of manual defence; to exercise the use of weapons. *Locke.*
To guard against; to act on the defensive. *Locke.*
To fight according to art. *Dryden.*
FENCELESS. a. [from *fence*.] Without enclosure; open. *Rowe.*
FENCER. s. [from *fence*.] One who teaches or practises the use of weapons. *Herbert.*
FENCIBLE. a. [from *fence*.] Capable of defence. *Addison.*
FENCINGMASTER. s. [*fence* and *master*.] One who teaches the use of weapons.
FENCINGSCHOOL. s. A place in which the use of weapons is taught. *Locke.*
FEND. v. a. [from *defend*.] To keep off; to shut out. *Dryden.*
FEND. v. n. To dispute; to shift off a charge. *Locke.*
FENDER. s. [from *fend*.]
An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.
Any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.
FENERATION s. [*fœneratio*, Lat.] Usury; gain of interest. *Brown.*
FENEL. s. [*fœniculum*, Latin.] A plant of strong scent. *Miller.*
FENELFLOWER. s. [*nigella*.] A plant.
FENELGIANT. s. [*ferula*.] A plant.
FENNY a. [from *fen*.]
Marshy; boggy; moorish. *Prior.*
Inhabiting the marsh. *Shakspeare.*
FENSTONES. s. A plant.
FENSUCKED. a. [*fen* and *suck*.] Sucked out of marshes. *Shakspeare.*
FENUGREEK. s. [*fœnum Græcum*.] A plant.
FEOD. s. [*feodum*, low Latin.] Fee; tenure.
FEODAL. a. [*feodal*, French; from *feod*.] Held from another.
FEODARY. s. [from *feodum*, Latin.] One who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superiour lord. *Hammer.*
FEOFF. v. a. [*feofare*, low Lat.] To put in possession; to invest with right.
FEOFFEE. s. [*feoffatus*, Latin; *fiefé*, Fr.] One put in possession. *Spenser.*
FEOFFER. s. [*feoffator*, low Lat.] One who puts possession of any thing.
FEOFFMENT. s. [*feoffamentum*, Lat.] The act of granting possession. *Cowell.*
FERACITY s. [*feracitas*, Latin.] Fruitfulness; fertility.
FERAL. a. [*feralis*, Lat.] Funereal; deadly.
FERIATION. s. [*feriatio*, Lat.] The act of keeping holiday. *Brown.*
FERINE. s. [*ferinus*, Lat.] Wild; savage. *Hale.*
FERINENESS. s. [from *ferine*.] Barbarity; brutishness; wildness. *Hale.*
FERITY s. [*feritas*, Lat.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildness; savageness. *Woodward.*
FERMENT. v. a. [*fermento*, Lat.] To exalt or purify by intestine motion of parts. *Pope.*
FERMENT. v. n. To have the parts put into intestine motion. *Floyer.*
FERMENT. s. [*ferment*, Fr. *fermentum*, Lat.]
1. That which causes intestine motion. *Floy.*
2. Intestine motion; tumult. *Rogers.*
FERMENTABLE a. [from *ferment*.] Capable of fermentation.
FERMENTAL. a. [from *ferment*.] Having the power to cause fermentation. *Brown.*
FERMENTATION. s. [*fermentatio*, Latin.] A slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarifies, exalts, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles: as when leaven or yest rarifies, lightens, and ferments bread or wort. *Harris.*
FERMENTATIVE. a. [from *ferment*.] Causing fermentation. *Arbuthnot.*
FERN. s. [ꝑeapn, Sax.] A plant.
FERNY. a. [from *fern*.] Overgrown with fern. *Dryden.*
FEROCIOUS. a. [*ferox*, Lat. *feroce*, Fr.]
1. Savage; fierce. *Pope.*
2. Ravenous; rapacious. *Brown.*
FEROCITY. s. [*ferocitas*, Lat. *ferocité*, Fr.] Savageness; wildness; fierceness. *Addison.*
FERREOUS. a. [*ferreus*, Lat.] Irony; partaking of iron. *Brown.*
FERRET. s. [*furet*, Welch; *ferret*, Dutch.]
1. A kind of rat with red eyes and a long snout, used to catch rabbits. *Sidney.*
2. A kind of narrow woollen tape.
To FERRET. v. a. [from the noun.] To drive out of lurking places. *Heylin.*
FERRETER. s. [from *ferret*.] One that hunts another in his privacies.
FERRIAGE. s. [from *ferry*.] The fare paid at a ferry.
FERRUGINOUS. a. [*ferrugineus*, Lat.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron. *Ray.*
FERRULE. s. [from *ferrum*, iron, Lat.] An iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking. *Ray.*
To FERRY. v. a. [ꝑipan, to pass, Saxon.] To carry over in a boat. *Spenser.*
To FERRY. v. n. To pass over water in a vessel of carriage. *Milton.*
FERRY. } s. [from the verb, and
FERRYBOAT. } *boat*.]
1. A vessel of carriage. *Shakspeare.*
2. The passage over which the ferryboat passes.
FERRYMAN. s. [*ferry* and *man*.] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire transports goods and passengers over the water. *Shak.*
FERTH, or FORTH. Common terminations, are the same as in English an army; coming from the Saxon word ꝑyꝛꝺ. *Gibson.*
FERTILE. a [*fertile*, Fr. *fertilis*, Lat.] Fruitful; abundant; plenteous. *Dryden.*
FERTILENESS. Fruitfulness; fecundity.
To FERTILITATE. v. a. [from *fertile*.] To fecundate; to fertilize. Not in use. *Brown.*
FERTILITY. s. [*fertilitas*, Lat.] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness. *Raleigh.*
To FERTILIZE. v. a. [*fertiliser*, French.]

To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate. *Woodward.*

FE'RTILY. *ad.* [from *fertile.*] Fruitfully; plenteously; abundantly.

FE'RVENCY. *s.* [*fervens*, Latin.]
1. Heat of mind; ardour; eagerneſs. *Shak.*
2. Pious ardour; zeal. *Hooker.*

FE'RVENT. *a* [*fervens*, Latin.]
1. Hot; boiling. *Wotton.*
2. Hot in temper; vehement. *Hooker.*
3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal. *Acts.*

FE'RVENTLY. *ad.* [from *fervent.*]
1. Eagerly; vehemently *Spenſer.*
2. With pious ardour. *Coloſſians.*

FE'RVID. *a.* [*fervidus*, Latin.]
1. Hot; burning; boiling.
2. Vehement; eager; zealous.

FERVI'DITY. *s.* [from *fervid.*]
1. Heat.
2. Zeal; paſſion; ardour.

FE'RVIDNESS. *s.* [from *fervid.*] Ardour of mind; zeal; paſſion. *Bentley.*

FE'RULA *s.* [*ferule*, Fr.] An inſtrument with which young ſcholars are beaten on the hand.

To FE'RULE. *v. a.* To chaſtiſe with the ferula.

FE'RVOUR *s.* [*fervor*, Lat. *ferveur*, Fr.]
1. Heat; warmth. *Waller.*
2. Heat of mind; zeal. *Hooker.*
3. Ardour of piety. *Addiſon.*

FE'SCUE. *s.* [*feſtu*, French.] A ſmall wire by which thoſe who teach to read point out the letters. *Holder.*

FE'SELS. *s.* A kind of baſe grain. *May.*

FESSE. *s.* [In heraldry.] The *feſſe* is ſo called of the Latin word *faſcia*, a band, or girdle poſſeſſing the third part of the eſcutcheon over the middle. *Peacham.*

To FE'STER. *v. n.* To rankle; to corrupt; to grow virulent. *Sidney.*

FE'STINATE. *a.* [*feſtinatus*, Latin.] Haſty; hurried. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

FE'STINATELY. *ad* Haſtily. *Shakeſpeare.*

FESTINA'TION. *s.* [*feſtinatio*, Lat.] Haſte.

FE'STIVAL. *a.* [*feſtivus*, Latin.] Pertaining to feaſts; joyous. *Atterbury.*

PE'STIVAL. *s.* Time of feaſt; anniverſary day of civil or religious joy. *Sandys.*

FE'STIVE. *a.* [*feſtivus*, Lat.] Joyous; gay; beſitting a feaſt. *Thomſon.*

FESTI'VITY. *s.* [*feſtivitas*. Latin.]
1. Feſtival; time of rejoicing. *South.*
2. Gayety; joyfulneſs. *Taylor.*

FESTO'ON. *s.* [*feſton*, French.] An ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twiſted together, thickeſt at the middle. *Harris.*

FESTU'CINE. *a.* [*feſtuca*, Latin.] Straw-colour; between green and yellow. *Brown.*

PESTU'CINE *a.* [*feſtuca*, Latin.] Formed of ſtraw. *Brown.*

To FET. *v. a.* To fetch. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

FET. *s.* A piece. Not in uſe. *Drayton.*

To FETCH. *v. a.* pret. *fetched.* [peccan, Saxon.]
1. To go and bring. *Waller.*
2. To derive; to draw. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To ſtrike at a diſtance. *Bacon.*
4. To bring to any ſtate by ſome power operation.
5. To draw within any confinement or hibition.
6. To produce by ſome kind of force.
7. To perform any excurſion.
8. To perform with ſuddenneſs or viol
9. To reach; to arrive at.
10. To obtain as its price.

To FETCH. *v. n.* To move with a quick turn.

FETCH. *s.* [from the verb.] A ſtratage which any thing is indirectly perform trick; an artifice.

FE'TCHER. *s.* [from *to fetch.*] One fetches any thing.

FE'TID. *a* [*fœtidus*, Latin.] Stinking; ing a ſmell ſtrong and offenſive.

FE'TIDNESS. *s.* The quality of ſtinking

FE'TLOCK. *s.* [*feet* and *lock.*] A tuft of that grows behind the paſtern joint.

FE'TOR. *s.* [*fœtor*, Lat.] A ſtink; a ſtrong and offenſive ſmell.

FE'TTER. *s.* It is commonly uſed in the ral, *fetters.* [from *feet*; ꝑɔttene, Chains for the feet.

To FE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] chain; to ſhackle; to tie.

To FE'TTLE. *v. n.* To do trifling buſine

FE'TUS. *s.* [*fœtus*, Latin.] Any animal embryo; any thing yet in the womb.

FEUD. *s.* [ꝑeahꝺ, Saxon.] Quarrel; tion; oppoſition; war.

FEU'DAL. *a.* [*feudalis*, low Latin.] ing to fees, or tenures by which held of a ſuperiour lord.

FEU'DAL. *s.* A dependence; ſomething by tenure; a fee.

FEU'DATORY. *s.* [from *feudal.*] holds not in chief, but by ſome tenure from a ſuperiour.

FE'VER. *s.* [*febris*, Latin.] A diſeaſe in the body is violently heated, and the quickened, or in which heat and vail by turns.

To FE'VER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] into a fever.

FE'VERET. *s.* [from *fever.*] A flight febricula.

FE'VERFEW. *s.* [*febris* and *fugo*, Lat plant.

FE'VERISH. *a.* [from *fever.*]
1. Diſeaſed with a fever.
2. Tending to a fever.
3. Uncertain; inconſtant; now hot, cold.
4. Hot; burning.

FE'VERISHNESS. *s.* [from *feveriſh* ſlight diſorder of the feveriſh kind.

FE'VEROUS. *s.* [*feverieux-ſe*, French.]
1. Troubled with a fever or ague.
2. Having the nature of a fever.
3. Having a tendency to produce fevers

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VERY. *a.* [from *fever*] Diſeaſed with a ever. *Ben Jonſon.*
ILLAGE. *s.* [French.] A bunch or row f leaves *Fervas.*
ILLEMORT. *s.* [French.] The colour of ded leaf, corrupted commonly to *phileмot.*
TERER. *s.* A dog-keeper.
. *a.* [peo, Saxon.]
Not many; not numerous. *Berkley.*
a few. In not many words. *Hooker.*
EL. *s.* [*feu*, Fr.] Combuſtible matter; irewood, coal. *Bentley.*
EWEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To feed ith fewel. *Cowley.*
NESS. *s.* [from *few*]
Paucity; ſmallneſs of number. *Dryden.*
Paucity of words; brevity. *Shakeſpeare.*
Y. *v. a.* [*vegben*, Dutch.] To cleanſe a ch of mud. *Tuſſer.*
. A lie; a falſehood. *Pope.*
E. *v. n.* To lie; to tell lies. *Arbuthnot.*
ER. *s.* A teller of fibs.
E. *s.* [*fibre*, French; *fibra*, Latin.] A l thread or ſtring; the firſt conſtituent n of bodies. *Pope.*
L. *s.* [*fibrille*, French.] A ſmall fibre ring. *Cheyne.*
OUS. *a.* [*fibreux*, French.] Compoſed of s or ſtamina. *Bacon.*
LA. *s.* [Lat.] The outer and leſſer bone leg, much ſmaller than the tibia. *Quincy.*
LE. *a.* [ricol, Saxon.]
angeable; unconſtant; irreſolute; wa- ng; unſteady. *Dryden.*
ot fixed; ſubject to viciſſitude. *Milton.*
LENESS. *s.* [from *fickle.*] Inconſtancy; ritainty; unſteadineſs. *Sidney.*
LY. *ad.* [from *fickle.*] Without certain- ſtability. *Southern.*
. *s.* [Italian.] An act of contempt done the fingers. *Carew.*
LE. *a.* [*fictilis*, Latin.] Manufactur- by the potter. *Bacon.*
ON. *s.* [*fictio*, Latin.]
he act of feigning or inventing. *Stil. fl.*
he thing feigned or inveated. *Raleigh.*
falſehood; a lie.
OUS *a.* Fictitious; imaginary. *Prior.*
TIOUS. *a.* [*fictitius*, Latin.]
Counterfeit; falſe; not genuine. *Dryden.*
eigned; imaginary. *Pope.*
ot real; not true; allegorical. *Addiſon.*
TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *fictitious.*] Falſe- counterfeitly. *Brown.*
. [*fitz*, Italian.] A pointed iron with ch ſeamen untwiſt their cords. *Skinner.*
DLE. *s* [ꝼıꝺele, Saxon.] A ſtringed in- ment of muſick; a violin. *Stilling fleet.*
DDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
To play upon a fiddle. *Bacon.*
To trifle; to ſhift the hands often, and do ing. *Arbuthnot.*
LEFADDLE. *s.* [A cant word.] Trifles.
OLEFADDLE. *a.* Trifling; giving need- trouble. *Arbuthnot.*

FI'DDLER. *s.* [from *fiddle.*] A muſician; one that plays upon the fiddle. *Ben Jonſon.*
FI'DDLESTICK. *s.* [*fiddle* and *ſtick.*] The bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the ſtrings of a fiddle. *Hudibras.*
FI'DDLESTRING. *s.* [*fiddle* and *ſtring.*] The ſtring of a fiddle. *Arbuthnot.*
FIDE'LITY. *s.* [*fidelitas*, Latin.]
1. Honeſty; veracity. *Hooker.*
2. Faithfull adherence. *Clarke.*
To FI'DGE. } *v. n.* A cant word.] To move
To FI'DGET. } nimbly and irregularly.
FIDU'CIAL. *a.* [*fiducia*, Latin.] Confident; undoubting. *Hammond.*
FIDU'CIARY. *a.*
1. Confident; ſteady; undoubting. *Wake.*
2. Not to be doubted. *Howel.*
FIDU'CIARY. *s.* [*fiduciarius*, Latin.]
1. One who holds any thing in truſt.
2. One who depends upon faith without works. *Hammond.*
FIEF. *s.* [*fief*, French.] A fee; a manor; a poſſeſſion held by ſome tenure of a ſuperiour.
FIELD. *s.* [ꝼelꝺ, Saxon.]
1. Ground not inhabited; not built on. *Ral.*
2. Ground not incloſed. *Mortimer.*
3. Cultivated tract of ground. *Pope.*
4. The open country. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The ground of battle. *Milton.*
6. A battle; campaign; the action of any army while it keeps the field. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. A wide expanſe. *Dryden.*
8. Space; compaſs; extent. *Smalridge.*
9. The ground or blank ſpot on which figures are drawn. *Dryden.*
10. [In heraldry.] The ſurface of a ſhield.
FI'ELDED. *a.* [from *field.*] Being in field of battle. *Shakeſpeare.*
FIELD-BASIL. *s.* [*field* and *baſil.*] A plant.
FI'ELDBED. *s.* [*field* and *bed.*] A bed contrived to be ſet up eaſily in the field. *Shakeſpeare.*
FI'ELDFARE. *s.* [ꝼelꝺ and ꝼapan, Saxon.] A bird. *Bacon.*
FI'ELDMARSHAL. *s.* [*field* and *marſhal.*] Commander of an army in the field.
FI'ELDMOUSE. *s.* A mouſe that burrows in banks. *Dryden.*
FI'ELDOFFICER. *s.* An officer whoſe command in the field extends to the whole regiment; as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.
FI'ELDPIECE. *s.* Small cannon uſed in battles, but not in ſieges. *Knolles.*
FIEND. *s.* [ꝼıenꝺ, Saxon.]
1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; the devil. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Any infernal being. *Ben Jonſon.*
FIERCE. *a.* [*fier*, French.]
1. Savage; ravenous; eaſily enraged. *Job.*
2. Vehement in rage; eager of miſchief. *Pope.*
3. Violent; outrageous. *Geneſis.*
4. Paſſionate; angry; furious. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Strong; forcible. *James.*
FI'ERCELY. *ad.* Violently; furiouſly. *Knol.*
FI'ERCENESS. *s.* [from *fierce.*]
1. Ferocity; ſavageneſs. *Swift.*

2. Eagerneſs for blood; fury. *Sidney*
3. Quickneſs to attack; keeneſs in anger and reſentment. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Violence; outrageous paſſion. *Dryden.*

FIERIFA'CIAS *s.* [In law.] A judicial writ, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the ſheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or damages. *Cowell.*

FI'ERINESS. *s.* [from *fiery.*]
1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony. *Boyle.*
2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour. *Addiſon.*

FI'ERY. *a.* [from *fire.*]
1. Conſiſting of fire. *Spenſer.*
2. Hot like fire *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Vehemnt; ardent; active. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Paſſionate; outrageous; eaſily provoked. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Unreſtrained; fierce. *Dryden.*
6. Heated by fire. *Pope.*

FIFE. *s.* [*fifre*, French.] A pipe blown to the drum. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'FTEEN. *a.* [ꝼyꝼtene, Sax.] Five and ten.

FI'FTEENTH. *a.* [ꝼyꝼteoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth.

FIFTH. *s.* [ꝼyꝼta, Saxon.]
1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.
2. All the ordinals are taken elliptically for the part which they expreſs: a *fifth*, a *fifth* part; a *third*, a *third* part. *Swift.*

FI'FTHLY. *ad.* [from *fifth.*] In the fifth place.

FI'FTIETH. *a.* [ꝼyꝼteogoþa, Saxon.] The ordinal of fifty.

FI'FTY. *a.* [ꝼyꝼtiȝ, Saxon.] Five tens.

FIG. *s.* [*ficus*, Latin; *figue*, French.]
1. A tree that bears figs. *Pope.*
2. The fruit of the fig tree. *Arbuthnot.*

To FIG. *v. a.* See FICO.
1. To inſult with ficoes or contemptuous motions of the fingers. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To put ſomething uſeleſs into one's head. *L'Eſtrange.*

FI'GAPPLE. *s.* A fruit. *Mortimer.*

To FIGHT. *v. n.* preter. *fought*; part. paſſ. *fought.* [ꝼeoht an, Saxon.]
1. To contend in battle; to war; to make war; to battle; to contend in arms. *Swift.*
2. To combat; to duel; to contend in ſingle fight. *Eſdras.*
3. To act as a ſoldier in any caſe. *Dryden.*
4. To contend. *Sandys.*

To FIGHT. *v. a.* To war againſt; to combat againſt. *Dryden.*

FIGHT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Battle. *Milton.*
2. Combat; duel. *Dryden.*
3. Something to ſcreen the combatants in ſhips. *Dryden.*

FI'GHTER. *s.* [from *fight.*] Warriour; duelliſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

FI'GHTING. *participial a.* [from *fight.*]
1. Qualified for war; fit for battle. *Chronicles.*
2. Occupied by war. *Pope.*

FI'GMARIGOLD. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

FI'GMENT. *s.* [*figmentum*, Latin.] An invention; a fiction; the idea feigned.

FI'GPECKER. *s.* [*fig* and *peck.*] A bird.

FI'GULATE. *a.* [from *figulus*, Latin.] Of pottery clay.

FI'GURABLE. *a.* [from *figure*, Latin.] Capable of being brought to certain form retained in it. Thus lead is *figurable*, not water.

FIGURABI'LITY. *s.* [from *figurable.*] Quality of being capable of a certain form.

FI'GURAL. *a.* [from *figure.*] Repreſented by delineation.

FI'GURATE. *a.* [*figuratus*, Latin.]
1. Of a certain and determinate form.
2. Reſembling any thing of a determinate form: as, *figurate* ſtones retaining the form of ſhells in which they were formed before the deluge.

FIGURATI'ON. *s.* [*figuration*, Latin.]
1. Determination to a certain form.
2. The act of giving a certain form.

FI'GURATIVE. *a.* [*figuratif*, French.]
1. Repreſenting ſomething elſe; typical; repreſentative.
2. Not literal. *Stillingfleet.*
3. Full of figures; full of rhetorical deviations.

FI'GURATIVELY. *ad.* By a figure; in a ſenſe different from that which words properly imply; not literally. *Hammond.*

FI'GURE. *s.* [*figura*, Latin.]
1. The form of any thing as terminated by the outline.
2. Shape; form; ſemblance. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Perſon; external form; appearance; mien or grand. *Clarendon.*
4. Diſtinguiſhed appearance; eminence; remarkable character. *Addiſon.*
5. Magnificence; ſplendour.
6. A ſtatue; an image; ſomething repreſented in reſemblance of ſomewhat elſe. *Addiſon.*
7. Repreſentation in painting.
8. Arrangement; diſpoſition; modification.
9. A character denoting a number.
10. The horoſcope; the diagram of the aſpects of the aſtrological houſes. *Shakeſpeare.*
11. [In theology.] Type; repreſentation. *Raleigh.*
12. [In rhetorick.] Any mode of ſpeech in which words are detorted from their literal and primitive ſenſe. In ſtrict acception the change of a word is a trope, and any alteration of a ſentence a *figure*; but they are often confounded even by the exacteſt writers.
13. [In grammar.] Any deviation from the rules of analogy or ſyntax.

To FI'GURE. *v. n.* [*figuro*, Lat.]
1. To form into any determinate ſhape.
2. To ſhow by a corporeal reſemblance.
3. To cover or adorn with figures.
4. To diverſify; to variegate with advantageous forms or matter. *Shakeſpeare.*

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6. To represent by a typical or figurative resemblance. *Hooker. Donne.*
7. To image in the mind. *Temple.*
8. To prefigure; to foreshow. *Shakespeare.*
9. To form figuratively; to use in a sense not literal. *Locke.*
10. To note by characters. *Dryden.*

FIGURE-FLINGER. *s.* [*figure* and *fling.*] A pretender to astrology. *Collier.*

FILFORT. *s.* [*fig* and *wort*] A plant.

FILACEOUS. *a.* [from *filum*, Lat.] Consisting of threads. *Bacon.*

FILACER. *s.* [*filazarius*, low Latin, *filum.*] An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process. *Harris.*

FILAMENT. *s.* [*filament*, Fr. *filamento*, Lat.] A slender thread; a body slender and long like a thread. *Broome.*

FILBERT. *s.* A fine hazel nut with a thin shell.

FILCH. *v. a.* To steal; to take by theft; to pilfer. Usually spoken of petty thefts. *Gay.*

FILCHER. *s.* [from *filch.*] A thief; a petty pilferer.

FILE. *s.* [*fil*, Fr. *filum*, a thread, Lat.]
1. A thread. Not used. *Wotton.*
2. A line on which papers are strung to keep them in order. *Bacon.*
3. A catalogue; roll; series. *Shakespeare.*
4. A line of soldiers ranged one behind another.

FILE. [feol, Saxon.] An instrument to rub down prominences. *Moxon.*

FILECUTTER. *s.* [*file* and *cutter.*] A maker of files. *Moxon.*

FILE. *v. a.* [from *filum.*] To thread.
1. To string upon a thread or wire. *Arbuth.*
2. [from feolan, Sax.] To cut with a file.
3. To smooth; to polish. *Shakespeare.*
4. [from filan, Saxon.] To foul; to sully.

FILE. *v. n.* To march in a file, not abreast, but one behind another *Blackmore.*

FILEMOT. *s.* [from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.] A brown or yellow-brown colour. *Swift.*

FILER. *s.* [from *file.*] One who files; one who works the file in cutting metals.

FILIAL. *a.* [*filial*, Fr. *filius*, Lat.]
1. Pertaining to a son; befitting a son. *Sid.*
2. Bearing the character or relation of a son. *Milton.*

FILIATION. *s.* [from *filius*, Lat.] The relation of a son to a father; correlative to paternity. *Hale.*

FILINGS. *s.* [from *file*] Fragments rubbed off by the action of the file. *Felton.*

FILL. *v. a.* [fyllan, Sax.]
1. To store till no more can be admitted. *John.*
2. To store abundantly. *Milton.*
3. To satisfy; to content. *Cheyne.*
4. To glut; to surfeit. *Shakespeare.*
5. To FILL out. To pour out liquor for drink.
6. To FILL out. To extend by something contained. *Dryden.*
7. To FILL up. To make full. *Pope.*
8. To FILL up. To supply. *Addison.*
9. To FILL up. To occupy by bulk. *Burnet.*
10. To FILL up. To engage; to employ. *Sh.*

To FILL. *v. n.*
1. To give to drink. *Shakespeare*
2. To grow full.
3. To glut; to satiate. *Bacon.*
4. To FILL up. To grow full. *Woodward.*

FILL. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. As much as may produce complete satisfaction. *Fairfax.*
2. The place between the shafts of a carriage; the thill. *Mortimer.*

FI'LLER. *s.* [from *fill*]
1. Any thing that fills up room without use. *Dryden.*
2. One whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage. *Mortimer.*

FI'LLET. *s.* [*filet*, Fr.]
1. A band tied round the head or other part. *Dryden.*
2. The fleshy part of the thigh: applied commonly to veal. *Dryden.*
3. Meat rolled together and tied round. *Swift.*
4. [In architecture.] A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called listel *Harris.*

To FI'LLET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bind with a bandage or fillet.
2. To adorn with an astragal. *Exodus.*

To FI'LLIP. *v. a.* To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring. *Bacon.*

FI'LLIP. *s.* A jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

FI'LLY. *s.* [*filey*, Welsh.]
1. A young horse or mare: Not used. *Suck.*
2. A young mare: opposed to a colt or young horse. *Shakespeare.*

FILM. *s.* [fylmepa, Saxon.] A thin pellicle or skin. *Graunt.*

To FILM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with a pellicle or thin skin *Shakesp.*

FI'LMY. *a.* [from *film.*] Composed of thin membranes or pellicles. *Pope.*

To FI'LTER. *v. a.* [*filtro*, low Lat.]
1. To defecate by drawing off liquor by depending threads.
2. To strain; to percolate. *Grew*

FI'LTER. *s* [*filtrum*, Lat.]
1. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it.
2. A strainer; a searce. *Ray.*

FILTH. *s.* [fylð, Sax.]
1. Dirt; nastiness. *Sandys.*
2. Corruption; grossness; pollution. *Tillot.*

FI'LTHILY. *ad.* [from *filthy.*] Nastily; foully; grossly. *L'Estrange.*

FI'LTHINESS. *s.* [from *filthy.*]
1. Nastiness; foulness; dirtiness. *Sidney.*
2. Corruption; pollution. *South.*

FI'LTHY. *a.* [from *filth.*]
1. Nasty; foul; dirty. *Shakespeare.*

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2. Groſs; polluted. *Dryden.*

To FI'LTRATE. *v. a.* [from *filter.*] To ſtrain; to percolate. *Arbuthnot.*

FILTRA'TION. *s.* [from *filtrate.*] A method by which liquors are procured fine and clear. *Boyle.*

FI'MBLE *Hemp. s.* [corrupted from *female.*] The light ſummer hemp, that bears no ſeed, is called *fimble hemp.* *Mortimer.*

FIN *s.* [finn, Sax.] The wing of a fiſh; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water. *Addiſon.*

FIN-FOOTED. *a.* Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes. *Brown.*

FI'NABLE. *a.* [from *fine*] That admits a fine; that deſerves a fine. *Hayward.*

FI'NAL. *a.* [*finał*, French.]

1. Ultimate; laſt. *Milton.*
2. Concluſive; deciſive. *Davies.*
3. Mortal; deſtructive. *Spenser*
4. Reſpecting the end or motive. *Collier.*

FI'NALLY. *ad.*

1. Ultimately; laſtly; in concluſion. *Milton.*
2. Completely; without recovery. *South.*

FINANCE. s. [French.] Revenue; income; profit. *Bacon.*

FINANCIER. s. [Fr.] One who collects or farms the publick revenue.

FI'NARY. *s.* [from *to fine.*] The ſecond forge at the iron mills.

FINCH. *s.* [finc, Sax.] A ſmall bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bullfinch.

To FIND. *v. a.* [finoan, Sax.]

1. To obtain by ſearching or ſeeking. *Milton.*
2. To obtain ſomething loſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To obtain ſomething deſired. *Milton.*
4. To meet with; to fall upon. *Pope.*
5. To know by experience. *Cowley.*
6. To come to; to attain. *Milton.*
7. To diſcover by ſtudy. *Dryden.*
8. To diſcover what is hidden. *Cowley.*
9. To hit on by chance; to perceive by accident. *Cowley.*
10. To gain by any mental endeavour. *Pope.*
11. To remark; to obſerve. *Milton.*
12. To detect; to deprehend; to catch. *Locke.*
13. To reach; to attain. *Job.*
14. To meet. *Cowley.*
15. To ſettle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion. *Cowley.*
16. To determine by judicial verdict. *Shak.*
17. To ſupply; to furniſh. *Bacon.*
18. [In law] To approve; as, *to* find *a bill.*
19. *To* FIND *himſelf.* To be; to fare with regard to eaſe or pain *L'Eſtrange.*
20. *To* FIND *out.* To unriddle; to ſolve. *Ecc.*
21. *To* FIND *out.* To diſcover ſomething hidden. *Newton.*
22. *To* FIND *out.* To obtain the knowledge of. *Dryden.*
23. *To* FIND *out.* To invent; to excogitate. *Chronicles.*

FI'NDER. *s.* [from *find.*]

1. One that meets or falls upon any thing. *Sh.*
2. One that picks up any thing loſt. *Crashaw.*

FINDFA'ULT. *s.* [*find* and *fault.*] A cenſur a caviller. *Shakeſpe*

FI'NDY. *a.* [fyndig, Sax.] Plump; weigh firm; ſolid. Not uſed. *Ja*

FINE. *a.* [*fine*, Fr.]

1. Not coarſe. *Spe*
2. Refined; pure; free from droſs. *Ba*
3. Subtile; thin; tenuous. *Ba*
4. Refined; ſubtilely excogitated. *Ta*
5. Keen; thin; ſmoothly ſharp. *Ba*
6. Clear; pellucid; tranſparent. *Ja*
7. Nice; exquiſite; delicate. *Da*
8. Artful; dexterous. *Ba*
9. Fraudulent; ſly; knaviſhly ſubtle. *Sh*
10. Elegant; beautiful in thought or guage. *Dry*
11. Beautiful with dignity.
12. Accompliſhed; elegant of manners.
13. Showy; ſplendid. *Se*

FINE. *s.* [*fin*, Cimbr.]

1. A mulct; a pecuniary puniſhment. *Da*
2. Penalty. *Shakeſpe*
3. Forfeit; money paid for any exemptio liberty.
4. The end; concluſion [*fin*, Fr.] *Sid*

To FINE. *v. a.* [from the adjective]

1. To refine; to purify.
2. To embelliſh; to decorate. Not uſed.
3. To make leſs coarſe. *Mort*
4. To make tranſparent. *Mort*
5. To puniſh with pecuniary penalty. [fr the ſubſtantive.]

To FINE. *v. n.* To pay a fine. *Oth*

To FI'NEDRAW. *v. a.* [*fine* and *draw.*] ſew up a rent with ſo much nicety that not perceived.

FI'NEDRAWER. *s.* [from *finedraw.*] whoſe buſineſs is to ſew up rents.

FI'NEFINGERED. *a.* [*fine* and *finger.*] artful; exquiſite. *Spe*

FI'NELY. *ad.* [from *fine.*]

1. Beautifully; elegantly. *Addiſ*
2. Keenly; ſharply; with a thin edge point. *Peach*
3. Not coarſely; not meanly; gayly. *Be*
4. In ſmall parts; ſubtilely; not groſsly.

FI'NENESS. *s.* [from *fine.*]

1. Elegance; beauty; delicacy. *Sid*
2. Show; ſplendour; gayety of appearanc *Decay of Pie*
3. Subtilty; artfulneſs; ingenuity. *Sh*
4. Purity; freedom from droſs or baſe m tures. *Bac*

FI'NER. *s.* [from *fine.*] One who purifies m tals. *Prove*

FI'NERY. *s.* [from *fine.*] Show; ſplendour appearance; gayety of colours. *South*

FINESSE. s. [Fr.] Artifice; ſtratagem.

FI'NGER. *s.* [fingep, Saxon.]

1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold. *Keil.*
2. A ſmall meaſure of extenſion; the breadth of a finger. *Wilkins.*
3. The hand; the inſtrument of work. *Wal.*

To FI'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

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& To touch lightly; to toy with. *Grew.*
To touch unſeaſonably or thievihly. *South.*
To touch an inſtrument of muſick. *Shakeſp.*
To perform any work exquiſitely with the
ers. *Spenſer.*
GLEPANGLE. *s.* [from *fangle.*] A trif-
. A burleſque word. *Hudibras.*
CAL. *a.* [from *fine.*] Nice; foppiſh. *Sh.*
CALLY. *ad.* Foppiſhly.
CALNESS. *s.* [from *finical.*] Superfluous
ety; foppery.
NISH. *v. a.* [*finir*, French.]
To bring to the end purpoſed; to com-
e. *Luke.*
To make perfect. *Broome.*
To perfect; to poliſh to the excellency in-
ded. *Blackmore.*
To end; to put an end to.
SHER. *s.* [from *finiſh*]
Performer; accompliſher. *Shakeſpeare.*
One that puts an end; ender. *Hooker.*
One that completes or perfects. *Milton.*
TE. *a.* [*finitus*, Latin.] Limited; boun-
; terminated. *Brown.*
TELESS. *a.* [from *finite.*] Within bounds;
ITELY. *ad.* [from *finite.*] Within certain
its to a certain degree. *Stilling fleet.*
TENESS. *s.* [from *finite*] Limitation;
ſcribement within certain boundaries.
Norris.
ITUDE. *s.* [from *finite.*] Limitation;
ſcribement within certain boundaries.
Cheyne.
LESS. *a.* [from *fin.*] Wanting fins.
LIKE. *a.* [*fin* and *like.*] Formed in imita-
n of fins. *Dryden.*
NED. *a.* [from *fin.*] Having broad edges
read out on either ſide. *Mortimer.*
NY. *a.* [from *fin.*] Furniſhed with fins;
ted for the element of water. *Blackmore.*
TOED. *a.* [*fin* and *toe.*] Palmipedous;
ving a membrane between the toes. *Ray.*
PLE. *s.* [from *fibula*, Lat.] A ſtopper. *Bac.*
R. [*fyrr*, Welſh.] The tree of which deal
ſs are made. *Pope.*
RE. *s.* [*fyr*, Saxon.]
The igneous element. *Dryden.*
Any thing burning. *Cowley.*
A conflagration of towns or countries.
Granville.
Flame; light; luſtre. *Shakeſpeare.*
Torture by burning. *Prior.*
The puniſhment of the damned. *Iſaiah.*
Any thing that inflames the paſſions.
Shakespeare.
Ardour of temper. *Atterbury.*
Livelineſs of imagination; vigour of fancy;
ce of expreſſion; ſpirit of ſentiment. *Cow.*
The paſſion of love. *Shadwell.*
Eruption or impoſtumation: as, *St.*
ony's fire.
To ſet FIRE *on*, or *ſet on* FIRE. To kindle;
inflame. *Taylor.*
FIRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To ſet on fire; to kindle. *Hayward.*
To inflame the paſſions; to animate. *Dr.*
3. To drive by fire. *Shakeſpeare.*
To FIRE. *v. n.*
1. To take fire; to be kindled.
2 To be inflamed with paſſion.
3. To diſcharge any firearms. *Smith.*
FI'REARMS *s.* [*fire* and *arms*] Arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns. *Clarendon.*
FI'REBALL. *s.* [*fire* and *ball.*] Grenado; ball filled with combuſtibles, and burſting where it is thrown. *South.*
FI'REBRAND. *s.* [*fire* and *brand.*]
1. A piece of wood kindled. *L'Eſtrange.*
2 An incendiary; one who inflames factions; one who cauſes miſchief. *Bacon.*
FI'REBRUSH. *s.* The bruſh which hangs by the fire to ſweep the hearth. *Swift.*
FI'RECROSS. *s.* A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms. *Haywood.*
FI'REDRAKE. *s.* A fiery ſerpent. *Drayton.*
FI'RELOCK. *s.* A ſoldier's gun; a gun diſcharged by ſtriking ſteel with flint. *Gay.*
FI'REMAN. *s.* [*fire* and *man.*]
1. One who is employed to extinguiſh burning houſes *Gay.*
2. A man of violent paſſions. *Tatler.*
FI'RENEW. *a.* New from the forge; new from the melting-houſe *Shakeſpeare.*
FI'REPAN. *s.* [*fire* and *pan.*]
1. A pan for holding fire. *Bacon.*
2. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.
FI'RER. *s.* [from *fire*] An incendiary. *Carew.*
FI'RESHIP. *s.* [*fire* and *ſhip.*] A ſhip filled with combuſtible matter to fire the veſſels of the enemy. *Wiſeman.*
FI'RESHOVEL. *s* The inſtrument with which the hot coals are thrown up. *Brown.*
FI'RESIDE. *s.* The hearth; the chimney. *Prior.*
FI'RESTICK. *s.* A lighted ſtick or brand. *Dig.*
FI'RESTONE *s.* A compound metallick foſſil, compoſed of vitriol, ſulphur, and an unmetallick earth, but in very different proportions to the ſeveral maſſes. It has its names of *pyrites*, or *fireſtone*, from its giving fire on being ſtruck againſt a ſteel much more freely than a flint will do. *Hill.*
FI'REWOOD. *s.* Wood to burn; fewel.
FI'REWORK. *s.* Shows of fire; pyrotechnical performance. *Brown.*
FI'RING. *s.* [from *fire.*] Fewel. *Mortimer.*
To FIRK. *v. a.* [from *ferio*, Latin] To whip; to beat; to correct; to chaſtiſe. *Hudibras.*
FI'RKIN. *s.* [from *peopeon*, Saxon.]
1. A veſſel containing nine gallons. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A ſmall veſſel. *Denham.*
FIRM. *a.* [*firmus*, Latin.]
1. Strong; not eaſily pierced or ſhaken; hard, oppoſed to ſoft. *Cleaveland.*
2. Conſtant; ſteady; reſolute; fixed; unſhaken. *Tillotſon. Walſh.*
3. Solid; not giving way; not fluid. *Raleigh.*
To FIRM. *v. a.* [*firmo*, Latin.]
1. To ſettle; to confirm; to eſtabliſh; to fix. *Knolles.*
2. To fix without wandering. *Spenſer.*
FI'RMAMENT. *s.* [*firmamentum*, Lat.] The

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sky; the heavens. *Raleigh.*

FIRMAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *firmament.*] Celestial; of the upper regions. *Dryden.*

FI'RMLY. *ad.* [from *firm.*]
1. Strongly; impenetrably; immoveably.
2. Steadily; constantly. *Addison.*

FI'RMNESS. *s.* [from *firm.*]
1. Hardness; compactness; solidity. *Burnet.*
2. Durability; stability. *Hayward.*
3. Certainty; soundness. *South.*
4. Steadiness; constancy; resolution. *Rosc.*

FI'RST. *s.* [ꝼiꝛꝛt, Saxon.]
1. The ordinal of one. *Shakespeare.*
2. Earliest in time. *Prior.*
3. Foremost in place.
4. Highest in dignity. *Daniel.*
5. Great; excellent. *Shakespeare.*

FI'RST. *ad.*
1. Before any thing else; earliest. *Dryden.*
2. Before any other consideration. *Bacon.*
3. *At* FIRST. At the beginning. *Bentley.*
4. FIRST *or last.* At one time or other. *Dr.*

FI'RST-BEGOT. } *s.* [from *first* and
FI'RST-BEGOTTEN. } *begot.*] The eldest of children. *Milton.*

FI'RST-BORN. *s.* Eldest; the first by the order of nativity. *Locke.*

FI'RST-FRUITS. *s* [*first* and *fruits.*]
1. What the season earliest produces or matures of any kind. *Prior.*
2. The first profits of any thing. *Bacon.*
3. The earliest effects of any thing. *Milton.*

FI'RSTLING. *a.* [from *first.*] That is first produced or brought forth. *Deuter.*

FI'RSTLING. *s.* [from *first.*]
1. The first produce or offspring. *Milton.*
2. The thing first thought or done. *Shakesp.*

FI'SCAL. *s.* [from *fiscus*, a treasury, Latin.] Exchequer; revenue. *Bacon.*

FISH. *s.* [ꝼiꝛc, Saxon.]
1. An animal that inhabits the water. *Fish* is used collectively for the race of *fishes. Sh.*
2. The flesh of fish, opposed to that of terrestrial animals, called flesh. *Brown.*

To FISH. *v. n.*
1. To be employed in catching fishes.
2. To endeavour at any thing by artifice *Sh.*

To FISH. *v. a.* To search water in quest of fish, or any thing else. *Swift.*

FISH-HOOK. *s.* A hook to catch fishes.

FISH-POND. *s.* A small pool for fish.

FI'SHER. *s.* [from *fish.*] One who is employed in catching fish.

FI'SHERBOAT. *s.* [*fisher* and *boat.*] A boat employed in catching fish.

FI'SHERMAN. *s.* One whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish. *Waller.*

FI'SHERTOWN. *s.* A town inhabited by fishermen. *Clarendon.*

FISHERY. *s.* [from *fisher.*] The business of catching fish. *Addison.*

FI'SHFUL. *a.* [from *fish.*] Abounding with fish; stored with fish. *Camden.*

To FI'SHIFY *v. a.* [from *fish.*] To turn to fish. A cant word. *Shakespeare.*

FI'SHING. *s.* [from *fish.*] Commodity of taking fish.

FI'SHKETTLE. *s.* [*fish* and *kettle.*] A made long for the fish to be boiled w bending.

FI'SHMEAL. *s.* Diet of fish.

FI'SHMONGER. *s.* A dealer in fish.

FI'SHY. *a.* [from *fish.*]
1. Consisting of fish.
2. Inhabited by fish.
3. Having the qualities or form of fish.

FI'SSILE. *a.* [*fissilis*, Lat.] Having the in a certain direction, so as to be cleft.

FISSI'LITY. *s.* [from *fissile.*] The qua admitting to be cloven.

FI'SSURE. *s.* [*fissure*, Lat. *fissure*, Fren cleft; a narrow chasm where a brea been made.

To FI'SSURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] cleave; to make a fissure.

FIST. *s.* [ꝼiꝛc, Saxon.] The hand cl with the fingers doubled down.

To FIST. *v. a.*
1. To strike with the fist.
2. To gripe with the fist. *Shak*

FI'STINUT. *s.* A pistachio nut.

FI'STICUFFS. *s.* [*fist* and *cuff.*] Battle the fist; blows with the fist.

FI'STULA. *s.* [Latin; *fistule*, French.]
1. A sinuous ulcer callous within.
2. FISTULA *Lachrymalis.* A disorder canals leading from the eye to the nose, obstructs the natural progress of the tea makes them trickle down the cheek.

FI'STULAR. *a.* [from *fistula.*] Hollow pipe.

FI'STULOUS. *a.* [*fistuleux*, Fr.] Hav nature of a fistula.

FIT. *s.*
1. A paroxysm or exacerbation of any mittent distemper.
2. Any short return after intermission terval.
3. Any violent affection of mind or bod
4. Disorder; distemperature. *Shak*
5. It is used for the hysterical disord women, and the convulsions of childre

FIT. *a.*
1. Qualified; proper.
2. Convenient; meet; proper right.

To FIT. *v. a.* [*vitten*, Flemish.]
1. To accommodate to any thing; to one thing to another.
2. To accommodate a person with any
3. To be adapted to; to suit any thing.
4. *To* FIT *out.* To furnish; to equip.
5. *To* FIT *up.* To furnish; to make for the use or reception of any.

To FIT. *v. n.* To be proper; to be becom

FITCH. *s.* A small kind of wild pea, comm ly *vetch.*

FI'TCHAT. } *s.* [*fissau*, Fr.] A flinking
FI'TCHEW. } tle beast, that robs the rooft and warren.

FI'TFUL. *a.* [*fit* and *full.*] Varied by roxysms. *Shakespeare.*

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TLY. *ad.* [from *fit.*]
1. Properly; justly; reasonably. *Tillotson.*
2. Commodiously; meetly. *Dorne.*
TMENT. *s.* [from *fit.*] Something adapted to a particular purpose. *Shakespeare.*
TNESS. *s.* [from *fit*]
1. Propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness. *Hooker.*
2. Convenience; commodity; the state of being fit. *Shakespeare.*
TTER. *s.* [from *fit*]
1. The person or thing that confers fitness for any thing. *Mortimer.*
2. A small bit
TZ. *s.* Norman] A son: as, *Fitzherbert*, the son of Herbert; *Fitzroy* the son of the king. It is commonly used of illegitimate children.
VE. *a.* [fif, Saxon.] Four and one; half of ten. *Dryden.*
VE-LEAVED *Grass. s.* Cinquefoil; a species of clover.
VES. *s.*
1. A kind of play with a bowl.
2. A disease of horses. *Shakespeare.*
FIX. *v. a.* [*fixer*, French.]
1. To make fast; firm, or stable. *Milton.*
2. To settle; to establish invariably.
3. To direct without variation. *Dryden.*
4. To deprive of volatility. *Locke.*
5. To pierce; to transfix. *Sandys.*
6. To withhold from motion.
FIX. *v. n.*
1. To determine the resolution. *Locke.*
2. To rest; to cease to wander. *Waller.*
3. To lose volatility, so as to be malleable.
FIXATION. *s.* [French.]
1. Stability; firmness; steadiness. *K. Char.*
2. Residence in a certain place. *Raleigh.*
3. Forbearance of excursion. *Watts.*
4. Want or destruction of volatility. *Bacon.*
5. Reduction from fluid to firm *Glanville.*
FIXEDLY. *ad.* [from *fixed.*] Certainly; firmly. *Locke.*
FIXEDNESS. *s.* [from *fixed.*]
1. Stability; firmness.
2. Want or loss of volatility. *Locke.*
3. Solidity; coherence of parts. *Bentley.*
4. Steadiness; settled opinion or resolution. *K. Charles.*
FIXEDITY. *s.* Coherence of parts. *Boyle.*
FIXITY. *s.* [*fixité*, French.] Coherence of parts. *Newton.*
FIXTURE. *s.* [from *fix.*]
1. Fixation. *Shakespeare.*
2. Stable pressure. *Shakespeare.*
3. Firmness; stable state. *Shakespeare.*
FIZGIG *s.* A kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish
FLABBY. *a.* [*flaccidus*, Lat.] Soft; not firm. *Arbuthnot.*
FLABILE. *a.* [*flabilis*, Latin.] Subject to blow.
FLACCID. *a.* [*flaccidus*, Lat.] Weak; limber; not stiff; lax; not tense. *Holder.*
FLACCIDITY. *s.* [from *flaccid.*] Laxity; limberness; want of tension. *Wiseman.*
To FLAG. *v. n.* [*flagereen*, Dutch.]
1. To hang loose without stiffness or tension. *Boyle.*
2. To grow spiritless or dejected. *Swift.*
3. To grow feeble; to lose vigour. *B. Jonson.*
To FLAG *v. a.*
1. To let fall; to suffer to droop. *Prior.*
2. To lay with a broad stone. *Sandys.*
FLAG. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A water plant with a broad bladed leaf and yellow flower. *Sandys.*
2. The colours or ensign of a ship, or land forces. *Temple.*
3. A species of stone used in smooth pavements. *Woodward.*
FLAG-BROOM. *s.* [from *flag* and *broom.*] A broom for sweeping flags or pavements.
FLAG-OFFICER. *s.* [*flag* and *officer.*] A commander of a squadron. *Addison.*
FLAG-SHIP. *s.* [*flag* and *ship.*] The ship in which the commander of a fleet is.
FLAG-WORM. *s.* [*flag* and *worm.*] A grub bred in watery places among flags or sedges. *Wal.*
FLAGELLET. *s.* [*flageolet*, French.] A small flute *More.*
FLAGELLATION. *s.* The use of the scourge. *Garth.*
FLAGGINESS. *s.* [from *flaggy.*] Laxity: limberness.
FLAGGY. *a.* [from *flag.*]
1. Weak; lax; limber; not stiff; not tense. *Dryden.*
2. Weak in taste; insipid. *Bacon.*
FLAGITIOUS. *a.* [from *flagitium*, Latin.] Wicked; villanous; atrocious. *Roscommon.*
FLAGITIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *flagitious.*] Wickedness; villany.
FLAGON. *s.* [*flacon*, French.] A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth. *Roscommon.*
FLAGRANCY. *s.* [*flagrantia*, Latin.] Burning heat; fire. *Bacon.*
FLAGRANT. *a.* [*flagrans*, Latin.]
1. Ardent; burning; eager. *Hooker.*
2. Glowing; flushed. *Pope.*
3. Red; imprinted red. *Prior.*
4. Notorious; flaming out. *Smith.*
FLAGRATION. *s.* [*flagro*, Latin.] Burning.
FLAGSTAFF. *s.* [*flag* and *staff.*] The staff on which the flag is fixed. *Dryden.*
FLAIL. *s.* [*flagellum*, Latin.] The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear. *Dr.*
FLAKE. *s.* [*flaccus*, Latin.]
1. Any thing that appears loosely put together. *Grew.*
2. A stratum; layer; lamina. *Sandys.*
FLAKY. *a.* [from *flake*]
1. Loosely hanging together. *Blackmore.*
2. Lying in layers or strata; broken into laminæ.
FLAM. *s.* A falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext. *South.*
To FLAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deceive with a lie. *South.*
FLAMBEAU. *s.* [French.] A lighted torch. *Dryden.*

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FLAME. *s.* [*flamma*, Latin.]
1. Light emitted from fire. *Cowley.*
2. Fire. *Cowley.*
3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy. *Waller.*
4. Ardour of inclination. *Pope.*
5. Passion of love. *Cowley.*

To FLAME. *v. n.*
1. To shine as fire; to burn with emission of light. *Milton.*
2. To shine like flame. *Prior.*
3. To break out in violence of passion.

FLAMECOLOURED. *a.* [*flame* and *colour.*] Of a bright yellow colour. *Peacham.*

FLA'MEN. s. [Latin.] A priest; one that officiates in solemn offices. *Pope.*

FLAMMA'TION. *s.* [*flammatio*, Latin.] The act of setting on flame. *Brown.*

FLAMMABI'LITY. *s.* [*flamma*, Latin.] The quality of admitting to be set on fire. *Brown.*

FLA'MMEOUS. *a.* [*flammeus*, Latin.] Consisting of flame. *Brown.*

FLAMMI'FEROUS. *a.* [*flammifer*, Latin.] Bringing flame. *Dict.*

FLAMMI'VOMOUS. *a.* [*flamma* and *vomo*; Latin.] Vomiting out flame.

FLA'MY. *a.* [from *flame*]
1. Inflamed; burning; flaming. *Sidney.*
2. Having the nature of flame. *Bacon.*

FLANK. *s.* [*flanc*, French.]
1. That part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh. *Peacham.*
2. [In men.] The latter part of the lower belly. *Pope.*
3. The side of an army or fleet. *Hayward.*
4. [In fortification.] That part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face. *Harris.*

To FLANK. *v. n.*
1. To attack the side of a battalion or fleet.
2. To be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side; to be on the side. *Dryd.*

FLA'NKER. *s.* [from *flank.*] A fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault. *Knolles.*

To FLA'NKER. *v. a.* [*flanquer*, French.] To defend by lateral fortifications.

FLA'NNEL. *s.* [*gwlanen*, Welsh.] A soft nappy stuff or wool. *Shakespeare.*

FLAP. *s.* [*loppe*, Saxon.]
1. Any thing that hangs broad and loose.
2. The motion of any thing broad and loose.
3. A disease in horses. *Farrier's Dict.*

To FLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To beat with a flap, as flies are beaten.
2. To move with a flap or noise. *Tickell.*

To FLAP. *v. n.*
1. To play the wings with noise. *L'Estrange.*
2. To fall with flaps, or broad parts depending. *Gay.*

FLA'PDRAGON. *s.*
1. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy.
2. The thing eaten at flapdragon. *Shakesp.*

To FLA'PDRAGON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To swallow; to devour. *Shakespeare.*

FLAPE'ARED. *a.* [*flap* and *ear.*] Having long and broad ears. *Shakespeare.*

To FLARE. *v. n.* [from *fladeren*, to flutter, Dutch.]
1. To flutter with a splendid shew.
2. To glitter with a transient lustre.
3. To glitter offensively.
4. To be in too much light.

FLASH. *s.* [φλεξ, *Mischief.*]
1. Sudden, quick, transitory blaze. *Roscommon.*
2. Sudden burst of wit or merriment.
3. A short transient state.
4. A body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH. *v. n.*
1. To glitter with a quick and transient flash.
2. To burst out into any kind of violence.
3. To break out into wit, merriment, bright thought.

To FLASH. *v. a.* To strike up large bodies of water.

FLA'SHER. *s.* [from *flash.*] A man of appearance of wit than reality.

FLA'SHILY. *ad.* [from *flashy.*] With show.

FLA'SHY. *a.* [from *flash.*]
1. Empty; not solid; showy; without stance.
2. Insipid; without force or spirit.

FLASK. *s.* [*flasque*, French.]
1. A bottle; a vessel.
2. A powder horn. *Shakesp.*

FLA'SKET. *s.* [from *flask.*] A vessel in viands are served.

FLAT. *a.* [*flat*, French.]
1. Horizontally level; without inclination.
2. Smooth; without protuberances.
3. Without elevation.
4. Level with the ground.
5. Lying horizontally prostrate; lying
6. [In painting.] Without relief; with prominence of the figures.
7. Tasteless; insipid; dead.
8. Dull; unanimated; frigid.
9. Depressed; spiritless; dejected.
10. Unpleasing; tasteless.
11. Peremptory; absolute; downright.
12. Not shrill; not acute; not sharp sound.

FLAT. *s.*
1. A level; an extended plane.
2. Even ground; not mountainous.
3. A smooth, low ground exposed to inundations. *Shakespeare.*
4. Shallow; strand; place in the sea where the water is not deep.
5. The broad side of a blade.
6. Depression of thought or language.
7. A surface without relief, or prominences. *Bentley.*

To FLAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To level; to depress; to make broad smooth.
2. To make vapid.

To FLAT. *v. n.*

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3. To grow flat; opposed to swell. *Temple.*
4. To render unanimated or vapid. *K. Char.*

FLA'TLONG. *ad.* [*flat* and *long*.] With the flat downward; not edgewise. *Shakesp.*

FLA'TLY. *ad.* [from *flat*.]
1. Horizontally; without inclination.
2. Without prominence or elevation.
3. Without spirit; dully; frigidly.
4. Peremptorily; downright. *Daniel.*

FLA'TNESS. *s.* [from *flat*.]
1. Evenness; level extension.
2. Want of relief or prominence. *Addison.*
3. Deadness; insipidity; vapidness. *Mortim.*
4. Dejection of state. *Shakespeare.*
5. Dejection of mind; want of life.
6. Dullness; insipidity; frigidity. *Collier.*
7. The contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound. *Bacon.*

FLA'TTEN. *v. a.* [from *flat*.]
1. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.
2. To beat down to the ground. *Mortimer.*
3. To make vapid.
4. To deject; to depress; to dispirit.

FLA'TTEN. *v. n.*
1. To grow even or level.
2. To grow dull and insipid. *L'Estrange.*

FLA'TTER. *s.* [from *flat*.] The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.

FLA'TTER. *v. a.* [*flatter*. French.]
1. To sooth with praises, to please with blandishments. *Shakespeare.*
2. To praise falsely. *Young.*
3. To please; to soothe. *Dryden.*
4. To raise false hopes. *Milton.*

FLA'TTERER. *s.* [from *flatter*.] One who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler. *Swift.*

FLA'TTERY. *s.* [*flatterie*, Fr.] False praise; gross obsequiousness. *Young.*

FLA'TTISH. *a.* [from *flat*.] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness. *Woodward.*

FLA'TULENCY. *s.* [from *flatulent*.]
1. Windiness; fulness of wind. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness. *Glan.*

FLA'TULENT. *a.* [*flatulentus*, Latin.]
1. Turgid with air; windy. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Empty; vain; big without substance or worth; puffy. *Dryden.*

FLATUO'SITY. *s.* [*flatuosité*, Fr.] Windiness; wind of air. *Bacon.*

FLA'TUOUS. *a.* [from *flatus*, Latin.] Windy; full of wind. *Bacon.*

FLA'TUS. *s.* [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body. *Quincy.*

FLA'TWISE. *ad.* With the flat downwards; not the edge. *Woodward.*

FLAUNT. *v. n.*
1. To make a fluttering show in apparel. *Boyle.*
2. To be hung with something loose and flying. *Pope.*

FLAUNT. *s.* Any thing loose and airy. *Shak.*

FLAVOUR. *s.*
1. Power of pleasing the taste. *Addison.*
2. Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance. *Dryden.*

FLA'VOROUS. *a.* [from *flavour*.]
1. Delightful to the palate. *Dryden.*
2. Fragrant; odorous.

FLAW. *s.*
1. A crack or breach in any thing. *Boyle.*
2. A fault; a defect. *Dryden.*
3. A sudden gust; a violent blast. *Chapman.*
4. A tumult; a tempestuous uproar. *Dryden.*
5. A sudden commotion of mind. *Shakesp.*

To FLAW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To break; to crack; to damage with fissure. *Boyle.*
2. To break; to violate. *Shakespeare.*

FLA'WLESS. *a.* [from *flaw*.] Without cracks, without defects. *Boyle.*

FLAWN. *s.* [flæna, Saxon.] A sort of custard; a pie baked in a dish.

To FLA'WTER. *v. a.* To scrape or pare a skin. *Ainsworth.*

FLA'WY. *a.* [from *flaw*.] Full of flaws.

FLAX. *s.* [flæax, flex, Saxon.]
1. The fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made. *Miller.*
2. The fibres of flax cleansed and combed for the spinner. *Dryden.*

FLA'XCOMB. *s.* [*flax* and *comb*.] The instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleansed from the brittle parts.

FLA'XDRESSER. *s.* [*flax* and *dress*.] He that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLA'XEN. *a.* [from *flax*.]
1. Made of flax.
2. Fair, long, and flowing. *Addison.*

FLA'XWEED. *s.* A plant.

To FLAY. *v. a.* [*vlaen*, Dutch.]
1. To strip off the skin. *Raleigh.*
2. To take off the skin or surface of any thing. *Swift.*

FLA'YER. *s.* [from *flay*.] He that strips off the skin of any thing.

FLEA. *s.* [flea, Saxon.] A small red insect remarkable for its agility in leaping.

To FLEA. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from fleas.

FLE'ABANE. *s.* [*flea* and *bane*.] A plant.

FLE'ABITE. } *s.* [*flea* and *bite*.]
FLE'ABITING. }
1. Red marks caused by fleas. *Wiseman.*
2. A small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea. *Harvey.*

FLE'ABITTEN. *a.* [*flea* and *bite*.]
1. Stung by fleas.
2. Mean; worthless. *Cleaveland.*

FLEAK. *s.* [from *floccus*, Lat.] A small lock, thread, or twist. *More.*

FLEAM. *s.* An instrument used to blood cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then drawn by a blow.

FLE'AWORT. *s.* [*flea* and *wort*.] A plant.

To FLECK. *v. a.* [*fleck*, German, a spot.] To spot; to streak; to dapple. *Sandys*

To FLE'CKER. *v. a.* [from *fleck*.] To spot; to mark with strokes or touches. *Shakesp. care.*

FLED. The preterite and participle of *flee*.

FLEDGE. *a.* [*flederen*, to fly, Dutch.] Full feathered; able to fly.

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To FLEDGE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To furnish with wings; to supply with feathers. *Pope.*

To FLEE. *v. n.* pret. *fled.* To run from danger; to have recourse to shelter. *Tillotson.*

FLEECE. *s.* [flyr. fleȝ, Saxon.] As much wool as is shorn from one sheep. *Shakespeare.*

To FLEECE *v. a* [from the noun.]
1. To clip the fleece off a sheep.
2. To strip; to pull; to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of its wool. *Addison.*

FLE'ECED. *a.* [from *fleece.*] Having fleeces of wool. *Spenser.*

FLE'ECY. *s.* [from *fleece.*] Wooly; covered with wool. *Prior.*

To FLEER. *v. n.* [flearoian, to trifle, Sax.]
1. To mock; to gibe; to jest with insolence and contempt. *Swift.*
2. To leer; to grin with an air of civility.

FLEER. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Mockery expressed either in words or looks. *Shakespeare.*
2. A deceitful grin of civility. *South.*

FLE'ERER. *s.* [from *fleer.*] A mocker; a fawner.

FLEET. FLEOT, FLOT. Are all derived from the Saxon fleoo, which signifies a bay, or gulph. *Gibson's Camden.*

FLEET. *s.* [flota, Sax.] A company of ships; a navy. *Prior.*

FLEET. *s.* [fleot. Saxon.] A creek; an inlet of water. *Mortimer.*

FLEET *a.*
1. Swift of pace; quick; nimble; active.
2. [In the husbandry of some provinces.] Light; superficially fruitful. *Mortimer.*
3. Skimming the surface. *Mortimer.*

To FLEET. *v. n.* [flotan, Saxon.]
1. To fly swiftly; to vanish. *Shakespeare.*
2. To be in a transient state. *Digby.*

To FLEET. *v a*
1. To skim the water. *Spenser.*
2. To live merrily, or pass time away lightly. *Shakespeare.*
3. [In the country.] To skim milk.

FLE'ETINGDISH. *s.* [from *fleet* and *dish.*] A skimming bowl.

FLE'ETLY. *ad.* [from *fleet.*] Swiftly; nimbly; with swift pace.

FLEET'NESS. *s.* [from *fleet.*] Swiftness of course; nimbleness; celerity.

FLESH. *s.* [flæc, Saxon.]
1. The body distinguished from the soul.
2. The muscles distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons.
3. Animal food distinguished from vegetable. *Locke.*
4. The body of beasts or birds used in food, distinct from fishes. *Brown.*
5. Animal nature. *Genesis.*
6. Carnality; corporal appetites. *Smalridge.*
7. A carnal state; worldly disposition *Romans.*
8. Near relation. *Genesis.*
9. The outward or literal sense. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal signification of any precept or type *the flesh*, and the remote or typical meaning *the spirit.* This is frequent in St. *Paul.*

To FLESH. *v. a.*
1. To initiate. *Government of the Tongue*
2. To harden in any practice. *Sid*
3. To glut; to satiate. *Shakesp*

FLE'SHBROATH. *s.* [*flesh* and *broth*] Broath made by decocting flesh. *Wiseman*

FLE'SHCOLOUR. *s.* [*flesh* and *colour.*] colour of flesh.

FLE'SHFLY. *s.* [*flesh* and *fly.*] A fly that upon flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.

FLE'SHHOOK. *s.* [*flesh* and *hook.*] A hook draw flesh from the caldron.

FLE'SHLESS. *a.* [from *flesh.*] Without fl

FLE'SHLINESS. *s.* [from *fleshly.*] Carnal sions or appetites.

FLE'SHLY. *a.* [from *flesh.*]
1. Corporeal.
2. Carnal; lascivious.
3. Animal; not vegetable.
4. Human; not celestial; not spiritual.

FLE'SHMEAT. *s.* [*flesh* and *meat.*] Animal the flesh of animals prepared for food.

FLE'SHMENT. *s.* [from *flesh.*] Eagerness ed by a successful imitation. *Shakesp*

FLE'SHMONGER. *s.* [from *flesh.*] One deals in flesh; a pimp. *Shakesp*

FLE'SHPOT. *s.* [*flesh* and *pot*] A ve which flesh is cooked; thence plenty of

FLE'SHQUAKE. *s.* [*flesh* and *quake.*] A mor in the body. *Ben Jo*

FLE'SHY. *a.* [from *flesh.*]
1. Full of flesh; fat; musculous *Ben Jo*
2. Pulpous; plump; with regard to fr

FLE'TCHER. *s.* [from *flecke*, an arrow.] A manufacture of bows and arrows.

FLET. *participle passive* of *To fleet.* Skim

FLEW. The preterite of *fly.*

FLEW. *s.* The large chaps of a deep mo hound.

FLE'WED. *a.* [from *flew.*] Chapped; mo ed. *Shakesp*

FLEXANIMOUS. *a.* [*flexanimus*, Lat.] power to change the disposition of the mi

FLEXIBI'LITY. *s.* [*flexibilité*, French.]
1. The quality of admitting to be bent; pl cy.
2. Easiness to be persuaded; compliance cility.

FLE'XIBLE. *a.* [*flexibilis*, Latin.]
1. Possible to be bent; not brittle; pli not stiff.
2. Not rigid; not inexorable; compl obsequious.
3. Ductile; manageable.
4. That may be accommodated to va forms and purposes.

FLE'XIBLENESS. *s.* [from [*flexible.*]
1. Possibility to be bent; not brittlen easiness to be bent. *K. Char*
2. Facility; obsequiousness; compliance.

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3. Ductility; manageableneſs. *Locke.*

FLEXILE. *a.* [*flexilis*, Latin.] Pliant; eaſily bent; obſequious to any power or impulſe. *Thomſon.*

FLEXION. *ſ.* [*flexio*, Latin.]
1. The act of bending.
2. A double; a bending. *Bacon.*
3. A turn toward any part or quarter. *Bac.*

FLEXOR. *ſ.* [Latin.] The general name of the muſcles which act in contracting the joints. *Arbuthnot.*

FLEXUOUS. *a.* [*flexuoſus*, Latin.]
1. Winding; tortuous. *Digby.*
2. Variable; not ſteady. *Bacon.*

FLEXURE. *ſ.* [*flexura*, Latin.]
1. The form or direction in which any thing is bent. *Ray.*
2. The act of bending. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The part bent; the joint. *Sandys.*
4. Obſequious or ſervile cringe. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLI'CKER. *v. a.* [*fligheren*, Dutch.] To flutter; to play the wings. *Dryden.*

FLIER. *ſ.* [from *fly.*]
1. One that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. That part of a machine, which, by, being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the reſt. *Swift.*

FLIGHT. *ſ.* [from *To fly.*]
1. The act of flying or running from danger. *Denham.*
2. Removal to another place. *Dryden.*
3. The act of uſing wings; volation. *Spen.*
4. Removal from place to place by means of wings. *Ejdras.*
5. A flock of birds flying together. *Bacon.*
6. The birds produced in the ſame ſeaſon: as, *the harveſt* flight *of pigeons.*
7. A volley. *Chevy Chaſe.*
8. The ſpace paſt by flying.
9. Heat of imagination; ſally of the ſoul. *Denham.*
10. Excurſion. *Tillotſon.*
11. The power of flying. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLIGHTY. *a.* [from *flight.*]
1. Fleeting; ſwift *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Wild; full of imagination.

FLIMSY. *a.*
1. Weak; feeble.
2. Mean; ſpiritleſs; wanting force. *Pope.*

FLINCH. *v n.* [corrupted from *fling*, Skinner.]
1. To ſhrink from any ſuffering or undertaking. *South.*
2. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſignifies to fail.

FLINCHER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] He who ſhrinks or fails in any matter.

FLING. preter. *flung*; part. *flung*, or *flong.* [from *fligo*, Latin. Skinner.]
1. To caſt from the hand; to throw.
2. To dart; to caſt with violence. *Denham.*
3. To ſcatter. *Pope.*
4. To drive by violence. *Burnet.*
5. To move forcibly. *Addiſon.*
6. To eject; to diſmiſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To caſt reproach. *Addiſon.*
8. To force into another condition. *Spenſer.*
9. *To* FLING *down.* To demoliſh: to ruin.
10. *To* FLING *off.* To baffle in the chace.

To FLING. *v. n.*
1. To flounce; to wince; to fly into violent motions. *Tillotſon.*
2. *To* FLING *out.* To grow unruly or outrageous. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLING. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A throw; a caſt
2. A gibe; a ſneer; a contemptuous remark. *Addiſon.*

FLI'NGER. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. He who throws.
2. He who jeers.

FLINT. *ſ.* [flint, Saxon.]
1. A ſemi-pellucid ſtone, compoſed of cryſtal debaſed, of a blackiſh grey, of one ſimilar and equal ſubſtance, free from veins and inveſted with a whitiſh cruſt. *Hill.*
2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard. *Spenſer.*

FLI'NTY. *a.* [from *flint.*]
1. Made of flint; ſtrong. *Dryden.*
2. Full of ſtones. *Bacon.*
3. Hard of heart; cruel; ſavage; inexorable. *Shakeſpeare.*

FLIP. *ſ.* [A cant word.] A liquor much uſed in ſhips, made by mixing beer with ſpirits and ſugar. *Dennis.*

FLI'PPANT. *a.*
1. Nimble; moveable. It is uſed only of the act of ſpeech. *Addiſon.*
2. Pert; talkative. *Thomſon.*

FLI'PPANTLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] In a flowing prating way.

To FLIRT. *v. a.*
1. To throw any thing with a quick elaſtick motion. *Swift.*
2. To move with quickneſs. *Dorſet.*

To FLIRT. *v. n.*
1. To jeer; to gibe one.
2. To run about perpetually; to be unſteady and fluttering.

FLIRT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A quick elaſtick motion. *Addiſon.*
2. A ſudden trick. *B. Jonſon.*
3. A pert huſſey. *Addiſon.*

FLIRTATION. *ſ.* A quick ſprightly motion. *Pope.*

To FLIT. *v. n.* [*flitter*, Daniſh.]
1. To fly away. *Spenſer.*
2. To remove; to migrate. *Hooker.*
3. To flutter; to rove on the wing. *Dryden.*
4. To be flux or unſtable. *Irryden.*

FLIT. *a.* [from *fleet.*] Swift; nimble; quick.

FLITCH. *ſ.* [flicce, Saxon.] The ſide of a hog ſalted and cured. *Swift.*

FLITTERMOUSE. *ſ.* The bat.

FLI'TTING. *ſ.* [flit, Saxon.] An offence; a fault. *Pſalms.*

FLIX. *ſ.* [corrupted from *flux.*] Down; fur; ſoft hair. *Dryden.*

To FLOAT. *v. n.* [*flotter*, Fr.]
1. To ſwim on the ſurface of the water.

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1. To move without labour in a fluid.
2. To pass with a light irregular course.

To FLOAT. *v. a.* To cover with water.

FLOAT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of flowing; the flux. *Hooker.*
2. Any body so contrived or formed as to swim upon the water. *L'Estrange.*
3. The cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite. *Walton.*
4. A cant word for a level. *Mortimer.*

FLOATY. *a.* Buoyant and swimming a top. *Raleigh.*

FLOCK. *s.* [flocc, Saxon.]
1. A company; usually a company of birds or beasts. *Shakespeare.*
2. A company of sheep distinguished from *herds*, which are of oxen. *Addison.*
3. A body of men. *Macrabees.*
4. A lock of wool. *Dryden.*

To FLOCK. *v. n.* To gather in crowds or large numbers. *Knolles. Suckling.*

To FLOG. *v. a.* [from *flagrum*, Lat.] To lash; to whip. *Swift.*

FLONG. *participle pass.* from *To fling*, used by *Spenser.*

FLOOD. *s.* [flod, Sax.]
1. A body of water; the sea; a river.
2. A deluge; an inundation. *Shak.*
3. Flow; flux; not ebb. *Davies.*
4. Catamenia. *Harvey.*

To FLOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deluge; to cover with waters. *Mortimer.*

FLOODGATE. *s.* [*flood* and *gate.*] Gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure. *Sidney.*

FLOOK. *s.* [*flunc*, a plough, German.] The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR. *s.* [flop, flope, Saxon.]
1. The pavement. *Sidney.*
2. A story; a flight of rooms. *B. Jonson.*

To FLOOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the bottom with a floor. *Chronicles.*

FLOORING. *s.* [from *floor.*] Bottom; floor. *Addison.*

To FLOP. *v. a.* [from *flap.*] To clap the wings with noise. *L'Estrange.*

FLORAL. *a.* [*floralis*, Lat.] Relating to Flora, or to flowers. *Prior.*

FLORENCE. *s.* [from the city *Florence.*] A kind of cloth.

FLORIN. *s.* A gold coin of Edward III. in value six shillings.

FLORET. *s.* [*fleurette*, Fr.] A small imperfect flower.

FLORID. *a.* [*floridus*, Latin.]
1. Productive of flowers; covered with flowers.
2. Flushed with red. *Taylor.*
3. Embellished; splendid. *Dryden.*

FLORIDITY. *s.* [from *florid.*] Freshness of colour.

FLORIDNESS. *s.* [from *florid.*]
1. Freshness of colour.
2. Embellishment; ambitious elegance. *Peyle.*

FLORIFEROUS. *a.* [*florifer*, Lat.] Productive of flowers.

FLORIN. s. [French.] A coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2s. 4d. that of Spain 4s. 4d. halfpenny, that of Palermo and Sicily 2s. 6d. that of Holland 2s. *Ayliffe.*

FLORIST. *s.* [*fleuriste*, French.] A cultivator of flowers. *Peacham.*

FLORULENT. *a.* [*floris*, Lat.] Flowery; blossoming.

FLOSCULOUS. *a.* [*flosculus*, Lat.] Composed of flowers. *Brown.*

To FLOTE. *v. a.* [See *To fleet.*] To skim.

FLOTSON. *s.* [from *flote.*] Goods that float without an owner on the sea. *Skinner.*

FLOTTEN. *part.* [from *flote.*] Skimmed.

To FLOUNCE. *v. n.* [*plonsen*, Dutch.]
1. To move with violence in the water or mire. *Addison.*
2. To move with weight and tumult.
3. To move with passionate agitation. *Swift.*

To FLOUNCE. *v. a.* To deck with flounces.

FLOUNCE. *s.* [from the verb.] Any thing added to the garment, and hanging loose, fit to swell and shake. *Pope.*

FLOUNDER. *s.* [*flynder*, Danish.] The name of a small flat fish. *Carew.*

To FLOUNDER. *v. n.* [from *flounce.*] To struggle with violent and irregular motions. *Dryden.*

To FLOURISH. *v. n.* [*floreo*, Latin.]
1. To be in vigour; not to fade. *Psalms.*
2. To be in a prosperous state. *Dryden.*
3. To use florid language. *Bacon.*
4. To describe various figures by interfected lines. *Peacham.*
5. To boast; to brag.
6. [In musick.] To play some prelude.

To FLOURISH. *v. a.*
1. To adorn with vegetable beauty. *Fairfax.*
2. To adorn with figures of needle work.
3. To work with a needle into figures. *Milton.*
4. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations. *Crashaw.*
5. To adorn with embellishments of language. *Bacon.*
6. To adorn; to embellish. *Shak.*

FLOURISH. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Bravery; beauty. *Crashaw.*
2. An ostentatious embellishment; ambitious copiousness. *Bacon. Mede.*
3. Figures formed by lines curiously or wantonly drawn. *Boyle.*

FLOURISHER. *s.* [from *flourish.*] One in prime or in prosperity. *Coapman.*

To FLOUT. *v. n* [*flouten*, Dutch.] To mock; to insult; to treat with mockery and contempt. *Wotton.*

To FLOUT. *v. n.* To practise mockery; to behave with contempt. *Swift.*

FLOUT. *s.* [from the verb.] A mock; an insult. *Calamy.*

FLOUTER. *s.* [from *flout.*] One who jeers.

To FLOW. *v. n.* [plopan, Sax.]
1. To run or spread as water. *Swift.*
2. To run; opposed to standing waters.
3. To rise; not to ebb. *Sidney.*
4. To melt. *Isaiah.*

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To proceed to iſſue. *South.*
To glide ſmoothly without aſperity: as, *a ſwing period.* *Hakewill.*
To write ſmoothly; to ſpeak volubly.
To abound; to be crowded. *Chapman.*
To be copious; to be full. *Pope.*
To hang looſe and waving. *Spectator.*
LOW. *v. a.* To overflow; to deluge.
W. *s.* [from the verb.]
The riſe of water; not the ebb. *Brown.*
A ſudden plenty or abundance. *Pope.*
A ſtream of diction. *South.*
WER. *s.* [*fleur*, French.]
The part of a plant which contains the ſe. *Cowley.*
An ornament; an embelliſhment. *Hakew.*
The prime; the flouriſhing part. *Pope.*
The edible part of corn; the meal. *Spens.*
The moſt excellent or valuable part of any g. *Addiſon.*
WER *de luce. s.* A bulbous iris. *Peacham.*
LOWER. *v. n.* [*fleurir*, French.]
To be in flower; to be in bloſſom.
To be in the prime; to flouriſh. *Spenſer.*
To froth; to ferment; to mantle. *Bacon.*
To come as a cream from the ſurface.
LOWER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To h with fictitious or imitated flowers.
WERAGE. *s.* [from *flower.*] Store of ers.
WERET. *s.* [*flouret*, French.] A flower; all flower. *Dryden.*
WERGARDEN. *s.* [*flower* and *garden.*] rden in which flowers are principally ated. *Mortimer.*
WERINESS. *s.* [from *flowery.*]
he ſtate of abounding in flowers.
urdneſs of ſpeech.
WERINGBUSH. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
WERY. *a.* [from *flower.*] Full of flowers; ed with flowers real or fictitious. *Milt.*
WINGLY. *ad.* [from *flow.*] With volu- ; with abundance.
R. *s.* A flounder. *Carew*
WKWORT. *s.* The name of a plant.
N participle of *fly.*
ne away.
lled; inflated; elate. *Milton.*
TUANT. *a.* [*fluctuans*, Lat.] Waver- uncertain. *L'Eſtrange.*
CTUATE. *v. n.* [*fluctuo*, Latin.]
o roll to and again as water in agitation. *Blackmore.*
float backward and forward.
move with uncertain and haſty motion. *Milton.*
be in an uncertain ſtate. *Addiſon.*
be irreſolute.
TUATION. *s.* [*fluctuatio*, Latin.]
e alternate motion of the water.
certainty; indetermination. *Boyle.*
s.
ſmall pipe or chimney to convey air.
t down or fur.
LLIN. *s.* The herb ſpeedwell.
RCY. *s.* [from *fluent.*]

1. The quality of flowing; ſmoothneſs; freedom from harſhneſs or aſperity. *Garth.*
2. Readineſs; copiouſneſs; volubility. *K. C.*
3. Affluence: abundance. *Sandys.*

FLU'ENT. *a.* [*fluens*, Latin.]
1. Liquid. *Bacon.*
2. Flowing; in motion; in flux. *Ray.*
3. Ready; copious; voluble. *Bacon.*

FLU'ENT. *s.* Stream; running water. *Philips.*

FLU'ID. *a.* [*fluidus*, Latin; *fluide*, French.] Having parts eaſily ſeparable; not ſolid. *Newt.*

FDU'ID. *s.* [In phyſick.] Any animal juice.

FLUI'DITY. *s.* [*fluidité*, Fr. from *fluid.*] The quality in bodies oppoſite to ſolidity.

FLU'IDNESS. *s.* [from *fluid.*] The quality in bodies oppoſite to ſtability. *Boyle.*

FLU'MMERY. *s.* A kind of food made by coagulation of wheat flour or oatmeal.

FLUNG. *participle* and *preterite* of *to fling.*

FLU'OR. s. Latin.]
1. A fluid ſtate. *Newton.*
2. Catamenia.

FLU'RRY. *s.*
1. A guſt of wind; a haſty blaſt. *Swift.*
2. Hurry.

To FLUSH. *v. n.* [*fluyſen*, Dutch.]
1. To flow with violence. *Mortimer.*
2. To come in haſte. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. To glow in the ſkin. *Collier.*
4. To ſhine. *Spenſer.*

To FLUSH. *v. a.*
1. To colour; to redden. *Addiſon.*
2. To elate; to elevate. *Atterbury.*

FLUSH. *a.*
1. Freſh; full of vigour. *Clarendon.*
2. Affluent; abounding. *Arbuthnot.*

FLUSH. *s.*
1. Afflux; ſudden impulſe; violent flow. *Reg.*
2. Cards all of a ſort.

To FLU'STER. *v. a.* [from *To fluſh.*] To make hot and roſy with drinking. *Shakesp.*

FLUTE. *s.* [*flute*, French.]
1. A muſical pipe; a pipe with ſtops for the fingers. *Dryden.*
2. A channel or furrow in a pillar.

To FLUTE. *v. a.* To cut columns into hollows.

To FLU'TTER. *v. a.* [flotteran, Saxon.]
1. To take ſhort flights with great agitation of the wings. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To move about with great ſhow and buſtle. *Grew.*
3. To be moved with quick vibrations or undulations. *Pope.*
5. To move irregularly. *Howel.*

To FLU'TTER. *v. a.*
1. To drive to diſorder, like a flock of birds ſuddenly rouſed. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To hurry the mind.
3. To diſorder the poſition of any thing.

FLU'TTER. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Vibration; undulation. *Addiſon.*
2. Hurry; tumult; diſorder of mind.
3. Confuſion; irregular poſition.

FLUVIA'TICK. *a.* [*fluviaticus*, Latin.] Belonging to rivers. *Dryden.*

FLUX. *s.* [*fluxus*, Latin.]

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1. The act of flowing; paſſage. *Digby.*
2. The ſtate of paſſing away and giving place to others. *Brown.*
3. Any flow or iſſue of matter. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Dyſentery; diſeaſe in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed; bloody flux. *Halifax.*
5. Excrement; that which falls from bodies. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Concourſe; confluence. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. The ſtate of being melted.
8. That which mingled with a body makes it melt.

FLUX. *a.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Unconſtant; not durable; maintained by a conſtant ſucceſſion of parts.

To FLUX. *v. a.*
1. To melt.
2. To ſalivate; to evacuate by ſpitting.

FLUXI'LITY. *s.* [*fluxus*, Latin.] Eaſineſs of ſeparation of parts. *Bayle.*

FLU'XION. *s.* [*fluxio*, Latin.]
1. The act of flowing.
2. The matter that flows.
3. [In mathematicks.] The arithmetick or analyſis of infinitely ſmall variable quantities. *Harris.*

To FLY. *v. n.* pret. *flew* or *fled*; part *fled* or *flown*. [*fled* is properly from *flee*.]
1. To move through the air with wings.
2. To paſs through the air. *Job.*
3. To paſs away. *Prior.*
4. To paſs ſwiftly. *Dryden.*
5. To ſpring with violence; to fall on ſuddenly. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To move with rapidity. *Waller.*
7. To burſt aſunder with a ſudden exploſion.
8. To break; to ſhiver.
9. To run away; to attempt eſcape. *Dryden.*
10. *To* FLY *in the face.* To inſult. *Swift.*
11. To act in defiance. *Dryden.*
12. *To* FLY *off.* To revolt. *Addiſon.*
13. *To* FLY *out.* To burſt into paſſion. *B. J.*
14. *To* FLY *out.* To break out into licence. *Dryden.*
15. *To* FLY *out.* To ſtart violently from any direction. *Bentley.*
16. *To let* FLY. To diſcharge. *Granville.*

To FLY. *v. a.*
1. To ſhun; to avoid; to decline. *Shakeſp.*
2. To refuſe aſſociation with. *Dryden.*
3. To quit by flight. *Dryden.*
4. To attack by a bird of prey. *Bacon.*

FLY. *s.* [pleoge, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall winged inſect. *Locke.*
2. That part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates the reſt. *Wilk.*
3. FLY, in a compaſs. That part which points how the wind blows.

To FLY'BLOW. *v. a.* [*fly* and *blow*.] To taint with flies; to fill with maggots. *Stilling.*

FLY'BOAT. *s.* [*fly* and *boat*.] A kind of veſſel nimble and light for ſailing.

FLYCA'TCHER. *s.* [*fly* and *catch*.] One that hunts flies. *Dryden.*

FLY'ER. *s.* [from *fly*.]
1. One that flies or runs away. *Sandys.*
2. One that uſes wings.
3. The fly of a jack.

To FLY'FISH. *v. a.* [*fly* and *fiſh*.] To fiſh with a hood baited with a fly.

FOAL. *s.* [pola, Saxon.] The offspring of a mare, or other beaſt of burthen. The cuſtom now is to uſe *colt* for a young horſe, and *foal* for a young mare.

To FOAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth a foal.

FO'ALBIT. *s.* A plant.

FOAM. *s.* [pam, Saxon.] The white froth which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; ſpume.

To FOAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To froth; to gather foam. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To be in a rage; to be violently agitated.

FO'AMY. *a.* [from *foam*.] Covered with froth; frothy.

FOB. *s.* [*ſuppe*, German.] A ſmall pocket.

To FOB. *v. a.* [*ſuppen*, German.]
1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.
2. *To* FOB *off.* To ſhift off; to put off with an artifice.

FO'CAL. *a.* [from *focus*, Latin.] Belonging to the focus.

FO'CIL. *s.* [*focille*, French.] The greater leſs bone between the knee and ankle, or bow and wriſt.

FOCILLA'TION. *s.* [*focillo*, Lat.] Cheriſhing; ſupport.

FO'CUS. *s.* [Latin.]
1. [In opticks.] The focus of a glaſs is a point of convergence or concourſe, where the rays meet and croſs the axis after refraction by the glaſs.
2. FOCUS *of a parabola.* A point in the axis within the figure, and diſtant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter, or *rectum*.
3. FOCUS *of an Ellipſis.* A point towards each end of the longer axis; from which two right lines being drawn to any point of the circumference, ſhall be together equal to the longer axis.

FO'DDER. *s.* [ꝼoꝺꝺe, Sax.] Dry food laid up for cattle againſt winter.

To FO'DDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food.

FO'DDERER. *s.* [from *fodder*.] He who fodders cattle.

FOE. *s.* [pah, Saxon.]
1. An enemy in war.
2. A perſecutor; an enemy in contention.
3. An opponent; an ill-wiſher.

FO'EMAN. *s.* [from *foe* and *man*.] Enemy in war.

FOE'TUS. *s.* [Lat.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed.

FOG. *s.* [*fog*, Daniſh, a ſtorm.] A thick moiſt denſe vapour near the ſurface of land or water.

FOG. *s.* [*fogagium*, low Latin.] Aftermath.

FO'GGILY. *ad.* [from *foggy*.] Miſtily; cloudily.

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GGINESS. *s.* [from *foggy*.] The ſtate of being dark or miſty; cloudineſs; miſtineſs.
GGY. *a.* [from *fog*.]
Miſty; cloudy; dark. *Evelyn.*
Cloudy in underſtanding; dull.
interject. An interjection of abhorrence.
BLE. *s.* [French.] A weak ſide; a blind ſide; a failing. *Friend.*
OIL. *v. a.* [*affoler*, old French.]
To put to the worſt; to defeat. *Milton.*
[*fouiller*, Fr.] To blunt; to dull. *Shakeſpeare.*
To defeat; to puzzle. *Addiſon.*
s. [from the verb.]
A defeat; a miſcarriage. *Southern.*
Leaf gilding. [*feuille*, French.] *Milton.*
Something of another colour near which foils are ſet to raiſe their luſtre. *Sidney.*
A blunt ſword uſed in fencing. *Shakeſp.*
LER. *s.* [from *foil*.] One who has gained advantage over another.
OIN. *v. a.* [*foindre*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To thruſt in fencing. *Dryden.*
s. [from the verb.] A thruſt; a puſh.
SON. *s.* [ꝼorꝛon, Saxon.] Plenty; abundance. Out of uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
OIST. *v. a.* [*fauſſer*, French.] To inſert by forgery. *Carew.*
STINESS. *s.* [from *foiſty*.] Fuſtineſs; mouldineſs. *Tuſſer.*
STY. *a.* [See FUSTY.] Mouldy; fuſty.
D. *s.* [ꝼalo, Saxon.]
The ground in which ſheep are confined.
The place where ſheep are houſed. *Raleigh.*
The flock of ſheep. *Dryden.*
A limit; a boundary. *Creech.*
A double; a complication; one part added to another. [from ꝼilo, Saxon.] *Arbuthnot.*
From the foregoing ſignification is derived the uſe of *fold* in compoſition, *Fold* ſignifies the ſame quantity added: as, *twenty fold*, twenty times repeated. *Matthew.*
OLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To ſhut ſheep in the fold. *Milton.*
To encloſe; to include; to ſhut. *Shakeſp.*
To double; to complicate. *Collier.*
OLD. *v. a.* To cloſe over another of the ſame kind. *Kings.*
LIA'CEOUS. *a.* [*foliaceus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of laminæ or leaves. *Woodward.*
LIAGE. *s.* [*folium*, Latin.] Leaves; tufts of leaves. *Addiſon.*
FOLIATE. *v. a.* [*foliatus*, Latin.] To beat into laminæ or leaves. *Newton.*
LIA'TION. *s.* [*foliatio*, Latin.]
The act of beating into thin leaves.
Foliation is one of the parts of a flower, being the collection of thoſe fugacious coloured bodies called petals, which conſtitute the ornaments of the flower. *Quincy.*
LIATURE. *s.* [from *folium*, Latin.] The ſtate of being hammered into leaves.
LIO. *s.* [*in folio*, Latin.] A large book of which the pages are formed by a ſheet of paper once doubled. *Watts.*
LIOMORT. *a.* [*folium mortuum*, Latin.]
A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded: vulgarly called *philomot*. *Woodward.*

FOLK. *s.* [ꝼolc, Saxon.]
1. People, in familiar language. *Sidney.*
2. Nations; mankind. *Pſalms.*
3. Any kind of people as diſcriminated from others. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'LKMOTE. *s.* A meeting of folk. *Spenſer.*

FO'LLICLE *s.* [*folliculus*, Latin.]
1. A cavity in any body with ſtrong coats.
2. In botany.] The ſeed-veſſel, capſula ſeminalis, or caſe, which ſome fruits and ſeeds have over them. *Quincy.*

To FO'LLOW. *v. a.* [ꝼolȝian, Saxon.]
1. To go after; not before, or ſide by ſide.
2. To purſue as an enemy; to chaſe. *Dryd.*
3. To accompany; not to forſake. *Milton.*
4. To attend, as a dependant. *Pope.*
5. To go after, as a teacher. *Dryden.*
6. To ſucceed in order of time. *Pope.*
7. To be conſequential in argument. *Milton.*
8. To imitate; to copy, as a pupil. *Hooker.*
9. To obey; to obſerve, as a guide. *Tillotſon.*
10. To purſue as an object of deſire. *Heb.*
11. To confirm by new endeavours. *Spenser.*
12. To attend to; to be buſied with. *Eccluſ.*

To FO'LLOW. *v. n.*
1. To come after another. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To attend ſervilely. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To be poſterior in time.
4. To be conſequential, as effect to cauſe.
5. To be conſequential, as inference to premiſes. *Temple.*
6. To continue endeavours. *Hooker.*

FO'LLOWER. *s.* [from *follow*.]
1. One who comes after another; not before him, or ſide by ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. One who obſerves a leader. *South.*
3. An attendant, or dependant. *Pope.*
4. An aſſociate; a companion. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. One under the command of another. *Dryden.*
7. A ſcholar; an imitator; a copier. *Spratt.*

FO'LLY. *s.* [*folie*, French.]
1. Want of underſtanding; weakneſs of intellect. *Haberworth.*
2. Criminal weakneſs; depravity of mind. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Act of negligence or paſſion unbecoming gravity or deep wiſdom. *Pope.*

To FOME'NT. *v. a.* [*fomentor*, Latin.]
1. To cheriſh with heat. *Milton.*
2. To bathe with warm lotions. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To encourage; to cheriſh. *Wotton.*

FOMENTA'TION. *s.* [*fomentation*, French.]
1. A *fomentation* is partial bathing, called alſo ſtuping, which is applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions. *Quincy.*
2. The lotion prepared to foment the parts.

FOME'NTER. *s.* [from *foment*.] An encourager; a ſupporter. *Howel.*

FON. *s.* A fool; an ideot. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

FOND. *a.*
1. Fooliſh; ſilly; indiſcreet; imprudent; injudicious. *Aſcham.*
2. Trifling; valued by folly. *Shakeſpeare.*

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3. Foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent. *Addison.*
4. Pleased in too great a degree; foolishly delighted. *Prior.*

To FOND. } *v. a.* To treat with great
To FONDLE. } indulgence; to caress; to cocker. *Dryden.*

To FOND. *v. n.* To be fond of; to be in love with; to dote on. *Shakespeare.*

FO'NDLER. *s.* [from *fond.*] One who fondles.

FO'NDLING. *s.* [from *fondle.*] A person or thing much fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection. *Swift.*

FO'NDLY. *ad.* [from *fond.*]
1. Foolishly; weakly; imprudently. *Pope.*
2. With extreme tenderness. *Savage*

FO'NDNESS. *s.* [from *fond.*]
1. Foolishness; weakness; want of sense; want of judgment. *Spenser.*
2. Foolish tenderness. *Addison.*
3. Tender passion. *Swift.*
4. Unreasonable liking. *Hammond.*

FONE. *s.* Plural of *foe.* Obsolete. *Spenser.*

FONT. *s.* [*fons*, Lat.] A stone vessel in which the water for holy baptism is contained in the church. *Hooker.*

FO'NTANEL. *s.* [*fontanelle*, Fr.] An issue; a discharge opened in the body. *Wiseman.*

FONTA'NGE. s. A knot of ribbands on the top of the headdress. Out of use. *Addison.*

FOOD. *s.* [pæban, Saxon.]
1. Victuals; provision for the mouth. *Shak.*
2. Any thing that nourishes. *Shakespeare.*

FOO'DFUL. *a.* [*food* and *full.*] Fruitful; full of food; plenteous. *Dryden.*

FOO'DY. *a.* [from *food.*] Eatable; fit for food.

FOOL. *s.* [*fol*, Welsh.]
1. One to whom nature has denied reason; a natural; an ideot. *Pope.*
2. [In Scripture.] A wicked man. *Psalms.*
3. A term of indignity and reproach. *Dryden.*
4. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jester. *Denham.*
5. *To play the* FOOL. To play pranks like a hired jester; to make sport. *Sidney.*
6. *To play the* FOOL. To act like one void of common understanding. *Shakespeare.*
7. *To make a* FOOL *of.* To disappoint; to defeat. *Shakespeare.*

To FOOL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to toy; to play; to idle; to sport. *Herbert.*

To FOOL. *v. a.*
1. To treat with contempt; to disappoint; to frustrate; to defeat. *Ben Jonson.*
2. To infatuate; to make foolish. *Calamy.*
3. To cheat: as, to *fool* one of his money.

FOO'LBORN. *a.* [*fool* and *born.*] Foolish from the birth. *Shakespeare.*

FOO'LERY. *s.* [from *fool.*]
1. Habitual folly. *Shakespeare.*
2. An act of folly; trifling practice. *Watts.*
3. Object of folly. *Raleigh.*

FOOLHA'PPY. *a.* [*fool* and *happy.*] Lucky without contrivance or judgment. *Spenser.*

FOOLHA'RDINESS. *s.* [from *foolhardy.*] Mad rashness; courage without sense. *Sou*

FOOLHA'RDISE. *s.* [*fool* and *hardiesse*, Fr.] Foolhardiness. Obsolete. *Spen*

FOOLHA'RDY. *a.* [*fool* and *hardy.*] Daring without judgment; madly adventurous. *P*

FOO'LISH. *a.* [from *fool.*]
1. Void of understanding; weak of intel
2. Imprudent; indiscreet. *Shakesp*
3. Ridiculous; contemptible. *L*
4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; sinful.

FOO'LISHLY. *ad.* [from *foolish.*] Weakly without understanding. In Scripture, w edly.

FOO'LISHNESS. *s.* [from *foolish.*]
1. Folly; want of understanding.
2. Foolish practice; actual deviation the right.

FOO'LSTONES. *s.* A plant.

FOO'LTRAP. *s.* [*fool* and *trap.*] A tr catch fools in. *D*

FOOT. *s.* plural *feet.* [fot, Saxon.]
1. The part upon which we stand. *Clare*
2. That by which any thing is support the nature of a foot: as, *the* foot *of a tab*
3. The lower part; the base. *Hak*
4. The end; the lower part. *D*
5. The act of walking. *Mar*
6. *On* FOOT. Walking; without carri
7. *On* FOOT. In a posture of action.
8. Infantry; footmen in arms. *Clare*
9. State; character; condition. *A*
10. Scheme; plan; settlement.
11. A certain number of syllables consti a distinct part of a verse. *A*
13. Motion; action. *G*
14. Step. *L'Est*
15. A measure containing twelves inc

To FOOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to tr
2. To walk; not ride.

To FOOT. *v. a.*
1. To spurn; to kick. *Shakes*
2. To settle; to begin to fix. *Shak*
3. To tread.

FOO'TBALL. *s.* [*foot* and *ball.*]
1. A ball commonly made of a blown bla cased with leather, driven by the foot. *M*
2. The sport or practice of kicking the ball. *Arbu*

FOO'TBOY. *s.* [*foot* and *boy.*] A low nial; an attendant in livery.

FOO'TBRIDGE. *s.* A bridge on which sengers walk; a narrow bridge. *Sa*

FOO'TCLOTH. *s.* A sumpter cloth.

FOO'TED. *a.* Shaped in the foot. *Ga*

FOO'TFIGHT. *s.* A fight made on foot opposition to that on horseback. *Sh*

FOO'THOLD. *s.* Space to hold the f space on which one may tread surely. *L'Est*

FOO'TING. *s.* [from *foot.*]
1. Ground for the foot. *Shakes*
2. Support; root. *D*
3. Foundation; basis. *E*
4. Place; possession. *Dry*
5. Tread; walk. *M*

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6 Dance. *Shakespeare.*
7. Steps; road; track. *Bacon.*
8 Entrance; beginning; establishment. *Dry.*
9 State; condition; settlement. *Arbuthnot.*

FOOTLICKER. *s.* [*foot* and *lick.*] A slave; an humble fawner. *Shakespeare.*

FOOTMAN. *s.* [*foot* and *man.*]
1. A soldier that marches and fights on foot. *Raleigh.*
2. A low menial servant in livery. *Bacon.*
3 One who practises to walk or run.

FOOTMANSHIP. *s.* [from *footman.*] The art or faculty of a runner. *Hayward.*

FOOTPACE *s.* [*foot* and *pace.*]
1. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive to a broad place. *Moxon.*
2. A pace no faster than a slow walk.

FOOTPAD. *s.* [*foot* and *pad.*] A highwayman that robs on foot.

FOOTPATH. *s.* [*foot* and *path.*] A narrow way which will not admit horses. *Shakespeare.*

FOOTPOST. *s.* [*foot* and *post.*] A post or messenger that travels on foot. *Carew.*

FOOTSTALL. *s.* [*foot* and *stall.*] A woman's stirrup.

FOOTSTEP. *s.* [*foot* and *step.*]
1. Trace; track; impression left by the foot. *Denham.*
2. Token; mark; notice given. *Bentley.*
3. Example.

FOOTSTOOL. *s.* [*foot* and *stool.*] Stool on which he that sits places his feet.

FOP. *s.* A simpleton; a coxcomb; a man of small understanding and much ostentation; a pretender. *Roscommon.*

FOPDOODLE. *s.* [*fop* and *doodle.*] A fool; an insignificant wretch. *Hudibras.*

FOPPERY. *s.* [from *fop.*]
1. Folly; impertinence. *Shakespeare.*
2. Affectation of show, or importance; foolery. *Stilling fl.*

FOPPISH. *a.* [from *fop.*]
1. Foolish; idle; vain. *Shakespeare.*
2. Vain in show; foolishly ostentatious. *Garth.*

FOPPISHLY. *ad.* Vainly; ostentatiously.

FOPPISHNESS. *s.* Vanity; showy or ostentatious vanity.

FOPPLING. *s.* [from *fop.*] A petty fop; an inferior coxcomb. *Tickel.*

For. [fop, Saxon.]
1. Because of: *he died* for *love.* *Hooker.*
2. With respect to; with regard to: *the rules for discipline were good.* *Stilling fleet.*
3. In the character of: *he stood candidate* for *a friend.* *Locke.*
4. With resemblance of: *he lay* for *dead.* *Dr.*
5. Considered as; in the place of: *ruffness made* for *valour.* *Clarendon.*
6. In advantage of; for the sake of: *he fights for fame.* *Cowley.*
7. Conducive to: *this sickness is* for *good.* *Tillot.*
8. With intention of going to a certain place: *he goes* for *Oxford.* *Hayward.*
9. In comparative respect; for *bright this boy is not.* *Dryden.*
10. With appropriation to: *friends is* for *all men.* *Shakespeare.*
11. After O an expression of desire: O for *better times.* *Shakespeare*
12. In account of; in solution of: *I speak enough* for *that question.* *Burnet.*
13. Inducing to as a motive: *he had reason* for *his conduct.* *Tillotson.*
14. In expectation of: *he stood still* for *his follower.* *Locke.*
15. Noting power of possibility: *it is hard* for *me to learn.* *Taylor.*
16. Noting dependence: for *a good harvest there must be good weather.* *Boyle.*
17. In prevention of; for fear of: *be wrapped up* for *cold.* *Bacon.*
18. In remedy of: *a medicine* for *the gout.* *Garretson.*
19. In exchange of: *money* for *goods.* *Dryden.*
20. In the place of; instead of: *a club* for *a weapon.* *Cowley.*
21. In supply of; to serve in the place of. *Dr.*
22. Through a certain duration: *it lasted* for *a year.* *Roscommon.*
23. In search of; in quest of: *he went* for *the golden fleece.* *Tillotson.*
24. According to: for *aught I know, it was otherwise.* *Boyle.*
25. Noting a state of fitness or readiness. *Dr.*
26. In hope of: *he wrote* for *money.* *Shakesp.*
27. Of tendency to; toward: *his wish was* for *peace.* *Knolles*
28. In favour of; on the part of: *being honest he fought* for *the king.* *Cowley.*
29. Noting accommodation or adaptation: *the tool is too brittle* for *the wood.* *Felton.*
30. With intention of: *the book was contrived* for *young students.* *Tillotson.*
31. Becoming; belonging to: *must is* for *a king.* *Cowley.*
32. Notwithstanding: *he might have entered* for *the keeper.* *Bentley.*
33. To the use of; to be used in. *Spenser.*
34. In consequence of; *he did it* for *anger.* *Dryden.*
35. In recompense of; in return of; *he worked* for *money formerly paid.* *Dryden.*
36. In proportion to: *he was tall* for *his age.* *Shakespeare.*
37. By means of; by interposition of: *but* for *me you had failed.* *Hale.*
38. In regard of; in preservation of: *he cannot* for *his life do it.* *Addison.*
39. For *all.* Notwithstanding. *South.*

FOR. *conj.*
1. The word by which the reason is given of something advanced before. *Cowley.*
2. Because; on this account that. *Spenser.*
3. For *as much.* In regard to that; in consideration of. *Hooker.*
4. For *why.* Because; for this reason that. *Knolles.*

To FORAGE. *v. a.* [from *foris*, abroad, Latin.]
1. To wander far; to rove at a distance: not in use. *Shakespeare.*
2. To wander in search of provisions. *Denh.*

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3. To ravage; to feed on ſpoil. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FO'RAGE. *v. a.* To plunder; to ſtrip; to ſpoil. *South.*

FO'RAGE. *ſ.* [*fourage*, German and French, from *foris*, Latin.]
1. Search of proviſions; the act of feeding abroad. *Milton.*
2. Proviſions ſought abroad. *Dryden.*
3. Proviſions in general. *Dryden.*

FORA'MINOUS. *a.* [from *foramen*, Latin.] Full of holes; porous. *Bacon.*

To FORBE'AR. *v. n* pret. *I forbore*, anciently *forbare*; part *forborn.* [ꝼoꝛbæꝛan, Saxon.]
1. To ceaſe from any thing; to intermit.
2. To pauſe; to delay. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To omit voluntarily; to abſtain. *Denham.*
4. To reſtrain any violence of temper; to be patient. *Proverbs.*

To FORBE'AR. *v. a.*
1. To decline; to avoid voluntarily. *Waller.*
2. To abſtain from; to omit. *Clarendon.*
3. To ſpare; to treat with clemency. *Ephef.*
4. To withhold. *Chronicles.*

FORBE'ARANCE. *ſ.* [from *forbear.*]
1. The care of avoiding or ſhunning any thing; negation of practice. *South.*
2. Intermiſſion of ſomething.
3. Command of temper. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Lenity; delay of puniſhment; mildneſs. *Rogers.*

FORBE'ARER. *ſ.* [from *forbear.*] An intermitter; interceptor of any thing. *Tuſſer.*

To FORBI'D. *v. a.* pret. *I forbade*; *part. forbidden* or *forbid.* [ꝼoꝛbeoꝛan, Saxon.]
1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing. *Sh.*
2. To command; to forbear any thing. *Sidney.*
3. To oppoſe; to hinder. *Dryden.*
4. To accurſe; to blaſt. Obſolete. *Shakeſ.*

To FORBI'D. *v. n.* To utter a prohibition. *Sh.*

FORBI'DDANCE. *ſ.* [from *forbid.*] Prohibition; edict againſt any thing. *Milton.*

FORBI'DDENLY. *ad.* [from *forbid.*] In an unlawful manner. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORBI'DDER. *ſ.* [from *forbid.*] One that prohibits. *Brown.*

FORBI'DDING. *particip. a.* [from *forbid.*] Raiſing abhorrence. *Aaron Hill.*

FORCE. *ſ.* [*force*, French.]
1. Strength; vigour; might. *Donne.*
2. Violence. *Dryden.*
3. Virtue; efficacy. *Locke.*
4. Validneſs; power of law. *Denham.*
5. Armament; warlike preparation. *Waller.*
6. Deſtiny; neceſſity; fatal compulſion.

To FORCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To compel; to conſtrain. *Swift.*
2. To overpower by ſtrength. *Milton.*
3. To impel; to preſs; to draw or puſh by main ſtrength. *Dryden.*
4. To enforce; to urge. *Milton.*
5. To drive by violence or power. *D. of P.*
6. To gain by violence or power. *Dryden.*
7. To ſtorm; to enter by violence. *Waller.*
8. To raviſh; to violate by force. *Dryden.*
9. To conſtrain; to diſtort. *Addiſon.*
10. To man; to ſtrengthen by ſoldiery. *Ral.*
11. *To* FORCE *out.* To extort.

To FORCE. *v. n.* To lay ſtreſs upon.

FO'RCEDLY. *ad.* [from *force.*] Violently; conſtrainedly; unnaturally.

FO'RCEFUL. *a.* [*force* and *full.*] Violent; ſtrong; impetuous.

FO'RCEFULLY. *ad.* [from *forceful.*] Violently; impetuouſly

FO'RCELESS. *a.* [from *force.*] Having no force; weak; feeble; impotent.

FO'RCEPS. ſ. [Latin.] *Forceps* properly ſignifies a pair of tongs; but is uſed for an inſtrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds

FO'RCER. *ſ.* [from *force.*]
1. That which forces, drives, or conſtrains.
2. The embolus of a pump working by compreſſion.

FO'RCIBLE. *a.* [from *force.*]
1. Strong; mighty.
2. Violent; impetuous.
3. Efficacious; active. powerful.
4. Prevalent; of great influence.
5. Done by force; ſuffered by force.
6. Valid; binding; obligatory.

FO'RCIBLENESS. *ſ.* Force; violence.

FO'RCIBLY. *ad.* [from *forcible.*]
1. Strongly; powerfully.
2. Impetuouſly; with great ſtrength.
3. By violence; force.

FO'RCIPATED. *a.* [from *forceps.*] Shaped like a pair of pincers to open and enlarge

FORD. *ſ.* [ꝼoꝛꝺ, Saxon.]
1. A ſhallow part of a river where it may be paſſed without ſwimming.
2. The ſtream; the current.

To FORD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To paſs without ſwimming.

FO'RDABLE. *a.* [from *ford.*] Paſſable without ſwimming.

FORE. *a.* [ꝼoꝛe, Saxon.]
1. Anteriour; not behind.
2. That is firſt in a progreſſive motion.

FORE. *ad.*
1. Anteriourly.
2. *Fore* is a word much uſed in compoſition to mark priority of time.

To FOREADVI'SE. *v. n.* [*fore* and *advise.*] To conſult early; to conſult before the time of action, or the event. *Shak.*

To FOREA'RM. *v. a.* [*fore* and *arm.*] To provide for attack or reſiſtance before the time of need.

To FOREBO'DE. *v. n.* [*fore* and *bode.*]
1. To prognoſticate; to foretell.
2. To foreknow; to be preſcient of.

FOREBO'DER. *ſ.* [from *forebode.*]
1. A prognoſticator; a ſoothſayer.
2. A foreknower.

FOREBY'. *prep.* [*fore* and *by.*] Near; by; faſt by.

To FORECA'ST. *v. a.* [*fore* and *caſt.*]
1. To ſcheme; to plan before execution.
2. To adjuſt; to contrive antecedently.

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3. To foresee; to provide against. *L'Estr.*

FO'RECAST. *v. n.* To form schemes; to contrive beforehand. *Spenser.*

FO'RECA'ST. *s.* [from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand; antecedent policy. *Addison.*

FO'RECA'STER. *s.* [from *forecast*] One who contrives beforehand.

FO'RECASTLE. *s.* [*fore* and *castle.*] In a ship, is that part where the foremast stands.

FO'RECHO'SEN. *part.* [*fore* and *chosen.*] Predestined

FO'RECI'TED. *part.* [*fore* and *cite.*] Quoted before, or above. *Arbuthnot.*

FO'RECLO'SE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *close.*]

1. To shut up; to preclude; to prevent.

2. To FORECLOSE a *Mortgage*, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FO'REDECK. *s.* [*fore* and *deck.*] The anteriour part of the ship. *Chapman.*

FO'REDESIGN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *design.*] To plan beforehand. *Cheyne.*

FO'REDO'. *v. a.* [from *for* and *do*, not *fore.*]

1. To ruin; to destroy. Obsolete. *Shak.*

2. To overdo; to weary; to harass. *Shak.*

FO'REDO'OM. *v. a.* [*fore* and *doom.*] To predestinate; to determine beforehand. *Pope.*

FO'RE-E'ND. *s.* [*fore* and *end.*] The anteriour part. *Bacon.*

FO'REFA'THER. *s.* [*fore* and *father.*] Ancestor; one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another. *Raleigh*

FO'RFEND. *v. a.* [*for* or *fore* and *fend.*]

1. To prohibit; to avert. *Dryden.*

2. To provide for; to secure. *Shakespeare.*

FO'RE-FYNGER. *s.* [*fore* and *finger.*] The finger next the thumb; the index. *Brown.*

FO'REFOOT *s.* plur. *forefeet.* [*fore* and *foot.*] The anteriour foot of a quadruped. *Peacham.*

FO'REGO. *v. a.* [*fore* and *go.*]

1. To quit; to give up; to resign. *Locke.*

2. To go before; to be past. *Raleigh.*

3. To lose. *Shakespeare.*

FO'REGOER. *s.* [from *forego*] Ancestor; progenitor. *Shakespeare.*

FO'REGROUND. *s.* [*fore* and *ground.*] The part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures. *Dryden.*

FO'REHAND. *s.* [*fore* and *hand.*]

1. The part of a horse which is before the rider.

2. The chief part. *Shakespeare.*

FO'REHAND. *a.* Done too soon. *Shakesp.*

1. Early; timely. *Taylor.*

2. Formed in the foreparts. *Dryden.*

FO'REHEAD. *s.* [*fore* and *head.*]

1. That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair. *Dryden.*

2. Impudence; confidence; assurance. *Collier.*

FO'REHO'LDING. *s.* [*fore* and *hold.*] Predictions; ominous accounts. *L'Estrange.*

FO'REIGN. *a* [*forain*, Fr. *forana*, Spanish]

1. Not of this country: not domestick. *Add.*

2. Alien; remote; not allied. *Swift.*

3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a distance. *Shakespeare.*

4. [In law.] A foreign plea, *placitum forinsecum*; as being a plea out of the proper court of justice.

5. Extraneous; adventitious in general. *Phil.*

FO'REIGNER. *s.* [from *foreign.*] A man that comes from another country; not a native; a stranger. *Addison.*

FO'REIGNNESS. *s.* [from *foreign.*] Remoteness; want of relation to something. *Locke.*

To FOREIMA'GINE. *v. n.* [*fore* and *imagine.*] To conceive or fancy before proof. *Camden.*

To FOREJU'DGE: *v. a* [*fore* and *judge.*] To judge beforehand; to be prepossessed

To FO'REKNO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *know.*] To have prescience of; to foresee. *Raleigh.*

FOREKNO'WABLE. *a.* [from *foreknow.*] Possible to be known before they happen. *More.*

FOREKNO'WLEDGE. *s.* [*fore* and *knowledge.*] Prescience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened. *Milton.*

FO'RELAND. *s.* [*fore* and *land.*] A promontory; headland: high land jutting into the sea; a cape. *Milton.*

To FORELA'Y. *v. a* [*fore* and *lay.*] To lay wait for; to entrap by ambush. *Dryden.*

To FO'RELIFT. *v. a.* [*fore* and *lift.*] To raise aloft any anteriour part. *Spenser.*

FO'RELOCK. *s.* [*fore* and *lock.*] The hair that grows from the forepart of the head. *Milton.*

FO'REMAN. *s.* [*fore* and *man.*] The first or chief person. *Addison*

FOREME'NTIONED. *a.* [*fore* and *mention.*] Mentioned or recited before.

FO'REMOST. *a.* [from *fore.*]

1. First in place. *Sidney.*

2. First in dignity. *Dryden.*

FORENA'MED. *a.* [*fore* and *name.*] Nominated before. *Ben Jonson.*

FO'RENOON. *s.* [*fore* and *noon.*] The time of day reckoned from the middle point between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian. *Arbuthnot.*

FORENO'TICE. *s.* [*fore* and *notice.*] Information of an event before it happens. *Rymer.*

FORE'NSICK. *a.* [*forensis*, Latin.] Belonging to courts of judicature. *Locke.*

To FOREORDA'IN. *v a.* [*fore* and *ordain.*] To predestinate; to predetermine; to preordain. *Hooker.*

FO'REPART. *s.* [*fore* and *part.*]

1. The part first in time. *Raleigh.*

2. The part anteriour in place. *Ray.*

FOREPA'ST. *a.* [*fore* and *past.*] Past before a certain time. *Hammond.*

FOREPOSSE'SSED. *a.* [*fore* and *possess.*] Preoccupied; prepossessed. *Saunderson.*

FO'RERANK. *s.* [*fore* and *rank.*] First rank; front. *Shakespeare.*

FORERECI'TED. *a.* [*fore* and *recite*] Mentioned or enumerated before. *Shakespeare.*

To FORERU'N. *v. a.* [*fore* and *run.*]

1. To come before as an earnest of something following. *Dryden.*

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2. To precede: to have the ſtart of. *Graunt.*

FORERU'NNER. *ſ.* [from from *forerun.*]
1. A harbinger; a meſſenger ſent before to give notice of the approach of thoſe that follow. *Stilling fleet. Dryden.*
2. A prognoſtick; a ſign foreſhowing any thing. *South.*

To FORESA'Y. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſay.*] To predict; to prophely; to foretell. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FORESE'E. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſee.*] To ſee beforehand; to ſee what has not yet happened. *Taylor.*

To FORESHA'ME. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſhame.*] To ſhame; to bring reproach upon. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'RESHIP. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ſhip.*] The anteriour part of the ſhip. *Acts.*

To FORESHO'RTEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſhorten.*] To ſhorten figures for the ſake of ſhowing thoſe behind. *Dryden.*

To FORESHO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſhow.*]
1. To diſcover before it happens; to predict; to prognoſticate. *Denham.*
2. To repreſent before it comes. *Hooker.*

FO'RESIGHT. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ſight.*]
1. Preſcience; prognoſtication; foreknowledge. *Milton.*
2. Provident care of futurity. *Spenſer.*

FORESI'GHTFUL. *a.* [*foreſight* and *full.*] Preſcient; provident. *Sidney.*

To FORESI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſignify.*] To betoken beforehand; to foreſhow; to typify. *Hooker.*

FO'RESKIN. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ſkin.*] The prepuce. *Cowley.*

FO'RESKIRT. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ſkirt.*] The pendulous or looſe part of the coat before. *Shak.*

To FORESLA'CK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſlack.*] To neglect by idleneſs. *Spenſer.*

To FORESLO'W. *v. a.* [*fore* and *ſlow.*]
1. To delay; to hinder; to impede. *Dryden.*
2. To neglect; to omit. *Fletcher.*

To FORESLO'W. *v. n.* To be dilatory; to loiter. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FORSPE'AK. *v. n.* [*fore* and *ſpeak.*]
1. To predict; to forſay. *Camden.*
2. To forbid. [from *for* and *ſpeak.*] *Shakeſp.*

FORESPE'NT. *a.* [*for* and *ſpent.*]
1. Waſted; tired; ſpent. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Forepaſſed; paſt. [*fore* and *ſpent.*] *Spen.*
3. Beſtowed before. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORESPU'RRER. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ſpur.*] One that rides before. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'REST. *ſ.* [*foreſt*, French.]
1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground interſperſed with wood. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. [In law.] A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful paſtures, privileged for wild beaſts, and fowls of foreſt, chaſe, and warren, to abide in, in the ſafe protection of the king for his pleaſure. *Cowel.*

To FORESTA'LL. *v. a.* [foreſtallan, Sax.]
1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand.
2. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention. *Pope.*
3. To ſeize or gain poſſeſſion of before another. *Spenſer.*

FORESTA'LLER. *ſ.* [from *foreſtall.*] One who anticipates the market; one that purchaſes before others to raiſe the price.

FORESTBO'RN. *a.* [*foreſt* and *born.*] Born wild. *Shak.*

FO'RESTER. *ſ.* [*foreſtier*, French.]
1. An officer of the foreſt. *Shak.*
2. An inhabitant of the wild country.

FO'RESWAT. } *a.* [from *fore* and
FO'RESWART. } from *ſweat.*] Sweat
heat.

To FORETA'STE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *taſte.*]
1. To have antepaſt of; to have preſcience.
2. To taſte before another.

FO'RETASTE. *ſ.* Anticipation of.

To FORETE'LL. *v. a.* [*fore* and *tell.*]
1. To predict; to prophely.
2. To foretoken; to foreſhow.

To FO'RETELL. *v. n.* To utter prophecy.

FORETE'LLER. *ſ.* [from *foretell.*] Predictor; foreſhower.

To FORETHI'NK. *v. a.* [*fore* and *think.*]
1. To anticipate in the mind; to have ſcience of.
2. To contrive antecedently.

To FORETHI'NK. *v. n.* To contrive beforehand.

FORETHO'UGHT. *ſ.* [from *forethink.*]
1. Preſcience; anticipation.
2. Provident care.

To FORETO'KEN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *token.*] To foreſhow; to prognoſticate as a ſign.

FORETO'KEN. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Preſagient ſign; prognoſtick.

FORETO'OTH. *ſ.* [*fore* and *tooth.*] A tooth in the anteriour part of the mouth; an inciſor.

FO'RETOP. *ſ.* [*fore* and *top.*] That part of a woman's headdreſs that is forward, or the fore part of a periwig.

FOREVO'UCHED. *part.* [*fore* and *vouch.*] Affirmed before; formerly told. *Shak.*

FO'REWARD. *ſ.* [*fore* and *ward.*] The van; the front. *Milton.*

To FOREWA'RN. *v. a.* [*fore* and *warn.*]
1. To admoniſh beforehand.
2. To inform previouſly of any future evil.
3. To caution againſt any thing before-hand.

To FOREWA'STE. *v. a.* [*fore* and *waſte.*] To deſolate; to deſtroy. Out of uſe.

To FOREWI'SH. *v. a.* [*fore* and *wiſh.*] To deſire beforehand.

FOREWO'RN. *part.* [*fore* and *worn*, from *wear.*] Worn out; waſted by time or uſe.

FO'RFEIT. *ſ.* [*forfeit*, French.]
1. Something loſt by the commiſſion of a crime; a fine; a mulct.
2. A perſon obnoxious to puniſhment.

To FO'RFEIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To loſe by ſome breach of condition: to loſe by offence. *Dryden.*

FO'RFEIT. *part. a.* [from the verb.] Loſt by penal ſeizure; alienated by a crime.

FO'RFEITABLE. *a.* [from *forfeit.*] Penal on conditions, by breach of which any thing

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may be loſt.

FORFEITURE. *s.* [*forfaiture*, French.]
1. The act of forfeiting.
2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.

FORFE'ND. *v. a.* To prevent; to forbid.

FORGA'VE. The preterite of *forgive*.

FORGE. *s.* [*forge*, French.]
1. The place where iron is beaten into form.
2. Any place where any thing is made or framed. *Hooker.*
3. Manufacture of metalline bodies. *Bacon.*

FORGE. *v. a.* [*forger*, old French.]
1. To form by the hammer. *Chapman.*
2. To make by any means. *Locke.*
3. To counterfeit; to falſify. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORGER. *s.* [from *forge*.]
1. One who makes or forms.
2. One who counterfeits any thing. *Weſt.*

FORGERY. *s.* [from *forge*.]
1. The crime of falſification. *Stephens.*
2. Smith's work; the act of the forge. *Mil.*

FORGE'T. *v. a.* preter. *forgot*; part. *forgotten* or *forgot*, [ꝑoꝛgyꝛtan, Saxon.]
1. To loſe memory of; to let go from the remembrance. *Atterbury.*
2. Not to attend; to neglect. *Iſaiah.*

FORGE'TFUL. *a.* [from *forget*.]
1. Not retaining the memory of
2. Cauſing oblivion; oblivious. *Dryden.*
3. Inattentive; negligent; neglectful; careleſs. *Hebrews. Prior.*

FORGE'TFULNESS. *s.* [from *forgetful*.]
1. Oblivion; ceſſation to remember; loſs of memory. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Negligence; neglect; inattention. *Hooker.*

FORGE'TIVE. *a.* [from *forge*.] That may forge or produce. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORGE'TTER. *s.* [from *forget*.]
1. One that forgets.
2. A careleſs perſon.

FORGIVE. *v. a.* pret. *forgave*; part. paſſ. *forgiven*, [ꝑoꝛgyꝛꝑan, Saxon.]
1. To pardon; not to puniſh. *Prior.*
2. To pardon a crime. *Iſaiah.*
3. To remit; not to exact debt or penalty.

FORGIVENESS. *s.* [ꝑoꝛgyꝛꝑenyꝛꝛe, Saxon.]
1. The act of forgiving. *Daniel.*
2. Pardon of an offender. *Dryden.*
3. Pardon of an offence. *South.*
4. Tenderneſs; willingneſs to pardon. *Spratt.*
5. Remiſſion of a fine, penalty, or debt.

FORGIVER. *s.* [from *forgive*.] One who forgives.

FORGOT. } [part. paſſ. of *forget*.] Not
FORGOTTEN. } remembered. *Prior.*

FORHA'LE. *v. a.* To harraſs, tear, torment. *Spenſer.*

FORK. *s.* [*forch*, Welſh.]
1. An inſtrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs. *Dryden.*
2. The point of an arrow. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A point. *Addiſon.*

FORK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.

FORKED. *a.* [from *fork*.] Opening into two or more parts. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORKEDLY. *ad.* In a forked form.

FORKEDNESS. *s.* [from *forked*.] The quality of opening into two parts or more.

FORKHEAD. *s.* [*fork* and *head*.] Point of an arrow. *Spenſer.*

FORKY. *a.* [from *fork*.] Forked; furcated; opening into two parts. *Pope.*

FORLORE. *a.* Deſerted; forſaken. *Fairfax.*

FORLORN. *a.* [ꝑoꝛlojen, Saxon.]
1. Deſerted; deſtitute; forſaken; wretched; helpleſs; ſolitary. *Knolles. Fenton.*
2. Taken away. *Spenſer.*
3. Small; deſpicable. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORLORN. *s.*
1. A loſt, ſolitary, forſaken man. *Shak.*
2. FORLORN *Hope.* The ſoldiers who are ſent firſt to attack, and are therefore doomed to periſh. *Dryden.*

FORLORNNESS. *s.* Deſtitution; miſery; ſolitude. *Boyle.*

To FORLI'E. *v. n.* [from *fore* and *lie*.] To lie before. *Spenſer.*

FORM. *s.* [*forma*, Latin.]
1. The external appearance of any thing; repreſentation; ſhape. *Grew.*
2. Being, as modified by a particular ſhape. *Dryden.*
3. Particular model or modification. *Addiſon.*
4. Beauty; elegance of appearance. *Iſaiah.*
5. Regularity; method; order. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. External appearance without the eſſential qualities; empty ſhow. *Swift.*
7. Ceremony; external rites. *Clarendon.*
8. Stated method; eſtabliſhed practice; ritual and preſcribed mode. *Hooker.*
9. A long ſeat. *Watts.*
10. A claſs; a rank of ſtudents. *Dryden.*
11. The ſeat or bed of a hare. *Prior.*
12. The eſſential, ſpecifical, or diſtinguiſhing modification of matter, ſo as to give it a peculiar manner of exiſtence. *Harris.*

To FORM. *v. a.* [*formo*, Latin.]
1. To make out of materials. *Pope.*
2. To model to a particular ſhape. *Milton.*
3. To modify; to ſcheme; to plan. *Dryden.*
4. To arrange; to combine in a particular manner: as, he *formed* his troops.
5. To adjuſt; to ſettle. *Decay of Piety.*
6. To contrive; to coin. *Rowe.*
7. To model by education or inſtitution. *Dryden.*

FORMAL. *a.* [*formel*, Fr. *formalis*, Lat.]
1. Ceremonious; ſolemn; preciſe; exact to affectation. *Bacon.*
2. Done according to eſtabliſhed rules and methods; not ſudden. *Hooker.*
3. Regular; methodical. *Waller.*
4. External; having the appearance but not the eſſence. *Dryden.*
5. Depending upon eſtabliſhment or cuſtom. *Pope.*
6. Having the power of making any thing what it is; conſtituent; eſſential. *Holder.*
7. Retaining its proper and eſſential characteriſtick; regular; proper. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORMALIST. *s.* [*formaliſte*, French.] One

who practiſes external ceremony; one who prefers appearance to reality. *South.*

FO'RMALITY. *ſ.* [*formalité*, French.]
1. Ceremony; eſtabliſhed mode of behaviour.
2. Solemn order, mode, habit, or dreſs. *Swift.*
3. External appearance. *Glanville.*
4. Eſſence; the quality by which any thing is what it is. *Stilling fleet.*

To FO'RMALIZE. *v. a* [*formaliſer*, Fr.]
1. To model; to modify. *Hooker.*
2. To affect formality.

FO'RMALLY. *ad.* [from *formal.*]
1. According to eſtabliſhed rules. *Shak.*
2. Ceremoniouſly; ſtiffly; preciſely. *Collier.*
3. In open appearance. *Hooker.*
4. Eſſentially; characteriſtically. *Smalridge.*

FORMA'TION. *ſ.* [*formation*, French.]
1. The act of forming or generating. *Watts.*
2. The manner in which a thing is formed.

FO'RMATIVE. *a.* [from *formo*, Lat.] Having the power of giving form; plaſtick. *Bentley.*

FO'RMER. *ſ.* [from *form.*] He that forms; maker; contriver; planner. *Ray.*

FO'RMER. *a.* [from ꝼonma, Saxon, firſt.]
1. Before another in time. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Mentioned before another. *Pope.*
3. Paſt: as, *this was the cuſtom in* former *times.*

FO'RMERLY. *ad.* In times paſt. *Addiſon.*

FO'RMIDABLE. *a.* [*formidabilis*, Latin.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrifick.

FO'RMIDABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *formidable.*]
1. The quality of exciting terrour or dread.
2. The thing cauſing dread. *Decay of Piety.*

FO'RMIDABLY. *ad.* [from *formidable.*] In a terrible manner. *Dryden.*

FO'RMLESS. *a.* [from *form.*] Shapeleſs; wanting regularity of form. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'RMULARY. *ſ.* [*formulaire*, French.] A book containing ſtated and preſcribed models.

FO'RMULE. *ſ.* [*formule*, French; *formula*, Latin.] A ſet or preſcribed model.

To FO'RNICATE. *v. a.* [from *fornix*, Lat.] To commit lewdneſs. *Brown.*

FORNICA'TION. *ſ.* [*fornication*, French.]
1. Concubinage, or commerce with an unmarried woman. *Graunt.*
2. In Scripture, ſometimes idolatry. *Exthiel.*

FORNICA'TOR. *ſ.* [*fornicateur*, Fr.] One that has commerce with unmarried women.

FORNICA'TRESS. *ſ.* A woman who without marriage cohabits with a man. *Shakeſpeare.*

To FORSA'KE. *v. a.* preter. *forſook*; part. paſſ. *forſook* or *forſaken.* [*verſaken*, Dutch.]
1. To leave in reſentment or diſlike. *Cowley.*
2. To leave; to go away from. *Dryden.*
3. To deſert; to fail. *Rowe.*

FORSA'KER. *ſ.* [from *forſake.*] Deſerter; one that forſakes. *Apocrypha.*

FORSO'OTH. *ad.* [ꝼorꝼoꝺe, Saxon.] In truth; certainly; very well. *Hayward.*

To FORSWE'AR. *v. a.* pret. *forſwore*; part. *forſworn.* [ꝼorꝼpæꝛian, Saxon.]
1. To renounce upon oath. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To deny upon oath. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. With the reciprocal pronoun: as *to forſwear himſelf*; to be perjured; to ſwear falſely.

To FORSWE'AR. *v. n.* To ſwear falſely; to commit perjury. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORSWE'ARER. *ſ.* [from *forſwear.*] One who is perjured.

FORT. *ſ.* [*fort*, French.] A fortified hold; a caſtle. *Derham.*

FO'RTED. *a.* [from *fort.*] Furniſhed with forts; guarded by forts. Out of uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

FORTH. *ad.* [ꝼoꝛꝺ, Saxon; whence *further*, *furtheſt*, corrupted from *further*, *forthеſt*.]
1. Forward; onward in time. *Spenſer.*
2. Forward in place or order. *Whitgift.*
3. Abroad; out of doors. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Out; away; beyond the boundary of a place. *Spenſer.*
5. Out into publick view. *Waller.*
6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end.
7. To a certain degree. *Hammond.*
8. On to the end. *Memoir in Stow.*

FORTH. *prep.* Out of. *Dan.*

FO'RTHCO'MING. *a.* [*forth* and *coming.*] Ready to appear; not abſconding *Shakeſpeare.*

FORTHI'SSUING. *a.* Coming out; coming forward from a cuvert.

FORTHRI'GHT. *ad.* Straight forward; without flexions. *Dryden.*

FORTHRI'GHT. *ſ.* A ſtraight path.

FORTHWI'TH, *ad.* Immediately; without delay; at once; ſtraight. *Dan.*

FO'RTIETH. *a.* [from *forty.*] The fourtieth.

FO'RTIFIABLE. *a.* [from *fortify.*] What may be fortified.

FORTIFICA'TION. *ſ.* [*fortification*, Fr.]
1. The ſcience of military architecture.
2. A place built for ſtrength.
3. Addition of ſtrength. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

FO'RTIFIER. *ſ.* [from *fortify.*]
1. One who erects works of defence. *Carew.*
2. One who ſupports or ſecures.

To FO'RTIFY. *v. a.* [*fortifier*, French.]
1. To ſtrengthen againſt attacks by walls or works. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To confirm; to encourage.
3. To fix; to eſtabliſh in reſolution.

To FO'RTIFY. *v. n.* To raiſe ſtrong places.

FO'RTILAGE. *ſ.* [from *fort.*] A little fort; a blockhouſe. *Spenſer.*

FO'RTIN. ſ. [French.] A little fort.

FO'RTITUDE. *ſ.* [*fortitudo*, Latin.]
1. Courage; bravery.
2. Strength; force. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

FO'RTLET. *ſ.* [from *fort.*] A little fort.

FO'RTNIGHT. *ſ.* [contracted from *fourteen night.*] The ſpace of two weeks.

FO'RTRESS. *ſ.* [*forteresſe*, Fr.] A ſtrong hold; a fortified place.

FORTU'ITOUS. *a.* [*fortuit*, Fr. *fortuitus*, Latin.] Accidental; caſual.

FORTU'ITOUSLY. *ad.* Accidentally; caſually; by chance.

FORTU'ITOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *fortuitous.*] Accident; chance; hit.

FO'RTUNATE. *a.* [*fortunatus*, Latin.] Lucky; happy; ſucceſsful. *Dryden.*

FO'RTUNATELY. *ad.* [from *fortunate.*]

Happily; successfully. *Prior.*

FORTUNATENESS. *s.* [from *fortunate.*] Happiness; good luck; success. *Sidney.*

FORTUNE. *s.* [*fortuna*, Latin.]
1. The power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour. *Shak.*
2. The good or ill that befalls man. *Bentley.*
3. The chance of life; means of living *Swift.*
4. Success, good or bad; event. *Temple.*
5. Estate; possessions. *Shakespeare.*
6. The portion of a man or woman. *Otway.*
7. Futurity; future events. *Cowley.*

FO'RTUNE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To befal; to fall out; to happen; to come casually to pass. *Knolles.*

FO'RTUNED. *a.* Supplied by fortune. *Shakesp.*

FO'RTUNEBOOK. *s.* [*fortune* and *book.*] A book consulted to know fortune. *Crashaw.*

FO'RTUNEHUNTER. *s.* [*fortune* and *hunt.*] A man whose employment is to inquire after women with great portions, to enrich himself by marrying them. *Spectator.*

FO'RTUNETELL. *v. n.* [*fortune* and *tell.*]
1. To pretend to the power of revealing futurity. *Walton.*
2. To reveal futurity. *Cleaveland.*

FO'RTUNETELLER. *s.* [*fortune* and *teller.*] One who cheats common people, by pretending to the knowledge of futurity. *Duppa.*

FO'RTY. *a.* [feopentig Sax.] Four times ten.

FO'RUM. *s.* [Lat.] Any public place. *Pope.*

FORWA'NDER. *v. a.* [*for* and *wander.*] To wander wildly and wearily. *Spenser.*

FO'RWARD. } *ad.* [fopeapo, Sax.] To-
FO'RWARDS. } ward a part or place before; onward; progressively; straight before. *Hooker.*

FO'RWARD. *a.* [from the adverb.]
1. Warm; earnest. *Galatians.*
2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent. *Prior.*
3. Ready; confident; presumptuous. *Dryden.*
4. Not reserved; not over modest. *Shakesp.*
5. Premature; early ripe. *Shakespeare.*
6. Quick; ready; hasty. *Locke.*
7. Antecedent; anteriour. *Shakespeare.*
8. Not behindhand; not inferiour. *Shakesp.*

FO'RWARD. *v. a.* [from the adverb.]
1. To hasten; to quicken; to accelerate in growth or improvement. *Swift.*
2. To patronise; to advance.

FO'RWARDER. *s.* [from *forward.*] He who promotes any thing.

FO'RWARDLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Eagerly; hastily; quickly. *Atterbury.*

FO'RWARDNESS. *s.* [from *forward.*]
1. Eagerness; ardour; readiness to act. *Bac.*
2. Quickness; readiness. *Wotton.*
3. Earliness; early ripeness.
4. Confidence; assurance; want of modesty.

FOSSE. *s.* [*fossa*, Latin.] A ditch; a moat.

FO'SSEWAY. *s.* [*fosse* and *way.*] One of the great Roman roads through England so called from the ditches on each side

FO'SSIL. *a.* [*fossilis*, Lat. *fossile*, Fr.] That is dug out of the earth. *Woodward.*

FO'SSIL. *s.* Many bodies, because we discover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called *fossils.* *Locke.*

To FO'STER. *v. a.* [fopepian, Saxon.]
1. To nurse; to feed; to support. *Cleaveland.*
2. To pamper; to encourage. *Sidney.*
3. To cherish; to forward. *Thomson.*

FO'STERAGE. *s.* [from *foster.*] The charge of nursing; alterage. *Raleigh.*

FOSTERBRO'THER. *s.* [fopeop bpoðep, Saxon.] One bred at the same pap.

FOSTERCHI'LD. *s.* [fopeop cild, Saxon.] A child nursed by a woman not the mother or bred by a man not the father. *Davies.*

FOSTERDA'M. *s.* [*foster* and *dam.*] A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother. *Dry.*

FOSTEREA'RTH. *s.* [*foster* and *earth.*] Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow at first in it. *Philips.*

FO'STERER. *s.* [from *foster.*] A nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent. *Dav.*

FOSTERFA'THER. *s.* [fopeop paben, Sax.] One who gives food in the place of the father.

FOSTERMO'THER. *s.* [*foster* and *mother.*] A nurse.

FOSTERSO'N. *s.* [*foster* and *son.*] One fed and educated, though not the son by nature.

FOUGA'DE. s. [French] In the art of war, a sort of little mine in the manner of a well, dug under some work or fortification.

FOUGHT. The preterit and participle of *fight.*

FO'UGHTEN. The passive participle of *fight.*

FOUL. *a.* [pul, Saxon.]
1. Not clean; filthy; dirty; miry. *Tillotson.*
2. Impure; polluted; full of filth. *Tillotson.*
3. Wicked; detestable; abominable. *Dryd.*
4. Not lawful. *Shakespeare.*
5. Hateful; ugly; loathsome. *Bacon.*
6. Disgraceful; shameful. *Milton.*
7. Coarse; gross. *Felton*
8. Full of gross humours; wanting purgation or mundification. *Shakespeare.*
9. Not bright; not serene. *Dryden.*
10. With rough force; with unseasonable violence. *Clarendon.*
11. [Among seamen.] Entangled: as, *a rope is* foul *of the anchor.*

To FOUL. *v. a.* [pulan, Saxon.] To daub; to bemire; to make filthy; to dirty. *Evelyn.*

FOULFA'CED. *a.* [*foul* and *faced.*] Having an ugly or hateful visage. *Shakespeare.*

FO'ULLY. *ad.* [from *foul.*]
1. Filthily; nastily; odiously. *Hayward.*
2. Not lawfully; not fairly. ☞ *Shakespeare.*

FOULMO'UTHED. *a.* [*foul* and *mouth.*] Scurrilous; habituated to the use of opprobrious terms and epithets. *Addison.*

FO'ULNESS. *s.* [from *foul.*]
1. The quality of being foul; filthiness; nastiness. *Wilkins.*
2. Pollution; impurity. *Bacon.*
3. Hatefulness; atrociousness. *Ben Jonson.*
4. Ugliness; deformity. *Dryden.*
5. Dishonesty; want of candour. *Hammond.*

FOUND. The pret. and part. pass. of *find*

To FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundare*, Lat. *fonder*, Fr.]

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1. To lay the basis of any building. *Psalms.*
2. To build; to raise. *Davies.*
3. To establish; to erect. *Milton.*
4. To give birth or original to: as, he *founded* an art.
5. To raise upon, as on a principle or ground. *Decay of Piety.*
6. To fix firm. *Shakespeare.*

To FOUND. *v. a.* [*fundare*, Lat. *fondre*, Fr.] To form by melting and pouring into moulds; to cast. *Milton.*

FOUNDA'TION. *s.* [*fondation*, French.]
1. The basis or lower parts of an edifice.
2. The act of fixing the basis. *Tickel.*
3. The principles or grounds on which any notion is raised. *Tillotson.*
4. Original; rise. *Hooker.*
5. A revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity. *Swift.*
6. Establishment; settlement.

FO'UNDER. *s.* [from *found.*]
1. A builder; one who raises an edifice. *Dr.*
2. One who establishes a revenue for any purpose. *Bentley.*
3. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning. *Roscommon.*
4. A caster; one who forms figures by casting melted matter into moulds. *Grew.*

To FO'UNDER. *v. a.* [*fondre*, Fr.] To cause such a foreness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground. *Dorset.*

To FO'UNDER. *v. n.* [from *fond*, Fr.]
1. To sink to the bottom. *Raleigh.*
2. To fail; to miscarry. *Shakespeare.*

FO'UNDERY. *s.* A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a casting-house.

FO'UNDLING. *s.* [from *found* of *find.*] A child exposed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner. *Sidney.*

FO'UNDRESS. *s.* [from *founder.*]
1. A woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins any thing.
2. A woman that establishes any charitable revenue. *Dryden.*

FOUNT. } *s.* [*fons*, Latin, *fontaine*,
FO'UNTAIN. } French.]
1. A well; a spring. *Milton.*
2. A small basin of springing water. *Addison.*
3. A jet; a spout of water. *Bacon.*
4. The head or first spring of a river. *Dryd.*
5. Original; first principle; first cause. *Sprat.*

FO'UNTAINLESS. *a.* [from *fountain.*] Having no fountain, wanting a spring. *Milton.*

FO'UNTFUL. *a.* [*fount* and *full.*] Full of springs. *Chapman.*

To FOUPE. *v. a.* To drive with sudden impetuosity. Out of use. *Camden.*

FOUR. *a.* [ꝼpoꝛeꝛ, Saxon.] Twice two.

FOURBE. s. [French.] A cheat; a tricking fellow. Not in use. *Denham.*

FOURFO'LD. *a.* [*four* and *fold.*] Four times told. *Samuel.*

FOURFO'OTED. *a.* [*four* and *foot.*] Quadruped; having four feet. *Dryden.*

FOURSCO'RE. *a.* [*four* and *score.*] Four times twenty, eighty.

FOURSQUA'RE. *a.* [*four* and *square.*] Quadrangular.

FOURTE'EN. *a.* [ꝼeopeꝛtyn, Saxon.] Four and ten: twice seven.

FOURTE'ENTH. *a.* [from *fourteen.*] The ordinal of fourteen, the fourth after the ten.

FOURTH. *a.* [from *four.*] The ordinal of four; the first after the third.

FO'URTHLY. *ad.* In the fourth place.

FOURWHE'ELED. *a.* [*four* and *wheel.*] Running upon four wheels.

FO'UTRA. *s.* [from *foutre*, French.] A scoff.

FOWL. *s.* [ꝼuꝛl, ꝼuhl; Saxon.] A winged animal, a bird. *Fowl* is used collectively: we dined upon fish and *fowl.*

To FOWL. *v. n.* To kill birds for food or game.

FO'WLER. *s.* [from *fowl.*] A sportsman that pursues birds. *Philips.*

FO'WLINGPIECE. *s.* [*fowl* and *piece.*] A gun for birds.

FOX. *s.* [ꝼox. Saxon.]
1. A wild animal of the canine kind, remarkable for his cunning, living in holes, and living upon fowls or small animals. *Shakespeare.*
2. A knave or cunning fellow.

FO'XCASE. *s.* A fox's skin. *L'Estrange.*

FO'XCHASE. *s.* The pursuit of the fox by hounds.

FO'XEVIL. *s.* [*fox* and *evil.*] A kind of ease in which the hair sheds.

FO'XFISH. *s.* A kind of fish.

FO'XGLOVE. *s.* A plant

FO'XHUNTER. *s.* [*fox* and *hunter.*] A man whose chief ambition is to show his breed in hunting foxes. *Spectator.*

FO'XSHIP. *s.* [from *fox.*] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning. *Shakespeare.*

FO'XTRAP. *s.* [*fox* and *trap.*] A gin or trap to catch foxes.

FOY. *s.* [*foi*, Fr.] Faith; allegiance.

To FRACT. *v. a.* [*fractus*, Lat.] To break; to violate; to infringe. *Shakespeare.*

FRA'CTION. *s.* [*fraction*, French.]
1. The act of breaking; the state of being broken.
2. A broken part of an integral.

FRA'CTIONAL. *a.* [from *fraction.*] Belonging to a broken number.

FRA'CTURE. *s.* [*fractura*, Latin.]
1. Breach; separation of continuous parts.
2. The separation of the continuity of a bone in living bodies.

To FRA'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break a bone.

FRA'GILE. *a.* [*fragile*, Fr. *fragilis*, Lat.]
1. Brittle; easily snapped or broken.
2. Weak; uncertain; easily destroyed.

FRAGI'LITY. *s.* [from *fragile.*]
1. Brittleness; easiness to be broken.
2. Weakness; uncertainty.
3. Frailty; liableness to fault.

FRA'GMENT, *s.* [*fragmentum*, Latin.]

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art broken from the whole; an imperfect piece. *Newton.*

A'GMENTARY. *a.* [from *fragment.*] Compofed of fragments. Not uſed. *Donne.*

AGOR. *s.* [Latin.] A noiſe; a creak; a crash. Not uſed. *Sandys.*

A'GRANCE. } *s.* [*fragrantia*, Latin.]
A'GRANCY. } Sweetneſs of ſmell; pleaſing ſcent; grateful odour. *Garth.*

A'GRANT. *a.* [*fragrans*, Latin.] Odorous; ſweet of ſmell. *Prior.*

'GRANTLY. *ad.* With ſweet ſcent.

AIL. *s.*
1. A baſket made of ruſhes.
2. A ruſh for weaving baſkets.

AIL. *a.* [*fragilis*, Latin.]
1. Weak; eaſily decaying; ſubject to caſualties; eaſily deſtroyed. *Rogers.*
2. Weak of reſolution; liable to errour or tranſgreſſion. *Taylor.*

AILNESS. *s.* Weakneſs; inſtability. *Nor.*

AILTY. *s.* [from *frail.*]
1. Weakneſs of reſolution; inſtability of mind; infirmity. *Milton.*
2. Fault proceeding from weakneſs; ſins of infirmity. *Dryden.*

AMPSCHEUR. *s.* [French.] Freſhneſs; coolneſs. *Dryden.*

AMISE. *s.* [French.] A pancake with bacon in it.

FRAME. *v. a.*
1. To form or fabricate by orderly conſtruction. *Spenser.*
2. To fit one to another. *Abbot.*
3. To make; to compoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To regulate; to adjuſt. *Tillotſon.*
5. To form any rule or method by ſtudy or concept. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To form and digeſt by thought. *Granville.*
7. To contrive; to plan. *Clarendon.*
8. To ſettle; to ſcheme out. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. To invent; to fabricate. *Bacon.*

AME. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A fabrick; any thing conſtructed of various parts or members. *Tillotſon.*
2. Any thing made ſo as to encloſe or admit ſomething elſe. *Newton.*
3. Order; regularity; adjuſted ſeries or diſpoſition. *Swift.*
4. Scheme; order. *Clarendon.*
5. Contrivance; projection. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Mechanical conſtruction.
7. Shape; form; proportion. *Hudibras.*

A'MER. *s.* [from *frame*; ꝑnemman, Sax.] Maker; former; contriver; ſchemer. *Arbuthnot.*

A'MPOLD. *a.* Peeviſh; boiſterous; rugged; croſsgrained. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'NCHISE. *s.* [*franchiſe*, French.]
1. Exemption from any onerous duty.
2. Privilege; immunity; right granted. *Dryden.*
3. Diſtrict; extent of juriſdiction. *Spenſer.*

FRA'NCHISE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enfranchiſe; to make free. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRA'NGIBLE. *a.* [*frango*, Latin.] Fragile; brittle; eaſily broken. *Boyle.*

FRA'NION. *s.* A paramour; a boon companion. *Spenſer*

FRANK. *a.* [*franc*, French.]
1. Liberal; generous; not niggardly. *Spratt.*
2. Open; ingenious; ſincere; not reſerved.
3. Without conditions; without payment.
4. Not reſtrained; licentious. *Spenſer.*

FRANK. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. A place to feed hogs in; a ſty. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A letter which pays no poſtage. *Pope.*
3. A French coin.

To FRANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhut up in a frank or ſty. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To feed high; to fat; to cram. *Ainſworth.*
3. To exempt letters from poſtage. *Swift.*

FRA'NKINCENSE. *s.* [*frank* and *incenſe.*] A dry reſinous ſubſtance in pieces or drops, of a pale; yelloviſh white colour; a ſtrong ſmell, but not diſagreeable, and a bitter, acrid, and reſinous taſte. *Hill.*

FRA'NKLIN. *s.* [from *frank.*] A ſteward; a bailiff of land. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

FRA'NKLY. *ad.* [from *frank.*]
1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily. *Bacon.*
2. Without conſtraint. *Clarendon.*
3. Without reſerve. *Clarendon.*

FRA'NKNESS. *s.* [from *frank.*]
1. Plainneſs of ſpeech; openneſs; ingenuouſneſs. *Clarendon.*
2. Liberality; bounteouſneſs.
3. Freedom from reſerve. *Sidney.*

FRANKPLE'DGE. *s.* [*franciplegium*, Latin.] A pledge or ſurety for freemen. *Cowel.*

FRA'NTICK. *a.* [corrupted from *phrenetick.*]
1. Mad; deprived of underſtanding by violent madneſs. *Spenſer.*
2. Tranſported by violence of paſſion; outrageous; turbulent. *Addiſon.*

FRA'NTICKLY. *ad.* [from *frantick.*] Madly; outrageouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRA'NTICKNESS. *s.* [from *frantick.*] Madneſs; fury of paſſion; diſtraction.

FRATE'RNAL. *a.* [*fraternel*, French.] Brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers. *Hammond.*

FRATE'RNALLY. *ad.* In a brotherly manner.

FRATE'RNITY. *s* [*fraternité*, French.]
1. The ſtate or quality of a brother.
2. Body of men united; corporation; ſociety; aſſociation; brotherhood. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Men of the ſame claſs or character. *South.*

FRA'TRICIDE. *s.* [*fratricide*, French.] The murder of a brother.

FRAUD. *s.* [*fraus*, Latin; *fraude*, French.] Deceit; cheat; trick; artifice; ſubtility; ſtratagem. *Dryden.*

FRA'UDFUL. *a.* [*fraud* and *full.*] Treacherous; artful; trickiſh; ſubtle. *Shakeſpeare.*

FRA'UDFULLY. *ad.* Deceitfully; artfully; ſubtilly; by ſtratagem.

FRA'UDELENCE } *s.* [*fraudulentia*, Latin.]
FRA'UDELENCY. } Deceitfulneſs; trickiſhneſs; proneneſs to artifice. *Hooker.*

FRA'UDULENT. *a.* [*fraudulentus*, Latin.]
1. Full of artifice; trickiſh; ſubtle; deceit-

ful. *Milton.*
2. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous. *Milton.*
FRA'UDULENTLY. *ad.* By fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully. *Taylor.*
FRAUGHT. *particip. paſſ.* [from *freight*, now written *freight*.]
1. Laden; charged. *Shakespeare.*
2. Filled; ſtored; thronged. *Addiſon.*
FRAUGHT. *s.* A freight; a cargo. *Dryden.*
To FRAUGHT. *v. a.* To load; to crowd. *Sh.*
FRA'UGHTAGE. *s.* Lading; cargo. *Shak.*
FRAY. *s.* [*effrayer*, to fright, French.]
1. A battle; a fight. *Fairfax.*
2. A duel; a combat. *Denham.*
3. A broil; a quarrel. *Shakeſpeare.*
To FRAY. *v. a.* [*effrayer*, French.]
1. To fright; to terrify.
2. [*frayer*, French.] To rub.
FREAK. *s.* [ꝑpæc, Saxon.]
1. A ſudden and cauſeleſs change of place.
2. A ſudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank. *Swift.*
To FREAK. *v. a.* To variegate. *Thomſon.*
FRE'AKISH. *a.* [from *freak*.] Capricious; humourſome. *L'Eſtrange.*
FRE'AKISHLY. *ad.* [from *freakiſh*.] Capriciouſly; humourſomely.
FRE'AKISHNESS. *s.* [from *freakiſh*.] Capriciouſneſs; humourſomeneſs; whimſicalneſs.
To FREAM. *v. n.* [*fremere*, Latin.] To growl or grunt as a boar. *Bailey.*
FRE'CKLE. *s.* [*fleck*, a ſpot, German.]
1. A ſpot raiſed in the ſkin by the ſun. *Dry.*
2. Any ſmall ſpot or diſcoloration. *Evelyn.*
FRE'CKLED. *a.* [from *freckle*.] Spotted; maculated. *Drayton.*
FRE'CKLY. *a.* [from *freckle*.] Full of freckles.
FRED. The ſame with *peace*. So *Frederick* is powerful or wealthy in peace. *Gibſon.*
FREE. *a.* [ꝑpeah, Saxon.]
1. At liberty; not enſlaved. *Prior.*
2. Uncompelled; unreſtrained. *South.*
3. Not bound by fate; not neceſſitated. *Milton.*
4. Permitted; allowed. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Licentious; unreſtrained. *Temple.*
6. Open; ingenuous. *Otway.*
7. Acquainted; converſing without reſerve.
8. Liberal; not parſimonious. *Pope.*
9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchaſed. *Bacon.*
10. Clear from diſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
11. Guiltleſs; innocent. *Dryden.*
12. Exempt. *Denham.*
13. Inveſted with franchiſes; poſſeſſing any thing without vaſſalage. *Dryden.*
14. Without expence: as a *freeſchool*.
To FREE. *v. a.*
1. To ſet at liberty; to reſcue from ſlavery; to manumit; to looſe. *Pope.*
2. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill. *Clarendon.*
3. To clear from impediments or obſtructions. *Dryden.*
4. To baniſh; to ſend away. Not uſed.
5. To exempt.
FREEBO'OTER. *s.* [*free* and *booty*.] A rober; a plunderer; a pillager.
FREEBO'OTING. *s.* Robbery; plunder.
FRE'EBORN. *a.* Inheriting liberty.
FREECHA'PEL. *s.* [*free* and *chapel*.] A chapel of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the juriſdiction of the ordinary. The king may alſo licenſe a ſubject to build ſuch a chapel.
FRE'ECOST. *s.* Without expence; free from charges.
FRE'EDMAN. *s.* A ſlave manumitted.
FRE'EDOM. *s.* [from *free*.]
1. Liberty; exemption from ſervitude; independence.
2. Privileges; franchiſes; immunities.
3. Power of enjoying franchiſes.
4. Exemption from fate, neceſſity, or predetermination.
5. Unreſtraint.
6. The ſtate of being without any particular inconvenience.
7. Eaſe or facility in doing any thing.
FREEFO'OTED. *a.* [*free* and *foot*.] Not reſtrained in the march.
FREEHE'ARTED. *a.* [*free* and *heart*.] Liberal; unreſtrained.
FREEHO'LD. *s.* [*free* and *hold*.] That eſtate or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, tail, or for term of life. *Freehold* in law is the real poſſeſſion of lands or tenements in fee, fee-tail, or for life. *Freehold* in law is the right that a man has to ſuch lands or tenements before his entry or ſeiſure.
FREEHO'LDER. *s.* [from *freehold*.] One that has a freehold.
FRE'ELY. *ad.* [from *free*.]
1. At liberty; without vaſſalage; without ſlavery; without dependance.
2. Without reſtraint; heavily.
3. Plentifully; laviſhly.
4. Without ſcruple; without reſerve.
4. Without impediment.
6. Without neceſſity; without predetermination.
7. Frankly; liberally.
8. Spontaneouſly; of its own accord.
FRE'EMAN. *s.* [*free* and *man*.]
1. One not a ſlave; not a vaſſal.
2. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.
FREEMI'NDER. *a.* [*free* and *mind*.] Unperplexed; without load of care.
FRE'ENESS. *s.* [from *free*.]
1. The ſtate or quality of being free.
2. Openneſs; unreſervedneſs; ingenuouſneſs; candour.
3. Generoſity; liberality.
FREESCHO'OL. *s.* [*free* and *ſchool*.] A ſchool in which learning is given without wages.
FREESPO'KEN. *a.* [*free* and *ſpoken*.] Accuſtomed to ſpeak without reſerve.
FRE'ESTONE. *s.* Stone commonly uſed

building, so called because it may be wrought and cut freely in any direction. *Woodward.*

FREETHINKER. *s.* [*free* and *think.*] A libertine; a contemner of religion. *Addison.*

FREEWILL. *s.* [*free* and *will.*]

1. The power of directing our own actions without restraint by necessity or fate. *Locke.*
2. Voluntariness; spontaneity. *Rare.*

FREEWOMAN. *s.* [*free* and *woman.*] A woman not enslaved. *Maccabees.*

FREEZE. *v. n.* pret. *froze.* [*vriesen*, Dut.]

1. To be congealed with cold. *Locke.*
2. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed. *Dryden.*

FREEZE. *v. a.*

1. To congeal with cold.
2. To kill by cold. *Shakespeare.*
3. To chill by the loss of power or motion.

FREIGHT. *v. a.* pret. *freighted*; part. *freighted, freighted.* [*fretter*, Fr.]

1. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with goods for transportation. *Shakespeare.*
2. To load as the burden; to be the thing with which a vessel is freighted. *Shakespeare.*

FREIGHT. *s.*

1. Any thing with which a ship is loaded. *Dryden.*
2. The money due for transportation of goods.

FREIGHTER. *s.* [*fretteur*, French.] He who freights a vessel.

FREN. *s.* A stranger. *Spenser.*

FRENCH *Chalk.* *s.* An indurated clay, extremely dense, of a smooth glossy surface, and soft to the touch. *Hill.*

FRE'NCHIFY. *v. a.* [from *French.*] To infect with the manners of France; to make a coxcomb. *Camden.*

FRENETICK. *a.* [*frenetique*, Fr. φρενητικος; generally therefore written *phrenetick.*] Mad; distracted. *Daniel.*

FRENZY. *s.* [φρενησις; *phrenitis*, Latin.] Madness; distraction of mind; alienation of understanding; any violent passion approaching to madness. *Bentley.*

FREQUENCE. *s.* [*frequence*, Fr.] Crowd; concourse: assembly. *Milton.*

FREQUENCY. *s.* [*frequentia*, Latin.]

1. Common occurrence; the condition of being often seen or done. *Atterbury.*
2. Concourse; full assembly. *Ben Jonson.*

FREQUENT. *a.* [*frequent*, Fr. *frequens*, Lat.]

1. Often done; often seen; often occurring. *Pope.*
2. Used often to practise any thing. *Swift.*
3. Full of concourse. *Milton.*

To FREQUE'NT. *v. a.* [*frequento*, Latin.] To visit often; to be much in any place. *Bacon.*

FREQUE'NTABLE. *a.* [from *frequent.*] Conversible; accessible. *Sidney.*

FREQUE'NTATIVE. *s.* [*frequentativus*, Lat.] A grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUE'NTER. *s.* [from *frequent.*] One who often resorts to any place. *Swift.*

FREQUENTLY. *ad.* [*frequenter*, Lat.] Often; commonly; not rarely. *Swift.*

FRE'SCO. *s.* [Italian.]

1. Coolness; shade; duskiness. *Prior.*
2. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk. *Pope.*

FRESH. *a.* [ꝼꝛeꝛc, Saxon.]

1. Cool; not vapid with heat. *Prior.*
2. Not salt. *Abbot.*
3. New; not had before. *Dryden.*
4. New; not impaired by time. *Milton.*
5. In a state like that of recentness. *Denham.*
6. Recent; newly come. *Dryden.*
7. Repaired from any loss or diminution. *Dr.*
8. Florid; vigorous; cheerful; unfaded; unimpaired. *Bacon.*
9. Healthy in countenance; ruddy. *Harvey.*
10. Brisk; strong; vigorous. *Holder.*
11. Fasting: opposed to eating or drinking.
12. Sweet: opposed to stale or stinking.

FRESH. *s.* Water not salt. *Shakespeare.*

To FRE'SHEN. *v. a.* [from *fresh.*] To make fresh. *Thomson.*

To FRE'SHEN. *v. n.* To grow fresh. *Pope.*

FRE'SHET. *s.* [from *fresh.*] A pool of fresh water. *Milton.*

FRE'SHLY. *ad.* [from *fresh.*]

1. Coolly.
2. Newly; in the former state renewed. *Bac.*
3. With a healthy look; ruddily. *Shakesp.*

FRE'SHNESS. *s.* [from *fresh.*]

1. Newness; vigour; spirit; the contrary to vapidness. *Bacon.*
2. Freedom from diminution by time; not staleness; not decay. *South.*
3. Freedom from fatigue; newness of strength. *Hayward.*
4. Coolness. *Addison.*
5. Ruddiness; colour of health. *Granville.*
6. Freedom from saltness.

FRET. *s.* [*fretum*, Latin.]

1. A frith, or strait of the sea, where the water by confinement is always rough. *Brown.*
2. An agitation of liquors by fermentation, or other cause. *Derham.*
2. That stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string.
4. Work rising in protuberances. *Spectator.*
5. Agitation of the mind; commotion of temper; passion. *Herbert.*

To FRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To agitate violently by external impulse or action. *Shakespeare.*
2. To wear away by rubbing. *Newton.*
3. To hurt by attrition. *Milton.*
4. To corrode; to eat away. *Holewill.*
5. To form into raised work. *Milton.*
6. To variegate; to diversify. *Shakespeare.*
7. To make angry; to vex. *Ezekiel.*

To FRET. *v. n.*

1. To be in commotion; to be agitated. *South.*
2. To be worn away; to be corroded. *Peacl.*
3. To make way by attrition. *Moxon.*
4. To be angry; to be peevish. *Pope.*

FRE'TFUL. *a.* [from *fret.*] Angry; peevish.

FRE'TFULLY. *ad.* Peevishly.

FRE'TFULNESS. *s.* [from *fretful.*] Passion;

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peevishness.

FRE'TTY. *a.* [from *fret.*] Adorned with raised work.

FRIABI'LITY. *s.* [from *friable.*] Capacity of being easily reduced to powder. *Locke.*

FRI'ABLE. *a.* [*friable*, Fr.] Easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder. *Bacon.*

FRI'AR. *s.* [*frere*, Fr.] A religious; a brother of some regular order. *Swift.*

FRI'ARLIKE. *a.* [from *friar.*] Monastick; unskilled in the world. *Knolles.*

FRI'ARLY. *a.* [*friar* and *like.*] Like a friar, or man untaught in life. *Bacon.*

FRI'ARSCOWL. *s.* [*friar* and *cowl.*] A plant that produces a flower resembling a cowl.

FRI'ARY. *s.* [from *friar.*] A monastery or convent of friars.

FRI'ARY. *a.* Like a friar. *Camden.*

To FRI'BBLE. *v. n.* To trifle. *Hudibras.*

FRI'BBLER. *s.* A trifler. *Spectator.*

FRICASSE'E. s. [French.] A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce.

FRICA'TION. *s.* [*fricatio*, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing against another. *Bacon.*

FRI'CTION. *s.* [*frictio*, Latin.]

1. The act of rubbing two bodies together. *Newton.*

2. The resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another.

3. Medical rubbing with the flesh-brush or cloths. *Bacon.*

FRI'DAY. *s.* [ꝼꝛıȝeꝺæȝ, Sax.] The sixth day of the week, so named of *Freya*, a Saxon deity.

FRIEND. *s.* [*vriend*, Dut. ꝼꝛeonꝺ. Sax.]

1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy. *Dryden.*

2. One without hostile intentions. *Shakesp.*

3. One reconciled to another. *Shakespeare.*

4. An attendant, or companion. *Dryden.*

5. Favourer; one propitious. *Peacham.*

6. A familiar compellation. *Matthew.*

To FRIEND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To favour; to befriend; to countenance; to support. *Shakespeare.*

FRI'ENDLESS. *a.* Wanting friends; wanting support; destitute; forlorn. *South.*

FRI'ENDLINESS. *s.* [from *friendly.*]

1. A disposition to friendship. *Sidney.*

2. Exertion of benevolence. *Taylor.*

FRIENDLY. *a.* [from *friend.*]

1. Having the temper and disposition of a friend; kind; favourable. *Milton.*

2. Disposed to union; amicable. *Pope.*

3. Salutary; homogeneal. *Milton.*

FRI'ENDLY. *ad.* In the manner of friends; with appearance of kindness; amicably. *Shak.*

FRI'ENDSHIP. *s.* [*vriendſchap*, Dutch.]

1. The state of minds united by mutual benevolence; amity. *Clarendon.*

2. Highest degree of intimacy. *Dryden.*

3. Favour; personal kindness. *Spenser.*

4. Assistance; help. *Shakspeare.*

5. Conformity; affinity; correspondence; aptness to unite. *Dryden.*

FRIEZE. *s.* [*drap de frise*, Fr.] A coarse warm cloth, made perhaps first in *Friesland.*

FRIEZE. } *s.* [In architecture.] A large
FRIZE. } member which separates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns.

FRI'EZED. *a.* [from *frieze.*] Shagged or napped with frieze.

FRI'EZELIKE. *a.* [*frieze* and *like.*] Resembling a frieze.

FRI'GAT. *s.* [*frigate*, French.]

1. A small ship.

2. Any small vessel on the water.

FRIGEFA'CTION. *s.* [*frigus* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of making cold.

To FRIGHT. *v. a.* [ꝼꝛıȝhtan, Sax.] To terrify; to disturb with fear.

FRIGHT. *s.* [from the verb.] A sudden terrour.

To FRI'GHTEN. *v. a.* To terrify; to shock with dread.

FRI'GHTFUL. *a.* [from *fright.*] Terrible; dreadful; full of terrour. *Shakspeare.*

FRI'GHTFULLY. *ad.* [from *frightful.*] Dreadfully; horribly.

FRI'GHTFULNESS. *s.* [from *frightful.*] The power of impressing terrour.

FRI'GID. *a.* [*frigidus*, Latin.]

1. Cold; wanting warmth.

2. Wanting warmth of affection.

3. Impotent; without warmth of body.

4. Dull; without fire of fancy.

FRIGI'DITY. *s.* [*frigiditas*, Latin.]

1. Coldness; want of warmth.

2. Dulness; want of intellectual fire.

3. Want of corporeal warmth. *Glanv.*

4. Coldness of affection.

FRI'GIDLY. *ad.* [from *frigid.*] Coldly; dully; without affection.

FRI'GIDNESS. *s.* [from *frigid.*] Coldness; dulness; want of affection.

FRIGORI'FICK. *a.* [*frigorificus*, *frigus*, *facio*, Latin.] Causing cold.

To FRILL. *v. a.* [*frilleux*, Fr.] To quake; shiver with cold. Used of a hawk: as, *the hawk frills.*

FRINGE. *s.* [*frange*, Fr.] Ornamental appendages added to dress or furniture.

To FRINGE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages.

FRI'PPERER. *s.* [from *frippier*, French.] One who deals in old things vamped up.

FRI'PPERY. *s.* [*friperie*, French.]

1. Places where old cloaths are sold.

2. Old clothes; cast dresses; tattered rags.

To FRISK. *v. n.* [*frizzare*, Italian.]

1. To leap; to skip.

2. To dance in frolick or gayety.

FRISK. *s.* [from the verb.] A frolick; a sally of wanton gayety.

FRI'SKER. *s.* [from *frisk.*] A wanton; one not constant or settled.

FRI'SKINESS. *s.* [from *frisk.*] Gayety; liveliness.

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PSKY. *a.* [*frisque*, French; from *frisk*.] Gay; airy.

T. *s.* [Among chymists.] Ashes or salt baked or fried together with sand.

TH. *s.* [*fretum*, Latin.]
1. A strait of the sea where the water, being confined, is rough. *Dryden.*
2. A kind of net. *Carew.*

TILLARY. *s.* [*fritillarie*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

TINANCY. *s.* [from *fritinio*, Latin.] The scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada, *Brown.*

TTER. *s.* [*friture*, French.]
1. A small piece cut to be fried. *Tusser.*
2. A fragment; a small piece. *Bacon.*
3. A cheesecake; a wig. *Ainsworth.*

RITTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried.
2. To break into small particles or fragments. *Pope.*

VOLOUS. *a.* [*frivolus*, Latin.] Slight; trifling; of no moment. *Roscommon.*

VOLOUSLY. *ad.* Triflingly; without weight.

VOLOUSNESS. *s.* Want of importance; trifflingness.

RIZZLE. *v. a.* [*friser*, Fr.] To curl in short curls like nap of frieze. *Hakewill.*

ZZLER. *s.* [from *frizzle*.] One that makes short curls

O. *ad.* [of ꝼꝛa, Saxon.] Backward; reflexively: *to* and *fro*, backward and forward, to and *from*. *Pope.*

OCK. *s.* [*froc*, French.]
1. A dress; a coat. *Milton.*
2. A kind of close coat for men. *Dryden.*

OG. *s.* [ꝼꝛogga, Saxon.]
1. A small animal with four feet, living both by land and water, and placed by naturalists among mixed animals, as partaking of beast and fish. *Shakespeare.*
2. The hollow part of a horses hoof.

OGBIT. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

OGFISH. *s.* A kind of fish. *Ainsworth.*

OGGRASS. *s.* A kind of herb.

OGLETTUCE. *s.* A plant.

OISE. *s.* [from the French *froisser*.] A kind of food made by frying bacon enclosed in a pancake.

OLICK. *a.* [*vrolijck*, Dutch.] Gay; full of levity; full of pranks. *Waller.*

OLICK. *s.* A wild prank; a flight of whim and levity. *Roscommon.*

FRO'LICK. *v. n.* To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity and gayety. *Rowe.*

OLICKLY. *ad.* Gayly; wildly.

OLICKSOME. *a.* Full of wild gayety.

OLICKSOMELY. *ad.* With wild gayety.

OLICKSOMENESS. *s.* Wildness of gayety; pranks.

OM. *prep.* [ꝼꝛam, Saxon.]
1. Away: noting privation: *his land was taken from him.* *Dryden.*
2. Noting reception; *I learned this* from *Pope.*
3. Noting procession, descent, or birth: *he came* from *kings.* *Blackmore.*
4. Noting transmission. *Shakespeare.*
5. Noting abstraction or vacation: *free* from *fault.* *Shakespeare.*
6. Noting succession from *morning to night.* *Burnet.*
7. Out of: noting emission. *Milton.*
8. Noting progress from premises to inferences: from *dignity we infer honour.* *South.*
9. Noting the place or person from whom a message is brought. *Shakespeare.*
10. Out of: noting extraction. *Addison.*
11. Because of: noting the reason or motive of an act: *he is lavish* from *kindness.* *Tillotson.*
12. Out of: noting the ground or cause of any thing: *earthquakes are* from *fire.* *Dryden.*
13. Not near to: noting distance. *Shakesp.*
14. Noting separation or recession. *Dryden.*
15. Noting exemption or deliverance: *be it free* from *his pain.* *Prior.*
16. Noting absence. *Shakespeare.*
17. Noting derivation. *Dryden.*
18. Since: *we have been growing rich* from *the conquest.* *Tillotson.*
19. Contrary to: not in use. *Donne.*
20. Noting removal. *Dryden.*
21. *From* is very frequently joined by an ellipsis with adverbs: as, *from above*, *from* the parts above. *Hooker.*

FRO'MWARD. *prep.* [ꝼꝛam and peapꝺ, Saxon.] Away from; the contrary to the word *toward*: not in use. *Sidney.*

FRONDI'FEROUS. *a.* [*frondifer*, Latin.] Bearing leaves.

FRONT. *s.* [*frons*, Latin.]
1. The face. *Creech.*
2. The face as opposed to an enemy. *Daniel.*
3. The part or place opposed to the face. *Bacon.*
4. The van of an army. *Milton.*
5. The forepart of any thing, as of a building. *Brown.*
6. The most conspicuous part or particular.

To FRONT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To oppose directly, or face to face; to encounter. *Dryden.*
2. To stand opposed, or overagainst any place or thing. *Addison.*

To FRONT. *v. n.* To stand foremost. *Shakesp.*

FRO'NTAL. *s.* [*frontale*, Latin.] Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead. *Quincy. Brown.*

FRO'NTATED. *a.* [from *frons*, Latin.] The *frontated* leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line: in opposition to *cuspated.* *Quincy.*

FRO'NTBOX. *s.* [*front* and *box*.] The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage. *Pope.*

FRO'NTED. *a.* [from *front*.] Formed with a front. *Milton.*

FRO'NTIER. *s.* [*frontiere*, French.] The marches; the limit; the utmost verge of any territory; the border. *Milton.*

FRO'NTIER. *a.* Bordering. *Addison.*

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FRO'NTISPIECE. *s.* [*frontiſpicium*, Latin.] That part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye. *Milton.*

FRO'NTLESS. *a.* [from *front.*] Not bluſhing; wanting ſhame. *Dryden.*

FRO'NTLET. *s.* [from *frons*, Latin.] A bandage worn upon the forehead. *Wiſeman.*

FRO'NTROOM. *s.* [*front* and *room.*] An apartment in the forepart of a houſe. *Moxon.*

FRORE. *a.* Frozen. Not in uſe. *Milton.*

FRORNE. *a.* Frozen. Obſolete. *Spenser.*

FROST. *s.* [ꝼꝛoꝛꝛ, Saxon.]

1. The laſt effect of cold; the power or act of congelation. *South.*

2. The appearance of plants and trees ſparkling with congelation of dew. *Pope.*

FRO'STBITTEN. *a.* Nipped or withered by the froſt. *Mortimer.*

FRO'STED. *a.* Laid on in inequalities like thoſe of the hoar-froſt upon plants. *Gay.*

FRO'STILY. *ad.* [from *froſty*]

1. With froſt; with exceſſive cold.

2. Without warmth of affection. *Ben Jonson.*

FRO'STINESS. *s.* [from *froſty.*] Cold; freezing cold.

FRO'STNAIL. *s.* [*froſt* and *nail.*] A nail with a prominent head driven into the horſe's ſhoes, that it may pierce the ice. *Grew.*

FRO'STWORK. *s.* [*froſt* and *work.*] Work in which the ſubſtance is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon ſhrubs. *Blackmore.*

FRO'STY. *a.* [from *froſt.*]

1. Having the power of congelation; exceſſive cold. *L'Eſtrange.*

2. Chill in affection; without warmth of kindneſs or courage. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Hoary; gray-haired; reſembling froſt. *Sh.*

FROTH. *s.* [*froe*, Daniſh and Scottiſh.]

1. Spume; foam; the bubbles cauſed in liquors by agitation. *Bacon.*

2. Any empty or ſenſeleſs ſhow of wit or eloquence.

3. Any thing not ſolid or ſubſtantial. *Tuſſer.*

To FROTH, *v. n.* [from the noun.] To foam; to throw out ſpume. *Dryden.*

FRO'THILY. *ad.* [from *frothy.*]

1. With foam; with ſpume.

2. In an empty trifling manner.

FRO'THY. *a.* [from *froth.*]

1. Full of foam, froth, or ſpume. *Bacon.*

2. Soft; not ſolid; waſting. *Bacon.*

3. Vain; empty; trifling. *L'Eſtrange.*

FROUNCE. *s.* A diſtemper in which white ſpittle gathers about the hawk's bill. *Skinner.*

To FROUNCE. *v. n.* To friſle or curl the hair about the face. *Aſcham.*

FRO'UZY. *a.* [A cant word.]

1. Fetid; muſty. *Swift.*

2. Dim; cloudy. *Swift.*

FRO'WARD. *a.* [ꝼꝛampeaꝛd, Sax.] Peeviſh; ungovernable; angry. *Temple.*

FRO'WARDLY. *ad.* [from *froward.*] Peeviſhly; perverſely. *Iſaiah.*

FRO'WARDNESS. *s.* [from *froward.*] Peeviſhneſs; perverſeneſs. *South.*

FRO'WER. *s.* A cleaving tool.

To FROWN. *v. a.* [*frogner*, old French.] To expreſs diſpleaſure by contracting the face into wrinkles; to look ſtern.

FROWN. *s.* A wrinkled look; a look of diſpleaſure. *Shakeſp.*

FRO'WNINGLY. *ad.* [from *frown.*] Sullenly; with a look of diſpleaſure. *Shakeſp.*

FRO'WY. *a.* Muſty; frouzy.

FRO'ZEN. part. paſſ. of *freeze.*

1. Congealed with cold.

2. Chill in affection.

3. Void of heat or appetite.

F. R. S. *Fellow* of the *Royal Society.*

FRUCTI'FEROUS. *a.* [*fructifer*, Lat.] Bearing fruit.

FRUCTIFICA'TION. *s.* [from *fructify.*] The act of cauſing or of bearing fruit; fertilization; fertility.

To FRU'CTIFY. *v. a.* [*fructifier*, Fr.] To make fruitful; to fertilize. *Grew.*

To FRU'CTIFY. *v. n.* To bear fruit.

FRU'CTUOUS. *a.* [*fructueux*, Fr.] Fertile; impregnating with fertility.

FRU'GAL. *a.* [*frugalis*, Latin.] Thrifty; ſparing; parſimonious.

FRU'GALLY. *ad.* Parſimoniouſly; ſparingly; thriftily.

FRU'GALITY. *s.* [*frugalité*, Fr.] Thrift; parſimony; good huſbandry.

FRUGI'FEROUS. *a.* [*frugifer*, Lat.] Bearing fruit.

FRUIT. *s.* [*fruit*, French.]

1. The product of a tree or plant in which the ſeeds are contained.

2. That part of a plant which is taken for food.

3. Production.

4. The offspring of the womb.

5. Advantage gained by any enterprize or conduct.

6. The effect or conſequence of any act.

FRU'ITAGE. *s.* [*fruitage*, Fr.] Fruit collectively; various fruits.

FRU'ITBEARER. *s.* [*fruit* and *bear.*] That which produces fruit.

FRU'ITBEARING. *a.* [*fruit* and *bear.*] Having the quality of producing fruit.

FRU'ITERER. *s.* [*fruitier*, Fr.] One who trades in fruit.

FRU'ITERY. *s.* [*fruiterie*, French.]

1. Fruit collectively taken.

2. A fruit-loft; a repoſitory for fruit.

FRU'ITFUL. *a.* [*fruit* and *full.*]

1. Fertile; abundantly productive; like a vegetable product.

2. Actually bearing fruit.

3. Prolifick; childbearing; not barren.

4. Plenteous; abounding.

FRU'ITFULLY. *ad.*

1. In ſuch a manner as to be prolifick.

2. Plenteouſly; abundantly.

FRU'ITFULNESS. *s.* [from *fruitful.*]

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2. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production. *Raleigh.*
3. The quality of being prolifick. *Dryden.*
4. Exuberant abundance. *Ben Jonson.*

FRUITGROVES. *s.* [*fruit* and *groves.*] Shades or close plantations of fruit trees.

FRUITION. *s.* [*fruor*, Latin.] Enjoyment; reflection; pleasure given by possession or use. *Rogers.*

FRUITIVE. *a.* [from the noun.] Enjoying; possessing; having the power of enjoyment. *Boyle.*

FRUITLESS. *a.* [from *fruit.*]
1. Barren of fruit; not bearing fruit. *Raleigh.*
2. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable. *Milton.*
3. Without offspring. *Shakespeare.*

FRUITLESSLY. *ad.* [from *fruitless.*] Vainly; idly; unprofitably. *Dryden.*

FRUIT-TIME. *s.* [*fruit* and *time.*] The autumn.

FRUIT-TREE. *s.* [*fruit* and *tree.*] A tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it. *Waller.*

FRUMENTA'CIOUS. *a.* [from *frumentum*, Latin.] Made of grain.

FRUMENTY. *s.* [*frumentum*, corn, Latin.] Food made of wheat boiled in milk.

To FRUMP. *v. a.* To mock; to brow-beat. *Skinner.*

To FRUSH. *v. a.* [*froisser*, French.] To break, bruise, or crush. *Shakespeare.*

FRUSH. *s.* [from the verb.] A sort of tender horn that grows in the middle of the sole.
Farrier's Dict.

FRUSTRA'NEOUS. *a.* [*frustra*, Lat.] Vain; idle; unprofitable; without advantage. *Moore.*

To FRUSTRATE. *v. a.* [*frustror*, Latin.]
1. To defeat; to disappoint; to balk. *Hooker.*
2. To make null; to nullify. *Spenser.*

FRUSTRATE. *part. a.* [from the verb.]
1. Vain; ineffectual; unprofitable. *Raleigh.*
2. Null; void. *Hooker.*

FRUSTRA'TION. *s.* [*frustratio*, Latin.] Disappointment; defeat. *South.*

FRUSTRATIVE. *a.* [from *frustrate.*] Fallacious. *Ainsworth.*

FRUSTRATORY. *a.* [from *frustrate.*] That which makes any procedure void.

FRU'STUM. *s.* [Latin.] A piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.

FRY. *s.* from *froe*, foam, Danish. *Skinner.*]
1. The fwarm of little fishes juft produced from the fpawn. *Donne.*
2. Any fwarm of animals; or young people in contempt. *Oldham.*

FRY. *s.* A kind of fieve. *Mortimer.*

To FRY. *v. a.* [*frigo*, Latin.] To drefs food by roafting it in a pan on the fire.

To FRY. *v. n.*
1. To be roafted in a pan on the fire.
2. To fuffer the action of fire. *Dryden.*
3. To melt with heat. *Waller.*
4. To be agitated like liquor in the pan on the fire. *Bacon.*

FRY. *s.* [from the verb.] A difh of things fried.

FRY'INGPAN. *s.* [*fry* and *pan.*] The veffel in which meat is roafted on the fire.

To FUB. *v. a.* To put off. *Shakespeare.*

FUB. *s.* A plump chubby boy. *Ainsworth.*

FU'CATED. *a.* [*fucatus*, Latin.]
1. Painted; difguifed with paint.
2. Difguifed with falfe fhow.

FU'CUS. s. [Latin.] Paint for the face. *B. Jon.*

To FU'DDLE. *v. a.* To make drunk.

To FU'DDLE. *v. n.* To drink to excefs.

FU'EL. *s.* [from *fuc*, fire, French.] The matter or aliment of fire. *Prior.*

To FU'EL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To feed fire with combuftible matter. *Donne.*
2. To ftore with firing. *Walton.*

FUE'ILLEMORTE. [French.] Corruptly pronounced and written *philomot*, Brown, like a dry leaf. *Locke.*

FUGA'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [*fugax*, Latin.] Volatility; the quality of flying away.

FUGA'CITY. *s.* [*fugax*, Latin.]
1. Volatility; quality of flying away.
2. Uncertainty; inftability.

FUGH. *interj.* An expreffion of abhorrence. *Dryden.*

FU'GITIVE. *a.* [*fugitivus*, Latin.]
1. Not tenable; not to be held or detained.
2. Unfteady; unftable; not durable.
3. Volatile; apt to fly away. *Woodward.*
4. Flying; running from danger. *Milton.*
5. Flying from duty: falling off. *Clarissa.*
6. Runagate; vagabond. *Wotton.*

FU'GITIVE. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. One who runs from his ftation or duty. *Denham.*
2. One who takes fhelter under another power from punifhment. *Dryden.*

FU'GITIVENESS. *s.* [from *fugitive.*]
1. Volatility; fugacity *Boyle.*
2. Inftability; uncertainty.

FUGUE. s. [French; from *fuga*, Latin.] In muſick, ſome point conſiſting of four, five ſix, or any other number of notes begun by ſome one ſingle part, and then ſeconded by a third, fourth, fifth and ſixth part, if the compoſition conſiſts of ſo many; repeating the ſame, or ſuch like notes, ſo that the ſeveral parts follow, or come in one after another in the ſame manner, the leading parts ſtill flying before thoſe that follow. *Harris.*

FU'LCIMENT. *s.* [*fulcimentum*, Latin.] That on which a body reſts. *Wilkins.*

To FULFI'L. *v. a.* [*full* and *fill.*]
1. To fill till there is no room for more. *Shak.*
2. To anſwer any promiſe or prophecy by performance. *Acts.*
3. To anſwer any purpoſe or deſign. *Milton.*
4. To any anſwer deſire by compliance or gratification. *Dryden.*
5. To anſwer any law by obedience. *Milton.*

FULFRA'UGHT. *a.* [*full* and *fraught.*] Full ſtored. *Shakespeare.*

FU'LGENCY. *s.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Splendour; luſtre. *Dict.*

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FU'LGENT. *a.* [*fulgens*, Latin.] Shining; dazzling. *Milton.*

FU'LGID. *a.* [*fulgidus*, Latin.] Shining; glittering.

FULGI'DITY. *s.* [from *fulgid.*] Splendour.

FU'LGOUR. *s.* [*fulgor*, Latin.] Splendour; dazzling brightneſs. *More.*

FULGURA'TION. *s.* [*fulguratio*, Lat.] The act of lightning.

FU'LHAM. *s.* A cant word for falſe dice. *Sh.*

FULI'GINOUS. *a.* [*fuliginosus*, Latin.] Sooty; ſmoky. *Howel.*

FU'LIMART. *s.* A kind of ſtinking ferret. *Walton.*

FULL. *a.* [pulle, Saxon.]

1. Replete; without vacuity; without any ſpace void. *Eccleſioſticus.*
2. Abounding in any quality good or bad. *Sidney. Tillotson.*
3. Stored with any thing; well ſupplied with any thing. *Tickell.*
4. Plump; fagitated; fat. *Wiseman.*
5. Saturated; fated. *Bacon.*
6. Crowded in the imagination or memory.
7. That which fills or makes full. *Arbuthnot.*
8. Complete; ſuch as that nothing further is wanted. *Hammond.*
9. Complete without abatement. *Swift.*
10. Containing the whole matter; expreſing much. *Denham.*
11. Strong; not faint; attenuated.
12. Mature; perfect. *Bacon.*
13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb. *Wiseman.*
14. Spread to view in all its dimenſions. *Ad.*

FULL. *s.* [from the adjective.]

1. Complete meaſure; freedom from deficiency. *Clarendon.*
2. The higheſt ſtate or degree. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The whole; the total. *Shakespeare.*
4. The ſtate of being full. *Jeremiah.*
5. [Applied to the moon.] The time in which the moon makes a perfect orb. *Bacon.*

FULL. *ad.*

1. Without abatement. *Dryden.*
2. With the whole effect. *Dryden.*
3. Exactly. *Addiſon.*
4. Directly. *Sidney.*

FULL BLOWN. *a.* [*full* and *blown.*]

1. Spread to the utmoſt extent. *Denham.*
2. Stretched by the wind to the utmoſt extent. *Dryden.*

FULL-BOTTOMED. *a.* [*full* and *bottom.*] Having a large bottom. *Guardian.*

FULL-EA'RED. *a.* [*full* and *ear.*] Having the heads full of grain. *Denham.*

FULL-EY'ED. *a.* [*full* and *eye.*] Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FE'D. *a.* [*full* and *fed.*] Sated; fat; fagitated. *Pope.*

FULL-LA'DEN. *a.* [*full* and *laden.*] Laden till there can be no more. *Tillotson.*

FULL-SPREAD. *a.* [*full* and *ſpread.*] Spread to the utmoſt extent. *Tillotson.*

FULL-SU'MMED. *a.* [*full* and *ſummed.*] Complete in all its parts. *Howel.*

To FULL. *v. a.* [*fullo*, Latin.] To cleanſe cl from its oil or greaſe.

FU'LLAGE. *s.* [from *full.*] The money for fulling and cleanſing cloth.

FU'LLER. *s.* [*fullo*, Latin.] One whoſe t is to cleanſe cloth. *Shakeſp*

FU'LLERS *Earth. s.* A marl of a cloſe text extremely ſoft and unctuous; when dry, greyiſh brown colour, in all degrees, very pale to almoſt black, generally ſomething of a greeniſh caſt. The *fullers earth* is dug in our own iſland.

FU'LLERY. *s.* [from *fuller.*] The place w the trade of a fuller is exerciſed.

FU'LLINGMILL. *s.* [*full* and *mill.*] A where hammers beat the cloth till it cleanſed. *Mort*

FU'LLY. *ad.* [from *full.*]

1. Without vacuity.
2. Completely; without lack. *Ha*

FU'LMINANT. *a.* [*fulminant*, Fr. *fulmi* Latin.] Thundering; making a noiſe thunder.

To FU'LMINATE. *v. n.* [*fulmino*, Latin.]

1. To thunder.
2. To make a loud noiſe or crack.
3. To iſſue out eccleſiaſtical cenſures.

To FUL'MINATE. *v. a.* To throw out a object of terrour.

FULMINA'TION. *s.* [*fulminatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of thundering.
2. Denunciations of cenſure.

FU'LMINATORY. *a.* [*fulmineus*, Latin.] Thundering; ſtriking horrour.

FU'LNESS. *s.* [from *full.*]

1. The ſtate of being filled ſo as to have part vacant. *King Ch*
2. The ſtate of abounding in any qu good or bad.
3. Completeneſs; ſuch as leaves nothi be deſired.
4. Completeneſs from the coalition of parts.
5. Repletion; fatiety.
6. Plenty; wealth. *Shakeſp*
7. Struggling perturbation; ſwelling in mind.
8. Largeneſs; extent.
9. Force of ſound; ſuch as fills the ear; gour of ſound.

FU'LSOME. *a.* [from pulle, Saxon, foul.]

1. Naſeous; offenſive. *Shakesp. Oth*
2. Of a rank, odious ſmell.
3. Tending to obſcenity.

FU'LSOMELY. *ad.* [from *fulsome.*] Naſeo rankly; obſcenely.

FU'LSOMENESS. *s.* [from *fulsome.*]

1. Naſeouſneſs.
2. Rank ſmell.
3. Obſcenity.

FU'MADO. *s.* [*fumus*, Latin.] A ſmoked fi

FU'MAGE. *s.* [from *fumus*, Latin.] Hea money.

FU'MATORY. *s.* [*fumaria*, Latin; *fumet* French.] An herb. *Shakeſp*

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FU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*fommelen*, Dutch.]
1. To attempt any thing awkwardly or uneasily. *Cudworth.*
2. To puzzle; to ſtrain in perplexity.
3. To play childiſhly. *Shakeſpeare.*
FU'MBLE. *v. n.* To manage awkwardly. *Dryden.*
FU'MBLER, *ſ.* [from *fumble.*] One who acts awkwardly.
FU'MBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *fumble.*] In an awkward manner.
FU'ME. *ſ.* [*fumee*, Fr.]
1. Smoke. *Dryden.*
2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.
3. Exhalation from the ſtomach. *Dryden.*
4. Rage; heat of mind; paſſion. *South.*
5. Any thing unſubſtantial. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Idle conceit; vain imagination *Bacon.*
FU'ME. *v. n.* [*fumer*, Fr.]
1. To ſmoke. *Milton.*
2. To vapour; to yield exhalation. *Shakeſp.*
3. To paſs away in vapours. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. To be in a rage. *Dryden.*
FU'ME. *v. a.*
1. To ſmoke; to dry in ſmoke. *Carew.*
2. To perfume with odours in the fire. *Dryd.*
3. To diſperſe in vapours. *Mortimer.*
FU'METTE. *ſ.* [Fr.] The ſtink of meat. *Swift.*
FU'MID. *a.* [*fumidus*, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous. *Brown.*
FU'MIDITY. *ſ.* [from *fumid.*] Smokineſs; tendency to ſmoke.
FU'MIGATE. *v. n.* [from *fumus*, Latin; *fumer*, Fr.]
1. To ſmoke; to perfume by ſmoke or vapour. *Dryden.*
2. To medicate or heal by vapours.
FUMIGA'TION. *ſ.* [*fumigation*, French.]
1. Vapours raiſed by fire. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.
FU'MINGLY. *ad.* [from *fume.*] Angrily; in a rage. *Hooker.*
FU'MITER. *ſ.* See FUMITORY. *Shakeſpeare.*
FU'MOUS. } *a.* [*fumeux*, French.] Producing
FU'MY. } fumes. *Drydén.*
FUN. *ſ.* Sport; high merriment. *More.*
FU'NCTION. *ſ.* [*functio*, Latin.]
1. Diſcharge; performance. *Swift.*
2. Employment; office. *Whitgifte.*
3. Single act of any office. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Trade; occupation. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Office of any particular part of the body. *Bentley.*
6. Power; faculty. *Pope.*
FU'ND. *ſ.* [*fond*, Fr.]
1. Stock; capital; that by which any expence is ſupported. *Dryden.*
2. Stock or bank of money. *Addiſon.*
FU'NDAMENT. *ſ.* [*fundamentum*, Lat.] The back part of the body.
FUNDAME'NTAL. *a.* Serving for the foundation; that upon which the reſt is built; eſſential; not merely accidental. *Raleigh.*
FUNDAME'NTAL. *ſ.* Leading propoſition. *South.*
FUNDAME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *fundamental.*] Eſſentially; originally. *Grew.*
FU'NERAL. *ſ.* [*funerailles*, Fr.]
1. The ſolemnization of a burial; the payment of the laſt honours to the dead; obſequies. *Sandys.*
2. The pomp or proceſſion with which the dead are carried. *Swift.*
3. Burial; interment. *Denham.*
FU'NERAL. *a.* Uſed at the ceremony of interring the dead. *Denham.*
FUNE'REAL. *a.* [*funera*, Latin.] Suiting a funeral; dark; diſmal. *Pope.*
FUNGO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *fungus*, Latin.] Unſolid excreſcence.
FU'NGOUS. *a.* [from *fungus*, Latin.] Excreſcent; ſpongy. *Sharp.*
FU'NGUS. ſ. [Latin.] Strictly a muſhroom: a word uſed to expreſs ſuch excreſcences of fleſh as grow out upon the lips of wounds, or any other excreſcence from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them. *Quincy.*
FU'NICLE. *ſ.* [*funiculus*, Lat.] A ſmall cord.
FUNI'CULAR. *a.* [*funiculaire*, French.] Conſiſting of a ſmall cord or fibre.
FUNK. *ſ.* A ſtink.
FU'NNEL. *ſ.* [*infundibulum*, Latin.]
1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe deſcending from it, through which liquors are poured into veſſels. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. A pipe or paſſage of communication. *Addi.*
FUR. *ſ.* [*fourrure*, Fr.]
1. Skin with ſoft hair, with which garments are lined for warmth. *Swift.*
2. Soft hair of beaſts found in cold countries; hair in general. *Ray.*
3. Moiſture exhaled ſo as that the remainder ſticks on the part. *Dryden.*
To FUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To line or cover with ſkins that have ſoft hair. *Sidney.*
2. To cover with ſoft matter. *Philips.*
FUR-WROUGHT. *a.* [*fur* and *wrought.*] Made of fur. *Gay.*
FURA'CIOUS. *a.* [*furax*, Latin.] Thieviſh.
FURA'CITY. *ſ.* [from *furax*, Latin.] Diſpoſition to theft.
FU'RBELOW. *ſ.* [*fur* and *below.*] Fur or other ſtuff ſewed on the lower part of the garment. *Pope.*
To FU'RBELOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages.
To FU'RBISH. *v. a.* [*fourbir*, French.] To burniſh; to poliſh. *South.*
FU'RBISHER. *ſ.* [*fourbiſſeur*, Fr. from *furbiſh.*] One who poliſhes any thing.
FURCA'TION. *ſ.* [*furca*, Latin.] Forkineſs; the ſtate of ſhooting two ways like the blades of a fork. *Brown.*
FU'RFUR. ſ. [Latin.] Huſk or chaff; ſcurff or dandriff. *Quincy.*
FURFURA'CEOUS. *a.* [*furfuraceus*, Latin.] Huſky; branny; ſcaly.
FU'RIOUS. *a.* [*furieux*, Fr.]
1. Mad; phrentick. *Hooker.*
2. Raging; violent; tranſported by paſſion

beyond reason. *Shakespeare.*

FU'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *furious.*] Madly; violently; vehemently. *Spenser.*

FU'RIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *furious.*] Frenzy; madness; transport of passion.

To FURL. *v. a.* [*froſler*, French.] To draw up; to contract. *Creech.*

FU'RLONG. *s.* [ꝑanlanȝ, Saxon.] A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile.

FU'RLOUGH *s.* [*verloef*, Dutch.] A temporary dismission from military service. *Dryden.*

FU'RMENTY. *s.* Food made by boiling wheat in milk. *Tusser.*

FU'RNACE. *s.* [*furnus*, Latin.] An inclosed fire-place. *Abbot.*

To FU'RNACE *v. a.* To throw out as sparks from a furnace. *Shakespeare.*

To FU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*fournir*, French.]

1. To supply with what is necessary. *Knolles.*
2. To give things for use. *Addison.*
3. To fit up; to fit with appendages. *Bacon.*
4. To equip; to fit out for any undertaking. *Watts.*
5. To decorate; to adorn. *Halifax.*

FU'RNISHER. *s.* [*fournisseur*, French.] One who supplies or fits out.

FU'RNITURE. *s.* [*fourniture*, French.]

1. Moveables; goods put into a house for use or ornament. *South.*
2. Appendages. *Tillotson.*
3. Equipage; embellishments; decorations.

FU'RRIER. *s.* [from *fur.*] A dealer in furs.

FU'RROW. *s.* [ꝑuꝓh, Saxon.]

1. A small trench made by the plow for the reception of seed. *Dryden.*
2. Any long trench or hollow. *Dryden.*

FU'RROW-WEED. *s.* A weed that grows in furrowed land. *Shakespeare.*

To FU'RROW. *v. a.* [from the noun; ꝑyꝓian. Saxon.]

1. To cut in furrows.
2. To divide in long hollows. *Suckling.*
3. To make by cutting. *Wotton.*

FU'RRY. *a.* [from *fur.*]

1. Covered with fur; dressed in fur. *Fenton.*
2. Consisting of fur. *Dryden.*

FU'RTHER. *a.* [from *forth*; *forth*, *further*, *furthest.*]

1. At a great distance.
2. Beyond this. *Matthew.*

FU'RTHER *ad* [from *forth.*] To a greater distance. *Numbers.*

To FU'RTHER. *v. a.* [ꝑoꝛꝺꝛian, Saxon.] To put forward; to forward; to promote; to assist. *Hooker.*

FU'RTHERER. *s.* [from *further.*] Promoter; advancer. *Ascham.*

FU'RTHERMORE. *ad.* [*further* and *more.*] Moreover; beside. *Shakespeare.*

FU'RTIVE. *a.* [*furtive*, French.] Stolen; gotten by theft. *Prior.*

FU'RUNCLE. *s.* [*furunculus*, Latin.] A bile; any angry pustule. *Wiseman.*

FU'RY. *s.* [*furor*, Latin.]

1. Madness.
2. Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to madness.
3. Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy.
4. A stormy, turbulent, raging woman.

FURZE. *s.* [ꝑyꝛꝛ, Saxon.] Gorse; gosh.

FU'RZY. *a.* [from *furze.*] Overgrown furze; full of gorse.

FU'SCATION. *s.* [*fuscus*, Latin.] The of darkening.

To FUSE. *v. a.* [*fusum*, Latin.] To melt put into fusion.

To FUSE. *v. a.* To be melted.

FU'SEE. *s.* [*fuseau*, French.]

1. The cone round which is wound the or chain of a clock or watch.
2. A firelock; a small neat musquet.
3. FUSEE of a bomb or granado shell, is which makes the whole powder or com tion in the shell take fire; usually a wo pipe filled with wildfire.

FU'SEE. *s.* Track of a buck.

FU'SIBLE. *a.* [from *fuse.*] Capable of melted.

FUSIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *fusible.*] Capaci being melted; quality of growing liq heat.

FU'SIL. *a.* [*fusile*, Fr.]

1. Capable of being melted; liquifiab heat.
2. Running by the force of heat.

FU'SIL. *s.* [*fusil*, French.]

1. A firelock; a small neat musquet.
2. [In heraldry.] Something like a s

FUSULI'ER. *s.* [from *fusil.*] A soldier with a fusil.

FU'SION. *s.* [*fusio*, Latin.]

1. The act of melting.
2. The state of being melted.

FUSS. *s.* [A low cant word.] A tum bustle.

FUST. *s.* [*fuste*, Fr.]

1. The trunk or body of a column.
2. A strong smell, as that of a mouldy

To FUST. *v. n.* To grow mouldy; to

FU'STIAN. *s.* [*futaine*, Fr.]

1. A kind of cloth made of linen and co
2. A high swelling kind of writing ma of heterogenous parts; bombast.

FU'STIAN. *a.* [from the noun.]

1. Made of fustian.
2. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; r loosly tumid.

FU'STIC. *s.* A sort of wood brought from West Indies.

To FU'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*fustigo*, Latin.] beat with a stick.

FUSTILA'RIAN. *s.* A low fellow; a stin

FU'STINESS. *s.* [from *fusty.*] Mould stink.

FU'STY. *a.* [from *fusty.*] Ill smelling; mou

FU'TILE. *a.* [*futile*, Fr.]

1. Talkative; loquacious.
2. Trifling; worthless.

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TILITY. *s.* [*futilite*, French.]
. Talkativeneſs; loquacity. *L'Eſtrange.*
. Triflingneſs; want of weight; want of ſolidity. *Bentley.*

TTOCKS. *s.* [from *footbooks*, *Skinner.*] The lower timbers that hold the ſhip together.

TURE. *a.* [*futurus*, Latin.] That which will be hereafter; to come: as, the *future* ſtate. *Milton.*

TURE. *s.* Time to come; ſomewhat to happen hereafter. *Locke.*

TURELY. *ad.* In time to come. *Raleigh.*

FUTURI'TION. *s.* The ſtate of being to be. *South.*

FUTU'RITY. *s.* [from *future.*]
1. Time to come; events to come. *Swift.*
2. The ſtate of being to be; futurition. *Glanville.*

To FUZZ. *v. n.* To fly out into ſmall particles.

FU'ZZBALL. *s.* A kind of fungus, which, when preſſed, burſts and ſcatters duſt in the eyes.

FY. *interj.* [*fy*, French; φυ, Greek.] A word of blame. *Spenſer.*

G

GAF GAI

G HAS two ſounds, one called that of the hard *G*, becauſe it is formed by a preſſure ſomewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue againſt the upper gum. This ſound *G* retains before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*. The other ſound, called that of the ſoft *G*, reſembles that of *j*, and is commonly found before *e*, *i*: as, *gem*, *gibbet.*

GABARDINE. *s.* [*gavardina*, Ital.] A coarſe frock. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*gabbare*, Italian.]
1. To make an inarticulate noiſe. *Dryden.*
2. To prate loudly without meaning. *Hudib.*

GA'BBLE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Inarticulate noiſe like that of brute animals. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Loud talk without meaning. *Milton.*

GA'BBLER. *s.* [from *gabble.*] A prater; a chattering fellow.

GABEL. *s.* [*gabelle*, French.] An exciſe; tax. *Addiſon.*

GABION. *s.* [French.] A wicker baſket which filled with earth to make a fortification or trenchment. *Knolles.*

GABLE. *s.* [*gavel*, Welch.] The ſloping roof of a building. *Mortimer.*

GAD. *s.* [gad, Saxon.]
1. A wedge or ingot of ſteel. *Moxon.*
2. A ſtile or graver. *Shakeſpeare.*

GAD. *v. n.* [*gadaw.* Welch, to forſake.] To ramble about without any ſettled purpoſe. *Eccluſ. Herbert.*

GADDER. *s.* [from *gad.*] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without buſineſs. *Eccl.*

GADDINGLY. *ad.* [from *gad.*] In a rambling manner.

GADFLY. *s.* [*gad* and *fly.*] A fly that when he bites the cattle makes them gad or run wildly about; the breeze. *Bacon.*

GAFF. *s.* A harpoon or large hook.

GAFFER. *s.* [geresne, companion, Saxon.] A word of reſpect, now obſolete. *Gay.*

GAFFLES. *s.* [gaſpelucar, ſpears, Saxon.]
1. Artificial ſpurs upon cocks.
2. A ſteel lever to bend croſs bows.

To GAG. *v. n.* [from *gogbel*, Dutch.] To ſtop the mouth. *Pope.*

GAG. *s.* [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder ſpeech or eating.

GAGE. *s.* [*gage*, French.] A pledge; a pawn; a caution. *Southeren.*

To GAGE. *v. a.* [*geger*, French.]
1. To wager; to depone as a wager; to impawn. *Knolles.*
2. To meaſure; to take the contents of any veſſel or liquid. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GA'GGLE. *v. n.* [*gagen*, Dutch.] To make a noiſe like a gooſe. *Kings.*

GAI'ETY. See GAYETY.

GAI'LY. *ad.* [from *gay.*]
1. Airily; cheerfully.
2. Splendidly; pompouſly. *Pope.*

GAIN. *s.* [*gain*, French.]
1. Profit; advantage. *Raleigh.*
2. Intereſt; lucrative views. *Shakeſp.*
3. Unlawful advantage. 2 *Corinthians.*
4. Overplus in a comparative computation.

To GAIN. *v. n.* [*gagner*, French.]
1. To obtain as profit or advantage. *Ezekiel.*
2. To have the overplus in comparative computation; *by ſtanding on higher ground he* gained *an inch.*
3. To obtain; to procure; *you will* gain *your purpoſe.* *Tillotſon.*
4. To obtain increaſe of any thing: *he that harrows well* gains *a buſhel in ſix.* *Daniel.*
5. To obtain whatever, good or bad. *Acts*
6. To win againſt oppoſition: *they* gained *the field.*
7. To draw into any intereſt or party. *Phil.*
8. To reach; to attain; *notwithſtanding the ſtorm the ſailors* gained *the port.* *Waller.*
9. *To* GAIN *over.* To draw to another party or intereſt. *Swift*

To GAIN. *v. a.*

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1. To encroach; to come forward by degrees. *Dryden.*
2. To get ground; to prevail againſt. *Ad.*
3. To obtain influence with. *Swift.*

To GAIN. *v. n.* To grow rich; to have advantage.

GAIN *a.* [An old word.] Handy; ready.

GA'INER. *s.* [from *gain.*] One who receives profit or advantage. *Denham.*

GA'INFUL. *a* [*gain* and *full.*]
1. Advantageous; profitable. *South.*
2. Lucrative; productive of money. *Dryden.*

GA'INFULLY. *ad.* [from *gainful.*] Profitably; advantageouſly.

GA'INFULNESS. *s.* Lucrativeneſs.

GA'INGIVING. *s.* [*gainſt* and *give.*] The ſame as miſgiving; a giving againſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'INLESSNESS. *s.* [from *gainleſs.*] Unprofitableneſs. *Dec. of Piety.*

GA'INLY. *ad.* [from *gain.*] Handily; readily.

To GA'INSAY. *v. a.* [*gainſt* and *ſay.*] To contradict; to oppoſe; to controvert with. *Hooker.*

GA'INSAYER. *s.* [from *gainſay.*] Opponent; adverſary. *Hooker.*

'GAINST. *prep.* [for *againſt.*]

To GAINSTAND. *v. a.* [*gainſt* and *ſtand.*] To withſtand. *Sidney.*

GA'IRISH. *a.* [geapnian, to dreſs fine, Sax.]
1. Gaudy; ſhowy; ſplendid; fine. *Milton.*
2. Extravagantly gay; flighty. *South.*

GA'IRISHNESS. *s.* [from *gairiſh.*]
1. Finery; flaunting gaudineſs.
2. Flighty or extravagant joy. *Taylor.*

GAIT. *s.* [*gat*, Dutch.]
1. A way: as, *going your* gait. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. March; walk. *Hubberd's Tale.*
3. The manner and air of walking. *Claren.*

GALAGE. *s.* A ſhepherd's clog. *Spenſer.*

GALANGAL. *s.* [*galange*, French.] A medicinal root, of which there are two ſpecies; the leſſer galangal, and the larger galangal. They are brought, the ſmall from China, and the larger from the iſland of Java. *Hill.*

GALAXY. *s.* [γαλαξια.] The milky way. *Cowley.*

GA'LBANUM. s. [Latin.] Galbanum is ſoft, like wax, and ductile between the fingers; of a yellowiſh or reddiſh colour; its ſmell ſtrong and diſagreeable; its taſte acrid, nauſeous, and bitteriſh. It is of a middle nature between a gum and a reſin. *Hill.*

GALE. *s.* [*gabling*, haſty, German.] A wind not tempeſtuous, yet ſtronger than a breeze. *Milton.*

GALEAS. *s* [*galeaſſe*, French.] A heavy low-built veſſel, with both ſails and oars.

GA'LEATED. *a.* [*galeatus*, Latin.]
1. Covered as with a helmet. *Woodward.*
2. [In botany.] Such plants as bear a flower reſembling an helmet, as the monkſhood.

GALERI'CULATE. *a.* [from *galerus*, Lat.] Covered as with a hat.

GA'LLIOT. *s.* [*galiotte*, Fr.] A little galley or ſort of brigantine, built very ſlight and fit for chace. *Knolles.*

GALL. *s.* [geala, Saxon.]
1. The bile; an animal juice remarkable its ſuppoſed bitterneſs. *Arbuth*
2. The part which contains the bile. *Br*
3. Any thing extremely bitter. *Shakeſp*
4. Rancour; malignity. *Sp*
5. A ſlight hurt by fretting off the ſkin. *Gov. of the Te*
6. Anger; bitterneſs of mind. *A*
7. [From *galla*, Lat.] Galls or galnut a kind of preternatural and accidental mours produced on various trees; but of the oak only are uſed in medicine; a ſect of the fly kind, for the ſafety o young, wounds the branches of the tree in the hole depoſits her egg; the lacc veſſels of the tree diſcharging their co form a woody caſe about the hole, whe egg is thus defended from all injuries. tumour alſo ſerves for the food of the t maggot, produced from the egg of th which, as ſoon as it is perfect, and winged ſtate, gnaws its way out, as ap from the hole found in the gall; and no hole is ſeen on its ſurface, the magg its remains, are ſure to be found within *Hill.*

To GALL. *v. a.* [*galer*, Fr.]
1. To hurt by fretting the ſkin. *De*
2. To impair; to wear away.
3. To teaze; to fret; to vex. *Til*
4. To harraſs; to miſchief. *S*

To GALL. *v. n.* To fret. *Shakeſp*

GA'LLANT. *a.* [*gallant*, Fr.]
1. Gay; well dreſſed; ſhowy. *J*
2. Brave; high ſpirited; daring; ma nimous. *L*
3. Fine; noble; ſpecious. *Clar*
4. Inclined to courtſhip. *Th*

GA'LLANT. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. A gay, ſprightly, airy, ſplendid man.
2. A whoremaſter, who careſſes wom debauch them. *Ad*
3. A woer; one who courts a woman marriage.

GA'LLANTLY. *ad.* [from *gallant.*]
1. Gaily; ſplendidly.
2. Bravely; nobly; generouſly, *S*

GA'LLANTRY. *s.* [*galenterie*, Fr.]
1. Splendour of appearance; ſhow; n nificence. *W*
2. Bravery; nobleneſs; generoſity. *Glan*
3. A number of gallants. *Shakeſp*
4. Courtſhip; refined addreſs to women.
5. Vicious love; lewdneſs; debauchery. *S*

GA'LLERY. *s.* [*galerie*, Fr.]
1. A kind of walk along the floor of a h into which the doors of the apartments o *Sh*
2. The ſeats in the playhouſe above the in which the meaner people ſit. *A*

GA'LLEY. *s.* [*galea*, Italian.]
1. A veſſel with oars in uſe in the Med ranean, but found unable to endure the a tation of the main ocean. *Fair*
2. It is proverbially conſidered as a pla toilſome miſery, becauſe criminals are c

demned to row in them. *South.*

A'LLEY-SLAVE. *s.* [*galley* and *ſlave.*] A man condemned for ſome crime to row in the gallies. *Bramhall.*

GA'LLIARD. *s.* [*gaillard*, French.]
1. A gay, briſk, lively man; a fine fellow. *Cleaveland.*
2. An active, nimble dance. *Bacon.*

GA'LLIARDISE. *s.* [French.] Merriment; vehement gaiety. *Brown.*

GA'LLICISM. *s.* [*gallicifme*, French; from *Gallus*, Latin.] A mode of ſpeech peculiar to the French language; ſuch as, he *figured* in controverſy. *Felton.*

GA'LLIGASKINS. *s.* [*Galiga Gallo Vaſconum*, *Minſheu.*] Large open hoſe. *Philips.*

GALLIMA'TIA. *s.* [*gallimathias*, French.] Nonſenſe; talk without meaning.

GALLIMAUFRY. *s.* [*galimafrée*, French.] A hoch-poch or haſh of ſeveral ſorts of broken meat; a medley. *Spenſer.*
Any inconſiſtent or ridiculous medley.
It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* ludicrouſly of a man.

GA'LLIPOT. *s.* [*gleye*, Dutch, ſhining earth.] A pot painted and glazed. *Fenton.*

GA'LLON. *s.* [*gelo*, low Latin.] A liquid meaſure of four quarts. *Wiſeman.*

GALLOON. *s.* [*galon*, French.] A kind of lace, made of gold or ſilver, or of ſilk alone.

GA'LLOP. *v. n.* [*galoper*, French.]
To move by leaps, ſo that all the feet are off the ground at once. *Donne.*
To ride at the pace which is performed by a horſe. *Sidney.*
To move very faſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'LLOP. *s.* The motion of a horſe when he runs at ſpeed.

GA'LLOPER. *s.* [from *gallop.*]
A horſe that gallops. *Mortimer.*
A man that rides faſt.

GA'LLOWAY. *s.* A horſe not more than four hands high, much uſed in the north.

GA'LLOW. *v. a.* [ᵹæl̃pan, to fright, Sax.] To terrify; to fright. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'LLOWGLASSES. *s.* Footmen the Iriſh call *gallowglaſſes:* the which name doth diſcover them to be ancient Engliſh; for *gallas* ſignifies an Engliſh ſervitor or yeoman. *Spenſer.*

GA'LLOW. } *s.* [ᵹealᵹa, Saxon.]
GA'LLOWS. }
A beam laid over two poſts, on which malefactors are hanged. *Hayward.*
A wretch that deſerves the gallows. *Shak.*

GA'LLOWSFREE. *a.* [*gallows* and *free.*] Exempt by deſtiny from being hanged. *Dry.*

GA'LLOWTREE. *s.* [*gallows* and *tree.*] The tree of terrour; the tree of execution.

GAMBA'DE. } *s.* [*gamba*, Italian, a leg.]
GAMBA'DO. } Spatterdaſhes. *Dennis.*

GA'MBLER. *s.* A knave whoſe practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them; a low word.

GA'MBOGE. *s.* A concreted vegetable juice, partly gummy, partly reſinous. It is heavy, of a bright yellow colour, and ſcarce any ſmell. *Hill.*

To GA'MBOL. *v. n.* [*gambiller*, French.]
1. To dance; to ſkip; to friſk. *Milton.*
2. To leap; to ſtart. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'MBOL. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſkip; a hop; a leap for joy. *L'Eſtr.*
2. A frolick; a wild prank. *Hudibras.*

GA'MBREL. *s.* [from *gamba*, Ital.] The leg of a horſe. *Grew.*

GAME. *s.* [*gaman*, a jeſt, Iſlandick.]
1. Sport of any kind. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Jeſt, oppoſed to earneſt. *Spenſer.*
3. Inſolent merriment; ſportive inſult. *Milt.*
4. A ſingle match at play.
5. Advantage in play. *Dryden.*
6. Scheme purſued; meaſures planned.
7. Field ſports: as, the chace. *Waller.*
8. Animals purſued in the field. *Prior.*
9. Solemn conteſts exhibited as ſpectacles to the people. *Denham.*

To GAME. *v. n.* [ᵹaman, Saxon.]
1. To play at any ſport.
2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money. *Locke.*

GA'MECOCK. *s.* [*game* and *cock.*] A cock bred to fight. *Locke.*

GA'MEEGG. *s.* [*game* and *egg.*] An egg from which fighting cocks are bred. *Gartl.*

GA'MEKEEPER. *s.* [*game* and *keeper.*] A perſon who looks after game, and ſees it is not deſtroyed.

GA'MESOME. *a.* [from *game.*] Frolickſome; gay; ſportive. *Sidney.*

GA'MESOMENESS. *s.* [from *gamesome.*] Sportiveneſs; merriment.

GA'MESOMELY. *ad.* [from *gamesome.*] Merrily.

GA'MESTER. *s.* [from *game.*]
1. One who is vitiouſly addicted to play.
2. One who is engaged at play. *Bacon.*
3. A merry frolickſome perſon. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A proſtitute. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'MMER. *s.* The compellation of a woman correſponding to *gaſſer.*

GA'MMON. *s.* [*gambone*, Italian.]
1. The buttock of an hog ſalted and dried. *Dryden.*
2. A kind of play with dice. *Thomſon.*

GA'MUT. *s.* [*gama*, Italian.] The ſcale of muſical notes. *Donne.*

GAN, for *began*, from *'gin* for *begin.* *Spenſer.*

To GANCH. *v. a.* [*ganciare*, Italian.] To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of puniſhment: a practice in Turkey.

GA'NDER. *s.* [ᵹanᵹna, Saxon.] The male of the gooſe. *Mortimer.*

To GANG. *v. a.* [*gangen*, Dutch.] To go; to walk; an old word not now uſed, except ludicrouſly. *Spenſer. Arbuthnot.*

GANG. *s.* [from the verb.] A number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe. *Prior.*

GA'NGHON. *s.* [French.] A kind of flower.

GA'NGLION. *s.* [γαγγλιον.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts. *Harris.*

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GA'NGRENE. *s.* [*gangrene*, Fr. *gangrena*, Lat.] A mortification; a ſtoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction. *Wiſeman.*

To GA'NGRENE. *v. a.* [*gangrener*, French.] To corrupt to mortification. *Dryden.*

GA'NGRENOUS. *a.* [from *gangrene.*] Mortified; producing or betokening mortification. *Arbuthnot.*

GA'NGWAY. *s.* In a ſhip, the ſeveral ways or paſſages from one part of it to the other.

GA'NGWEEK. *s.* [*gang* and *week.*] Rogation week.

GA'NTELOPE. } *s.* [*gantelope*, Dutch.] A
GA'NTLET. } military puniſhment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a laſh from each man. *Dryden.*

GA'NZA. *s.* [*ganſa* Spaniſh, a gooſe.] A kind of wild gooſe. *Hudibras.*

GAOL. *s.* [*geol*, Welſh.] A priſon; a place of confinement. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'OLDELIVERY. *s.* [*gaol* and *deliver.*] The judicial proceſs, which by condemnation or acquittal of perſons confined evacuates the priſon. *Davies.*

GA'OLER. *s.* [from *gaol.*] Keeper of a priſon; he to whoſe care the priſoners are committed. *Dryden.*

GAP. *s.* [from *gape.*]

1. An opening in a broken fence. *Tuſſer.*
2. A breach. *Knolles.*
3. Any paſſage. *Dryden.*
4. An avenue; an open way. *Spenſer.*
5. A hole; a deficiency. *More.*
6. Any interſtice; a vacuity. *Swift.*
7. An opening of the mouth in ſpeech during the pronunciation of two ſucceſſive vowels. *Pope.*
8. *To ſtop a* GAP, is to eſcape by ſome mean ſhift; alluding to hedges mended with dead buſhes. *Swift.*

GAP-TOOTHED. *a.* [*gap* and *tooth.*] Having interſtices between the teeth. *Dryden.*

To GAPE. *v. n.* [ȝeapen, Saxon.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn.
2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird. *Dryden.*
3. To deſire earneſtly; to crave. *Denham.*
4. To open in fiſſures or holes. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To open with a breach. *Dryden.*
6. To open; to have an hiatus. *Dryden.*
7. To make a noiſe with open throat. *Roſcom.*
8. To ſtare with hope or expectation. *Hudib.*
9. To ſtare with wonder. *Dryden.*
10. To ſtare irreverently. *Job.*

GA'PER. *s.* [from *gape.*]

1. One who opens his mouth.
2. One who ſtares fooliſhly. *Carew.*
3. One who longs or craves. *Carew.*

GAR in Saxon, ſignifies a weapon: ſo *Eadgar*, is a happy weapon. *Gibſon.*

To GAR. *v. a.* [*giera*, Iſlandick.] To cauſe; to make. *Spenſer.*

GARB. *s.* [*garbe*, French.]

1. Dreſs; clothes; habit. *Milton.*
2. Faſhion of dreſs. *Denham.*
3. Exteriour appearance. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'RBAGE. *s.* [*garbar*, Spaniſh.] The bow
els; the offal.
GA'RBEL. *s.* A plank next the keel of ſhi

GA'RBIDGE. }
GA'RBISH. } *s.* Corrupted from *garb*

To GA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*garbellare*, Italian.] T
ſift; to part; to ſeparate the good fro
bad.
GA'RBLER. *s.* [from *garble.*] He who
rates one part from another.
GA'RBOIL. *s.* [*garbouille*, French.] Diſ
tumult; uproar. *Shak*
GARD. *s.* [*guarde*, French.] Wardſhip;
cuſtody.
GA'RDEN. *s.* [*gardd*, Welſh; *jardin*, Fr.
1. A piece of ground incloſed and cul
planted with herbs or fruits.
2. A place particularly fruitful or de
Sha
3. Garden is often uſed in compoſi
longing to a garden.
GA'RDEN-WARE. *s.* The produce
dens. *Mo*
To GA'RDEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] T
tivate. *Ben*
GA'RDENER. *s.* [from *garden.*] He
tends or cultivates gardens.
GA'RDENING. *s.* [from *garden.*] The
cultivating or planning gardens.
GARE. *s.* Coarſe wool on the legs of
GA'RGARISM. *s.* [γαργαρισμος.] A
form of medicine to waſh the mouth

To GA'RGARIZE. *v. a.* [γαργαριζω;
riſer, French.] To waſh the mouth w
dicated liquors.
GA'RGET. *s.* A diſtemper in cattle. *M*
To GA'RGLE. *v. a.* [*gargouiller*, Fren
1. To waſh the throat with ſome liq
ſuffered immediately to deſcend.
2. To warble; to play in the throat.

GA'RGLE. *s.* [from the verb.] A liq
which the throat is waſhed.
GA'RGLION. *s.* An exſudation of
juice from a bruiſe.
GA'RGOL. *s.* A diſtemper in hogs. *M*
GA'RLAND. *s.* [*garlande*, French.] A
of branches or flowers.
GA'RLICK. *s.* [ȝarl, Saxon, a lance,
A plant.
GA'RLICKE'ATER. *s.* [*garlick* and
mean fellow. *Shak*
GA'RMENT. *s.* [*guarniment*, old Fr.
Any thing by which the body is cov
GA'RNER. *s.* [*grenier*, French.] A
which threſhed grain is ſtored up.
To GA'RNER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] T
as in garners. *Shak*
GA'RNET. *s.* [*garnate*, Italian.] The
is a gem of middle degree of hard
tween the ſapphire and the com
It is found of various ſizes. Its
ever of a ſtrong red.
To GA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*garnir*, Fren

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2. To decorate with ornamental appendages. *Sidney.*

3. To embellish a dish with something laid round it. *Dryden.*

4. To fit with fetters. A cant term.

GARNISH. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Ornament; decoration; embellishment. *Shakespeare.*

2. Things strewed round a dish.

3. [In gaols.] Fetters.

GARNISHMENT. *s.* [from *garnish.*] Ornament; embellishment. *Wotton.*

GARNITURE. *s.* [from *garnish.*] Furniture; ornament. *Granville.*

GAROUS. *a.* [from *garum*, Lat.] Resembling pickle made of fish. *Brown.*

GARRAN. *s.* [Erse.] A small horse; a hobby; a galloway. *Temple.*

GARRET. *s.* [*garite*, the tower of a citadel, a room on the highest floor of the house.

GARRETEER. *s.* [from *garret.*] An inhabitant of a garret.

GARRISON. *s.* [*garrison*, French.]

1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it. *Sidney.*

2. Fortified place stored with soldiers. *Waller.*

3. The state of being placed in a fortification for its defence. *Spenser.*

GARRISON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To secure by fortresses. *Dryden.*

GARRULITY. *s.* [*garrulitas*, Latin.]

1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue. *Milt.*

2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeness. *Ray.*

GARRULOUS. *a.* [*garrulus*, Latin.] Prating; talkative. *Thomson.*

GARTER *s.* [*gardus*, Welsh.]

1. A string or ribband by which the stocking is held upon the leg. *Ray.*

2. The mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood.

3. The principal king at arms.

GARTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a garter *Wiseman.*

GIRTH *s.* The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.

GHOST. *s.* A spirit not capable of being coagulated. *Harris.*

GLADE *s.* [French.] A boast; a bravado. *Swift.*

GLASCONADE. *v. n* [from the noun.] To boast; to brag; to bluster.

GLASH. *v. a.* [from *hacher*, Fr. to cut.] To cut deep so as to make a gaping wound.

GLASH. *s.* from the verb.]

1. A deep and wide wound. *Spenser.*

2. The mark of a wound. *Arbuthnot.*

GLASKINS. *s.* Wide hose; wide breeches *Shakspeare.*

GLASP. *v. n.* [from *gape*, *Skinner.*

1. To open the mouth wide to catch breath with labour. *Addison.*

2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively. *Dryden.*

3. To long for. *Spectator.*

GLASP. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath.

2. The short catch of breath in the last agonies. *Addison.*

To GLAST. *v. a.* [from ȝæꝛt, Saxon.] To make aghast; to fright; to shock; to terrify; to fear; to affray. *Shakespeare.*

GLASTRICK. *a.* [from *γαστηρ.*] Belonging to the belly.

GASTROPHORAPHY. *s.* [*γαστηρ* and ῥαπτω.] Sewing up any wound in the belly. *Sharp.*

GASTROTOMY. [*γαστηρ* and τεμνω.] The act of cutting open the belly.

GAT. The preterite of *get.* *Exodus.*

GATE *s.* [ȝeat, Saxon.]

1. The door of a city, a castle, palace, or large building. *Shakespeare.*

2. A frame of timber upon hinges to give a passage into inclosed grounds. *Shakespeare.*

3 An avenue; an opening. *Knolles.*

GATEVEIN. *s.* The *vena portæ.* *Bacon.*

GATEWAY. *s.* [*gate* and *way*] A way through gates of inclosed grounds *Mortimer.*

To GATHER. *v. a.* [ȝaꝺepan, Saxon.]

1. To collect; to bring into one place. *Leviticus.*

2. To pick up; to glean: *he* gathers *pulse.* *Wotton.*

3. To crop: *he* gathered *a rose.* *Dryden.*

4. To assemble. *Bacon.*

5. To heap up; to accumulate: *a miser* gathers *riches.* *Proverbs.*

6. To select and take. *Psalms.*

7. To sweep together. *Matthew.*

8. To collect charitable contributions.

7. To bring into one body or interest.

10. To draw together from a state of diffusion; to compress; to contract. *Pope.*

11. To gain. *Dryden.*

12. To pucker needlework.

13. To collect logically. *Hooker.*

14. *To* GATHER *Breath.* To have respite from any calamity. *Spenser.*

To GATHER. *v. n.*

1. To be condensed; to thicken. *Dryden.*

2 To grow larger by the accretion of similar matter. *Bacon.*

3. To assemble. *Ecclus.*

4. To generate pus or matter. *Dec. of Piety.*

GATHER. *s.* [from the verb.] Pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles. *Hudibras.*

GATHERER. *s* [from *gather.*]

1 One that gathers; a collector. *Wotton.*

2 One that gets in a crop of any kind.

GATHERING. *s.* [from *gather.*] Collection of charitable contributions. 1 *Corinthians.*

GATTEN-TREE. See CORNELIAN CHERRY.

GAUDE. *s.* [*gaude*, French, a yellow flower.] An ornament; a fine thing. *Shakespeare.*

To GAUDE. *v. n* [*gaudeo*, Latin.] To exalt; to rejoice at any thing. *Shakespeare.*

GAUDERY. *s.* [from *gaude.*] Finery; ostentatious luxury of dress, *South.*

GAUDILY *ad.* [from *gaudy.*] Showily.

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GA'UDINESS. *s.* Showineſs; tinſel appearance.

GA'UDY. *a.* [from *gaude.*] Showy; ſplendid; pompous; oſtentatiouſly fine. *Milton.*

GA'UDY. *s.* [*gaudium*, Latin.] A feaſt; a feſtival. *Cheyne.*

GAVE. The preterite of *give.* *Donne.*

GA'VEL. A provincial word for ground

GA'VELKIND. *s.* A cuſtom whereby the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his ſons. *Davies.*

To GAUGE. *v. a.* [*gauge*, meaſuring rod, French.]

1. To meaſure with regard to the contents of a veſſel.

2. To meaſure with regard to any proportion. *Pope.*

GAUGE. *s.* [from the verb.] A meaſure; a ſtandard. *Moxon.*

GAU'GER. *s.* [from *gauge.*] One whoſe buſineſs it is to meaſure veſſels or quantities.

GAUNT. *a.* [As if *gewant.*] Thin; ſlender; lean; meagre. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'UNTLY. *ad.* [from *gaunt.*] Leanly; ſlenderly; meagerly.

GA'UNTLET. *s.* [*gauntelet*, French.] An iron glove uſed for defence and thrown down in challenges. *Cleaveland.*

GA'VOT. *s.* [*gavotte*, French.] A kind of dance. *Arbuthnot.*

GAUZE. *s.* A thin tranſparent ſilk. *Arbuthnot.*

GAWK. *s.* [ȝeac, Saxon.]

1. A cuckow.

2. A fooliſh fellow.

GAWN. *s.* [corrupted for *gallon.*] A ſmall tub.

GA'WNTREE. *s.* [Scottiſh.] A wooden frame on which beer caſks are ſet when tunned.

GAY. *a.* [*gay*, French.]

1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolickſome. *Pope.*

2. Fine; ſhewy. *Bar.*

GAY. *s.* [from the adjective.] An ornament or embelliſhment. *L'Eſtrange.*

GA'YETY. *s.* [*gayeté* French.]

1. Cheerfulneſs; airneſs; merriment.

2. Acts of juvenile pleaſure. *Denham.*

3. Finery; ſhow. *Shakeſpeare.*

GA'YLY. *ad.* Merrily; cheerfully; ſhowily.

GA'YNESS. *s.* [from *gay.*] Gayety: finery.

To GAZE. *v. n.* [*ɯɣɛζιαδαι.*] To look intently and earneſtly; to look with eagerneſs. *Fairfax.*

GAZE. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Intent regard; look of eagerneſs or wonder; fixed look. *Spenſer.*

2. The object gazed on. *Milton*

GA'ZER. *s.* [from *gaze.*] He that gazes; one that looks intently with eagerneſs or admiration. *Spenſer.*

GA'ZEFUL. *a.* [*gaze* and *full.*] Looking intently. *Spenſer.*

GA'ZEHOUND. *s.* [*gaze* and *hound.*] A hound that purſues not by the ſcent, but by the eye. *Tickell.*

GA'ZETTE. *s.* [*gazetta* is a Venetian half-penny, the price of a newſpaper.] A of news or publick intelligence.

GAZETTE'ER. *s.* [from *gazette.*] A of news.

GA'ZINGSTOCK. *s.* [*gaze* and *ſto* perſon gazed at with ſcorn or abhorr

GA'ZON. *s.* [French.] In fortification of freſh earth covered with graſs, cut of a wedge.

GEAR. *s.* [ȝyrian, Saxon, to clothe.]

1. Furniture; accoutrements; dreſs; ornaments.

2. The traces by which horſes or ox

3. Stuff. *Sh*

GE'SON. *a.* Wonderful.

GEAT. *s.* [corrupted from *jett.*] through which the metal runs into th

GECK. *s.* [ȝeac, Sax. a cuckow.] A eaſily impoſed upon. *Sh*

To GECK *v. a.* To cheat.

GEE. A term uſed by waggoners to the when they would have them go faſte

GEESE. The plural of *gooſe.*

GE'LABLE. *a.* [from *gelo*, Latin.] may be congealed.

GE'LATINE. } *a.* [*gelatus*, Latin.]

GELA'TINOUS. } ed into a jelly.

To GELD. *v. a.* preter. *gelded* or *gel* paſſ. *gelded* or *gelt.* [*gelten*, German.]

1. To caſtrate; to deprive of the p generation. *Sh*

2. To deprive of any eſſential part.

3. To deprive of any thing immo liable to objection.

GE'LDER. *s.* [from *geld.*] One that pe the act of caſtration.

GE'LDER-ROSE. *s.* [brought from G *land.*] A plant.

GE'LDING. *s.* [from *geld.*] Any anim trated, particularly a horſe.

GE'LID. *a.* [*gelidus*, Latin.] Extremely

GELI'DITY. } *s.* [from *gelid.*]

GE'LIDNESS. } cold.

GE'LLY. *s.* [*gelatus*, Lat.] Any viſcous viſcidity; glue; gluey ſubſtance.

GELT. *s.* [from *geld.*] A caſtrated a gelding.

GELT. part. paſſ. of *geld.*

GELT. *s.* Tinſel; gilt ſurface.

GEM. *s.* [*gemma*, Latin.]

1. A jewel; a precious ſtone of wh kind. *Shak*

2. The firſt bud.

To GEM. *v. a.* [*gemmo*, Latin.] To ador with jewels or buds.

To GEM. *v. n.* [*gemmo*, Latin.] To put the firſt buds.

GEME'LLIPAROUS. *a.* Bearing tw

To GE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*gemino*, Latin.] double.

GEMINA'TION. *s.* [from *geminate.*] petition; reduplication.

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MINY. *s.* Twins; a pair; a brace.
MINOUS. *a.* [*geminus*, Lat. Double.
MMARY. *a.* [from *gem.*] Pertaining to ns or jewels. *Brown.*
MMEOUS. *a.* [*gemmeus*, Latin.] ending to gems. *Woodward.*
ſembling gems.
OTE *s.* The court of the hundred.
DER. *s.* [*genus*, Latin.]
kind; a ſort. *Shakeſpeare.*
ſex.
grammar.] A denomination given to s, from their being joined with an ad- e in this or that termination.
NDER. *v. a.* [*engendrer*, French.]
beget.
produce; to cauſe. 2 *Tim.*
NDER. *v. n.* To copulate; to breed.
ALOGICAL. *a.* [from *genealogy.*] Per- g to deſcents or families.
ALOGIST. *s.* [γενεαλογος; *genealogiſte*, ch.] He who traces deſcents.
ALOGY. *s.* [γενεα and λογος.] Hiſtory e ſucceſſion of families. *Burnet.*
RABLE. *a.* [from *genero*, Latin.] That be produced or begotten.
RAL. *a.* [*general*, French.
mprehending many ſpecies or individu- not ſpecial. *Broome.*
t is ſignification; not reſtrained to any l or particular import. *Watts.*
reſtrained by narrow or diſtinctive li- s. *Locke.*
ating to a whole claſs or body of men. *Whitgifte.*
blic; compriſing the whole. *Milton.*
o directed to a ſingle object. *Sprat.*
neſative, though not univerſal.
mmon; uſual. *Shakeſpeare.*
RAL. *s.*
whole; the totality. *Norris.*
publick; the intereſt of the whole.
vulgar. *Shakeſpeare.*
ral, French.] One that has the com- over an army. *Addiſon.*
RALISSIMO. *s.* [*generaliſſime*, French.] preme commander. *Clarendon.*
RALITY. *s.* [*generalité*, French.]
ſtate of being general. *Hooker.*
main body; the bulk. *Tillotſon.*
RALLY. *ad.* [from *general.*]
general; without ſpecification or ex- *Bacon.*
ſively, though not univerſally.
mmonly; frequently.
the main; without minute detail.
RALNESS. *s.* [from *general.*] Wide ex- though ſhort of univerſality; frequen- mmonneſs. *Sidney.*
RALTY. *s.* [from *general.*] The whole ority. *Hale.*
RANT. *s.* [*generans*, Latin.] The be- g or productive power. *Glanville.*
NERATE. *v. a.* [*genero*, Latin.]
beget; to propagate. *Bacon.*
o cauſe; to produce. *Milton.*
RATION. *s.* [*generation*, French.]

1. The act of begetting or producing. *Bacon*
2. A family; a race. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Progeny; offſpring. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A ſingle ſucceſſion. *Raleigh.*
5. An age. *Hooker.*

GE'NERATIVE. *a.* [*generatif*, French.]
1. Having power of propagation *Brown.*
2. Prolifick; having the power of production; fruitful. *Bentley.*

GENERA'TOR *s.* [from *genero*, Latin.] The power which begets, cauſes, or produces. *Brown.*

GENE'RICAL. *a.* [*generique*, Fr.] That
GENE'RICK which comprehends the genus, or diſtinguiſhes from another genus. *Watts.*

GENE'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *generick.*] With regard to the genus, though not the ſpecies. *Woodward.*

GENEROSITY. *s.* [*generoſité*, French.] The quality of being generous; magnanimity; liberality. *Locke.*

GE'NEROUS. *a.* [*generoſus*, Latin.]
1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.
2. Noble of mind; magnanimous; open of heart. *Pope.*
3. Liberal; munificent. *Parnel.*
4. Strong; vigorous. *Boyle.*

GE'NEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *generous.*]
1. Not meanly with regard to birth.
2. Magnanimouſly; nobly. *Dryden.*
3. Liberally; munificently.

GE'NEROUSNESS. *s.* [from *generous.*] The quality of being generous. *Collier.*

GE'NESIS. *s.* [γενεσις; *geneſe*, French.] Generation; the firſt book of *Moſes*, which treats of the production of the world.

GE'NET. s. [French.] A ſmall well proportioned Spaniſh horſe.

GENETHLI'ACAL. *a.* [γενεθλιακος.] Pertaining to nativities as calculated by aſtronomers. *Howel*

GENETHLI'ACKS. *s.* [from γενεθλια.] The ſcience of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the ſtars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIA'TICK. *s.* [γενεθλια.] He who calculates nativities. *Drummond.*

GENE'VA. *s.* [*genevre*, Fr.] A juniper-berry. A diſtilled ſpirituous water, made with oil of turpentine, put into the ſtill; with common ſalt, and the coarſeſt ſpirit drawn off much below proof ſtrength. *Hill.*

GE'NIAL. *a.* [*genialis*, Latin.]
1. That which contributes to propagation. *Dryden.*
2. That gives cheerfulneſs, or ſupports life. *Milton.*
5. Natural; native *Brown.*

GE'NIALLY. *ad.* [from *genial.*]
1. By genius; naturally. *Glanville.*
2. Gayly; cheerfully.

GENI'CULATED. *a.* [*geniculatus*, Latin.] Knotted; jointed. *Woodward.*

GENICULATION. *s.* [*geniculatio*, Latin.] Knottineſs.

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GE'NIO. *s.* A man of a particular turn of mind. *Tatler.*

GE'NITALS. *s.* [*genitalis*, Lat.] Parts belonging to generation. *Brown.*

GE'NITING. *s.* [A corruption of *Jancton*, Fr.] An early apple in June. *Bacon.*

GE'NITIVE. *a.* [*genitivus*, Latin.] In grammar, the name of a case, which, among other relations, signifies one begotten, as, the father *of a son*; or one begetting, as a son *of a father.*

GE'NIUS *s.* [Latin; *genie*, French.]
1. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things. *Milton.*
2. A man endowed with superiour faculties. *Addison.*
3. Mental power or faculties. *Waller.*
4. Disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment.
5 Nature; disposition. *Burnet.*

GE'NT, *a.* [*gent*, old French.] Elegant; soft; gentle; polite. A word now disused.

GENTE'EL *a.* [*gentil*, French.]
1. Polite; elegant in behaviour; civil.
2. Graceful in mien.

GENTE'ELLY *ad* [from *genteel.*]
1. Elegantly; politely *South.*
2. Gracefully; handsomely.

GENTEE'LNESS. *s.* [from *genteel.*]
1. Elegance; gracefulness; politeness.
2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.

GE'NTIAN. *s.* [*gentiane*, French.] Felwort or baldmony; a plant. *Wiseman.*

GENTIANE'LLA. *s.* A kind of blue colour.

GE'NTILE. *s.* [*gentili*, Latin.] One of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God. *Bacon.*

GENTILE'SSE. *s.* [French.] Complaisance; civility. *Hudibras.*

GE'NTILISM. *s.* [*gentilisme*, French.] Heathenism; paganism. *Stilling fleet.*

GENTILITIOUS. *a.* [*gentilitius*, Latin.]
1. Endemial; peculiar to a nation. *Brown.*
2. Hereditary; entailed on a family. *Arbuth.*

GENTI'LITY. *s.* [*gentilité*, French.]
1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.
2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien. nicety of taste.
3. Gentry; the class of persons well born.
4. Paganism; heathenism. *Hooker.*

GE'NTILE. *a.* [*gentilis*, Latin.]
1. Well born; well descended; ancient, though not noble. *Sidney.*
2 Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peaceable *Fairfax.*
2. Soothing; pacifick.

GE'NTLE. *s.*
1 A gentleman; a man of birth.
2. A particular kind of worm. *Walton.*

To GE'NTLE. *v. a.* To make gentle. *Shakesp.*

GE'NTLEFOLK. *s.* [*gentle* and *folk.*] Persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

GE'NTLEMAN. *s.* [*gentlehomme*, French.]
1. A man of birth; a man of extraction, though not noble. *Sidney.*
2. A man raised above the vulgar by his character or post. *Shakespeare.*
3. A term of complaisance.
4. The servant that waits about the person of a man of rank.
5. It is used of any man however high.

GE'NTLEMANLIKE } *a* [*gentleman* and
GE'NTLEMANLY. } *like.*] Becoming a man of birth.

GE'NTLENESS. *s.* [from *gentle.*]
1. Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction; meekness.
2 Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; meekness.
3. Kindness; benevolence. Obsolete. *Shak.*

GE'NTLESHIP *s* Carriage of a gentleman.

GE'NTLEWOMAN. *s.*
1. A woman of birth above the vulgar. woman well descended.
2. A woman who waits about the person one of high rank. *Shak.*
3 A word of civility or irony. *D.*

GE'NTLY. *ad.* [from *gentle.*]
1 Softly; meekly; tenderly; inoffensively kindly.
2. Softly; without violence.

GE'NTRY. *s* [*gentlerie*, *gentrie*, from *gent.*]
1. Birth; condition. *Shak.*
2. Class of people above the vulgar.
3. A term of civility real or ironical.
4. Civility; complaisance. *Shak.*

GENUFLE'CTION. *s.* [*genuflexion*, Fr.] The act of bending the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee. *Stillingfl.*

GE'NUINE. *a.* [*genuinus*, Latin.] Not spurious.

GE'NUINELY. *ad.* [from *genuine.*] Without adulteration; without foreign admixture naturally

GE'NUINENESS. *s.* [from *genuine.*] Freedom from any thing counterfeit; freedom from adulteration.

GE'NUS. *s.* [Latin.] A class of being, extending under it many species: *genus* a *genus* comprehending under it also terrestrial beasts.

GEOCE'NTRICK. *a.* [γη and κεντρον.] Related to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.

GEODÆ'SIA. *s.* [γεωδαισια.] That part of geometry which contains the doctrine of measuring surfaces and finding the contents of all plane figures.

GEODÆTICAL. *a.* [from *geodesia.*] Relating to the art of measuring surfaces.

GEO'GRAPHER. *s.* [γη and γραφω.] One who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts.

GEOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [*geographique*, Fr.] Relating to geography.

GEOGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* In a geographical manner.

GEO'GRAPHY. *s.* [γη and γραφω.] The knowledge of the earth.

GEO'LOGY. *s.* [γη and λογος.] The doctrine of the earth.

GE'OMANCER. *s.* [γη and μαντις.]

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meteller; a caster of figures. *Brown.*

OMANCY. *s.* [γη and μαντια.] The act of foretelling by figures. *Ayliffe.*

OMA'NTICK. *a.* [from *geomancy*] Pertaining to the art of casting figures. *Dryden.*

O'METER. *s.* [γεωμετρης; *geometré*, Fr.] One skilled in geometry; a geometrician. *Watts.*

OMETRAL *a.* [*geometral*, Fr.] Pertaining to geometry

OME'TRICAL. } *a.* [γεωμετρικος.]
OME'TRICK. }

1. Pertaining to geometry. *More.*
2. Prescribed or laid down by geometry.
3. Disposed according to geometry. *Grew.*

OMETRICALLY. *ad.* [from *geometrical*.] According to the laws of geometry.

OMETRI'CIAN. *s.* [γεωμετρης] One skilled in geometry. *Brown.*

GEO METRIZE. *v. n.* [γεωμετρεω] To act according to the laws of geometry *Boyle.*

OMETRY. *s.* [γεωμετρια] The science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered. *Ray.*

OPO'NICAL. *a.* [γη and νεμω.] Relating to agriculture. *Brown.*

OPO'NICKS. *s.* [γη and νεμω.] The science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

ORGE *s* [*Georgius*, Lat.]

1. A figure of St George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter. *Shakespeare.*
2. A brown loaf. *Dryden.*

ORGICK. *s.* [γεωργικα; *georgiques*, Fr.] The science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry. *Addison.*

ORGICK. *a.* Relating to the doctrine of agriculture. *Gay.*

OTICK. *a.* Belonging to the earth.

ERENT. *a.* [*gerens*, Lat.] Carrying; bearing.

ERFALCON. *s.* A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and hawk. *Bailey.*

ERMAN. *s.* [*germain*, Fr.] Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood. *Sidney.*

ERMAN. *a.* [*germanus*, Lat.] Related.

ERMANDER. *s.* [*germandrée*, Fr.] A plant. *Miller.*

ERME. *s.* [*germen*, Lat.] A sprout or shoot. *Brown.*

ERMIN. *s.* [*germin*, Latin.] A shooting or sprouting seed. *Shakespeare.*

To GERMINATE. *v. n* [*germino*, Latin.] To sprout; or shoot; to bud. *Woodward.*

GERMINATION. *s.* [*germination*, Fr.] The act of sprouting; growth. *Wotton.*

GERUND. *s.* [*gerundium*, Latin.] In the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

GEST. *s.* [*gestum*, Lat]

1. A deed; an action; an atchievement.
2. Show; representation.
3. The roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progresses of kings. *Br.*

GESTATION. *s.* [*gestatio*, Latin.] The act of bearing the young in the womb. *Ray.*

To GESTICULATE. *v. n.* [*gesticulor*, Latin. *gesticuler*, Fr.] To play antick tricks; to shew postures.

GESTICULATION *s.* [*gesticulatio*, Lat.] Antick tricks; various postures.

GESTURE. *s.* [*gestum*, Lat.]

1. Action or posture expressive of sentiment. *Sidney.*
2. Movement of the body. *Addison.*

To GESTURE. *v. a* [from the noun.] To accompany with action or posture. *Hooker.*

To GET *v. a* pret *I got*, anciently *gat*; part. pass. *got*, or *gotten*. [geran, gettan, Sax.]

1. To procure; to obtain. *Boyle.*
2. To force; to seize. *Daniel.*
3. To win by contest. *Knolles.*
4. To have possession of; to have. *Herbert.*
5. To beget upon a female. *Waller.*
6. To gain as profit. *Locke.*
7. To gain a superiority or advantage. *Shak.*
8. To earn; to gain by labour. *Abbot.*
9. To receive as a price or reward. *Locke.*
10. To learn. *Watts.*
11. To procure to be. *South.*
12. To put into any state. *Guardian.*
13. To prevail on; to induce. *Spectator.*
14. To draw; to hook. *Addison.*
15. To betake; to remove. *Knolles.*
16. To remove by force or art. *Boyle.*
17. To put. *Shakespeare.*
18. *To* GET *off.* To sell or dispose of by some expedient. *Swift.*

To GET. *v. n.*

1. To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty. *Sidney.*
2. To fall; to come by accident. *Tatler.*
3. To find the way. *Boyle.*
4. To move; to remove. *Knolles.*
5. To have recourse to. *Knolles.*
6. To go; to repair. *Knolles.*
7. To put one's self in any state. *Clarendon.*
8. To become by any act what one was not before. *Dryden.*
9. To be a gainer; to receive advantage.
10. *To* GET *off.* To escape. *Dryden.*
11. *To* GET *over.* To conquer; to suppress; to pass without being stopped. *Swift.*
12. *To* GET *up.* To rise from repose. *Bacon.*
13. *To* GET *up.* To rise from a seat.
14. To remove from a place. *Numbers.*

GETTER. *s.* [from *get*]

1. One who procures or obtains.
2. One who begets on a female. *Shakespeare.*

GETTING. *s.* [from *get*]

1. Act of getting; acquisition. *Proverbs.*
2. Gain; profit. *Bacon.*

GEWGAW *s.* [geagar, Sax.] A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble. *Abbot.*

GEWGAW. *a.* Splendidly trifling; showy without value. *Laws*

GHASTFUL. *a.* [gaft and fulle, Saxon.] Dreary; dismal; melancholy. *Spenser.*

GHASTLINESS. *s.* [from *ghastly*.] Horrour of countenance; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.

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GHA'STLY. *a.* [ȝaꝛt, or *ghoſt*, and *like*.]
1. Like a ghoſt; having horrour in the countenance; pale; diſmal. *Knolles.*
2. Horrible; ſhocking; dreadful. *Milton.*
GHA'STNESS. *s.* [from ȝaꝛt, Saxon.] Ghaſtlineſs; horrour of look. Not uſed. *Shak.*
GHE'RKIN. *s.* [from *gurcke*, Ger. a cucumber.] A ſmall pickled cucumber.
To GHESS. *v. n.* To conjecture; to gueſs.
GHOST. *s.* [ȝaꝛt, Sax.]
1. The ſoul of man. *Sandys.*
2. A ſpirit appearing after death. *Dryden.*
3. *To give up the Ghoſt.* To die; to yield up the ſpirit into the hands of God. *Shak.*
4. The third perſon in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghoſt.
To GHOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To yield up the ghoſt; to die. Not in uſe. *Sidney.*
To GHOST. *v. a.* To haunt with apparitions of departed men. Obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*
GHO'STLINESS. *s.* [from *ghoſtly*.] Spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the ſoul.
GHO'STLY. *a.* [from *ghoſt*.]
1. Spiritual; relating to the ſoul; not carnal; not ſecular. *Hooker.*
2. Having a character from religion; ſpiritual. *Shakeſpeare.*
GIA'LALINA. *s.* [Italian.] Earth of a bright gold colour. *Woodward.*
GIA'MBEUX. *s.* [*jambes*, Fr.] Legs, or armour for legs; greaves. *Spenſer.*
GIA'NT. *s.* [*geant*, Fr.] A man of ſize above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large. *Raleigh.*
GI'ANTESS. *s.* [from *giant*.] A ſhe-giant; a woman of unnatural bulk. *Howel.*
GI'ANTLIKE. } *a.* [from *giant* and *like*.] Gi-
GI'ANTLY. } gantick; vaſt *South.*
GI'ANTSHIP. *s.* [from *giant*.] Quality or character of a giant. *Milton.*
GI'BBE. *s.* Any old worn-out animal. *Shakeſpeare.*
To GI'BBER *v. n.* [from *jabber*.] To ſpeak inarticulately. *Shakeſpeare.*
GI'BBERISH. *s.* Cant; the private language of rogues and gypſies; words without meaning. *Swift.*
GI'BBET. *s.* [*gibet*, Fr.]
1. A gallows; the poſt on which malefactors are hanged, or on which their carcaſes are expoſed. *Cleaveland.*
2. Any traverſe beams.
To GI'BBET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To hang or expoſe on a gibbet. *Oldham.*
2. To hang on any thing going traverſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
GI'BBIER. *s.* [French.] Game; wild fowl. *Addiſon.*
GIBBO'SITY. *s.* [*gibboſité*, Fr. from *gibbous*.] Convexity; prominence; protuberance. *Ray.*
GI'BBOUS. *a.* [*gibbus*, Lat.]
1. Convex; protuberant; ſwelling into inequalities. *Dryden.*
2. Crookbacked. *Brown.*
GI'BBOUSNESS. *s.* [from *gibbous*.] Convexity; prominence. *Bent*
GI'BCAT. *s.* An old worn-out cat *Shakeſpe*
To GIBE. *v. n.* [*gaber*, old French.] To ſco to join cenſoriouſneſs with contempt. *Sa*
To GIBE. *v. a.* To reproach by contempt hints; to flout; to ſcoff; to ridicule; ſneer; to taunt. *Sa*
GIBE. *s.* [from the verb.] Sneer: hint of c tempt by word or look; ſcoff; act or preſſion of ſcorn; taunt. *Spectat*
GI'BER. *s.* [from *gibe*.] A ſneerer; a ſcoff a taunter. *Ben Jon*
GI'BINGLY. *ad.* [from *gibe*.] Scornfully; c temptuouſly. *Shakeſpe*
GI'BSTAFF. *s.*
1. A long ſtaff to gage water, or to ſh forth a veſſel into the deep.
2. A weapon uſed formerly to fight beaſt
GI'BLETS. *s.* The parts of a gooſe which cut off before it is roaſted. *Dry*
GI'DDILY. *ad.* [from *giddy*.]
1. With the head ſeeming to turn round. *Da*
2. Inconſtantly; unſteadily. *Da*
3. Careleſly; heedleſly; negligently. *Sh*
GI'DDINESS. *s.* [from *giddy*.]
1. The ſtate of being giddy or vertiginou
2. Inconſtancy; unſteadineſs; mutabili changeableneſs. *Ra*
3. Quick rotation; inability to keep its pl
4. Froliek; wantonneſs of life. *Da*
GI'DDY. *a.* [ȝiꝛig, Sax.]
1. Vertiginous; having in the head a wh or ſenſation of circular motion. *T*
2. Rotatory; whirling. *P*
3 Inconſtant; mutable; unſteady; chan ful. *Shakeſpe*
4. That cauſes giddineſs. *Pr*
5. Heedleſs; thoughtleſs; wild. *Ro*
6 Tottering; unfixed. *Shakeſpe*
7. Intoxicated; elated to thoughtleſſne overcome by any overpowering incitemen *Shakeſpe*
GI'DDYBRAINED. *a.* [*giddy* and *brain*] Ca leſs; thoughtleſs. *Ot*
GI'DDYHEADED. *a.* Without ſteadineſs conſtancy. *Bac*
GI'DDYPACED. *a.* Moving without reg larity. *Shakeſpe*
GI'ER-EAGLE. *s.* An eagle of a particul kind. *Leviti*
GIFT. *s.* [from *give*.]
1. A thing given or beſtowed. *Matthe*
2. The act of giving. *Milt*
3. The right or power of beſtowing. *Sou*
4. Oblation; offering. *Tob*
5. A bribe. *Deuteronom*
6. Power; faculty. *Shakeſpea*
GI'FTED. *a.* [from *gift*.]
1. Given; beſtowed. *Milt*
2. Endowed with extraordinary powers. *Dr*
GIG. *s.* [Etymology uncertain.]
1. Any thing that is whirled round in play.
2 [*gigia*, Iſlandick.] A fiddle. Out of uſe
GIGA'NTICK. *a.* [*gigantes*, Latin.] Suitable t a giant; big; bulky; enormous. *Po*
To GI'GGLE. *v. n.* [*giechelen*, Dutch.] T

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...ough idly; to titter. *Garrick.*
GIGGLER. *s.* [from *giggle.*] A laugher; a titterer. *Herbert.*
GIGLET. *s.* [geagl, Saxon.] A wanton; a lascivious girl. Out of use. *Shakespeare.*
GIGOT. *s.* [French.] The hip joint.
GILD. *v. a.* pret. *gilded* or *gilt.* [gyldan, Saxon.]
1. To overlay with thin gold. *Spenser.*
2. To cover with any yellow matter. *Shakesp.*
3. To adorn with lustre. *Pope.*
4. To brighten; to illuminate. *South.*
5. To recommend by adventitious ornaments. *Shakespeare.*
GILDER. *s.* [from *gild.*]
1. One who lays gold on the surface of any other body. *Bacon.*
2. A coin, from one shilling and sixpence, to five shillings. *Shakespeare.*
GILDING. *s.* [from *gild.*] Gold laid on any surface by way of ornament. *Bacon.*
GILL. *s.* [*agalla*, Spanish; *gula*, Latin.]
1. The apertures at each side of a fish's head. *Walton.*
2. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl. *Bacon.*
3. The flesh under the chin. *Bacon.*
4. [*gilla*, barbarous Latin.] A measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint, or, in some places, half of a pint. *Swift.*
5. The appellation of a woman in ludicrous language: contracted from *Gillian*. *Ben Jonf.*
GILL. *s.* [*chalcidonium.*] A plant; ground-ivy.
GILL. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy. In the last four senses it is spoken *jill.*
GILLHOUSE. *s.* [*gill* and *houfe.*] A house where gill is sold. *Pope.*
GILLYFLOWER. *s.* Corrupted from *July-flower.* *Mortimer.*
GILT. *s.* [from *gild.*] Golden show; gold laid on the surface of any matter. *Shakespeare.*
GILT. The participle of *gild.*
GILTHEAD. *s.* [*gilt* and *head.*] A sea fish.
GILTTAIL. *s.* [*gilt* and *tail.*] A worm so called from its yellow tail.
GIM. *a.* [An old word.] Neat; spruce.
GIMCRACK. *s.* [ludicrously formed from *gim.*] A slight or trivial mechanism. *Prior.*
GIMLET. *s.* [*gibelet*, *guimbolet*, French.] A borer with a screw at its point. *Moxon.*
GIMMAL. *s.* [*gimmellus*, Latin.] Some little quaint devices of machinery. *Hanmer.*
GIMMER. *s.* Movement; machinery. *Moxe.*
GIMP. *s.* A kind of silk twist or lace.
GIN. *s.* [from *engine.*]
1. A trap; a snare. *Ben Jonson.*
2. Any thing moved with screws, as an engine of torture. *Spenser.*
3. A pump worked by rotatory sails *Woodw.*
4. [contracted from GENEVA.] The spirit drawn by distillation from juniper-berries.
GINGER. *s.* [*zinziber*, Lat. *gingero*, Ital.] The root of *ginger* is of the tuberous kind, knotty, crooked, and irregular; of a hot, acrid, and pungent taste, though aromatick, and of a very agreeable smell. *Hill.*
GINGERBREAD. *s.* [*ginger* and *bread.*] A kind of farinaceous sweetmeat made of dough, like that of bread or biscuit, sweetened with treacle, and flavoured with ginger and some aromatick seeds. *Swift.*
GINGERLY. *ad.* Cautiously; nicely. *Shak.*
GINGERNESS. *s.* Niceness; tenderness.
GINGIVAL. *a.* [*gingiva*, Lat.] Belonging to the gums. *Holder.*
To GINGLE. *v. n.*
1. To utter a sharp clattering noise. *Pope.*
2. To make an affected sound in periods or cadence.
To GINGLE. *v. a.* To shake so that a sharp shrill clattering noise should be made. *Pope.*
GINGLE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A shrill refounding noise
2. Affectation in the sound of periods.
GINGLYMOID. *a.* [γιγγλυμος, a hinge, and ειδος.] Resembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.
GINGLYMUS. *s.* A mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, in the manner of a hinge, of which the elbow is an instance.
GINNET. *s.* [γιννος.] A nag; a mule; a degenerate breed.
GINSENG. *s.* [Chinese.] A root of a very agreeable and aromatick smell, though not very strong. Its taste is acrid and aromatick, and has somewhat bitter in it. We have it from China and America. *Hill.*
To GIP. *v. a.* To take out the guts of herrings.
GIPSY. *s.* [corrupted from *Egyptian.*]
1. A vagabond who pretends to foretel futurity, commonly by palmestry or physiognomy.
2. A reproachful name for a dark complexion. *Shakspeare.*
3. A name of slight reproach to a woman.
GIRASOLE. *s.* [*girasol*, French.]
1. The herb turnsol.
2. The opal stone.
To GIRD. *v. a.* pret. *girded* or *girt.* [gyrdan, Saxon.]
1. To bind round. *Maccabees.*
2. To put on so as to surround or bind. *Sw.*
3. To fasten by binding. *Milton.*
4. To invest. *Shakespeare.*
5. To dress; to habit; to clothe. *Ezekiel.*
6. To cover round as a garment *Milton.*
7. To furnish; to equip. *Milton.*
8. To enclose; to encircle. *Milton.*
9. To reproach; to gibe. *Shakespeare.*
To GIRD. *v. n.* To break a scornful jest; to gibe; to sneer. *Shakespeare.*
GIRD. *s.* [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang. *Tillotson. Goodman.*
GIRDER. *s.* [from *gird.*] The largest piece of timber in a floor. *Harris.*
GIRDLE. *s.* [gyrdle, Saxon.]
1. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled. *Brown.*
2. Enclosure; circumference. *Shakespeare.*
3. The zodiack. *Bacon.*
To GIRDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

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1. To gird; to bind as with a girdle. *Shak.*
2. To encloſe; to ſhut in; to environ. *Shakſpeare.*

GI'RDLEBELT. *s.* [*girdle* and *belt*] The belt that encircles the waiſt. *Dryden.*

GI'RDLER. *s.* [from *girdle.*] A maker of girdles.

GIRE. *s.* [*gyrus*, Lat.] A circle deſcribed by any thing in motion.

GIRL. *s.* [*kirlinn*, Iſlandick, a woman.] A young woman, or female child *Shakeſpeare.*

GI'RLISH *a.* [from *girl.*] Suiting a girl; youthful. *Carew.*

GI'RLISHLY. *ad.* In a girliſh manner.

To GIRN. *v. n.* It ſeems to be a corruption of *grin*

GI'RROCK. *s.* A kind of fiſh.

GIRT. The part. paſſ. of *gird.*

To GIRT. *v. a.* [from *gird.*] To gird; to encompaſs; to encircle, not proper. *Thomſon.*

GIRT } *s.* [from *gird.*]
GIRTH }
1. A band by which the ſaddle or burden is fixed upon the horſe *Milton.*
2. A circular bandage. *Wiſeman.*
3. The compaſs meaſured by the girdle. *Ad.*

To GIRTH. *v. a.* To bind with a girth.

To GISE *Ground, v. a.* Is when the owner of it does not feed it with his own ſtock, but takes other cattle to graze. *Hatley.*

GI'SLE. Among the Engliſh Saxons, ſignifies a pledge: thus, *Fredgiſle* is a pledge of peace; *Giſlibert* an illuſtrious pledge. *Gibſon.*

GITH. *s* An herb called Guinea pepper.

To GIVE. *v. a.* pret. *gave*; part paſſ. *given.* [giran, Saxon.]
1. To beſtow; to confer without any price or reward. *Hooker*
2. To tranſmit from himſelf to another by hand, ſpeech, or writing; to deliver. *Burnet.*
3. To put into one's poſſeſſion; to conſign; to impart; to communicate. *Temple.*
4. To pay as a price or reward, or in exchange. *Shakſpeare.*
5. To yield; not to withhold. *Bacon.*
6. To quit; to yield as due. *Eccluſ.*
7. To confer; to impart *Brumhall.*
8. To expoſe; to yield without intention. *Dryden.*
9. To grant; to allow. *Atterbury.*
10. To yield; not to deny. *Rowe.*
11. To afford; to ſupply. *Hooker.*
12. To empower; to commiſſion. *Pope.*
13. To enable. *Hooker.*
14. To pay. *Shakeſpeare.*
15. To utter; to vent; to pronounce. *Swift.*
16. To exhibit; to ſhow. *Hale.*
17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation. *Arbuthnot.*
18. To do any act of which the conſequence reaches others: *he gave no offence.* *Burnet.*
19. To exhibit; to ſend forth as odours from any body. *Bacon.*
20. To addict; to apply. *Sidney.*
21. To reſign; to yield up. *Herbert.*
22. To conclude; to ſuppoſe. *Garth.*
23. *To* GIVE *away* To alienate from oneſelf; to make over to another.
24. *To* GIVE *back.* To return; to reſtore.
25. *To* GIVE *forth.* To publiſh; to tell.
26 *To* GIVE *in hand.* To yield precedence, as being ſubordinate or inferiour.
27. *To* GIVE *over.* To leave; to quit; to ceaſe.
28. *To* GIVE *over.* To addict; to attach. *Sidney.*
29 *To* GIVE *over.* To conclude loſt. *Arbuthnot.*
30. *To* GIVE *over.* To abandon.
31. *To* GIVE *out.* To proclaim; to publiſh; to utter.
32 *To* GIVE *out.* To ſhow in falſe appearance. *Shakſpeare.*
33. *To* GIVE *up.* To reſign; to quit; to yield.
34. *To* GIVE *up.* To abandon. *Stillingfleet.*
35. *To* GIVE *up.* To deliver.
36 *To* GIVE *way* To yield; not to reſiſt; to make room for.

To GIVE *v. n.*
1. To ruſh; to fall on; to give the aſſault. A French phraſe.
2 To relent; to grow moiſt; to melt; to ſoften; to thaw.
3 To move. A French phraſe.
4. *To* GIVE *in.* To go back; to give way. Not in uſe. *Heywood.*
5. *To* GIVE *into.* To adopt; to embrace. A French phraſe.
6. *To* GIVE *off.* To ceaſe; to forbear.
7. *To* GIVE *over.* To ceaſe; to act no more.
8. *To* GIVE *out.* To publiſh; to proclaim.
9. *To* GIVE *out.* To ceaſe; to yield.

GI'VER. *s.* [from *to give.*] One that gives; donor; beſtower; diſtributer; granter.

GIVES. *s* Fetters or ſhackles for the feet.

GI'ZZARD. *s.* [*goſier*, French; *gigerium*, It is ſometimes called *gizzern*]
1. The ſtrong muſculous ſtomach of a fowl.
2. Apprehenſion or conception of mind; *he frets his gizzard*, he haraſſes his imagination *Hudibras.*

GLA'BRITY. *s.* [from *glaber*, Lat.] Smoothneſs; baldneſs.

GLA'CIAL. *a.* [*glacial.* French; *glacialis*, Lat.] Icy; made of ice; frozen.

To GLA'CIATE. *v. n.* [*glacies*, Lat. *glacer*, French.] To turn into ice.

GLACIA'TION. *s.* [*glaciate*] The act of turning into ice; ice formed. *Brown.*

GLA'CIOUS. *a.* [*glacio*, Lat.] Icy; reſembling ice. *Boyle.*

GLA'CIS. *s.* [French.] In fortification, a ſloping bank. *Harris.*

GLAD. *a.* [glæd, Saxon; *glad*, Daniſh.]
1. Cheerful; gay; in a ſtate of hilarity.
2. Wearing a gay appearance; ſprightly; bright; ſhowy.
3. Pleaſed; elevated with joy.
4. Inſpiring; exhilarating.
5. Expreſſing gladneſs.

To GLAD. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

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make glad; to cheer; to exhiliarate. *Pope.*

GLA'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *glad.*] To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate. *Addison.*

GLA'DDER. *s.* [from *glad.*] One that makes glad; one that exhilarates. *Dryden.*

GLADE. *s.* [from *glopan*, Saxon.] A lawn or opening in a wood. *Pope.*

GLA'DEN. } *s.* [from *gladius*, Lat. a ſword.]
GLA'DER } Swordgraſs: a general name of grass that riſe with a broad blade like ſedge.

GLA'DFULNESS. *s.* [*glad* and *fulneſs.*] Joy; gladneſs: obſolete. *Spenſer.*

GLADIA'TOR. *s.* [Latin; *gladiateur*, French.] A ſword player; a prizefighter. *Denham.*

GLA'DLY. *ad.* [from *glad.*] Joyfully; with joy; with merriment. *Shakespeare.*

GLA'DNESS. *s.* [from *glad.*] Cheerfulneſs; gaiety; exhilaration. *Dryden.*

GLA'DSOME. *a.* [from *glad.*] Pleaſed; glad; delighted. *Spenſer.*

Causing joy; having an appearance of joy. *Prior.*

GLA'DSOMELY. *ad.* [from *gladſome.*] With joy and delight.

GLA'DSOMENESS. *s.* [from *gladſome.*] Gayety; ſhowineſs; delight.

GLA'IRE. *s.* [glæp, Saxon, amber; *glar*, Welſh, glaſs; *glaire*, French.]
1. The white of an egg. *Peacham.*
2. A kind of halbert.

GLA'IRE. *v. a.* [*glairer*, Fr.] from the noun.] To ſmear with the white of an egg.

GLANCE. *s.* [*glantz*, German.]
1. A ſudden ſhoot of light or ſplendour. *Milt.*
2. A ſtroke or dart of the beam of light. *Dry.*
3. A ſtanch of ſight; a quick view. *Watts.*

GLANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhoot a ſudden ray of ſplendour. *Rowe.*
2. To fly off in an oblique direction. *Shakeſp.*
3. To ſtrike in an oblique direction. *Pope.*
4. To view with a quick caſt of the eye; to eye the eye. *Pope.*
5. To cenſure by oblique hints. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLANCE. *v. n.* To move nimbly; to ſhoot obliquely. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLA'NCINGLY. *ad.* [from *glance.*] In an oblique broken manner; tranſiently. *Hakewill.*

GLAND. *s.* [*glans*, Latin; *gland*, French.] The *glands* are reduced to two ſorts, conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate *gland* is a little ſmooth body, wrapt up in a fine skin, by which it is ſeparated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to paſs in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to come out. A conglomerate *gland* is compoſed of many little conglobate *glands* all tied together. *Wiſeman.*

GLA'NDERS. *s.* [from *gland.*] In a horſe is the running of a corrupt matter from the noſe.

GLANDI'FEROUS. *a.* [*glans* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing maſt; bearing acorns. *Mortimer.*

GLA'NDULE. *s.* [*glandula*, Latin.] A ſmall gland ſerving to the ſecretion of humours. *Ray.*

GLANDULO'SITY. *s.* [from *glandulous.*] A collection of glands. *Brown.*

GLA'NDULOUS. *a.* [*glanduloſus*, Lat.] Pertaining to the glands: ſubſiſting in the glands; having the nature of glands. *Brown.*

To GLARE. *v. n.* [*glaeren*, Dutch.]
1. To ſhine ſo as to dazzle the eyes. *Fairfax.*
2. To look with fierce piercing eyes. *Shakeſp.*
3. To ſhine oſtentatiouſly. *Felton.*

To GLARE. *v. a.* To ſhoot ſuch ſplendour as the eyes cannot bear. *Milton.*

GLARE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Overpowering luſtre; ſplendour, ſuch as dazzles the eyes. *Pope.*
2. A fierce piercing look. *Milton.*

GLA'REOUS. *a.* [*glaricus*, Fr. *glareoſus*, Lat. from *glaire.*] Conſiſting of viſcous tranſparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLA'RING. *a.* Applied to any thing notorious: as, a *glaring* crime.

GLASS. *s.* [glæꝛ, Saxon.]
1. An artificial ſubſtance made by fuſing fixed ſalts and flint or ſand together, with a vehement fire. *Peacham.*
2. A glaſs veſſel of any kind. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A looking-glaſs; a mirror. *Dryden.*
4. *An Hour-*GLASS. A glaſs uſed in meaſuring time by the flux of ſand. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The deſtined time of man's life. *Chapman.*
6. A cup of glaſs uſed to drink in. *Philips.*
7. The quantity of wine uſually contained in a glaſs; a draught. *Taylor.*
8. A perſpective glaſs. *Dryden.*

GLASS. *a.* Vitreous; made of glaſs. *Shakeſp.*

To GLASS. *v. a.*
1. To ſee as in a glaſs; to repreſent as in a glaſs or mirror: not in uſe. *Sidney.*
2. To caſe in glaſs. *Shakespeare.*
3. To cover with glaſs; to glaze. *Boyle.*

GLA'SSFURNACE. *s.* [*glaſs* and *furnace.*] A furnace in which glaſs is made by liquefaction. *Locke.*

GLA'SSGAZING. *a.* [*glaſs* and *gazing.*] Finical; often contemplating himſelf in a mirror. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLA'SSGRINDER. *s.* [*glaſs* and *grinder.*] One whoſe trade is to poliſh and grind glaſs.

GLA'SSHOUSE. *s.* [*glaſs* and *houſe.*] A houſe where glaſs is manufactured. *Addiſon.*

GLA'SSMAN. *s.* [*glaſs* and *man.*] One who ſells glaſs. *Swift.*

GLA'SSMETAL. *s.* [*glaſs* and *metal.*] Glaſs in fuſion. *Bacon.*

GLA'SSWORK. *s.* [*glaſs* and *work.*] Manufacture of glaſs. *Bacon.*

GLA'SSWORT. *s.* A plant; ſaltwort. *Miller.*

GLA'SSY. *a.* [from *glaſs.*]
1. Made of glaſs; vitreous. *Bacon.*
2. Reſembling glaſs, as in ſmoothneſs or luſtre, or brittleneſs. *Sandys.*

GLA'STONBURY *Thorn.* *s.* A ſpecies of MEDLAR. *Miller.*

GLAUCO'MA. *s.* [γλαυκωμα; *glaucome*, Fr.] A fault in the eye, which changes the cryſtalline humour into a grayiſh colour, without detriment of ſight. *Quincy.*

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GLAIVE. *s.* [*glaive*, Fr.] A broad ſword; a falchion. *Fairfax.*

To GLA'VER. *v. n.* [*glave*, Welſh, flattery.] To flatter; to wheedle. *L'Eſtrange.*

To GLAZE. *v. a.* [*to glaſe*, only accidentally varied.]

1. To furniſh with windows of glaſs. *Bacon.*
2. To cover with glaſs, as potters do their earthen ware.
3. To overlay with ſomething ſhining and pellucid. *Grew.*

GLA'ZIER. *s.* [corrupted from *glaſier*, or *glaſſer*, of *glaſs*.] One whoſe trade is to make glaſs windows. *Gay.*

GLEAD. *s.* A buzzard hawk; a kite.

GLEAM. *s.* [ɣelioma, Saxon.] Sudden ſhoot of light; luſtre; brightneſs. *Milton.*

To GLEAM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhine with ſudden coruſcation. *Thoms.*
2. To ſhine. *Thomſon.*

GLE'AMY. *a.* [from *gleam*.] Flaſhing; darting ſudden coruſcations of light. *Pope.*

To GLEAN. *v. a.* [*glaner*, French.]

1. To gather what the reapers of the harveſt leave behind. *Dryden.*
2. To gather any thing thinly ſcattered. *Sh.*

GLEAN. *s.* [from the verb.] Collection made laboriouſly by ſlow degrees. *Dryden.*

GLEA'NER. *s.* [from *glean*.]

1. One who gathers after the reapers. *Thoms.*
2. One who gathers any thing ſlow and laborioufly. *Locke.*

GLEA'NING. *s.* [from *glean*.] The act of gleaning, or thing gleaned. *Atterbury.*

GLEBE. *s.* [*glebe*, Latin.]

1. Turf; ſoil; ground. *Dryden.*
2. The land poſſeſſed as part of the revenue of an eccleſiaſtical benefice. *Spelman.*

GLE'BOUS. } *a.* [from *glebe*.] Turfy. *Prior.*
GLE'BY. }

GLEDE. *s.* [ɣluɑgleoe, Saxon.] A kind of hawk. *Deuteronomy.*

GLEE. *s.* [ɣlizze, Saxon.] Joy; merriment; gayety. *Gay.*

GLEED. *s.* [from ɣlopan, Saxon, to glow.] A hot glowing coal. Obſolete.

GLE'EFUL. *a.* [*glee* and *full*.] Gay; merry; cheerful: not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLEEK. *s.* [ɣlizze, Saxon.] Muſick; or muſician. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GLEEK. *v. a.* [ɣlizman, in Saxon, is a mimick or a droll.] To ſneer; to gibe; to droll upon. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GLEEN. *v. n.* To ſhine with heat or poliſh *Prior.*

GLEET. *s.* [from the noun.]

1. To drip or ooze with a thin ſanious liquor. *Wiſeman.*
2. To run ſlowly. *Cheyne.*

GLE'ETY. *a.* [from *gleet*.] Ichorous; thinly ſanious. *Wiſeman.*

GLEN. *s.* [*gleann*, Erſe.] A valley; a dale; a depreſſion between two hills. *Spenſer.*

GLEW. *s.* [*gluten*, Latin.] A viſcuous cement. See GLUE.

GLIB. *a.* [from ɣlipan. *Skinner.*]

1. Smooth; ſlippery; ſo formed as to be eaſily moved.
2. Smooth; voluble. *Shakeſp.*

GLIB. *s.* A thick curled buſh of hair hanging down over the eyes.

To GLIB. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To penetrate. *Shakeſp.*

GLI'BLY. *ad.* [from *glib*.] Smoothly; ſlubly. *Government of the Tongue.*

GLI'BNESS. *s.* [from *glib*.] Smoothneſs; ſlipperineſs. *Cheyne.*

To GLIDE. *v. n.* [ɣlioan, Saxon.]

1. To flow gently and ſilently.
2. To paſs on without change of ſtep.
3. To move ſwiftly and ſmoothly along. *Shakeſp.*

GLIDE. *s.* [from the verb.] Lapſe; eaſy manner of paſſing ſmoothly. *Shakeſp.*

GLI'DER. *s.* [from *glide*.] One that glides.

GLIKE. *s.* [ɣlic, Saxon, See GLEEK.] A ſcoff; not in uſe. *Shakeſp.*

To GLI'MMER. *v. n.* [*glimmer*, Daniſh.]

1. To ſhine faintly. *Shakeſp.*
2. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly.

GLI'MMER. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Faint ſplendour; weak light.
2. A kind of foſſil.

GLIMPSE. *s.* [*glimmen*, Dutch.]

1. A weak faint light.
2. A quick flaſhing light.
3. Tranſitory luſtre.
4. Short fleeting enjoyment.
5. A ſhort tranſitory view.
6. The exhibition of a faint reſemblance. *Shakeſp.*

To GLI'STEN. *v. n.* [*glitten*, Germ.] To ſhine; to ſparkle with light.

To GLI'STER. *v. n.* [*gliſteren*, Dutch.] To ſhine; to be bright.

GLI'STER. *s.* See CLYSTER.

To GLI'TTER. *v. n.* [ɣlitman, Saxon.]

1. To ſhine; to exhibit luſtre; to glitter.
2. To be ſpacious; to be ſtriking.

GLI'TTER. *s.* [from the verb.] Luſtre; bright ſhow; ſplendour.

GLI'TTERAND *part.* Shining; ſparkling.

GLI'TTERINGLY. *ad.* [from *glitter*.] With ſhining luſtre.

To GLO'AR. *v. a.* [*gloren*, Dutch.] To look aſkew.

To GLOAT. *v. n.* To caſt ſide glances as a timorous lover.

GLO'BARD. *s.* [from *globe*.] A glowworm.

GLO'BATED. *a.* [from *globe*.] Formed in ſhape of a globe; ſpherical; ſpheroidical.

GLOBE. *s.* [*globe*, French; *globus*, Latin.]

1. A ſphere; a ball; a round body; a body of which every part of the ſurface, is at the ſame diſtance from the centre.
2. The terraqueous ball.
3. A ſphere in which the various regions

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the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the conſtellations are laid down according to the place in the ſky. *Creech.*

4. A body of ſoldiers drawn into a circle.

GLOBO'SE. *a.* [*globoſus*, Latin.] Spherical; round. *Milton.*

GLOBO'SITY. *s.* [from *globoſe.*] Sphericity; ſphericalneſs. *Ray.*

GLO'BOUS. *a.* [*globoſus*, Latin.] Spherical round. *Milton.*

GLO'BULAR. *a.* [*globulus*, Latin.] In form of a ſmall ſphere; round; ſpherical.

GLOBULA'RIA. *s.* [Latin; *globuliere*, Fr.] A ſyngenious flower, conſiſting of many florets. *Miller.*

GLO'BULE. *s.* [*globule*, Fr. *globulus*, Latin.] Such a ſmall particle of matter as is of a globular or ſpherical figure, as the red particles of the blood. *Newton.*

GLO'BULOUS. *a.* [from *globule.*] In form of a ſmall ſphere; round. *Boyle.*

GLO'MERATE. *v. a.* [*glomero*, Lat.] To gather into a ball or ſphere.

GLOMERA'TION. *s.* [*glomeratio*, Latin.]

1. The act of forming into a ball or ſphere.

2. A body formed into a ball. *Bacon.*

GLO'MEROUS. *a.* [*glomeroſus*, Latin.] Gathered into a ball or ſphere.

GLOOM. *s.* [*glomanx*, Saxon, twilight.]

1. Imperfect darkneſs; diſmalneſs; obſcurity; defect of light. *Milton.*

2. Cloudineſs of aſpect; heavineſs of mind; ſullenneſs.

GLOOM. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhine obſcurely, as the twilight. *Spen.*

2. To be cloudy; to be dark.

3. To be melancholy; to be ſullen.

GLOO'MILY. *ad.* [from *gloomy.*]

1. Obſcurely; dimly; without perfect light; diſmally.

2. Sullenly; with cloudy aſpect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully. *Dryden.*

GLOO'MINESS. *s.* [from *gloomy.*]

1. Want of light, obſcurity; imperfect light; diſmalneſs.

2. Want of cheerfulneſs; cloudineſs of look; heavineſs of mind; melancholy. *Collier.*

GLOO'MY. *a.* [from *gloom.*]

1. Obſcure; imperfectly illuminated; almoſt dark; diſmal for want of light. *Dryden.*

2. Dark of complexion. *Milton.*

3. Sullen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

GLO'RIED. *a.* [from *glory.*] Illuſtrious; honourable; not in uſe. *Milton.*

GLORIFICA'TION. *s.* [*glorification*, Fr.] The act of giving glory. *Taylor.*

GLO'RIFY. *v. a.* [*glorifier*, French.]

1. To procure honour or praiſe to one. *Daniel.*

2. To pay honour or praiſe in worſhip. *Hooker.*

3. To praiſe; to honour; to extol. *Donne.*

4. To exalt; to glory in heaven. *Romans.*

GLO'RIOUS. *a.* [*glorioſus*, Latin.]

1. Proud; haughty. *Bacon.*

2. Noble; illuſtrious; excellent. *Addiſon.*

GLO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *glorious.*] Nobly; ſplendidly; illuſtriouſly. *Pope.*

GLO'RY. *s.* [*gloria*, Latin.]

1. Praiſe paid in adoration. *Luke.*

2. The felicity of heaven prepared for thoſe that pleaſe God. *Milton.*

3. Honour; praiſe; fame; renown; celebrity. *Sidney.*

4. Splendour; magnificence. *Matthew.*

5. Luſtre; brightneſs. *Pope.*

6. A circle of rays which ſurrounds the heads of ſaints in pictures. *South.*

7. Pride; boaſtfulneſs; arrogance. *Young.*

8. Generous pride. *Sidney.*

To GLO'RY. *v. n.* [*glorior*, Latin.] To boaſt in; to be proud of. *Sidney.*

To GLOSE. *v. a.* To flatter; to collogue.

GLOSS. *s.* [γλωσσα; *gloſe*, French.]

1. A ſcholium; a comment. *Davies.*

2. Superficial luſtre. *Addiſon.*

3. An interpretation artfully ſpecious; a ſpecious repreſentation. *Hooker.*

To GLOSS. *v. n.* [*gloſer*, French.]

1. To comment. *Dryden.*

2. To make ſly remarks. *Prior.*

To GLOSS *v. a.*

1. To explain by comment. *Donne.*

2. To palliate by ſpecious expoſition or repreſentation. *Hooker.*

3. To embelliſh with ſuperficial luſtre *Dryd.*

GLO'SSARY. *s.* [*gloſſarium*, Latin.] A dictionary of obſcure or antiquated words. *Baker.*

GLOSSA'TOR. *s.* [*gloſſateur*, Fr.] A writer of gloſſes; a commentator. *Ayliffe.*

GLO'SSER. *s.* [*gloſſarius*, Latin.]

1. A ſcholiaſt; a commentator.

2. A poliſher.

GLO'SSINESS. *s.* [from *gloſſy.*] Smooth poliſh; ſuperficial luſtre. *Boyle.*

GLOSSOGRAPHER. *s.* [γλωσσα and γραφω.] A ſcholiaſt; a commentator.

GLOSSOGRAPHY. *s.* [γλωσσα and γραφω.] The writing of commentaries.

GLO'SSY. *a.* [from *gloſs.*] Shining; ſmoothly poliſhed. *Dryden.*

GLOVE. *s.* [ȝlope, Sax.] Cover of the hands. *Drayton.*

To GLOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover as with a glove. *Clevaland.*

GLO'VER. *s.* [from *glove.*] One whoſe trade is to make or ſell gloves. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GLOUT. *v. n.* To pout; to look ſullen. *Chapman.*

To GLOW. *v. n.* [glopan, Saxon.]

1. To be heated ſo as to ſhine without flame. *Hakewill.*

2. To burn with vehement heat. *Smith.*

3. To feel heat of body. *Addiſon.*

4. To exhibit a ſtrong bright colour. *Milton.*

5. To feel paſſion of mind, or activity of fancy. *Prior.*

6. To rage or burn as a paſſion. *Shadwell.*

To GLOW, *v. a.* To make hot ſo as to ſhine; not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLOW. *s.* [from the verb.]

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1. Shining heat.
2. Vehemence of paſſion.
3. Brightneſs or vividneſs of colour. *Shakeſp.*

GLO'WWORM. *s.* [*glow* and *worm*.] A ſmall creeping grub with a luminous tail. *Waller.*

To GLOZE. *v. n.* [gleran, Saxon.]
1. To flatter; to wheedle; to inſinuate; to fawn. *South.*
2. To comment; to gloſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLOZE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Flattery; inſinuation. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Specious ſhow; gloſs; not uſed. *Sidney.*

GLUE. *s.* [*glu*, French.] A viſcous body commonly made by boiling the ſkins of animals to a gelly; any viſcous or tenacious matter by which bodies are held one to another; a cement. *Blackmore.*

To GLUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To join with a viſcous cement. *Ecclus.*
2. To hold together. *Newton.*
3. To join; to unite; to inviſcate. *Tillotſon.*

GLU'EBOILER. *s.* [*glue* and *boil*.] One whoſe trade is to make glue.

GLU'ER. *s.* [from *glue*.] One who cements with glue.

GLUM. *a.* [A low cant word.] Sullen; ſtubbornly grave. *Guardian.*

To GLUT, *v. a* [*engloutir*, Fr. *glutio*, Latin.]
1. To ſwallow; to devour. *Milton.*
2. To cloy; to fill beyond ſufficiency. *Bacon.*
3. To feaſt or delight even to ſatiety, *Dryden.*
4. To overfill; to load. *Arbuthnot.*
5. To ſaturate. *Boyle.*

GLUT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. That which is gorged or ſwallowed. *Milton.*
2. Plenty even to loathing and ſatiety. *Milton.*
3. More than enough; overmuch. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. Any thing that fills up a paſſage. *Woodw.*

GLUTINOUS. *a.* [*glutineux*. French.] Gluy; viſcous; tenacious. *Bacon.*

GLUTINOUSNESS. *s.* [from *glutinous*.] Viſcoſity; tenacity. *Cheyne.*

GLUTTON. *s.* [*glouton*, French.]
1. One who indulges himſelf too much in eating. *Prior.*
2. One eager of any thing to exceſs. *Cowley.*

To GLUTTONISE. *v. n.* [from *glutton*.] To play the glutton; to be luxurious.

GLUTTONOUS. *a.* [from *glutton*.] Given to exceſſive feeding. *Raleigh.*

GLUTTONOUSLY. *ad.* With the voracity of a glutton.

GLUTTONY. *s.* [*gluttonie*, French.] Exceſs of eating; luxury of the table. *Arbuthnot.*

GLU'Y. *a.* [from *glue*.] Viſcous; tenacious; glutinous. *Addiſon.*

GLYN. s. [Iriſh.] A hollow between two mountains; a glen. *Spenſer.*

To GNAR. } *v. n.* [gnyrnan, Saxon.] To
To GNARL. } growl; to murmur; to ſnarl. *Spenſer.*

GNA'RLED. *a.* Knotty. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GNASH. *v. a.* [*knaſchen*, Dut.] To ſtrike together; to chaſh. *Dryden.*

To GNASH. *v. n.*
1. To grind or collide the teeth. *Matthew*
2. To rage even to colliſion of the teeth; to fume; to growl. *Dryd*

GNAT. *s.* [gnæt, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall winged ſtinging inſect. *Shakeſp*
2. Any thing proverbially ſmall. *Mat*

GNA'TFLOWER. *s.* [*gnat* and *flower*.] beeflower.

GNA'TSNAPPER. *s.* [*gnat* and *snap*.] A that lives by catching gnats. *Hak*

To GNAW. *v. a.* [gnagan, Saxon.]
1. To eat by degrees; to devour by ſlow roſion. *Dry*
2. To bite in agony or rage. *Shakeſp*
3. To wear away by biting.
4. To fret; to waſte; to corrode.
5. To pick with the teeth. *Dry*

To GNAW. *v. n.* To exerciſe the teeth.

GNA'WER. *s.* [from *gnaw*.] One that

GNO'MON. *s.* [γνωμων.] The hand or a dial.

GNO'MONICKS. *s.* [γνωμονικη.] A which teaches to find the juſt proportion ſhadows for the conſtruction of all kin ſun and moon dials.

To GO. *v. n.* pret. *I went*; *I have gone*. [Saxon.]
1. To walk; to move ſtep by ſtep.
2. To move, not ſtand ſtill.
3. To walk ſolemnly.
4. To walk leiſurely, not run. *Shakeſ*
5. To travel; to journey.
6. To proceed; to make a progreſs.
7. To remove from place to place.
8. To depart from a place; to move fro place.
9. To move or paſs in any manner, or to end.
10. To paſs in company with others.
11. To proceed in mental operation.
12. To take any road. *Dentero*
13. To take any road.
14. To march in a hoſtile or warlike ner. *Shakeſp*
15. To change ſtate or opinion for better worſe; *affairs go to ruin*.
16. To apply one's ſelf: *he went to his* *Bacon*
17. To have recourſe to. *Corinthian*
18. To be about to do: *I am going to* *Lo*
19. To ſhift; to paſs life not quite well go *forward as I can*
20. To decline; to tend toward death ruin: *we thought his credit going*. *Shakeſp*
21. To be in party or deſign.
22. To eſcape. *Maccabe*
23. To tend to any act. *Shakeſpeare*
24. To be uttered. *Addiſ*
25. To be talked of; to be known. *Addiſon*
26. To paſs; to be received. *Sidney*
27. To move by mechaniſm. *Orre*
28. To be in motion from whatever cauſe. *Shakeſpeare*
29. To move in any direction. *Shakeſpeare*

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30. To flow; to paſs; to have a courſe. *Dry.*
31. To have tendency. *Dryden.*
32. To be in a ſtate of compact or partnerſhip. *L'Eſtrange.*
33. To be regulated by any method; to proceed upon principles. *Spratt.*
34. To be pregnant: *women* go *commonly* nine *months.* *Bacon.*
35. To paſs; not to remain. *Judges.*
36. To paſs; not to be retained. *Shakeſpeare.*
37. To be expended. *Felton.*
38. To be in order of time or place; *this* one goes *firſt.* *Watts.*
39. To reach or be extended to any degree. *Locke.*
40. To extend to conſequences. *L'Eſtrange.*
41. To reach by effects. *Wilkins.*
42. To extend in meaning. *Dryden.*
43. To ſpread; to be diſperſed; to reach. *Tate.*
44. To have influence; to be of weight; to be of value. *Temple.*
45. To be rated one with another; to be conſidered with regard to greater or leſs worth. *Arbuthnot.*
46. To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient. *Collier.*
47. To fall out, or terminate; to ſucceed. *Sh.*
48. To be in any ſtate. *Chronicles.*
49. To proceed in train or conſequence. *Shak.*
50. *To* Go *about.* To attempt; to endeavour; to ſet one's ſelf to any buſineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
51. *To* Go *aſide.* To err; to deviate from the right. *Numbers.*
52. *To* Go *between.* To interpoſe; to mediate between two. *Shakeſpeare.*
53. *To* Go *by.* To paſs away unnoticed. *Shak.*
54. *To* Go *by.* To find or get in the concluſion. *Milton.*
55. *To* Go *by.* To obſerve as a rule. *Sharp.*
56. *To* Go *down.* To be ſwallowed; to be received, not rejected. *Dryden.*
57. *To* Go *in and out.* To do the buſineſs of life. *Pſalms.*
58. *To* Go *in and out.* To be at liberty. *John.*
59. *To* Go *off.* To die; to go out of life; to ceaſe. *Tatler.*
60. *To* Go *off.* To depart from a poſt. *Shak.*
61. *To* Go *on.* To make attack. *Ben Jonſon.*
62. *To* Go *on.* To proceed. *Sidney.*
63. *To* Go *over.* To revolt; to betake himſelf to another party. *Swift.*
64. *To* Go *out.* To go upon an expedition. *Sh.*
65. *To* Go *out.* To be extinguiſhed. *Bacon.*
66. *To* Go *through.* To perform thoroughly; to execute. *Sidney.*
67. *To* Go *through.* To ſuffer; to undergo. *Arbuthnot.*
68. *To* Go *upon.* To take as a principle. *Addiſon.*

GO, *interject.* Come, come, take the right courſe. A ſcornful exhortation. *Spenſer.*

GO-BETWEEN. *s.* [*go* and *between.*] One that tranſacts buſineſs by running between two parties. *Shakeſpeare.*

GOBBET. *s.* Deluſion; artifice; circumvention; ſtratagem. *Collier.*

GO-CART. *s.* [*go* and *cart.*] A machine in which children are incloſed to teach them to walk. *Prior.*

GOAD. *s.* [gaꝺ, Saxon.] A pointed inſtrument with which oxen are driven forward. *Pope.*

To GOAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To prick or drive with a goad.
2. To incite; to ſtimulate; to inſtigate. *Dr.*

GOAL. *s.* [*gaule*, French.]
1. The landmark ſet up to bound a race; the point marked out to which racers run. *Milt.*
2. The ſtarting poſt. *Dryden.*
3. The final purpoſe; the end to which a deſign tends. *Pope.*

GOAR. *s.* [*goror*, Welſh.] Any edging ſewed upon cloth to ſtrengthen it.

GOAT. *s.* [gaꝺ, Saxon.] A ruminant animal that ſeems a middle ſpecies between deer and ſheep. *Peacham.*

GOAT'BEARD. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

GOAT'CHAFFER. *s.* A kind of beetle.

GOAT'HERD. *s.* [gaꝺ and hyꝛꝺ, Sax.] One whoſe employment is to tend goats. *Spenſer.*

GOAT'MARJORAM. *s.* Goatbeard.

GOA'TISH. *a.* [from *goat.*] Reſembling a goat in any quality: as, rankneſs; luſt. *More.*

GOB. *s.* [*gobe*, French.] A ſmall quantity.

GO'BBET. *s.* [*gobe*, French.] A mouthful; as much as can be ſwallowed at once. *Sandys.*

To GO'BBET. *v. a.* To ſwallow at a mouthful. *L'Eſtrange.*

To GO'BBLE. *v. a.* [*gober*, Fr.] To ſwallow haſtily with tumult and noiſe. *Prior.*

GO'BBLER. *s.* [from *gobble.* One that devours in haſte; a gormand; a greedy eater.

GO'BLET. *s.* [*goblet*, Fr.] A bowl, or cup, that holds a large draught. *Denham.*

GO'BLIN. *s.* [*gobelnie*, French.]
1. An evil ſpirit; a walking ſpirit; a frightful phantom. *Locke.*
2. A fairy; an elf. *Shakeſpeare.*

GOD. *s.* [goꝺ, Saxon, which likewiſe ſignifies *good.*]
1. The Supreme Being. *John.*
3. A falſe god; an idol. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Any perſon or thing deified or too much honoured. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deify; to exalt to divine honours. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'DCHILD. *s.* [*god* and *child.*] A term of ſpiritual relation; one for whom one became ſponſor at baptiſm, and promiſed to ſee educated as a chriſtian.

GO'DDAUGHTER. *s.* [*god* and *daughter.*] A girl for whom one became ſponſor at baptiſm.

GO'DDESS. *s.* [from *god.*] A female divinity. *Dryden.*

GO'DDESS-LIKE. *a.* Reſembling a goddeſs. *Pope.*

GO'DFATHER. *s.* [*god* and *father.*] The ſponſor at the font. *Bacon.*

GO'DHEAD. *s.* [from *god.*]
1. Godſhip; deity; divinity; divine nature. *Milton.*
2. A deity in perſon; a god or goddeſs. *Dry.*

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GO'DLESS. *a.* [from *god.*] Without ſenſe of duty to God; atheiſtical; wicked; irreligious; impious. *Dryden.*

GO'DLIKE. *a.* [*god* and *like.*] Divine; reſembling a divinity; ſupremely excellent. *Milton.*

GO'DLING. *s.* [from *god.*] A little divinity; a diminutive god. *Dryden.*

GO'DLINESS. *s.* [from *godly.*]
1. Piety to God.
2. General obſervation of all the duties preſcribed by religion. *Hooker.*

GO'DLY. *a.* [from *god.*]
1. Pious toward God. *Common Prayer.*
2. Good; righteous; religious. *Pſalms.*

GO'DLY. *ad.* Piouſly; righteouſly. *Hooker.*

GO'DLYHEAD. *s.* [from *godly.*] Goodneſs; righteouſneſs. *Spenſer.*

GO'DMOTHER. *s.* [*god* and *mother.*] A woman who has undertaken ſponſion in baptiſm.

GO'DSHIP. *s.* [from *god.*] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity. *Prior.*

GO'DSON. *s.* [*god* and *ſon.*] One for whom one has been ſponſor at the font. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'DWARD. *a.* To *Godward* is *toward God.*

GO'DWIT. *s.* [ɣoꝺ, good, and pıꝛa, Saxon.] A bird of particular delicacy. *Cowley.*

GO'DYELD. } *ad.* [corrupted from *God*
GO'DYIELD. } *ſhield*, or protect.]

GO'EL. *s.* [ɣolen, Sax.] Yellow. *Tuſſer.*

GOER. *s.* [from *go.*]
1. One that goes; a runner. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad. *Wotton.*

To GO'GGLE. *v. n.* To look aſquint. *Hudibras.*

GOGGLE-EYED. *a.* [ꝓoeglegen, Saxon.] Squint-eyed; not looking ſtraight. *Aſcham.*

GO'ING. *s.* [from *go.*]
1. The act of walking. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Pregnancy. *Grew.*
3. Departure. *Milton.*

GO'LA. *s.* The ſame with CYMATIUM. *Spec.*

GOLD. *s.* [ɣolꝺ, Saxon; *golud*, riches, Welſh.]
1. *Gold* is the heavieſt, the moſt denſe, the moſt ſimple, the moſt ductile, and moſt fixed of all bodies, not to be injured either by air or fire, and ſeamingly incorruptible. It is ſoluble by means of ſea-ſalt; but is injured by no other ſalt. *Gold* is frequently found native, and very rare in a ſtate of ore. *Hill.*
2. Money. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Any thing pleaſing or valuable. *Shak.*

GO'LDBEATER. *s.* [*gold* and *beat.*] One whoſe occupation is to beat or foliate gold.

GO'LDBEATER'S *Skin. s.* The inteſtinum rectum of an ox, which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts or ſmall freſh wounds, as is now the common practice. *Quincy.*

GO'LDBOUND. *a.* [*gold* and *bound.*] Encompaſſed with gold. *Shakeſpeare.*

GO'LDEN. *a.* [from *gold.*]
1. Made of gold; conſiſting of gold. *Dryden.*
2. Shining; bright; ſplendid; reſplendent. *Groſhaw.*
3. Yellow; of the colour of gold. *Martin.*
4. Excellent; valuable. *Dry.*
5. Happy; reſembling the age of gold.

GO'LDENLY. *ad.* [from *golden.*] Delightfully; ſplendidly. *Shak.*

GO'LDFINCH. *s.* [ɣolꝺpınc, Sax.] A bird, ſo named from its golden colour.

GO'LDFINDER. *s.* [*gold* and *find.*] One finds gold. A term ludicrouſly applied to thoſe that empty jakes.

GO'LDHAMMER. *s.* A kind of bird.

GO'LDING. *s.* A ſort of apple.

GO'LDNEY. *s.* A fiſh; the gilthead.

GO'LDPLEASURE. *s.* An herb.

GO'LDSIZE. *s.* A glue of a golden colour.

GO'LDSMITH. *s.* [ɣolꝺ and ꝑmıꝛ, Sax.]
1. One who manufactures gold. *Shak.*
2. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands.

GO'LDYLOCKS. *s.* A plant.

GOLL. *s.* Hands; paws. Obſolete.

GOME. *s.* The black greaſe of a cart wheel.

GOMPHO'SIS. *s.* [γομφος, a nail.] A peculiar form of articulation, by which the teeth ſtand in the jaw.

GO'NDOLA. *s.* [*gondole*, Fr.] A boat much uſed in Venice; a ſmall boat.

GONDOLIER. *s.* [from *gondola.*] A boatman; one that rows a gondola. *Shak.*

GONE. part. preter. [from *go.*]
1. Advanced; forward in progreſs.
2. Ruined; undone. *Shak.*
3. Paſt. *Shak.*
4. Loſt; departed.
5. Dead; departed from life.

GO'NFALON. } *s.* [*gonfanon*, Fr.] An enſign.
GO'NFANON. }

GONORRHOE'A. *s.* [γονος and ῥεω.] An involuntary running of venereal hurts.

GOOD. *a.* comp. *better*; ſuperl. *beſt.* [ɣoꝺ, *goed*, Dutch.]
1. Having ſuch phyſical qualities as are expected or deſired; not bad; not evil.
2. Proper; fit; convenient.
3. Uncorrupted; undamaged.
4. Wholeſome; ſalubrious.
5. Medicinal; ſalutary.
6. Pleaſant to the taſte.
7. Complete; full.
8. Uſeful; valuable.
9. Sound; not falſe; not fallacious.
10. Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held.
11. Confirmed; atteſted; valid.
12. Well qualified; not deficient.
13. Skilful; ready; dexterous.
14. Happy; proſperous.
15. Honourable.
16. Cheerful; gay.
17. Conſiderable; not ſmall though not great.
18. Elegant; decent; delicate: with *breeding.*
19. Real; ſerious; not feigned.
20. Rich; able to fulfil engagements.
21. Religious; virtuous; pious.

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...Kind; soft; benevolent. *Sidney.*
...Favourable; loving. *Samuel.*
...Companionable; sociable; merry. *Clar.*
...Hearty; earnest; not dubious. *Sidney.*
In Good *time.* Not too fast. *Collier.*
In Good *sooth.* Really; seriously. *Shak.*
To make Good. To keep; to maintain; to give up; not to abandon. *Dryden.*
To make Good. To confirm; to establish. *Smalridge.*
To make Good. To perform. *Waller.*
To make Good. To supply. *L'Estrange.*
GOOD. *s.* That which physically contributes to happiness; benefit; advantage; the contrary to evil. *Shakespeare.*
...Superiority; advancement. *Ben Jonson.*
...Earnest; not jest. *L'Estrange.*
...Moral qualities, such as are desirable; virtue; righteousness; piety *South.*
GOOD. *ad.*
...Well; not ill; not amiss.
...Good. No worse.
GOOD. *interjection.* Well; right.
GOOD-CONDITIONED. *a.* Without ill habits or symptoms. *Sharp.*
GOOD-NOW. *interjection.*
...A good time: a low word. *Shakespeare.*
...A slight exclamation of wonder. *Dryden.*
GOODLINESS. *s.* [from *goodly.*] Beauty; elegance. *Sidney.*
GOODLY. *a.* [from *good.*]
...Beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid.
...Lofty; swelling; affectedly turgid. *Dry.*
...Valuable; desirable; gay. *Spenser.*
GOODLY. *ad.* Excellently: obsolete. *Spenser.*
GOODLIHOOD. *s.* [from *goodly.*] Grace; beauty: obsolete. *Spenser.*
GOODMAN. *s.* [*good* and *man.*]
...A slight appellation of civility. *Shakesp.*
...A rustick term of compliment; gaffer. *Gay.*
GOODNESS. *s.* [from *good.*] Desirable quality either moral or physical; kindness; virtue. *Hooker.*
GOODS. *s.* [from *good.*]
...Moveables in a house. *Chapman.*
...Personal or moveable estate. *Shakespeare.*
...Wares; freight; merchandise. *Rolegh.*
GOODY. *s.* [corrupted from *good wife.*] A term of civility used to mean person. *Gay.*
GOODYSHIP. *s.* [from *goody.*] The quality of a goody. *Hudibras.*
GOOSE. *s.* plural *geese.* [ȝoȝ, Saxon.]
...A large waterfowl proverbially noted for silliness. *Peacham.*
...A tailor's smoothing iron. *Shakespeare.*
GOOSEBERRY. *s.* A tree and fruit.
GOOSECAP. *s.* A silly person.
GOOSEFOOT. *s.* [*chenopodium*, Lat.] Wild orach. *Miller.*
GOOSEGRASS. *s.* Clivers; an herb. *Mort.*
GORBELLIED *a.* [from *gorbelly.*] Fat; corpulent. *Shakespeare.*
GORBELLY. *s.* [from ȝoȝ, dung, and *belly.*] A big paunch; a swelling belly.

GORD. *s.* An instrument of gaming. *Warbur.*
GORE. *s.* [ȝoȝe, Saxon.]
1. Blood effused from the body. *Spenser.*
2. Blood clotted or congealed. *Milton.*
To GORE. *v. a.* [ȝebeȝan, Saxon.]
1. To stab; to pierce. *Shakespeare.*
2. To pierce with a horn. *Dryden.*
GORGE. *s.* [*gorge*, French.]
1. The throat; the swallow. *Sidney.*
2. That which is gorged or swallowed. *Spens.*
To GORGE. *v. n.* [*gorger*, French.]
1. To fill up to the throat; to glut; to satiate. *Addison.*
2. To swallow: as *the fish has* gorged *the hook.*
GORGEOUS. *a.* [*gorgias*, old French.] Fine; glittering in various colours; showy; splendid; magnificent. *Milton.*
GORGEOUSLY. *ad.* Splendidly; magnificently; finely. *Wotton.*
GORGEOUSNESS. *s.* Splendour; magnificence; show.
GORGET. *s.* [from *gorge.*] The piece of armour that defends the throat. *Knolles.*
GORGON, *s.* [γοργων.] A monster with snaky hairs, of which the sight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid.
GORMAND. *s.* [*gourmand*, French.] A greedy eater; a ravenous luxurious feeder.
To GORMANDIZE *v. n.* [from *gormand.*] To feed ravenously; to eat greedily.
GORMANDIZER. *s.* [from the verb.] A voracious eater.
GORSE. *s.* [ȝorr, Sax.] Furz; a thick prickly shrub that bears yellow flowers.
GORY. *a.* [from *gore.*]
1. Covered with congealed blood. *Spenser.*
2. Bloody; murderous; fatal. *Shakespeare.*
GOSHAWK. *s.* [ȝor, goose, and hafoc, a hawk.] A kawk of a large kind. *Fairfax.*
GOSLING. *s.* [from *goose.*]
1. A young goose; a goose not yet full grown. *Swift.*
2. A catkin on nut-trees and pines.
GOSPEL. *s.* [ȝoȝer ꝥpel, or God's good tidings; [ευαγγελιον.]
1. God's word; the holy book of the christian revelation. *Waller.*
2. Divinity; theology.
To GOSPEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fill with sentiments of religion. *Shakespeare.*
GOSPELLER. *s.* [from *gospel.*] A name of the followers of *Wickliffe*, who first attempted a reformation in popery, given them by the papists in reproach. *Rowe.*
GOSSAMER. *s.* [*gossipium*, low Latin.] The down of plants; the long white cobwebs which fly in the calm sunny weather. *Shakespeare.*
GOSSIP, *s.* [from ȝoȝ and ꝥyð, relation, Sax.]
1. One who answers for the child in baptism.
2. A tippling companion. *Shakespeare.*
3. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying-in. *Dryden.*
To GOSSIP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To chat; to prate; to be merry. *Shakesp.*

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2. To be a pot companion. *Shakespeare.*

GO'SSIPRED. *s.* [*gossipry*, from *gossip.*] *Gossipred* or compaternity, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity. *Davies.*

GO'STING. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GOT. The pret. and part. pass. of *get.*

GO'TTEN. part. pass. of *get.* *Temple.*

GOUD. *s.* Woad; a plant.

GOVE. *s.* A mow. *Tusser.*

To GOVE. *v. n.* To mow; to put in a gove, goff, or mow. *Tusser.*

To GO'VERN. *v. n.* [*gouverner*, French.]

1. To rule as chief magistrate. *Spenser.*
2. To regulate; to influence; to direct. *Att.*
3. To manage; to restrain. *Shakespeare.*
4. [In grammar.] To have force with regard to syntax: as, *amo governs* the accusative case.
4 To pilot; to regulate the motions of a ship.

To GO'VERN. *v. n.* To keep superiority; to behave with haughtiness. *Dryden.*

GO'VERNABLE. *a.* [from *govern.*] Submissive to authority; subject to rule. *Locke.*

GO'VERNANCE. *s.* [from *govern.*]

1. Government; rule; management. *Mace.*
2. Control, as that of a guardian. *Spenser.*
3. Behaviour; manners. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

GO'VERNANT. *s.* [*gouvernante*, Fr.] A lady who has the care of young girls of quality.

GO'VERNESS. *s.* [*gouvernesse*, French.]

1. A female invested with authority *Shakesp.*
2. A tutoress; a woman that has the care of young ladies. *Clarendon.*
3. An instructress; a directress. *More.*

GO'VERNMENT. *s.* [*gouvernement*, French.]

1. Form of a community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority. *Temple.*
2. An establishment of legal authority. *Dry.*
3. Administration of publick affairs. *Young.*
4. Regularity of behaviour. *Shakespeare.*
5. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness. *Shakespeare.*
6. Management of the limbs or body. *Spect.*
7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to construction.

GO'VERNOUR. *s.* [*gouverneur*, French.]

1. One who has the supreme direction. *Hook.*
2. One who is invested with supreme authority in a state. *South.*
3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority. *Shakespeare.*
4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man *Shakespeare.*
5. Pilot; regulator; manager. *James.*

GOUGE. *s.* [French.] A chissel having a round edge. *Moxon.*

GOURD. *s.* [*gourde*, Fr.] A plant. *Milton.*

GOU'RDINESS. *s.* [from *gourd.*] A swelling in a horse's leg. *Farrier's Dict.*

GOU'RNET. *s.* [*cucultus.*] A fish.

GOUT. *s.* [*goutte*, French.]

1. The arthritis; a periodical disease attended with great pain. *Arbuthnot.*
2. [*goutte*, French.] A drop. *Shakespeare.*

GOUT. *s.* [French.] A taste. *Woodward.*

GO'UTWORT. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

GO'UTY. *a.* [from *gout.*]

1. Afflicted or diseased with the gout.
2. Relating to the gout.

GOWN. *s.* [*gouna*, Italian.]

1. A long upper garment.
2. A woman's upper garment.
3. The long habit of a man dedicated to of peace, as divinity, medicine, law.
4. The dress of peace.

GO'WNED. *a.* Dressed in a gown.

GO'WNMAN. *s.* [*gown* and *man.*] A devoted to the acts of peace; one who per habit is a gown.

To GRA'BBLE. *v. n.* To grope.

To GRA'BBLE. *v. a.* To lie prostrate ground.

GRACE. *s.* [*grace*, French.]

1. Favour; kindness.
2. Favourable influence of God on the mind. *Common*
3. Virtue; effect of God's influence.
4. Pardon; mercy.
5. Favour conferred.
6. Privilege,
7. A goddess, by the heathens supp bestow beauty.
8. Behaviour, considered as decent coming.
9. Adventitious or artificial beau
10. Natural excellence.
11. Embellishment; recommendation ty.
12. Single beauty.
13. Ornament; flower; highest pe
14. Single or particular virtue.
15. Virtue physical.
16. The title of a duke or archbish merly of the king, meaning the same *goodness*, or *your clemency.*
17. A short prayer said before and aft

GRACE-CUP. *s.* [*grace* and *cup.*] T or health drank after grace.

To GRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adorn; to dignify; to embellish
2. To dignify or raise by an act of fa

3. To favour.

GRA'CED. *a.* [from *grace.*] Not in u

1. Beautiful; graceful.
2. Virtuous; regular; chaste.

GRA'CEFUL. *a.* [from *grace.*] Beautif dignity.

GRA'CEFULLY. *ad.* Elegantly; with sing dignity.

GRA'CEFULNESS. *s.* Elegance of m dignity with beauty.

GRA'CELESS. *a.* [from *grace.*]

1. grace; wicked; abandoned.

GRA'CES. *s.* *Good graces* for favour used in the singular.

GRA'CILE. *a.* [*gracilis*, Lat.]

GRA'CILENT. *a.* [*gracilentus*, Latin.]

GRACI'LITY. *s.* [*gracilitas*, Latin derness; smallness.

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Merciful; benevolent. *South.*
Favourable; kind. *2 Kings.*
Acceptable; favoured. *Clarendon.*
Virtuous; good. *Shakespeare.*
Excellent. *Hooker.*
Graceful; becoming. *Camden.*

CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *gracious.*]
Kindly; with kind condescension. *Dryden.*
In a pleasing manner.

CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *gracious.*]
Kind condescension. *Clarendon.*
Pleasing manner.

ADA'TION. *s.* [*gradation*, Fr.]
Regular progress from one degree to another. *L'Estrange.*
Regular advance step by step. *Shakespeare.*
Order; arrangement. *Shakespeare.*
Regular process of argument. *South.*

DATORY. *s.* [*gradus*, Latin.] Steps in the cloister into the church.

DIENT. *a.* [*gradiens*, Latin.] Walking. *Wilkins.*

DUAL. *a.* [*graduel*, French.] Proceeding by degrees; advancing step by step. *Milt.*

DUAL. *s.* [*gradus*, Latin.] An order of steps. *Dryden.*

DUALITY. *s.* [from *gradual.*] Regular progression. *Brown.*

DUALLY. *ad.* [from *gradual.*] By degrees; in regular progression. *Newton.*

DUATE. *v. a.* [*graduer*, Fr.]
To dignify with a degree in the university. *Carew.*
To mark with degrees. *Derham.*
To raise to a higher place in the scale of rank. *Bacon.*
To heighten; to improve. *Brown.*

DUATE. *s.* [*gradué*, Fr.] One dignified with an academical degree. *Bramston.*

DUATION. *s.* [*graduation*, Fr.]
Regular progression by succession of degrees. *Grew.*
The act of conferring academical degrees.

FF. *s.* [See GRAVE.] A ditch; a moat. *Clarendon.*

FF. } *s.* [*greffe*, French.] A small
FT. } branch inserted into the stock of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cyon. *Pope.*

RAFF. }
RAFT. } *v. a.* [*greffer*, Fr.]
To insert a cyon or branch of one tree into the stock of another. *Dryden.*
To propagate by insertion or inoculation.
To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong. *Romans.*
To fill with an adscititious branch. *Shak.*
To join one thing so as to receive support from another. *Swift.*

FFER. *s.* [from *graff* or *graft.*] One who propagates fruit by grafting. *Evelyn.*

AIL. *s.* [from *grele*, French.] Small particles of any kind. *Spenser.*

AIN. *s.* [*grain*, Fr. *granum*, Latin.]
A single seed of corn. *Shakespeare.*
Corn. *Dryden.*
The seed of any fruit.
Any minute particle; any single body. *Sh.*
The smallest weight, of which in physick, twenty make a scruple, and in Troy weight, twenty-four make a penny weight; a grain so named because it is supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn. *Holder.*
Any thing proverbially small. *Wisdom.*
GRAIN *of allowance.* Something indulged or remitted. *Watts.*
The direction of fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter. *Shakespeare.*
The body of the wood. *Dryden.*
The body considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent fibres. *Brown.*
Died or stained substance. *Spenser.*
Temper; disposition; inclination; humour. *Hudibras.*
The heart; the bottom. *Hayward.*
The form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness. *Newton.*

GRAI'NED. *a.* [from *grain.*] Rough; made less smooth. *Shakespeare.*

GRAINS. *s.* [without a singular.] The husks of malt exhausted in brewing. *Ben Jonson.*

GRAI'NY. *a.* [from *grain.*]
Full of corn.
Full of grains or kernels.

GRAME'RCY. *interj.* [contracted for *grant me mercy.*] An obsolete expression of surprise. *Shakespeare.*

GRAMI'NEOUS. *a.* [*gramineus*, Lat.] Grassy.

GRAMINI'VOROUS. *a.* [*gramen* and *voro*, Latin.] Grass-eating. *Sharp.*

GRA'MMAR. *s.* [*grammaire*, Fr. *grammatica*, Latin.]
The science of speaking correctly; the art which teaches the relation of words to each other. *Locke.*
Propriety or justness of speech. *Dryden.*
The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRA'MMAR *School. s.* A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught. *Locke.*

GRAMMA'RIAN. *s.* [*grammarien*, Fr. from *grammar.*] One who teaches grammar; a philologer. *Hooker.*

GRAMMA'TICAL. *a.* [*grammatical*, Fr.]
Belonging to grammar. *Sidney.*
Taught by grammar. *Dryden.*

GRAMMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *grammatical.*] According to the rules or science of grammar. *Watts.*

GRAMMATICA'STER. s. [Latin.] A verbal pedant; a low grammarian. *Rymer*

GRA'MPLE. *s.* A crab-fish. *Ainsworth.*

GRA'MPUS. *s.* A large fish of the cetaceous kind.

GRA'NARY. *s.* [*granarium*, Latin.] A storehouse for threshed corn. *Addison.*

GRA'NATE. *s.* [from *granum*, Lat.] A kind of marble so called. See GRANITE.

GRAND. *a.* [*grand*, Fr. *grandis*, Lat.]
Great; illustrious; high in power. *Ral.*

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2. Great; splendid; magnificent. *Young.*
3. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed with great dignity.
4. It is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

GRA'NDAM. *s.* [*grand* and *dam* or *dame.*]
1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother. *Shakespeare.*
2. An old withered woman. *Dryden.*

GRA'NDCHILD. *s.* [*grand* and *child.*] The son or daughter of my son or daughter.

GRA'NDDAUGHTER. *s.* [*grand* and *daughter.*] The daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDE'E. *s.* [*grande*, French.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity. *Wotton.*

GRANDE'VITY. *s.* [from *grandevous*, Lat.] Great age; length of life. *Dict.*

GRANDE'VOUS. *a.* [*grandævus*, Lat.] Long lived; of great age. *Dict.*

GRA'NDEUR. s. [French.]
1. State; splendour of appearance; magnificence. *South.*
2. Elevation of sentiment or language.

GRA'NDFATHER. *s.* [*grand* and *father.*] The father of my father or mother. *Bacon.*

GRANDI'FICK. *a.* [*grandis* and *facio*, Latin.] Making great. *Dict.*

GRA'NDINOUS. *a.* [*grando*, Latin.] Full of hail.

GRA'NDITY. *s.* [from *grandis*, Lat.] Greatness; grandeur. *Camden.*

GRA'NDMOTHER. *s.* [*grand* and *mother.*] The father's or mother's mother. *Timothy.*

GRA'NDSIRE. *s.* [*grand* and *sire.*]
1. Grandfather. *Denham. Prior.*
2. Any ancestor, poetically. *Pope.*

GRA'NDSON. *s.* [*grand* and *son.*] The son of a son or daughter. *Swift.*

GRANGE. *s.* [*grange.* French.] A farm: generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours. *Ben Jonson.*

GRA'NITE. *s.* [*granite*, Fr. from *granum*, Lat.] A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted. The white granite with black spots, commonly called moor-stone, forms a very firm, and beautifully variegated mass. Hard, red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty, and capable of a most elegant polish. *Hill. Woodward.*

GRANI'VOROUS. *a.* [*granum* and *voro*, Lat.] Eating grain. *Arbuthnot.*

GRA'NNAM. *s.* [from *grandam*] Grandmother. *Gay.*

To GRANT. *v. a.* [from *gratio*, or *gratificor*, Latin.]
1. To admit that which is not yet proved.
2. To bestow something which cannot be claimed of right. *Pope.*

GRANT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of granting or bestowing.
2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon.
3. [In law.] A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only. *Cowel.*
4. Admission of something in dispute.

GRA'NTABLE. *a.* [from *grant.*] That which may be granted.

GRANTE'E. *s.* [from *grant.*] He to whom any grant is made.

GRA'NTOR. *s.* [from *grant.*] He by whom grant is made.

GRA'NULARY. *a.* [from *granule.*] Small; compact; resembling a small grain or seed.

To GRA'NULATE. *v. a.* [*granuler*, Fren.] To be formed into small grains.

To GRA'NULATE. *v. a.*
1. To break into small masses.
2. To raise into small masses.

GRANULATION. *s.* [*granulation*, Fren.]
1. The act of pouring melted metal into water so as it may congeal into small grains. Gunpowder and some salts are likewise said to be granulated, from their resemblance to grain.
2. The act of shooting or breaking into masses.

GRA'NULE. *s.* [from *granum*, Lat.] A small compact particle.

GRA'NULOUS. *a.* [from *granule.*] Full of little grains.

GRAPE. *s.* [*groppe*, French; *krappe*, Du. The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters.

GRA'PHICAL. *a.* [γραφω.] Well delineated.

GRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *graphical.*] In picturesque manner; with good description or delineation.

GRA'PNEL. *s.* [*grapin*, French.]
1. A small anchor belonging to a little vessel.
2. A grappling iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

To GRA'PPLE, *v. n.* [*krappela*, German.]
1. To contend by seizing each other.
2. To contest in close fight.

To GRA'PPLE *v. a.*
1. To fasten; to fix. *Shakespeare.*
2. To seize; to lay fast hold of.

GRA'PPLE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A contest, in which the combatants seize each other.
2. Close fight. *Shakespeare.*
3. Iron instrument by which one ship is fixed on another.

GRA'PPLEMENT. *s.* [from *grapple.*] Close fight. Not in use.

GRA'SHOPPER. *s.* [*grase* and *hop.*] A leaping insect that hops in the grass.

GRA'SIER. See GRAZIER.

To GRASP. *v. a.* [*graspare*, Italian.]
1. To hold in the hand; to gripe.
2. To seize; to catch at.

To GRASP. *v. n.*
1. To catch; to endeavour to seize.
2. To struggle; to strive.
3. To gripe; to encroach.

GRASP. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The gripe or seizure of the hand.
2. Possession; hold. *Shakespeare.*
3. Power of seizing.

GRA'SPER. *s.* [from *grasp.*] One that grasps.

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RASS. s. [gpæꝛ, Saxon.] The common herbage of fields on which cattle feed. *Temple.*
ASS *of Parnassus.* s. [*parnassia*, Latin.] A plant. *Tusser.*
RASS v. n. To breed grass. *Tusser.*
ASS-PLOT. s. [*grass* and *plot.*] A small level covered with short grass. *Mortimer.*
ASS-POLY. A species of WILLOW-WORT. plant.
ASSINESS. s. [from *grassy.*] The state of abounding in grass. *Gibson.*
ASSY. a. [from *grass.*] Covered with grass. *Milton. Bryden.*
ATE. s. [*crates*, Latin.] Enclosure made with bars placed near to one another. *Addison.*
The range of bars within which fires are made. *Spectator.*
RATE. v. a. [*gratter*, French.] To rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body. *Spenser.*
To offend by any thing harsh or vexatious. *Swift.*
To form a sound by collision of asperities. *Milton.*
RATE. v. n. To rub so as to injure or offend. *L'Estrange.*
To make a harsh noise. *Hooker.*
TEFUL. a. [*gratus*, Latin.] Having a due sense of benefits. *Milton.*
Pleasing; acceptable; delightful; delicious. *Bacon.*
TEFULLY. ad. [from *grateful.*] With willingness to acknowledge and requite benefits. *Dryden.*
In a pleasing manner. *Watts.*
TEFULNESS. s. [from *grateful.*] Gratitude; duty to benefactors. *Herbert.*
Quality of being acceptable; pleasantness.
TER. s. [*gratoir*, French.] A kind of rasp file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder. *Hill.*
TIFICATION. s. [*gratificatio*, Latin.] The act of pleasing. *South.*
Pleasure; delight. *Rogers.*
Reward; recompence.
RATIFY. v. a. [*gratificor*, Latin.] To indulge; to please by compliance.
To delight; to please. *Addison.*
To requite with a recompence.
TINGLY. ad. [from *grate.*] Harshly; unkindly.
TIS. ad. [Latin.] For nothing; without recompence. *Arbuthnot.*
RATITUDE. s. [*gratitude*, low Latin.] Duty to benefactors. *Shakespeare.*
Desire to return benefits. *South.*
TUITOUS. a. [*gratuitus* Latin.] Voluntary; granted without claim or merit. *L'Estrange.*
Asserted without proof. *Ray.*
TUITOUSLY. ad. [from *gratuitous.*] Without claim or merit.
Without proof. *Cheyne.*
TUITY. s. [*gratuite*, French.] A present in acknowledgement. *Swift.*

To GRA'TULATE. v. a. [*gratulor*, Latin.]
1. To congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy. *Shakespeare.*
2. To declare joy for. *Ben Jonson.*
GRATULATION. s. [from *gratulatio*, Latin.] Salutations made by expressing joy. *Hooker.*
GRA'TULATORY. a. [from *gratulate.*] Congratulatory; expressing congratulation.
GRAVE. A final syllable in the names of places, is from the Saxon gpæf, a grove or cave. *Gibson.*
GRAVE. s. [gpæf, Saxon.] The place in which the dead are reposited. *Milton.*
GRA'VE-CLOATHS. s. [*grave* and *cloaths.*] The dress of the dead. *Spenser. John.*
GRA'VESTONE. s. [*grave* and *stone.* The stone that is laid over the grave. *Shakespeare.*
To GRAVE. v. a. preter. *graved*; part. pass. *graven.*
1. To insculp; to carve in any hard substance. *Prior.*
2. To carve or form. *Hebrews. Dryden.*
3. [from the noun.] To entomb. *Shakespeare.*
4. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship. *Ainsw.*
To GRAVE. v. n. To write or delineate on hard substances. *Exodus.*
GRAVE. a. [*grave*, French.]
1. Solemn; serious; sober. *More.*
2. Not futile; credible. *Grew.*
3. Not showy; not tawdry.
4. Not sharp of sound; not acute. *Holder.*
GRA'VEL. s. [*gravel*, Dutch.]
1. Hard sand. *Woodward.*
2. [*Gravelle*, French.] Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys. *Arbuthnot.*
To GRA'VEL. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To pave or cover with gravel. *Bacon.*
2. To stick in the sand. *Camden.*
3. To puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand. *Sh.*
4. In horsemanship.] To hurt the foot with gravel confined by the shoe.
GRA'VELESS. a. [from *grave.*] Wanting a tomb; unburied. *Shakespeare.*
GRA'VELLY. a. [*graveleux*, French.] Full of gravel; abounding with gravel. *Harvey.*
GRA'VELY. ad. [from *grave.*]
1. Solemnly; seriously; soberly; without lightness. *Spectator.*
2. Without gaudiness or show.
GRA'VENESS. s. [from *grave.*] Seriousness; solemnity and sobriety. *Newham.*
GRAVEOLENT. a. [*graveolens*, Lat.] Strong scented.
GRA'VER. s. [*graveur*, French.]
1. One whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substances; one who copies pictures upon wood or metal to be impressed on paper. *Dryden.*
2 The style or tool used in graving. *Ecyle.*
GRAVIDITY. s. [from *gravidus*, Latin.] Pregnancy. *Arbuthnot.*
GRA'VING. s. [from *grave.*] Carved work. *Chronicles.*
To GRA'VITATE. v. n. [from *gravis*, Latin.] To tend to the centre of attraction. *Bentley.*
GRAVITATION. s. [from *to gravitate.*] Act

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of tending to the centre. *Pope.*

GRA'VITY. *s.* [*gravitas*, Latin.]
1 Weight; heavineſs; tendency to the centre. *Brown.*
2. Atrociouſneſs; weight of guilt. *Hooker.*
3. Serioufneſs; ſolemnity. *Bacon.*

GRA'VY. *s.* The ſerous juice that runs from fleſh not much dried by the fire. *Arbuthnot.*

GRAY. *a* [ȝnæȝ, Saxon; *grau*, Daniſh.]
1. White with a mixture of black. *Newton.*
2. White or hoary with old age. *Walton.*
3. Dark, like the opening or cloſe of day.

GRAY. *s.* A badger. *Ainſworth.*

GRA'YBEARD. *s.* [*grey* and *beard.*] An old man. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRA'YLING. *s.* The umber, a fiſh. *Walton.*

GRA'YNESS. *s.* [from *gray.*] The quality of being gray.

To GRAZE. *v. n.* [from *graſs.*] To eat graſs; to feed on graſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To GRAZE. *v. a.*
1. To tend grazing cattle. *Daniel.*
2 To ſupply with graſs *Bacon.*
3. [From *raſer*, French.] To touch lightly. *Bacon.*

GRA'ZIER. *s.* [from *graze.*] One who feeds cattle. *Howel.*

GREASE. *s.* [*graiſſe*, French.]
1 The ſoft part of the fat. *Shakeſpeare*
2. [In horſemanſhip.] A ſwelling and gourdineſs of the legs, which generally happens to a horſe after his journey.

To GREASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſmear or anoint with greaſe.
2. To bribe; to corrupt with preſents.

GRE'ASINESS. *s.* [from *greaſe.*] Oilineſs; fatneſs. *Boyle.*

GRE'ASY. *a.* [from *greaſe.*]
1. Oily; fat; unctuous. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Smeared with greaſe. *Mortimer.*
3. Fat of body; bulky. *Shakeſpeare.*

GREAT. *a.* [ȝneat, Saxon.]
1. Large in bulk or number. *Locke.*
2. Having any quality in a high degree. *Till.*
3. Conſiderable in extent or duration. *Sam.*
4. Important; weighty. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Chief; principal. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Of high rank; of large power. *Pope.*
7. Illuſtrious; eminent. *Jeremiah.*
8. Grand of aſpect; of elevated mien. *Dryd.*
9. Noble; magnanimous. *Sidney.*
10. Swelling; proud. *Knolles.*
11. Familiar; much acquainted. *Bacon.*
12. Pregnant; teeming. *May.*
13. It is added in every ſtep of aſcending or deſcending conſanguinity; as *great* grandſon is the ſon of my grandſon. *Addiſon.*
14. Hard; difficult; grievous. *Taylor.*

GREAT. *s.* [from the adjective] The whole; the groſs; the whole in a lump. *Raleigh.*

GRE'ATBELLIED. *a.* [*great* and *belly.*] Pregnant; teeming. *Wilkins.*

To GRE'ATEN. *v. a.* [from *great.*] To aggrandize; to enlarge. *Raleigh.*

GREATHEA'RTED. *a.* [*great* and *heart.*] High ſpirited, undejected. *Clarendon.*

GRE'ATLY. *ad.* [from *great.*]
2. In a great degree.
2 Nobly; illuſtriouſly.
3. Magnanimouſly; generouſly; bra

GRE'ATNESS. *s.* [from *great.*]
1. Largeneſs of quantity or number.
2. Comparative quantity.
3. High degree of any quality.
4. High place; dignity; power; in *Dryden.*
5. Swelling pride; affected ſtate.
6. Merit; magnanimity; nobleneſs o

7. Grandeur; ſtate; magnificence.

GREAVE. *s.* A grove.

GREAVES. *s.* [from *greves*, French.] A for the legs.

GRE'CISM. *s.* [*græciſmus*, Latin.] An of the Greek language.

GREE. *s.* Good will; favour.

GREECE. *s.* [corrupted from *degree.*] A of ſteps. Obſolete. *Sha*

GRE'EDILY. *ad.* [from *greedy.*] Eage venouſly; voraciouſly.

GRE'EDINESS. *s.* [from *greedy.*] Ra neſs; voracity; hunger; eagerneſs tite or deſire.

GRE'EDY. *a.* [ȝnæðiȝ, Saxon.]
1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry. *L.*
2. Eager; vehemently deſirous.

GREEN. *a.* [*grun*, German; *groen*, D
1. Having a colour formed by comp blue and yellow.
2. Pale; ſickly. *Sha*
3. Flouriſhing; freſh; undecayed.
4. New; freſh; as *a* green *wound. Sha*
5. Not dry.
6. Not roaſted; half raw.
7. Unripe; immature; young. *Sha*

GREEN. *s.*
1. The green colour.
2. A graſſy plain.
3 Leaves; branches; wreaths.

To GREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] T green.

GREE'NBROOM. *s.* A ſhrub.

GRE'ENCLO'TH. *s.* A board or com tice held in the counting-houſe of th houſehold, for taking cognizance of ters, of government and juſtice wi king's court royal. *Dan*

GRE'ENEYED. *a.* [*green* and *eye.*] eyes coloured with green. *Sha*

GRE'ENFINCH. *s.* A kind of bird. *Mo*

GRE'ENFISH. *s.* A kind of fiſh.

GRE'ENGAGE. *s.* A ſpecies of PLUM.

GRE'ENHOUSE. *s.* [*green* and *houſe.*] A in which tender plants are ſheltered.

GRE'ENISH. *a.* [from *green.*] Somewh

GRE'ENLY. *ad.* [from *green.*]
1. With a greeniſh colour.
2. Newly; freſhly.
3. Immaturely.
4. Wanly; timidly. Not in uſe.

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GRE'ENNESS. *s.* [from *green.*]
1. The quality of being green; viridity.
2. Immaturity; unripeneſs. *Sidney.*
3. Freſhneſs; vigour. *South.*
4. Newneſs.

GRE'ENSICKNESS. *s.* [*green* and *ſickneſs.*] The diſeaſe of maids, ſo called from the paleneſs which it produces. *Arbuthnot.*

GRE'NSWARD. } *s.* [*green* and *ſward.*] The
GRE'NSWORD. } turf on which graſs grows. *Shakespeare. Swift.*

GRE'NWEED. *s.* [*green* and *weed.*] Dyers weed.

GRE'NWOOD. *s.* [*green* and *wood.*] A wood conſidered as it appears in the ſpring or ſummer. *Dryden.*

GREET. *v. a.* [*gratur*, Latin; grætan, Saxon.]
1. To addreſs at meeting. *Donne.*
2. To addreſs in whatever manner. *Shakeſp.*
3. To ſalute in kindneſs or reſpect. *Dryden.*
4. To congratulate. *Spenſer.*
5. To pay any compliment at a diſtance. *Shak.*
6. To meet, as thoſe do who go to pay congratulations. *Pope.*

GREET. *v. n.* To meet and ſalute. *Shak.*

GREE'TER. *s.* [from the verb.] He who greets.

GREE'TING. *s.* [from *greet.*] Salutation at meeting, or compliments at a diſtance.

GREEZE. *s.* A flight of ſteps. *Shakespeare.*

GRE'GAL *a.* [*grex*, *gregis*, Latin.] Belonging to a flock. *Diſt.*

GREGA'RIOUS. *a.* [*gregarius*, Latin.] Going in flocks or herds. *Ray.*

GRE'MIAL. *a.* [*gremium*, Latin.] Pertaining to the lap. *Diſt.*

GRE'NADE. *s.* A little hollow globe or ball about two inches in diameter, which, being filled with fine powder, as ſoon as it is kindled, flies into ſhatters, to the damage of all that ſtands near. *Harris.*

GRE'NADIER. *s.* [*grenadier*, French; from *grenade.*] A tall foot-ſoldier of whom there is one company in every regiment.

GRENA'DO. *s.* See GRENADE.

GREUT. *s.* A kind of foſſil body. *Grew.*

GREW. The preterite of *grow.* *Dryden.*

GREY. *a.* [*gris*, French.] See GRAY.

GRE'YHOUND. *s.* [grighund, Sax.] A tall, fleet dog that chaces in ſight. *Sidney.*

GRICE. *s.*
1. A little pig. *Gouldman.*
2. A ſtep or *greeze.* *Shakeſpeare.*

To GRIDE. *v. n.* [*gridare*, Italian.] To cut. *Milton.*

GRI'DELIN. *s.* A colour mixed of white and red. *Dryden.*

GRI'DIRON. *s.* [*grind*, Iſlandick, a grate, and *iron.*] A portable grate. *Spectator.*

GRIEF. *s.* [from *grieve.*]
1. Sorrow; trouble for ſomething paſt.
2. [*Grief*, Fr.] Diſeaſe; grievance; harm.

GRIE'VANCE *s.* [from *grief.*]
1. A ſtate of uneaſineſs. *South.*
2. The cauſe of uneaſineſs. *Swift.*

To GRIEVE. *v. a.* [*grever*, French.] To afflict; to hurt. *Pſalms.*

To GRIEVE. *v. n.* To be in pain for ſomething paſt; to mourn; to ſorrow, as for the death of friends. *Shakeſpeare, Dryden.*

GRIE'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *grieve.*] In ſorrow; ſorrowfully. *Shakespeare.*

GRIE'VOUS. *a.* [*gravis*, Latin.]
1. Afflictive; painful; hard to be borne. *Hooker.*
2. Such as cauſes ſorrow. *Watts.*
3. Expreſſing a great degree of uneaſineſs.
4. Atrocious; heavy. *Shakespeare.*
5. Sometimes uſed adverbially in low language. *Shakespeare.*

GRIE'VOUSLY. *ad.* [from *grievous.*]
1. Painfully; with pain. *Spenser.*
2. With diſcontent; with ill-will. *Knolles.*
3. Calamitouſly; miſerably. *Hooker.*
4. Vexatiouſly. *Ray.*

GRIE'VOUSNESS. *s.* [from *grievous.*] Sorrow; pain. *Iſaiah.*

GRI'FFIN. } *s.* [γρυψ.] A fabled animal, ſaid
GRI'FFON. } to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the head and paws of the lion, and the wings of the eagle. *Peach.*

GRIG. *s.* [*kricke*, Bavarian, a little duck.]
1. A ſmall eel.
2. A merry creature. [Suppoſed from *Greek.*]

To GRILL. *v. n.* [*grille*, a grate, French] To broil on a gridiron.

GRI'LLADE. *s.* [from *grill.*] Any thing broiled on a gridiron.

To GRI'LLY. *v. a.* [from *grill.*] To haraſs; to hurt. *Hudibras.*

GRIM. *a.* [grimma, Saxon.]
1. Having a countenance of terrour; horrible. *Denham.*
2. Ugly; ill looking. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRI'MACE. *s.* [French; from *grim.*]
1. A diſtortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or inſolence. *South.*
2. Air of affectation. *Granville.*

GRIMALKIN. *s.* [*gris*, French, and *malkin.*] An old cat. *Philips.*

GRIME. *s.* [from *grim.*] Dirt deeply inſinuated. *Woodward.*

To GRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dirt; to fully deeply. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRI'MLY. *ad.* [from *grim.*]
1. Horribly; hideouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Sourly; ſullenly. *Shakespeare.*

GRI'MNESS. *s.* [from *grim.*] Horrour; frightfulneſs of viſage.

To GRIN. *v. n.* [grennman, Saxon.]
1. To ſet the teeth together and withdraw the lips. *Shakespeare.*
2. To fix the teeth as in anguiſh. *Shak.*

GRIN. *s.* [from the verb.] The act of cloſing the teeth. *Watts.*

GRIN. *s.* [grin, grinene, Sax.] A ſnare; a trap. *Job.*

To GRIND. *v. a.* preter. *I ground*; part. paſſ. *ground.* [grindan, Saxon.]
1. To reduce any thing to powder by friction. *Bentley.*

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2. To sharpen or smooth. *Herbert.*
3. To rub one against another. *Bacon.*
4. To harass; to oppress. *Addison.*

To GRIND. *v. n.* To perform the act of grinding; to be moved as in grinding.

GRI'NDER. *s.* [from *grind.*]
1. One that grinds.
2. The instrument of grinding. *Sandys.*
3. The back tooth. *Bacon.*

GRI'NDLESTONE. } *s.* [from *grind* and *stone.*]
GRI'NDSTONE. } The stone on which edged instruments are sharpened.

GRI'NNER. *s.* [from *grin.*] He that grins. *Ad.*

GRI'NNINGLY. *ad.* [from *grin.*] With a grinning laugh. *Ainsworth.*

GRIP. *s.* A small ditch.

To GRIPE. *v. a.* [*griepan*, Gothick.]
1. To hold with the fingers closed. *Drayton.*
2. [*Gripper*, French.] To catch eagerly; to seize. *Shakespeare.*
3. To close; to clutch. *Pope.*
4. To pinch; to press; to squeeze. *Dryden.*

To GRIPE *v. n.* To pinch the belly. *Dryden.*

GRIPE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw. *Dryden.*
2. Squeeze; pressure. *Dryden.*
3. Oppression; crushing power. *Shak.*
4. Affliction; pinching distress. *Otway.*
5. [Plural.] Belly-ach; colick. *Floyer.*

GRI'PER. *s.* [from *gripe.*] Oppressor; usurer. *Burton.*

GRI'PINGLY. *ad.* [from *griping.*] With pain in the guts. *Bacon.*

GRI'PLE *s.* A griping miser. *Spenser.*

GRI'SAMBER. *s.* Used by *Milton* for ambergrise.

GRISE. *s.* A step or scale of steps. *Shakesp.*

GRI'SKIN. *s.* [*grisgin*, roast meat, Irish.] The vertebræ of a hog broiled.

GRI'SLY. *a.* [ȝnyslu, Saxon.] Dreadful; horrible; hideous. *Addison.*

GRIST. *s.* [ȝnyrt, Saxon.]
1. Corn to be ground. *Tusser.*
2. Supply; provision. *Swift.*

GRI'STLE. *s.* [ȝnyrtle, Sax.] A cartilage. *Ray.*

GRI'STLY. *a.* [from *grisle.*] Cartilaginous.

GRIT. *s.* [ȝnyttа, Saxon.]
1. The coarse part of meal.
2. Oats husked or coarsely ground.
3. Sand; rough hard particles. *Philips.*
4. *Grits* are fossils found in minute masses, forming together a powder; the several particles of which are of no determinate shape, but seem the rudely broken fragments of larger masses; not to be dissolved by water, but retaining their figure, and not cohering into a mass. *Hill.*

GRI'TTINESS. *s.* [from *gritty.*] Sandiness; the quality of abounding in grit. *Mortimer.*

GRI'TTY. *a.* [from *grit.*] Full of hard particles. *Newton.*

GRI'ZELIN. *a.* [More properly *gridelen.*] Pale red. *Temple.*

GRI'ZZLE. *s.* [from *gris*, gray; *grisaille*, Fr.] A mixture of white and black; gray.

GRI'ZZLED. *a.* [from *grizzle.*] Interspersed with gray.

GRI'ZZLY. *a.* [from *gris*, gray, Fr.] Somewhat gray.

To GROAN. *v. n.* [ȝnanan, Sax.] To breathe with a hoarse noise, as in pain or agony.

GROAN. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Breath expired with noise and difficulty.
2. An hoarse, dead sound. *Shakesp.*

GRO'ANFUL. *a.* [*groan* and *full.*] Sad; mourning.

GROAT. *s.* [*groat*, Dutch.]
1. A piece valued at four-pence.
2. A proverbial name for a small sum.
3. GROATS. Oats that have the hulls taken off. *Ainsw.*

GRO'CER. *s.* [from *gross*, a large quantity.] A man who buys and sells tea, sugar and plums and spices.

GRO'CERY. *s.* [from *grocer.*] Grocers ware. *Clem.*

GRO'GERAM. } *s.* [*gros grain*, Fr.] Stuff
GRO'GRAM. } even with a large woof and
GRO'GRAN. } rough pile.

GROIN. *s.* The part next the thigh.

GRO'MWELL. *s.* Gromill, or graymill, a plant.

GROOM. *s.* [*grom*, Dutch.]
1. A boy; a waiter; a servant.
2. A young man.
3. A man newly married.

GROOVE. *s.* [from *grove.*]
1. A deep cavern or hollow.
2. A channel or hollow cut with a tool.

To GROOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hollow.

To GROPE. *v. n.* [ȝnapan, Sax.] To feel where one cannot see.

To GROPE. *v. a.* To search by feeling in the dark.

GRO'PER. *s.* [from *grope.*] One that searches in the dark.

GROSS. *a.* [*gros*, Fr. *grosso*, Italian.]
1. Thick; bulky.
2. Shameful; unseemly.
3. Intellectually coarse; palpable; unrefined.
4. Inelegant; disproportionate in bulk.
5. Thick; not refined; not pure.
6. Stupid; dull.
7. Coarse; rough: opposite to delicate.
8. Thick; fat; bulky.

GROSS. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. The main body; the main force.
2. The bulk; the whole not divided into several parts.
3. Not individual, but a body together.
4. The chief part; the main mass.
5. The number of twelve dozen.

GRO'SSLY. *ad.* [from *gross.*]
1. Bulk; in bulky parts; coarsely.
2. Without subtility; without art; without delicacy.

GRO'SSNESS. *s.* [from *gross.*]
1. Coarseness; not tenuity; thickness.
2. Inelegant fatness; unwieldy corpulence.

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Want of refinement; want of delicacy.

OT. *s.* [*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, Italian.] A cave; a cavern for coolneſs and pleaſure. *Prior.*

OTE'SQUE. *a.* [*groteſque*, Fr.] Diſtorted of figure; unnatural. *Pope.*

OTTO. *s.* [*grotte*, French] A cavern or cave made for coolneſs. *Woodward.*

OVE. *s.* [from *grove.*] A walk covered by trees meeting above. *Granville.*

GRO'VEL. *v. n.* [*gruſde*, Iſlandick, flat on the face.]

To lie prone; to creep low on the ground. *Spenſer.*

To be mean; to be without dignity. *Ad.*

OUND. *s.* [grunb, Saxon.]

The earth, conſidered as ſolid or low. *Milton.*

The earth as diſtinguiſhed from air or water. *Dryden.*

Land; country. *Hudibras.*

Region; territory. *Milton.*

Farm; eſtate; poſſeſſion. *Dryden.*

The floor or level of the place. *Matthew.*

Dregs; lees; fæces. *Sharp.*

The firſt ſtratum of paint upon which the colours are afterwards painted. *Habewill.*

The fundamental ſubſtance; that by which additional or accidental parts are ſupported. *Pope.*

The plain ſong; the tune on which deſcants are raiſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Firſt hint; firſt traces of an invention.

The firſt principles of knowledge. *Milton.*

The fundamental cauſe. *Sidney.*

The field or place of action. *Daniel.*

The ſpace occupied by an army as they retreat, advance, or retire. *Dryden.*

The intervening ſpace between the flyer and purſuer. *Addiſon.*

The ſtate in which one is with reſpect to opponents or competitors. *Atterbury.*

State of progreſs or receſſion. *Dryden.*

The foil to ſet a thing off. *Shakeſpeare.*

GROUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

To fix on the ground. *Rambler.*

To found as upon cauſe or principle.

To ſettle in firſt principles or rudiments of knowledge. *Epheſians.*

GROUND. *s.* The preterite and part. paſſ. of grind.

GROUND-ASH. *s.* A ſaplin of aſh taken from the ground. *Mortimer.*

GROUND-BAIT. *s.* [from *ground* and *bait.*] A bait made of barley or malt boiled, thrown where you angle. *Walton.*

GROUND-FLOOR. *s.* [*ground* and *floor.*] The lower part of a houſe.

GROUND-IVY. *s.* Alehoof, or tunhoof.

GROUND-OAK. *s.* [*ground* and *oak.*]

Saplin oak. *Mortimer.*

GROUND-PINE. *s.* A plant. *Hill.*

GROUND-PLATE. *s.* [In architecture.] The outermoſt pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortiſes and tenons. *Mortimer.*

GROUNDPLOT. *s.*

1. The ground on which any building is placed. *Sidney.*
2. The ichnography of a building.

GROUND-RENT. *s.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground. *Arbuthnot.*

GROUND-ROOM. *s.* A room on the level with the ground. *Tatler.*

GROUNDEDLY. *ad.* [from *grounded.*] Upon firm principles. *Glanville.*

GROUNDLESS. *a.* [from *ground.*] Void of reaſon. *Freeholder.*

GROUNDLESSLY. *ad.* [from *groundleſs.*] Without reaſon; without ſucceſs. *Boyle.*

GROUNDLESSNESS. *s.* [from *groundleſs.*] Want of juſt reaſon. *Tillotſon.*

GROUNDLING. *s.* [from *ground.*]

1. A fiſh which keeps at the bottom of the water.
2. One of the vulgar. *Shakeſpeare.*

GROUNDLY. *ad.* [from *ground.*] Upon principles; ſolidly. *Aſcham.*

GROUNDSEL. *s.* [grunb and yrle, the baſis, Sax.] The timber next the ground. *Moxon.*

GROUNDSEL. *s.* [*ſenecio*, Lat.] A plant.

GROUNDWORK. *s.* [*ground* and *work.*]

1. The ground; the firſt ſtratum. *Dryden.*
2. The firſt part of an undertaking; the fundamentals. *Milton.*
3. Firſt principle; original reaſon. *Spenſer.*

GROUP. *s.* [*groupe*, French.] A crowd; a cluſter; a huddle. *Swift.*

To GROUP. *v. a.* [*groupper*, French.] To put into a crowd; to huddle. *Prior.*

GROUSE. *s.* A kind of fowl; a moorcock.

GROUT. *s.* [grut, Saxon.]

1. Coarſe meal; pollard. *King.*
2. That which purges off. *Dryden.*
3. A kind of wild apple.

To GROW. *v. n.* preter. *grew*; part. paſſ. *grown.* [grupan, Saxon.]

1. To vegetate; to have vegetable motion. *Wiſdom.*
2. To be produced by vegetation. *Abbot.*
3. To ſhoot in any particular form. *Dryden.*
4. To increaſe in ſtature. *Samuel.*
5. To come to manhood from infancy.
6. To iſſue, as plants from a ſoil. *Dryden.*
7. To increaſe in bulk; to become greater.
8. To improve; to make progreſs. *Pope.*
9. To advance in any ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. To come by degrees. *Rogers.*
11. To come forward; to gather ground.
12. To be changed from one ſtate to another. *Dryden.*
13. To proceed as from a cauſe. *Hooker.*
14. To accrue; to be forthcoming. *Shak.*
15. To adhere; to ſtick together. *Walton.*
16. To ſwell: a ſea term. *Raleigh.*

GRO'WER. *s.* [from *grow.*] An increaſer.

To GROWL. *v. a.* [*grollen*, Flemiſh.]

1. To ſnarl like an angry cur. *Ellis.*
2. To murmur; to grumble. *Gay.*

GROWN. The participle paſſive of *grew.*

1. Advanced in growth.

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2. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing. *Proverbs.*
3. Arrived at full growth or ſtature.
4. Become or made by time.

GROWTH. *ſ.* [from *grow.*]
1. Vegetation; vegetable life. *Atterbury.*
2. Product; thing produced. *Milton.*
3. Increaſe in number, bulk, or frequency.
4. Increaſe of ſtature; advance to maturity.
5. Improvement; advancement. *Hooker.*

GRO'WTHEAD. } *ſ.* [from *groſs* or *great*
GRO'WTNOL. } *head.*]
1. A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*
2. An idle, lazy fellow. *Tuſſer.*

To GRUB. *v. a.* [*grabban*, preter. *grob*, to dig, Gothick.] To dig up; to deſtroy by digging. *Dryden.*

GRUB. *ſ.* [from *grubbing*, or mining.]
1. A ſmall worm that eats holes in bodies.
2. A ſhort thick man; a dwarf. *Carew.*

To GRU'BBLE. *v. n.* [*grubbelen*, German.] To feel in the dark. *Dryden.*

GRU'BSTREET. *ſ.* The name of a ſtreet in London, much inhabited by writers of ſmall hiſtories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called *grubſtreet.* *Gay.*

To GRUDGE. *v. a.* [*grwgnach*, Welch.]
1. To envy; to ſee any advantage of another with diſcontent. *Sidney.*
2. To give or take unwillingly. *Addiſon.*

To GRUDGE. *v. n.*
1. To murmur; to repine. *Hooker.*
2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant. *Raleigh.*
3. To be envious. *James.*
4. To wiſh in ſecret. *Dryden.*
5. To give or have uneaſy remains. *Dryden.*

GRUDGE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Old quarrel; inveterate malevolence.
2. Anger; ill will. *Swift.*
3. Unwillingneſs to benefit.
4. Envy; odium; invidious cenſure. *B. Jon.*
5. Remorſe of conſcience.
6. Some little commotion or forerunner of a diſeaſe *Ainſworth.*

GRU'DGINGLY. *ad.* [from *grudge.*] Unwillingly; malignantly. *Dryden.*

GRU'EL. *ſ.* [*gruelle*, French.] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water. *Arbuthnot.*

GRUFF. *a.* [*groff*, Dutch.] Sour of aſpect; harſh of manners. *Addiſon.*

GRU'FFLY. *ad.* [from *gruff.*] Harſhly; ruggedly. *Dryden.*

GRU'FFNESS. *ſ.* [from *gruff.*] Ruggedneſs of mien.

GRUM. *a.* [from *grumble.*] Sour; ſurly. *Arbuthnot.*

To GRU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*grommelen*, Dutch.]
1. To murmur with diſcontent. *Prior.*
2. To growl; to ſnarl. *Dryden.*
3. To make a hoarſe rattle. *Rowe.*

GRU'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *grumble.*] One that grumbles; a murmurer. *Swift.*

GRU'MBLING. *ſ.* [from *grumble.*] A murmuring through diſcontent. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRUME. *ſ.* [*grumeau*, Fr. *grumus*, Lat.] A thick, viſcid conſiſtence of a fluid; a clot.

GRU'MLY. *ad.* [from *grum.*] Sullenly; roſely.

GRU'MMEL. *ſ.* [*lithoſpermum*, Latin] herb.

GRU'MOUS. *a.* [from *grum.*] Thick; ted.

GRU'MOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *grumous.*] neſs of a coagulated liquor.

GRU'NSEL. *ſ.* [uſually *groundſil.*] The part of the building.

To GRUNT. } *v. n.* [*grunio*, Latin.]
To GRU'NTLE. } murmur like a hog.

GRUNT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The noiſe hog.

GRU'NTER. *ſ.* [from *grunt.*]
1. He that grunts.
2. A kind of fiſh.

GRU'NTLING. *ſ.* [from *grunt.*] A hog.

To GRUTCH. *v. n.* To envy; to repine.

GRUTCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Malice will.

GRY. *ſ.* Any thing of little value.

GUAIA'CUM. *ſ.* A phyſical wood.

GUARANTE'E. *ſ.* [*guarant*, French.] power who undertakes to ſee ſtipulations formed.

To GUA'RANTY. *v. a.* [*guarantir*, Fr.] To undertake that ſtipulations ſhall be formed.

To GUARD. *v. n.* [*garder*, Fr. *ward.*]
1. To watch by way of defence and ſecurity.
2. To protect; to defend.
3. To preſerve by caution.
4. To provide againſt objections.
5. To adorn with lifts, laces, or ornaments borders.

To GUARD. *v. n.* To be in a ſtate tion or defence.

GUARD. *ſ.* [*garde*, Fr.]
1. A man or body of men, whoſe buſineſs to watch.
2. A ſtate of caution; vigilance.
3. Limitation; anticipation of objection.
4. An ornamental hem, lace, or border.
5. Part of the hilt of a ſword.

GUA'RDAGE. *ſ.* [from *guard.*] wardſhip.

GUA'RDER. *ſ.* One who guards.

GUA'RDIAN. *ſ.* [*gardien*, French.]
1. One that has the care of an orphan.
2. One to whom the care and preſervation of any thing is committed.
3. A repoſitory or ſtore-houſe.

GUA'RDIAN *of the Spiritualities.* whom the ſpiritual juriſdiction of any is committed, during the vacancy of the

GUA'RDIAN. *a.* Performing the office kind protector or ſuperintendant.

GUA'RDIANSHIP. *ſ.* [from *guardian.*]

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office of a guardian. *L'Estrange.*

GUARDLESS. *a.* [from *guard.*] Without defence. *Waller.*

GUARDSHIP. *s.* [from *guard.*] Care; protection. *Swift.*

GUARD-SHIP. [*Guard* and *ship.*] A king's ship to guard the coast.

GUAVA. } *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
GUAVA. }

GUBERNATION. *s.* [*gubernatio*, Latin.] Government; superintendency. *Watts.*

GUDGEON. *s.* [*goujon*, French.] A small fish found in brooks and rivers.

Something to be caught to a man's own advantage. *Shakespeare.*

GUERDON. *s.* [*guerdon*, French.] A reward; recompence. *Knolles.*

GUESS. *v. a.* [*gissen*, Dutch.] To conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgment. *Raleigh.*

To conjecture rightly. *Stillingfleet.*

GUESS. *v. a.* To hit upon by accident.

GUESS. *s.* [from the verb.] Conjecture; judgment without any positive or certain grounds. *Prior.*

GUESSER. *s.* [from *guess.*] Conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge

GUESSINGLY. *ad.* [from *guessing.*] Conjecturally; uncertainly. Not used *Shakespeare.*

GUEST. *s.* [ȝeſt, ȝiſt, Saxon.] One entertained in the house of another.

A stranger; one who comes newly to reside. *Sidney.*

GUESTCHAMBER. *s.* Chamber of entertainment. *Mark.*

GUGGLE. *v. n.* [*gorgeliar*, Italian.] To sound as water running with intermissions out of a narrow vessel

GUIDAGE. *s.* [from *guide.*] The reward given to a guide.

GUIDANCE. *s.* [from *guide.*] Direction; government. *Rogers.*

GUIDE. *v. a.* [*guider*, French.] To direct. *South.*

To govern by counsel; to instruct. *Psal.*

To regulate; to superintend. *D. of Piety.*

GUIDE. *s.* [*guide*, French.] One who directs another in his way.

One who directs another in his conduct.

Director; regulator. *Holder.*

GUIDELESS. *a.* [from *guide.*] Without a guide. *Dryden.*

GUIDER. *s.* [from *guide.*] Director; regulator; guide. *South.*

GUIDON. *s.* [French.] A standardbearer; a standard.

GUILD. *s.* [ȝilopcip, Saxon.] A society; a corporation; a fraternity. *Cowel.*

GUILE. *s.* [*guile*, old French.] Deceitful cunning; insidious artifice. *Milton.*

GUILEFUL. *a.* [*guile* and *full.*] Wily; insidious; mischievously artful. *Hooker. Dryden.*

Treacherous; secretly mischievous. *Shak.*

GUILEFULLY. *ad.* [from *guileful.*] Insidiously; treacherously. *Milton.*

GUILEFULNESS. *s.* [from *guileful.*] Secret treachery; tricking cunning.

GUILELESS. *a.* [from *guile.*] Free from deceit; without insidiousness.

GUILER. *s.* [from *guile.*] One that betrays to danger by insidious practices. *Spenser.*

GUILT. *s.* [ȝult, Saxon.]

1. The state of a man justly charged with a crime. *Hammond.*

2. A crime; an offence. *Shakespeare.*

GUILTILY. *ad.* [from *guilty.*] Without innocence *Shakespeare.*

GUILTINESS. *s.* [from *guilty.*] The state of being guilty; consciousness of crime. *Sid.*

GUILTLESS. *a.* [from *guilt.*] Innocent; free from crime. *Pope.*

GUILTLESSLY. *ad.* [from *guiltless.*] Without guilt; innocently.

GUILTLESSNESS. *s.* [from *guiltless.*] Innocence; freedom from crime. *King Charles.*

GUILTY. *a.* [ȝultiȝ, Saxon.]

1. Justly chargeable with a crime; not innocent *Shakespeare.*

2. Wicked; corrupt. *Thomson.*

GUINEA. *s.* [from *Guinea*, a country in *Africa* abounding with gold.] A gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings.

GUINEADROPPER. *s.* One who cheats by dropping guineas. *Gay.*

GUINEAHEN. A small Indian hen.

GUINEAPEPPER. *s.* [*capsicum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

GUINEAPIG. *s.* A small animal with a pig's snout.

GUISE. *s.* [*guise*, French.]

1. Manner; men; habit. *Fairfax.*

2. Practice; custom; property. *Ben Jonson.*

3. External appearance; dress. *Temple.*

GUITAR. *s.* [*ghitara*, Italian.] A stringed instrument of musick. *Prior.*

GULCH. } *s.* [from *gulo*, Latin.] A little
GULCHIN. } glutton. *Skinner.*

GULES. *a.* [perhaps from *goule*, the throat.] Red, in heraldry. *Shakespeare.*

GULF. *s.* [*golfo*, Italian.]

1. A bay; an opening into the land. *Knolles.*

2. An abyss; an unmeasurable depth. *Spens.*

3. A whirlpool; a sucking eddy. *Shakespeare.*

4. Any thing insatiable. *Shakespeare.*

GULFY. *a.* [from *gulf.*] Full of gulfs or whirlpools. *Pope.*

To GULL. *v. a.* [*guiller*, Fr. to cheat.] To trick; to cheat; to defraud. *Dryden.*

GULL. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. A sea bird. *Shakespeare.*

2. A cheat; a fraud; a trick. *Shakespeare.*

3. A stupid animal; one easily cheated. *Hudibras.*

GULLCATCHER. *s.* [*gull* and *catch.*] A cheat. *Shakespeare.*

GULLER. *s.* [from *gull.*] A cheat; an impostor.

GULLERY. *s.* [from *gull.*] Cheat; imposture. *Ainsworth.*

GULLET. *s.* [*goulet*, French.] The throat; the meat pipe. *Denham.*

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To GU'LLY. *v. n.* To run with noise.

GU'LLYHOLE. *s.* The hole where the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous sewer.

GULO'SITY. *s.* [from *gulosus*, Lat.] Greediness; gluttony; voracity. *Brown.*

To GULP. *v. a.* [*golpen*, Dutch.] To swallow eagerly; to suck down without intermission. *Gay.*

GULP. *s.* [from the verb.] As much as can be swallowed at once. *More.*

GUM. *s.* [*gummi*, Lat.]

1. A vegetable substance differing from a resin, in being more viscid, and dissolving in aqueous menstruums. *Quincy.*

2. [Goma, Saxon.] The fleshy covering that contains the teeth. *Swift.*

To GUM. *v. a.* To close with gum. *Wiseman.*

GU'MMINESS. *s.* [from *gummy*.] The state of being gummy. *Wiseman.*

GUMMO'SITY. *s.* [from *gummous*.] The nature of gum; gumminess. *Floyer.*

GU'MMOUS. *a.* [from *gum*.] Of the nature of gum. *Woodward.*

GU'MMY. *a.* [from *gum*.]

1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum. *Dryden.*

2. Productive of gum. *Milton.*

3. Overgrown with gum. *Dryden.*

GUN. *s.* The general name for fire arms; the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire. *Knolles. Granville.*

GU'NNEL. *s.* [corrupted from *gunwale*.]

GU'NNER. *s.* [from *gun*.] Cannonier; he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship. *Shakespeare.*

GU'NNERY. *s.* [from *gunner*.] The science of artillery.

GU'NPOWDER. *s.* [*gun* and *powder*.] The powder put into guns to be fired. *Brown.*

GU'NSHOT. *s.* [*gun* and *shot*.] The reach or range of a gun. *Dryden.*

GU'NSHOT. *a.* Made by the shot of a gun.

GU'NSMITH. *s.* [*gun* and *smith*.] A man whose trade is to make guns. *Mortimer.*

GU'NSTICK. *s.* [*gun* and *stick*.] The rammer of a gun.

GU'NSTOCK. *s.* [*gun* and *stock*.] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed. *Mortimer.*

GU'NSTONE. *s.* [*gun* and *stone*.] The shot of cannon. *Shakespeare.*

GU'NWALE, or GU'NNEL *of a Ship.* That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half deck to the fore castle: this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or no. *Harris.*

GURGE. *s.* [*gurges*, Latin] Whirlpool; gulf. *Milton.*

GU'RGEON. *s.* The coarser part of the meal, sifted from the bran.

To GU'RGLE. *v. n.* [*gorgoliare*, Italian.] To fall or gush with a noise, as water from a bottle. *Pope.*

GU'RNARD. } *s.* [*gournal*, French.] A kind
GU'RNET. } of sea-fish. *Shakespeare.*

To GUSH. *v. n.* [*gosselen*, Dutch.]

1. To flow or rush out with violence; not to spring in a small stream, but in a large body. *Thomson.*

2. To emit in a copious effluction. *Pope.*

GUSH. *s.* [from the verb.] An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once. *Harvey.*

GU'SSET. *s.* [*gousset*, French.] Any piece sewed on cloth, in order to strengthen it.

GUST. *s.* [*goust*, French; *gustus*, Latin.]

1. Sense of tasting. *Pope.*

2. Height of perception. *Milton.*

3. Love; liking. *Tillotson.*

4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste. *Dryden.*

5. [From *guster*, Islandick.] A sudden, violent blast of wind. *Shakespeare. Addison.*

GU'STABLE. *a.* [*gusto*, Latin.]

1. To be tasted. *Harvey.*

2. Pleasant to the taste. *Derham.*

GUSTATION. *s.* [*gusto*, Latin.] The act of tasting. *Brown.*

GU'STFUL. *a.* [*gust* and *full*.] Tasteful; well-tasted. *Decay of Piety.*

GU'STO. s. [Italian.]

1. The relish of any thing; the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate. *Derham.*

2. Intellectual taste; liking. *Dryden.*

GU'STY. *a.* [from *gust*.] Stormy; tempestuous. *Shakespeare.*

GUT. *s.* [*kuttela*, German.]

1. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the vent. *Bacon.*

2. The stomach; the receptacle of food: proverbially. *Hudibras.*

3. Gluttony; love of gormandising. *Hebrew.*

To GUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To eviscerate; to draw; to exenterate.

2. To plunder of contents. *Spectator.*

GU'TTATED. *a.* [from *gutta*, Latin, a drop.] Besprinkled with drops, bedropped. *Dict.*

GU'TTER. *s.* [from *guttur*, a throat, Latin.] A passage for water. *Addison.*

To GU'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows. *Sandys.*

To GU'TTLE. *v. n.* [from *gut*.] To feed luxuriously; to gormandise. A low word. *Dryden.*

To GU'TTLE. *v. a.* [from *gut*.] To swallow. *L'Estrange.*

GU'TTLER. *s.* [from *guttle*.] A greedy eater.

GU'TTULOUS. *a.* [from *guttula*, Latin.] In the form of a small drop. *Browne.*

GU'TTURAL. *a.* [*guttur*, Latin.] Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat. *Holder.*

GU'TTURALNESS. *s.* [from *guttural*.] The quality of being guttural. *Dict.*

GU'TWORT. *s.* [*gut* and *wort*.] An herb.

GUY. *s.* [from *guide*.] A rope used to lift any thing into the ship.

To GU'ZZLE. *v. n.* [from *gut* or *gus*.] To gormandise; to feed immoderately. *Gay.*

To GU'ZZLE. *v. a.* To swallow with immoderate gust. *Dryden.*

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GUZZLER. *s.* [from *guzzle.*] A gormandizer. *Dryden.*

GYBE. *s.* [See GIBE. A sneer; a taunt; a sarcasm. *Shakespeare.*

To GYBE. *v. n.* To sneer; to taunt. *Spenser.*

GYMNA'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *gymnastick.*] Athletically; fit for strong exercise. *Brown.*

GYMNA'STICK. *a.* [γυμναστικος.] Pertaining to athletick exercises. *Arbuthnot.*

GYMNICK. *a.* [γυμνικος.] Such as practise the athletick or gymnastick exercises.

GYMNOSPE'RMOUS. *a.* [γυμνος and σπερμα.] Having the seeds naked.

GY'NECOCRASY. *s.* [γυναικοκρατια.] Petticoat government; female power.

GYRA'TION. *s.* [*gyro*, Latin.] The act of turning any thing about. *Newton.*

GYRE. *s.* [*gyrus*, Latin.] A circle described by any thing going in an orbit. *Sandys.*

GYVES. *s.* [*gevyn*, Welsh.] Fetters; chains for the legs. *Ben Jonson.*

To GYVE. *v. a.* To fetter; to shackle. *Shakespeare.*

H

HAB

HIS in English, as in other languages, a note of aspiration, sounded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The *h* in English is scarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word; as, *house.*

HA. *interject.* [*ha*, Latin.]
1. An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion. *Shakespeare.*
2. An expression of laughter. *Dryden.*

HAAK. *s.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

HABEAS CORPUS. [Latin.] A writ which a man, indicted of some trespass, being laid in prison for the same, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own costs. *Cowel.*

HABERDA'SHER. *s.* One who sells small wares; a pedlar. *Bacon.*

HA'BERDINE. *s.* A dried salt cod. *Ainsw.*

HA'BERGEON. *s.* [*haubergeon*, Fr.] Armour to cover the neck and breast *Hudibras.*

HABILIMENT. *s.* [*habilement*, French.] Dress; clothes; garment. *Swift.*

To HABI'LITATE. *v. n.* [*habiliter*, French.] To qualify; to entitle. Not used. *Bacon.*

HABILITA'TION. *s.* [from *habilitate.*] Qualification. *Bacon.*

HABILITY. *s.* [*habilite*, French.] Faculty; power.

HA'BIT. *s.* [*habitus*, Latin.]
1. State of any thing; as, *habit* of body.
2. Dress; accoutrement. *Dryden.*
3. Habit is a power in man of doing any thing acquired by frequent doing. *Locke.*
4. Custom; inveterate use. *South.*

To HA'BIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress; to accouter; to array. *Clarendon.*

HA'BITABLE. *a.* [*habitable*, French.] Capable of being dwelt in. *Donne.*

HA'BITABLENESS. *s.* [from *habitable.*] Capacity of being dwelt in. *More.*

HA'BITANCE. *s.* [*habitatio*, Latin.] Dwelling; abode. *Spenser.*

HA'BITANT. *s.* [*habitant*, French.] Dweller; one that lives in any place. *Pope.*

HABITA'TION. *s.* [*habitation*, Fr.]
1. The act of dwelling; the state of a place receiving dwellers.
2. Place of abode; dwelling. *Milton.*

HABITA'TOR. *s.* [Latin.] Dweller; inhabitant. *Broome.*

HABI'TUAL. *a.* [*habituel*, Fr.] Customary; accustomed; inveterate. *South.*

HABI'TUALLY. *ad.* [from *habitual.*] Customarily; by habit. *Arbuthnot.*

To HABI'TUATE. *v. a.* [*habiteur*, Fr.] To accustom; to use one's self by frequent repitition. *Tillotson.*

HA'BITUDE. *s.* [*habitudo*, Lat.]
1. Relation; respect. *Hale.*
2. Familiarity; converse; frequent intercourse. *Dryden.*
3. Long custom; habit; inveterate use.
4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition. *Dryden.*

HA'BNAB. *ad.* [*hap ne hap.*] At random; at the mercy of chance. *Hudibras.*

To HACK. *v. a.* [haccan, Saxon.]
1. To cut into small pieces; to chop. *Sidney.*
2. To speak unreadily, or with hesitation.

To HACK. *v. n.* To turn hackney or prostitute. *Shakespeare.*

HA'CKLE. *s.* Raw silk; any filmy substance unspun. *Walton.*

To HA'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *hack.*] To dress flax.

HA'CKNEY. *s.* [*hacknai*, Welsh.]
1. A pacing horse.
2. A hired horse, hired horses being usually taught to pace. *Bacon.*
3. A hireling; a prostitute. *Rosecommon.*
4. Any thing let out for hire. *Pope.*
5. A thing much used; common. *Harvey.*

To HA'CKNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun. To practise in one thing; to accustom to the road. *Shakespeare.*

HA'CQUETON. *s.* [*baquet*, old Fr.] Some piece of armour. *Spenser.*

HAD The preterite and part. pass. of *have*.

HA'DDOCK. *s.* [*badot*, French.] A sea-fish of the cod kind. *Carew.*

HAFT. *s.* [hæfte, Saxon.] A handle; that part of an instrument that is taken into the hand. *Dryden.*

To HAFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set in a haft.

HAG. *s.* [hægerre a goblin, Saxon.]
1. A fury; a she monster.
2. A witch; an enchantress. *Shakespeare.*
3. An old ugly woman. *Dryden.*

To HAG *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment; to harass with terrour. *Hudibras.*

HA'GGARD. *a.* [*hagard*, Fr.]
1. Wild; untamed; irreclaimable. *Spenser.*
2. [*Hager*, German.] Lean. *L'Estrange.*
3. [*Hage*, Welsh.] Ugly; rugged; deformed. *Smith.*

HA'GGARD. *s.*
1. Any thing wild or irreclaimable. *Shak.*
2. A species of hawk. *Sandys.*

HA'GGARDLY. *ad.* [from *haggard*.] Deformedly; ugly. *Dryden.*

HA'GGESS. *s.* [from *hog* or *hack*.] A mass of meat inclosed in a membrane.

HA'GGISH. *a.* [from *hag*.] Of the nature of a hag; deformed; horrid. *Shakespeare.*

To HA'GGLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *hackle* or *hack*.] To cut; to chop; to mangle.

To HA'GGLE. *v. n.* To be tedious in a bargain; to be long in coming to the price.

HA'GGLER. *s.* [from *haggle*.]
1. One that cuts.
2. One that is tardy in bargaining.

HA'GIOGRAPHER. *s.* [ἁγιος and γραφω.] A holy writer. The Jews divide the holy scriptures of the Old Testament into the law, the prophets, and the *hagiographers*.

HAH. *interj.* An expression of sudden effort. *Dryden.*

HAIL. *s.* [hazel, Saxon.] Drops of rain frozen in their falling. *Locke.*

To HAIL. *v. n.* To pour down hail. *Isaiah.*

HAIL. *interj.* [hœl, health, Saxon.] A term of salutation; health. *Milton.*

To HAIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To salute; to call to. *Dryden.*

HAI'LSHOT. *s.* [*hail* and *shot*.] Small shot scattered like hail. *Hayward.*

HAI'LSTONE. *s.* [*hail* and *stone*.] A particle or single ball of hail. *Shakespeare.*

HA'ILY. *a.* [from *hail*.] Consisting of hail.

HAIR. *s.* [hær, Saxon.]
1. One of the common teguments of the body. With a microscope, we find that hairs have each a round bulbous root which lies pretty deep in the skin, and which draws their nourishment from the surrounding humours; that each hair consists of five or six others, wrapt up in a common tegument. *Quincy.*
2. A single hair. *Shakespeare.*
3. Any thing proverbially small. *Shakespeare.*
4. Course; order; grain. *Shakespeare.*

HAI'RBRAINED. *a.* [rather *hare-brained*.] Wild; irregular.

HA'IRBEL. *s.* The name of a flower; the hyacinth.

HA'IRBREADTH. *s.* [*hair* and *breadth*.] A very small distance.

HA'IRCLOTH. *s.* [*hair* and *cloth*.] Stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly, worn sometimes in mortification. *Gr.*

HAIRLA'CE. *s.* [*hair* and *lace*.] The string with which the women tie up their hair.

HA'IRLESS. *a.* [from *hair*.] Without hair.

HA'IRINESS. *s* [from *hairy*.] The state of being covered with hair.

HA'IRY. *a.* [from *hair*.]
1. Overgrown with hair. *Shakespeare.*
2. Consisting of hair. *Dryden.*

HAKE. *s.* A kind of fish. *Carew.*

HA'KOT. *s.* [from *hake*.] A kind of fish.

HAL. *s.* The Saxon healle, *i. e.* a hall.

HA'LBERD. *s.* [*halebarde*, Fr.] A battle-axe fixed to a long pole. *Pope.*

HALBERDIER. *s.* [*halebardier*, Fr.] One who is armed with a halberd.

HA'LCYON. *s* [*halcyo*, Latin.] A bird that breeds in the sea; there is always a calm during her incubation. *Shakespeare.*

HA'LCYON. *a.* [from the noun.] Placid; quiet; still. *Dunbar.*

HALE. *a.* Healthy; sound; hearty. *Spenser.*

To HALE *v. a.* [*haler*, Dutch.] To drag by force; to pull violently. *Sandys. Bacon.*

HA'LER. *s.* [from *hale*.] He who pulls or hales.

HALF. *s.* [healf, Saxon.]
1. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part. *Ben Jonson.*
2. It sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided.

HALF. *ad.* In part; equally. *Dryden.*

HALF-BLOOD *s.* One not born of the same father and mother. *Locke.*

HALF-BLOODED. *a.* [*half* and *blood*.] Mean; degenerate. *Shakespeare.*

HALF-FACED. *a.* [*half* and *faced*.] Shown only part of the face *Shakespeare.*

HALF-HEARD. *a.* Imperfectly heard.

HALF-MOON. *s.* The moon in its appearance when at half increase or decrease.

HALF-PENNY. *s.* plural *half pence*. [*half* and *penny*.] A copper coin of which two make a penny. *Dryden.*

HALF-PIKE. *s.* [*half* and *pike*.] The small pike carried by officers. *Tatler.*

HALF-SEAS. *over.* A proverbial expression for any one far advanced. It is commonly used for one half drunk. *Dryden.*

HALF-SPHERE. *s.* [*half* and *sphere*.] Hemisphere. *Ben Jonson.*

HALF-STRAINED. *a.* [*half* and *strained*.] Half bred; imperfect *Dryden.*

HALF-SWORD. *s.* Close fight. *Shakespeare.*

HALF-WAY. *ad.* [*half* and *way*.] In the middle. *Grenville.*

HALF-WIT. *s.* [*half* and *wit*.] A blockhead;

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head; a fooliſh fellow. *Dryden.*

HA'LIBUT. *s.* A ſort of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HA'LIDOM. *s.* Our bleſſed lady. *Spenſer.*

HA'LIMASS. *s.* [Daig and *maſs.*] The feaſt of All Souls. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'LITUOUS. *a.* [*halitus*, Latin.] Vaporous; fumous. *Boyle.*

HALL. *s.* [hal, Saxon]

1. A court of juſtice.
2. A manour houſe ſo called, becauſe in it were held courts for the tenants. *Addiſon.*
3. The publick room of a corporation.
4. The firſt large room of a houſe. *Milton.*

HALLELU'JAH. *s.* [הללוהו] *Praiſe ye the Lord.*] A ſong of thankſgiving. *Milton.*

HA'LLOO. *interj.* [*allons*, let us go! Fr.] A word of encouragement when dogs are let looſe on their game. *Dryden.*

To HA'LLOO. *v. n.* [*haler*, Fr.] To cry as after the dogs. *Sidney.*

To HA'LLOO. *v. a.*

1. To encourage with ſhouts. *Prior.*
2. To chaſe with ſhouts *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To call or ſhout to. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HA'LLOW. *v. a.* [halgian, halig, Saxon. holy.]

1. To conſecrate; to make holy, *Hooker.*
2. To reverence as holy; as, *hallowed* be thy name.

HALLUCINA'TION. *s.* [*hallucinatio*, Latin.] Error; blunder; miſtake. *Addiſon.*

HALM. *s.* [healm, Saxon.] Straw.

HA'LO. *s.* A red circle round the ſun or moon. *Newton.*

HA'LSENING. *a.* [*hals*, German.] Sounding harſhly. Not uſed. *Carew.*

HA'LSER. *s.* [from halſ, neck, and reel, Sax.] a rope.] A rope leſs than a cable.

To HALT. *v. n.* [healt, Saxon, lame.]

1. To limp; to be lame. *Dryden.*
2. To ſtop in a march. *Addiſon.*
3. To heſitate; to ſtand dubious. *Kings.*
4. To fail; to falter. *Shakeſpeare.*

HALT. *a* [from the verb.] Lame; crippled.

HALT. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of limping; the manner of limping.
2. [*Alte*, Fr.] A ſtop in a march.

HA'LTER. *s.* [from *halt.*] He who limps.

HA'LTER. *s.* [healrepe, Sax.]

1. A rope to hang malefactors. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A cord; a ſtrong ſtring. *Sandys.*

To HA'LTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind with a cord. *Atterbury.*

To HALVE. *v. a.* [from *half*, *halves.*] To divide into two parts.

HALVES. *interj.* [from *half.*] An expreſſion by which any one lays claim to an equal ſhare. *Clarendon.*

HAM. *s.* [ham, Saxon.] A houſe; a farm.

HAM. *s.* [ham, Saxon.]

1. The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh. *Wiſeman.*
2. The thigh of a hog ſalted. *Pope.*

HA'MATED. *a.* [*hamatus*, Latin.] Hooked; ſet with hooks.

To HA'MBLE. *v. a.* [from *ham.*] To cut the ſinews; to hamſtring.

HAME. *s.* [hama. Sax.] The collar by which a horſe draws in a waggon.

HA'MLET. *s.* [ham, Saxon.] A ſmall village. *Bacon.*

HA'MMER. *s.* [hamep. Saxon.]

1. The inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forced or driven. *Brown.*
2. Any thing deſtructive. *Hakewill.*

To HA'MMER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To beat with a hammer. *Sandys.*
2. To forge or form with a hammer. *Dryden.*
3. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HA'MMER. *v. n.*

1. To work; to be buſy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To be in agitation. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'MMERER. *s.* [from *hammer.*] He who works with a hammer.

HA'MMERHARD. *s.* [*hammer* and *hard.*] *Hammerhard* is when you harden iron or ſteel with much hammering on it. *Moxon.*

HA'MMOCK. *s.* [hamaca, Sax.] A ſwinging bed. *Temple.*

HA'MPER. *s.* [*banaperium*, low Lat.] A large baſket for carriage. *Swift.*

To HA'MPER. *v. a.*

1. To ſhackle; to entangle in chains. *Herb.*
2. To enſnare; to enveigle. *Hudib.*
3. To complicate; to entangle. *Blackmore.*
4. To perplex; to embarraſs by may lets and troubles. *Hudibras.*

HA'MSTRING. *s.* [*ham* and *ſtring.*] The tendon of the ham. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HA'MSTRING. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *hamſtring.* To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham. *Dryden.*

HA'NAPER. *s.* [*banaperium*, low Latin.] A treaſury; an exchequer. *Bacon.*

HA'NCES. *s.* [In a ſhip.] Falls of the ſife rails placed on banniſters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gang-way. *Harris.*

HA'NCES. *s.* [In architecture.] The ends of elliptical arches. *Harris. Moxon.*

HAND. *s.* [hanb, honb, Saxon.]

1. The palm with the fingers. *Berkley.*
2. Meaſure of four inches.
3. Side, right or left. *Exodus.*
4. Part; quarter; ſide: *this is allowed on all* hands. *Swift.*
5. Ready payment: *he had his money in* hand, *and gave no credit.* *Tillotſon.*
6. Rate; price: *he ſold at a good* hand. *Bacon.*
7. Terms; conditions: *this will be ſuffered at no* hand. *Taylor*
8. Act; deed; external action: *his* hand *went not with his wiſhes.* *K. Charles.*
9. Labour; act of the hand. *Addiſon.*
10. Performance. *Shakeſpeare.*
11. Power of performance. *Addiſon.*
12. Attempt; undertaking. *Spenſer.*
13. Manner of gathering or taking: *he gathered his due with a gentle* hand *Bacon.*
14. Workmanſhip; power or act of manufacturing or making: *he has a good* hand *at clock-work.*
15. Manner of acting or performing. *Dryden.*

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16. Agency; part in action. *South.*
17. The act of giving or presenting. *Samuel.*
18. Act of receiving any thing ready to one's *hand.* *Locke.*
19. Care; necessity of managing. *Pope.*
20. Discharge of duty. *Hooker.*
21. Reach; nearness: as, at *hand*, within reach. *Boyle.*
22. Manual management. *Dryden.*
23. State of being in preparation. *Shak.*
24. State of being in present agitation. *Shak.*
25. Cards held at a game. *Bacon.*
26. That which is used in opposition to another. *Hudibras.*
27. Scheme of action. *Ben Jonson.*
28. Advantage; gain; superiority. *Hayw.*
29. Competition; contest. *Shakespeare.*
30. Transmission; conveyance. *Collections.*
31. Possession; power. *Hooker.*
32. Pressure of the bridle. *Shak.*
33. Method of government; discipline; restraint. *Bacon.*
34. Influence; management. *Daniel.*
35. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing. *Locke.*
36. Agent; person employed. *Swift.*
37. Giver and receiver. *Tillotson.*
38. An actor; a workman; a soldier.
39. Catch or reach without choice. *Milton.*
40. Form or cast of writing. *Felton.*
41. HAND *over head.* Negligently; rashly. *L'Estrange.*
42. HAND *to* HAND. Close fight. *Shak.*
43. HAND *in* HAND. In union; conjointly. *Swift.*
44. HAND *in* HAND. Fit; pat. *Shak.*
45. HAND *to mouth.* As want requires.
46. *To bear in* HAND. To keep in expectation; to elude. *Shak.*
47. *To be* HAND *and Glove.* To be intimate and familiar; to suit one another.

To HAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To give or transmit with the hand. *Brown.*
2. To guide or lead by the hand. *Donne.*
3. To seize; to lay hands on. *Shak.*
4. To manage; to move with the hand.
5. To transmit in succession; to deliver down from one to another. *Woodward.*

HAND is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a *hand-screw*; or borne in the hand, as a *hand-barrow.*

HAND-BASKET. *s.* A portable basket.
HAND-BELL. *s.* A bell rung by the hand.
HAND-BREADTH. *s.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand. *Arbuthnot.*
HA'NDED. *a.* [from *hand.*]
1. Having the use of the hand left or right.
2. With hands joined. *Milton.*
HA'NDER. *s.* [from *hand.*] Transmitter; conveyor in succession. *Dryden.*
HA'NDFAST. *s.* [*hand* and *fast.*] Hold; custody. Obsolete. *Shak.*
HA'NDFUL. *s.* [*hand* and *full.*]
1. As much as the hand can gripe or contain. *Freebolder.*
2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches.
3. A small number or quantity. *Clarendon.*

HAND-GALLOP. *s.* A slow easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed. *Dryden.*
HA'ND-GUN. *s.* A gun wielded by the hand. *Camden.*
HA'NDICRAFT. *s.* [*hand* and *craft.*] Manual occupation. *Swift.*
HANDICRA'FTSMAN. *s.* [*handicraft* and *man.*] A manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation. *Swift.*
HA'NDILY. *ad.* [from *handy.*] With skill; with dexterity.
HA'NDINESS. *s.* [from *handy.*] Readiness; dexterity.
HA'NDIWORK. *s.* [*handy* and *work.*] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture. *L'Estrange.*
HA'NDKERCHIEF. *s.* [*hand* and *kerchief.*] A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck. *Arbuthnot.*
To HA'NDLE. *v. a.* [*handelen*, Dutch.]
1. To touch; to feel with the hand. *Locke.*
2. To manage; to wield. *Shak.*
3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching. *Temple.*
4. To treat in discourse. *Atterbury.*
5. To deal with; to practise. *Spectator.*
6. To treat well or ill. *Clarendon.*
7. To practise upon; to do with. *Shak.*

HA'NDLE. *s.* [*handle*, Saxon.]
1. That part of any thing by which it is held in the hand. *Taylor.*
2. That of which use is made. *South.*

HA'NDLESS. *a.* [*hand* and *less.*] Without a hand. *Shakespeare.*
HA'NDMAID. *s.* A maid that waits at hand. *Fairfax.*
HA'NDMILL. *s.* [*hand* and *mill.*] A mill moved by the hand. *Dryden.*
HANDS *off.* A vulgar phrase for keep off; forbear. *L'Estrange.*
HA'NDSAILS *s.* Sails managed by the hand.
HA'NDSAW. *s.* A saw manageable by the hand. *Mortimer.*
HA'NDSEL. *s.* [*handsel*, Dutch.] The first act of using any thing; the first act of sale.
To HA'NDSEL. *v. a.* To use or do any thing the first time. *Cowley.*
HA'NDSOME. *a.* [*handsaem*, Dutch.]
1. Ready; gainly; convenient. *Spenser.*
2. Beautiful with dignity; graceful. *Addison.*
3. Elegant; graceful. *Felton.*
4. Ample; liberal: as, *a* handsome *fortune.*
5. Generous; noble: as, *a* handsome *action.*

To HA'NDSOME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render elegant or neat. *Dyche.*
HA'NDSOMELY. *ad.* [from *handsome.*]
1. Conveniently; dexterously. *Spenser.*
2. Beautifully; gracefully.
3. Elegantly; neatly. *Wisdom.*
4. Liberally; generously. *Addison.*

HA'NDSOMENESS. *s.* [from *handsome.*] Beauty; grace; elegance. *Boyle.*
HA'NDVICE. *s.* [*hand* and *vice.*] A vice to

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hold small work in. *Moxon.*

HA'NDWRITING. *s.* [*hand* and *writing.*]
A cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand. *Cocker.*

HA'NDY. *a.* [from *hand.*]
1. Executed or performed by the hand.
2. Ready; dexterous; skilful. *Dryden.*
3. Convenient. *Moxon.*

HA'NDYDANDY. *s.* A play in which children change hands and places. *Shakespeare.*

HANG. *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *hanged*, or *hung*, anciently *hong.*
1. To suspend; to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained not below, but above. *South.*
2. To place without any solid support. *Sandys.*
3. To choak and kill by suspending by the neck. *Shakespeare.*
4. To display; to show aloft. *Addison.*
5. To let fall below the proper situation. *Dry.*
6. To fix in such a manner as in some directions to be moveable. *Maccabees.*
7. To adorn by hanging upon. *Dryden.*
8. To furnish with ornaments or draperies fastened to the wall. *Bacon.*

HANG. *v. n.*
1. To be suspended; to be supported above, not below. *Spenser.*
2. To depend; to fall loosely on the lower part; to dangle. *Mac. Dryden.*
3. To bend forward. *Addison.*
4. To float; to play. *Prior.*
5. To be supported by something raised above the ground. *Addison.*
6. To rest upon by embracing. *Peacham.*
7. To hover; to impend. *Atterbury.*
8. To be loosely joined. *Shakespeare.*
9. To drag; to be incommodiously joined.
10. To be compact or united. *Addison.*
11. To adhere. *Addison.*
12. To rest. *Shakespeare.*
13. To be in suspense; to be in a state of uncertainty. *Deuteronomy.*
14. To be delayed; to linger. *Milton.*
15. To be dependant on. *Shakespeare.*
16. To be fixed or suspended with attention. *Pope.*
17. To have a steep declivity. *Mortimer.*
18. To be executed by the halter. *Pope.*
19. To decline; to tend down. *Pope.*

HA'NGER. *s.* [from *hang.*] That by which any thing hangs; as, *the pot* hangers.

HA'NGER. *s.* [from *hang.*] A short broad sword.

HA'NGER ON. *s.* [from *hang.*] A dependant. *Brown. Swift.*

HA'NGING. *s.* [from *hang.*] Drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms.

HA'NGING. *participial. a.* [from *hang.*]
1. Forboding death by the halter. *Shakesp.*
2. Requiring to be punished by the halter.

HA'NGMAN. *s.* [*hang* and *man.*] The publick executioner. *Sidney.*

HA'NK. *s.* [*hank*, Islandick.] A skein of thread.

HA'NKER. *v. n.* [*hankeren*, Dutch.] To long importunately. *Hudibras. Addison.*

HANT, for *has not*, or *have not.* *Addison.*

HAP. *s.* [*anhap*, in Welsh, is misfortune.]
1. Chance; fortune. *Hooker.*
2. That which happens by chance or fortune. *Sidney.*
3. Accident; casual event; misfortune.

To HAP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To come by accident; to fall out; to happen. *Bacon.*

HAP-HAZARD. *s.* Chance; accident; fortuitious event. *Locke.*

HA'PLY. *ad.* [from *hap.*]
1. Perhaps; peradventure; it may be. *Rowe.*
2. By chance; by accident. *Milton.*

HA'PLESS. *a.* [from *hap.*] Unhappy; unfortunate; luckless. *Smith.*

To HA'PPEN. *v. n.* [from *hap.*]
1. To fall out; to chance; to come to pass. *Tillotson.*
2. To light; to fall by chance. *Granut.*

HA'PPILY. *ad.* [from *happy.*]
1. Fortunately; luckily; successfully. *Dry.*
2. Addressfully; gracefully; without labour. *Pope.*
3. In a state of felicity.

HA'PPINESS. *s.* [from *happy.*]
1. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied. *Hooker.*
2. Good luck; good fortune.
3. Fortuitous elegance. *Denham.*

HA'PPY. *a.* [from *hap.*]
1. Being in a state of felicity. *Sidney.*
2. Lucky; successful; fortunate. *Boyle.*
3. Addressful; ready. *Swift.*

HA'QUETON. *s.* A piece of armour. *Spenser.*

HARA'NGUE. *s.* [*harangue*, French.] A speech; a popular oration. *Swift.*

To HARA'NGUE. *v. n.* [*haranguer*, Fr.] To make a speech.

HARA'NGUER. *s.* [from *harangue.*] An orator; a publick speaker.

To HA'RASS *v. a.* [*harasser*, French.] To weary; to fatigue. *Addison.*

HA'RASS. *s.* [from the verb.] Waste; disturbance. *Milton.*

HA'RBINGER. *s.* [*herberger*, Dutch.] A forerunner; a precursor. *Dryden.*

HA'RBOUR. *s.* [*herberge*, French.]
1. A lodging; a place of entertainment. *Dry.*
2. A port or haven for shipping. *Shakespeare.*
3. An asylum; a shelter.

To HA'RBOUR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To receive entertainment; to sojourn. *Dry.*

To HA'RBOUR. *v. a.*
1. To entertain; to permit to reside. *Rowe.*
2. To shelter; to secure. *Sidney.*

HA'RBOURAGE. *s.* [*herbergage*, French.] Shelter; entertainment. *Shakespeare.*

HA'RBOURER. *s.* [from *harbour.*] One that entertains another.

HA'RBOURLESS. *a.* [from *harbour.*] Being without a harbour.

HARD. *a.* [heapo, Saxon; *hard*, Dutch.]
1. Firm; resisting penetration or separation. *Shakespeare.*
2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect.
3. Difficult of accomplishment. *Dryden.*

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4. Painful; diſtreſsful; laborious. *Claren.*
5. Cruel; oppreſſive; rigorous. *Atterbury.*
6. Sour; rough; ſevere. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Unfavourable; unkind. *Dryden.*
8. Inſenſible; inflexible. *Dryden.*
9. Unhappy; vexatious. *Temple.*
10. Vehement; keen; ſevere: as, *a hard winter.*
11. Unreaſonable; unjuſt. *Swift.*
12. Forced; not eaſily granted. *Burnet.*
13. Powerful: *he was too* hard *for the opponent.* *Watts.*
14. Auſtere; rough, as liquids. *Bacon.*
15. Harſh; ſtiff; conſtrained. *Dryden.*
16. Not plentiful; not proſperous. *Dryden.*
17. Avaricious; faultily ſparing.

HARD. *ad.* [*hardo*, German.]
1. Cloſe; near. *Judges.*
2. Diligently; laboriouſly; inceſſantly. *Dry.*
3. Uneaſily; vexatiouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Vehemently; diſtreſsfully. *L'Eſtrange.*
5. Faſt; nimbly. *L'Eſtrange.*
6. With difficulty. *Bacon.*
7. Tempeſtuouſly; boiſterouſly. *Taylor.*

HA'RDBOUND. *a.* [*hard* and *bound.*] Coſtive. *Pope.*

To HA'RDEN. *v. a.* [from *hard.*]
1. To make hard; to indurate. *Woodward.*
2. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent.
3. To confirm in wickedneſs; to make obdurate. *Addiſon.*
4. To make inſenſible; to ſtupify. *Swift.*
5. To make firm; to endue with conſtancy. *Dryden.*

HA'RDENER. *s.* [from *harden.*] One that makes any thing hard.

HARDFA'VOURED. *a.* [*hard* and *favour.*] Coarſe of feature.

HARDHANDED. *a.* [*hard* and *hand*] Coarſe; mechanick. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'RDHEAD. *s.* [*hard* and *head.*] Claſh of heads. *Dryden.*

HARDHE'ARTED. *a.* [*hard* and *heart.*] Cruel; inexorable; mercileſs; pitileſs. *Arbuthnot.*

HARDHE'ARTEDNESS. *s.* [from *hardhearted.*] Cruelty; want of tenderneſs. *South.*

HA'RDIHEAD. } *s.* [from *hardy.*] Stoutneſs;
HA'RDIHOOD. } bravery. Obſolete. *Milt.*

HA'RDIMENT. *s.* [from *hardy.*] Courage; ſtoutneſs; bravery. Not in uſe. *Fairfax.*

HA'RDINESS. *s.* [from *hardy.*]
1. Hardſhip; fatigue. *Spenſer.*
2. Stoutneſs; courage; bravery. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Effrontery; confidence.

HARDLA'BOURED. *a.* [*hard* and *labour.*] Elaborate; ſtudied. *Swift.*

HA'RDLY. *ad* [from *hard.*]
1. With difficulty; not eaſily. *South.*
2. Scarcely; ſcant; not lightly. *Swift.*
3. Grudgingly, as an injury. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Severely; unfavourably. *Hooker.*
5. Rigorouſly; oppreſſively. *Swift.*
6. Unwelcomely; harſhly. *Locke.*
7. Not ſoftly; not tenderly; not delicately. *Dryden.*

HA'RDMOUTHED. *a.* [*hard* and *mouth.*] Diſobedient to the rein; not ſenſible of the bit. *Dryden.*

HA'RDNESS. *s.* [from *hard.*]
1. Durity; power of reſiſtance in bodies.
2. Difficulty to be underſtood. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Difficulty to be accompliſhed. *Sidney.*
4. Scarcity; penury. *Sw.*
5. Obduracy; profligateneſs. *Sa.*
6. Coarſeneſs; harſhneſs of look.
7. Keenneſs; vehemence of weather or ſeaſons. *Mortimer.*
8. Cruelty of temper; ſavageneſs; harſhneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Stiffneſs; crabbedneſs *Dryden.*
10. Faulty parſimony; ſtinginess.

HA'RDOCK. *s.* I ſuppoſe the ſame with *dock.* *Shakeſpeare.*

HARDS. *s.* The refuſe or coarſer part of

HA'RDSHIP. *s.* [from *hard.*]
1. Injury; oppreſſion.
2. Inconvenience; fatigue. *Sp.*

HA'RDWARE. *s.* [*hard* and *ware*] Manufactures of metal.

HA'RDWAREMAN. *s.* [*hardware* and *man*] A maker or ſeller of metalline manufactures. *Sw.*

HA'RDY. *a.* [*hardi*, French.]
1. Bold; brave; ſtout; daring. *Bac.*
2. Strong; firm. *Sp.*

HARE. and HERE, differing in pronunciation only, ſignify both an army and a lord.

HARE. *s.* [haſa, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall quadruped, remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity.
2. A conſtellation. *Gr.*

To HARE. *v. a.* [*harier*, French.] To fright. *L.*

HA'REBELL. *s.* [*hare* and *bell.*] A blue flower campaniform. *Shakeſp.*

HA'REBRAINED. *a.* [from *hare*, the beaſt and *brain.*] Unſettled; wild.

HA'REFOOT. *s.* [*hare* and *foot.*]
1. A bird.
2. An herb.

HA'RELIP. *s.* A fiſſure in the upper lip; want of ſubſtance.

HA'RESEAR. *s.* [*bupleurum*, Latin.] A plant.

HA'RIER. *s.* [from *hare.*] A dog for hunting hares.

To HARK. *v. a.* [contracted from *hearken.*] To liſten.

HARK. *interj.* [It is originally the imperative of the verb *hark.*] Liſt! hear! liſten!

HARL. *s.*
1. The filaments of flax.
2. Any filamentous ſubſtance.

HA'RLEQUIN. *s.* [*Menage* derives it from famous comedian that frequented M. *Harlay's* houſe, whom his friends called *Harlequin* little Harley.] A buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace; a Jackpudding.

HA'RLOT. *s.* [*herlodes*, Welſh, a girl.] A whore; a ſtrumpet.

HA'RLOTRY. *s.* [from *harlot.*]

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1. The trade of a harlot; fornication. *Dryd.*
2. A name of contempt for a woman. *Shak.*

HARM. *s.* [hearm, Saxon.]
1. Injury; crime; wickedneſs.
2. Miſchief; detriment; hurt. *Swift.*

To HARM. *v. a.* To hurt; to injure. *Waller.*

HA'RMFUL. *a.* [*harm* and *full.*] Hurtful; miſchievous. *Raleigh.*

HA'RMFULLY. *ad.* [from *harmful.*] Hurtfully; noxiouſly. *Ascham.*

HA'RMFULNESS. *s.* [from *harmful.*] Hurtfulneſs; miſchievouſneſs; noxiouſneſs.

HA'RMLESS. *a.* [from *harm.*]
1. Innocent; innoxious; not hurtful. *Shak.*
2. Unhurt; undamaged. *Raleigh.*

HA'RMLESSLY. *ad.* Innocently; without hurt; without crime. *Walton.*

HA'RMLESSNESS. *s.* Innocence; freedom from tendency to injury or hurt. *Donne.*

HARMO'NICAL. } *a* [*αρμονικος*; *harmonique*,
HARMONICK. } French.]
1. Relating to muſick; ſuſceptible of muſical proportion to each other. *Bacon.*
2. Concordant; muſical. *Pope.*

HARMO'NIOUS. *a.* [*harmonieux*, French.]
1. Adapted to each other; having the parts proportioned to each other. *Cowley.*
2. Muſical; ſymphonious, *Dryden.*

HARMO'NIOUSLY. *ad.*
1. With juſt adaptation and proportion of parts to each other. *Bentley.*
2. Muſically; with concord of ſounds. *Still.*

HARMO'NIOUSNESS *s.* [from *harmonious.*] Proportion; muſicalneſs.

To HA'RMONIZE. *v. a.* [from *harmony.*] To adjuſt in fit proportions. *Dryden.*

HA'RMONY. *s.* [*αρμονια*; *harmonie*, Fr.]
1. The juſt adaptation of one part to another. *Bacon.*
2. Juſt proportion of ſound. *Watts.*
3. Concord; correſpondent ſentiment. *Milt.*

HA'RNESS. *s.* [*harnois*, French.]
1. Armour: defenſive furniture of war. *Sh.*
2. The traces of draught horſes, particularly of carriages of pleaſure or ſtate. *Dryden.*

To HA'RNESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dreſs in armour. *Rowe.*
2. To fix horſes in their traces. *Hale.*

HARP. *s.* [heapp, Saxon; *harpe*, French.]
1. A lyre; an inſtrument ſtrung with wire, and commonly ſtruck with the finger. *Dryd.*
2. A conſtellation. *Creech.*

To HARP. *v. n.* [*harper*, French.]
1. To play on the harp. *Corinthians.*
2. To touch any paſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'RPER. *s.* [from *harp.*] A player on the harp. *Tickel.*

HA'RPING *Iron. s.* [from *harpago*, Latin.] A harpoon. *Waller.*

HARPOONE'ER. *s.* [*harponeur*, French.] He that throws the harpoon.

HARPO'ON. *s* [*harpon*, French.] A bearded dart with a line faſtened to the handle, with which whales are ſtruck and caught.

HARPSICHORD. *s.* A muſical inſtrument, ſtrung with wire, and played by ſtriking keys.

HA'RPY. *s.* [*harpyia*, Latin.]
1. The *harpies* were a kind of birds which had the faces of women and foul long claws; very filthy creatures. *Raleigh.*
2. A ravenous wretch; an extortioner. *Sh.*

HA'RQUEBUSS. *s.* [See ARQUEBUSE.] A handgun.

HA'RQUEBUSSIER. *s.* [from *harquebuſs.*] One armed with a harquebuſs. *Knolles.*

HARRIDA'N. *s.* [corrupted from *haridelle*, French, a worn-out worthleſs horſe.] A decayed ſtrumpet. *Swift.*

HA'RROW. *s.* [*charrue*, Fr.] A frame of timbers croſſing each other, and ſet with teeth, drawn over ſowed ground to throw the earth over the ſeed *Mortimer.*

To HA'RROW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with earth by the harrow. *Tuſ.*
2. To break with the harrow. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To tear up; to rip up. *Rowe.*
4. To pillage; to ſtrip; to lay waſte. *Bacon.*
5. [from hepgian, Saxon.] To invade; to haraſs with incurſions: obſolete. *Spenſer.*
6. To diſturb; to put into commotion. *Sh.*

HA'RROW. *interj.* An exclamation of ſudden diſtreſs: out of uſe. *Spenſer.*

HA'RROWER. *s.* [from *harrow.*]
1. He who harrows.
2. A kind of hawk. *Ainſworth.*

To HA'RRY. *v. a.* [*harer*, French.]
1. To teaze; to hare; to ruffle. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. In Scotland it ſignifies to rob or plunder.

HARSH. *a.* [*bervisc*, German, *Skinner.*]
1. Auſtere; roughly ſour. *Denham.*
2. Rough to the ear. *Dryden.*
3. Crabbed; moroſe; peeviſh. *Taylor.*
4. Rugged to the touch; rough. *Boyle.*
5. Unpleaſing; rigorous. *Dryden.*

HA'RSHLY. *ad.*
1. Sourly; auſterely to the palate.
2. With violence; not gently. *Milton.*
3. Severely; moroſely; crabbedly. *Addiſon.*
4. Unpleaſantly to the ear. *Shakeſpeare.*

HA'RSHNESS. *s.* [from *harſh.*]
1. Sourneſs; auſtere taſte. *Bacon.*
2. Roughneſs to the ear. *Pope.*
3. Ruggedneſs to the touch. *Bacon.*
4. Crabbedneſs; peeviſhneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

HART. *s.* [heopt, Saxon.] A he deer; the male of the roe. *May.*

HART-ROYAL. *s.* A plant.

HA'RTSHORN. *s.* A drug that comes into uſe under many forms. *Hill.*

HA'RTSHORN. *s.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HA'RTSTONGUE. *s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

HA'RTWORT. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

HA'RVEST. *s.* [hæpfept, Saxon.]
1. The ſeaſon of ripening and gathering the corn. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. The corn ripened, gathered, and inned. *Sh.*
3. The product of labour. *Dryden.*

HA'RVEST-HOME. *s.*
1. The ſong which reapers ſing at the feaſt made for having inned the harveſt. *Dryden.*
2. The time of gathering harveſt. *Dryden.*
3. The opportunity of gathering treaſure. *Sh.*

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HA'RVEST-LORD. *s.* The head reaper at the harvest. *Tusser.*

HA'RVESTER. *s.* [from *harvest.*] One who works at the harvest.

HA'RVESTMAN. *s.* A labourer in harvest.

To HASH. *v. n.* [*hacher*, Fr.] To mince; to chop into small pieces and mingle. *Garth.*

HASK. *s.* This seems to signify a case or habitation made of rushes or flags. *Spenser.*

HA'SLET. } *s.* [*haste*, Islandick, a bundle;
HA'RSLET. } *hastier*, French.] The heart, liver, and light of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.

HASP. *s.* [harp, Sax.] A clasp folded over a staple, and fastened on with a padlock. *Mort.*

To HASP. *v. n.* [from the noun] To shut with a hasp.

HA'SSOCK. *s.* [*hasock*, German.] A thick mat on which men kneel at church. *Addison.*

HAST. The second person singular of *have.*

HASTE. *s.* [*haste*, French.]
1. Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation. *Dryden.*
2. Passion; vehemence. *Psalms.*

To HASTE. }
To HA'STEN. } *v. n.* [*haster*, French.]
1. To make haste; to be in a hurry. *Jerem.*
2. To move with swiftness. *Denham.*

To HASTE. } *v. a.* To push forward; to
To HA'STEN. } urge on; to precipitate; to drive a swifter pace. *Dryden.*

HA'STENER. *s.* [from *hasten.*] One that hastens or hurries.

HA'STILY. *ad.* [from *hasty.*]
1. In a hurry; speedily; nimbly; quickly.
2. Rashly; precipitately. *Swift.*
3. Passionately; with vehemence.

HA'STINESS. *s.* [from *hasty.*]
1. Haste; speed.
2. Hurry; precipitation. *Sidney.*
3. Rash eagerness. *Dryden.*
4. Angry testiness; passionate vehemence.

HA'STINGS. *s.* [from *hasty.*] Peas that come early. *Mortimer.*

HA'STY. *a.* [*hastif*, French.]
1. Quick; speedy. *Shakespeare.*
2. Passionate; vehement. *Proverbs.*
3. Rash; precipitate. *Eccles.*
4. Early ripe. *Isaiah.*

HA'STY-PUDDING. *s.* A pudding made of milk and flower boiled quick together.

HAT. *s.* [hæt, Sax.] A cover for the head. *Dr.*

HA'TBAND. *s.* [*hat* and *band.*] A string tied round the hat. *Bacon.*

HA'TCASE. *s.* [*hat* and *case.*] A slight box for a hat. *Addison.*

To HATCH. *v. a.* [*hacken*, German.]
1. To produce young from eggs. *Milton.*
2. To quicken the egg by incubation. *Addison.*
3. To produce by precedent action. *Hooker.*
4. To form by meditation; to contrive.
5. [from *hacher*, Fr. to cut.] To shade by lines in drawing or graving. *Dryden.*

To HATCH. *v. n.*
1. To be in a state of growing quick. *Bayle.*
2. To be in a state of advance toward effect.

HATCH. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A brood excluded from the egg.
2. The act of exclusion from the egg.
3. Disclosure; discovery. *Shakesp.*
4. [Hecq, Saxon.] A half door. *Shakesp.*
5. [In the plural.] The doors or openings which they descend from one deck or of a ship to another. *Dr.*
6. *To be under* HATCHES. To be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression.

To HA'TCHEL. *v. a.* [*hecheln*, German] beat flax so as to separate the fibrous the brittle part. *Wood.*

HA'TCHEL. *s.* [*hechel*, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten.

HA'TCHELLER. *s.* [from *hatchel.*] A of flax.

HA'TCHET. *s.* [*hache*, *hachette*, French.] small axe. *Cow.*

HA'TCHET-FACE. *s.* An ugly face. *Dr.*

HA'TCHMENT. *s.* [corrupted from *ment.*] Armorial escutcheon placed door at a funeral. *Shakesp.*

HA'TCHWAY. *s.* [*hatches* and *way.*] way over or thorough the hatches.

To HATE. *v. a.* [hatian, Saxon.] To to abhor; to abominate. *Shakesp.*

HATE. *s.* [hate, Sax.] Malignity; tion; the contrary to love.

HA'TEFUL. *a.* [*hate* and *full.*]
1. That causes abhorrence; odious. *Pope.*
2. Abhorrent; detesting; malignant; volent.

HA'TEFULLY. *ad.*
1. Odiously; abominably.
2. Malignantly; maliciously. *Clar.*

HA'TEFULNESS. *s.* Odiousness.

HA'TER. *s.* [from *hate.*] One that hates; abhorrer; a detester.

HA'TRED. *s.* [from *hate.*] Hate; malignity; abhorrence.

To HA'TTER. *v. a.* To harass; to weary tire out.

HA'TTER. *s.* [from *hat.*] A maker of

HA'TTOCK. *s.* [*attock*, Erse.] A flock of

HAUBERK. *s.* [*hauberg*, old French.] coat of mail; a breastplate.

To HAVE. *v. a.* I *have*, thou *hast*, he *has* we, ye, they *have*; pret. and part. pass [habban, Saxon; *hebben*, Dutch.]
1. Not to be without.
2. To carry; to wear.
3. To make use of.
4. To possess.
5. To obtain; to enjoy.
6. To take; to receive.
7. To be in any state.
8. To put; to take.
9. To procure; to find.
10. Not to neglect; not to omit.
11. To hold; to regard.
12. To maintain; to hold opinion.
13. To contain.
14. To require; to claim.
15. To be a husband or wife to another.
16. To be engaged, as in a task. *Addison.*

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17. To wish; to desire. *Psalms.*
18. To buy. *Collier.*
19. It is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses; *have*, *hast* and *hath*, or *has*, the preterperfect; and *had* and *hadst*, the preterpluperfect.
20. HAVE *at*, or *with*, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt. *Dr.*

HA'VEN. *s.* [*haven*, Dutch.]
1. A port; a harbour; a station for ships. *Den.*
2. A shelter; an asylum. *Shakespeare.*

HA'VENER. *s.* [from *haven.*] An overseer of a port. *Carew.*

HA'VER. *s.* [from *have.*] Possessour; holder. *Sh.*

HA'VER is a common word in the northern counties for oats. *Peacham.*

HAUGHT. *a.* [*haut*, French.]
1. Haughty; insolent. Obsolete. *Shakespeare.*
2. High; proudly magnanimous. *Spenser.*

HA'UGHTILY. *ad.* [from *haughty.*] Proudly; arrogantly; contemptuously. *Dryden.*

HA'UGHTINESS. *s.* [from *haughty.*] Pride; arrogance. *Dryden.*

HA'UGHTY. *a* [*hautain*, French.]
1. Proud; lofty; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous. *Clarendon.*
2. Proudly great. *Prior.*
3. Bold; adventurous. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

HA'VING. *s.* [from *have.*]
1. Possession; estate; fortune. *Shakespeare.*
2. The act or state of possessing. *Sidney.*
3. Behaviour; regularity. *Shakespeare.*

HA'VIOUR. *s.* [for *behaviour.*] Conduct; manners. Not used. *Spenser.*

To HAUL. *v. a.* [*haler*, French, to draw.] To pull; to draw; to drag by violence. *Pope.*

HAUL. *s.* [from the verb.] Pull; violence in dragging. *Thomson.*

HAUM. *s.* [healm, Saxon.] Straw. *Tusser.*

HAUNCH. *s.* [*hanche*, Dutch; *hanche*, Fr.]
1. The thigh; the hip. *Locke.*
2. The rear; the hind part. *Shakespeare.*

To HAUNT. *v. a.* [*hanter*, French.]
1. To frequent; to be much about any place or person. *Sidney.*
2. It is used frequently in an ill sense of one that comes unwelcome. *Swift.*
3. It is eminently used of apparitions that appear in a particular place. *Pope.*

To HAUNT. *v. n.* To be much about; to appear frequently. *Shakespeare.*

HAUNT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Place in which one is frequently found.
2. Habit of being in a certain place. *Arbuth.*

HA'UNTER. *s.* [from *haunt.*] Frequenter; one that is often found in any place. *Wotton.*

HA'VOCK. *s.* [*hafoc*, Welsh.] Waste; wide and general devastation. *Addison.*

HA'VOCK. *interj.* A word of encouragement to slaughter. *Shakespeare.*

To HA'VOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To waste; to destroy; to lay waste. *Milton.*

HA'UTBOY. *s.* [*haut* and *bois*, Fr.] A wind instrument. *Shakespeare.*

HA'UTBOY. *Strawberry.* See STRAWBERRY.

HAW. *s.* [haȝ, Saxon.]
1. The berry and seed of the hawthorn. *Ba.*
2. An excrescence in the eye.
3. [haga, Sax.] A small piece of ground joining to a house. *Carew.*

To HAW. *v. n.* To speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation. *L'Estrange.*

HAWK. *s.* [*hebog*, Welsh.]
1. A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other birds. *Peacham.*
2. [*hoch*, Welsh.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds by means of a hawk. *Prior.*
2. To fly at; to attack on the wing. *Dryden.*
3. To force up phlegm with a noise. *Shakesp.*
3. To sell by proclaiming in the streets. [from *hock*, German, a salesman.] *Swift.*

HA'WKED. *a.* [from *hawk.*] Formed like a hawk's bill. *Brown.*

HA'WKER. *s.* [from *hock*, German.] One who sells his wares by proclaiming them in the street. *Pope.*

HA'WKWEED. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

HA'WSES. *s.* [of a ship.] Two round holes under the ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass. *Harris.*

HA'WTHORN. *s.* [hæȝƀorn, Sax.] A species of medlar; the thorn that bears haws. *Mill.*

HAY. *s.* [hiȝ, hig, Saxon.] Grass dried to fodder cattle in winter. *Camden.*

To dance the HAY. To dance in a ring. *Shale.*

HAY. *s.* [from *hale*, French.] A net which encloses the haunt of an animal. *Mortimer.*

HA'YMAKER. *s.* [*hay* and *make.*] One employed in drying grass for hay. *Pope.*

HA'ZARD. *s.* [*hazard*, French.]
1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap. *Locke.*
2. Danger; chance of danger. *Rogers.*
3. A game at dice. *Swift.*

To HA'ZARD. *v. a.* [*hazarder*, French.] To expose to chance. *Hayward.*

To HA'ZARD. *v. n.*
1. To try the chance. *Shakespeare.*
2. To adventure. *Waller.*

HA'ZARDABLE. *a.* [from *hazard.*] Venturous; liable to chance. *Brown.*

HA'ZARDER. *s.* [from *hazard.*] He who hazards.

HA'ZARDRY. *s.* [from *hazard.*] Temerity; precipitation. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

HA'ZARDOUS. *a.* [*hazardeux*, French.] Dangerous; exposed to chance. *Dryden.*

HA'ZARDOUSLY. *ad.* [from *hazardous.*] With danger or chance.

HAZE. *s.* Fog; mist.

To HAZE. *v. n.* To be foggy or misty.

To HAZE. *v. a.* To fright one. *Ainsworth.*

HA'ZEL. *s.* [hæsel, Saxon, *corylus*, Latin.] Nut-tree. *Miller.*

HA'ZEL. *a.* [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour of hazel. *Mortimer.*

HA'ZELLY. *a.* Of the colour of hazel; of a light brown. *Mortimer.*

HA'ZY *a.* [from *haze.*] Dark; foggy; mis-

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ty. *Burnet.*

HE. *pronoun.* gen. *him*; plur. *they*; gen. *them.* [he; Saxon.]
1. The man that was named before. *Milton.*
2. The man; the perſon. *Daniel.*
3. Man, or male being. *Dryden.*
4. Male; as, a *he* bear, a *he* goat. *Bacon.*

HEAD. *ſ.* [heapoo, heapo, Saxon.]
1. That part of the animal that contains the brain, or the organ of ſenſation and ſeat of thought. *Dryden.*
2. Perſon as expoſed to any danger or penalty: *the penalty was on his* head. *Milton.*
3. HEAD *and Ears.* The whole perſon. *Gran.*
4. Denomination of any animals: *the* head *of oxen,* *Arbuthnot.*
5. Chief; principal perſon; one to whom the reſt are ſubordinate. *Tillotſon.*
6. Place of honour; the firſt place. *Addiſon.*
7. Place of command. *Addiſon.*
8. Countenance; preſence. *Dryden.*
9. Underſtanding; faculties of the mind. *L'Eſtrange.*
10. Face; front; forepart. *Dryden.*
11. Reſiſtance; hoſtile oppoſition. *South.*
12. Spontaneous reſolution. *Davies.*
13. State of a deer's horns, by which his age is known. *Shakeſpeare.*
14. Individual. *Graunt.*
15. The top of any thing, bigger than the reſt. *Watts.*
16. The forepart of any thing, as of a ſhip. *Raleigh.*
17. That which riſes on the top. *Mortimer.*
18. The blade of an axe. *Deuteronomy.*
19. Upper part of a bed. *Geneſis.*
20. The brain. *Pope.*
21. Dreſs of the head. *Swift.*
22. Principal topick of diſcourſe. *Atterbury.*
23. Source of a ſtream. *Raleigh.*
24. Criſis; pitch. *Addiſon.*
25. Power; influence; force; ſtrength; dominion: *they gather* head. *Milton.*
26. Body; conflux. *Bacon.*
27. Power; armed force. *Shakeſpeare.*
28. Liberty in running a horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
29. Licence; freedom from reſtraint. *South.*
30. It is very improperly applied to roots: as *a* head *of garlick.* *Gay.*
31. HEAD *and Shoulders.* By force; violently. *Clarendon.*

HEAD. *a.* Chief; principal. *Clarendon.*

To HEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern. *Prior.*
2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part. *Spenſer.*
4. To lop trees. *Mortimer.*

HE'ADACH. *ſ.* Pain in the head. *Sidney.*

HE'ADBAND. *ſ.* [*head* and *band.*]
1. A fillet for the head; a topknot. *Iſaiah.*
2. The band at each end of a book.

HE'ADBOROUGH. *ſ.* [*head* and *borough.*] A conſtable; a ſubordinate conſtable. *Camden.*

HE'ADDRESS. *ſ.* [*head* and *dreſs.*]
1. The covering of a woman's head.
2. Any thing reſembling a headdreſs, prominent on the head.

HE'ADER. *ſ.* [from *head.*]
1. One that heads nails or pins, or the like.
2. The firſt brick in the angle.

HE'ADGARGLE. *ſ.* A diſeaſe in cattle.

HE'ADINESS. *ſ.* [from *heady.*] Hurry; raſhneſs; ſtubbornneſs; precipitation.

HE'ADLAND. *ſ.* [*head* and *land.*]
1. Promontory; cape.
2. Ground under hedges.

HE'ADLESS. *a.* [from *head.*]
1. Without a head; beheaded.
2. Without a chief.
3. Obſtinate; inconſiderate; ignorant; ſhowing intellects.

HE'ADLONG. *a.*
1. Steep; precipitous.
2. Raſh; thoughtleſs.
3. Sudden; precipitate.

HE'ADLONG. *ad.* [*head* and *long.*]
1. With the head foremoſt.
2. Raſhly; without thought; precipitately.
3. Haſtily; without delay or reſpite.

HE'ADMOULD-SHOT. *ſ.* [*head, mould, ſhot.*] This is when the futures of the ſkull generally the coronal, ride; that is, when their edges ſhot over one another.

HE'ADPIECE. *ſ.* [*head* and *piece.*]
1. Armour for the head; helmet; morion.
2. Underſtanding; force of mind.

HE'ADQUARTERS. *ſ.* [*head* and *quarters.*] The place of general rendezvous, or lodging for ſoldiers. Properly two words.

HE'ADSHIP. *ſ.* [from *head.*] Dignity; authority; chief place.

HE'ADSMAN. *ſ.* [*head* and *man.*] Executioner; one that cuts off heads.

HE'ADSTALL. *ſ.* [*head* and *ſtall.*] Part of a bridle that covers the head.

HE'ADSTONE. *ſ.* [*head* and *ſtone.*] The chief or capital ſtone.

HE'ADSTRONG. *a.* [*head* and *ſtrong.*] Unreſtrained; violent; ungovernable.

HE'ADWORKMAN. *ſ.* [*head* and *workman.*] The foreman. Properly two words.

HE'ADY. *a.* [from *head.*]
1. Raſh; precipitate; haſty; violent.
2. Apt to affect the head.
3. Violent; impetuous.

To HEAL. *v. a.* [hælan, Saxon.]
1. To cure a perſon; to reſtore from ſickneſs.
2. To cure a wound or diſtemper.
3. To perform the act of making a ſound cicatriſe.
4. To reconcile: as, he *healed* all diſſenſions.

To HEAL. *v. n.* To grow well.

HE'ALER. *ſ.* One who cures or heals.

HE'ALING. *participial a.* [from *heal.*] mollifying; gentle; aſſuaſive.

HEALTH. *ſ.* [from heel, Saxon.]
1. Freedom from bodily pain or ſickneſs.

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2. Welfare of mind; purity; goodneſs. *Bac.*
3. Salvation ſpiritual and temporal. *Pſalms.*
4. Wiſh of happineſs uſed in drinking. *Shak.*

HE'ALTHFUL. *a.* [*health* and *full.*]
1. Free from ſickneſs. *South.*
2. Well diſpoſed. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Wholeſome; ſalubrious. *Bacon.*
4. Salutary; productive of ſalvation. *C. Pray.*

HE'ALTHFULLY. *ad.* [from *healthful.*]
1. In health.
2. Wholeſomely.

HE'ALTHFULNESS. *s.* [from *healthful.*]
1. State of being well.
2. Wholeſomeneſs; ſalubrious qualities. *Add.*

HE'ALTHILY. *ad.* [from *healthy.*] Without ſickneſs or pain.

HE'ALTHINESS. *s.* [from *healthy.*] The ſtate of health.

HE'ALTHLESS. *a.* [from *health.*]
1. Weak; ſickly; infirm.
2. Not conducive to health. *Taylor.*

HE'ALTHSOME. *a.* [from *health.*] Wholeſome; ſalutary. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'ALTHY. *a.* [from *health.*]
1. Enjoying health; free from ſickneſs; hale; ſound. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Conducive to health; wholeſome. *Locke.*

HEAM. *s.* In beaſts, the ſame as the afterbirth in women.

HEAP. *s.* [heap, Saxon.]
1. Many ſingle things thrown together; a pile; an accumulation. *Dryden.*
2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble. *Bacon.*
3. Cluſter; number driven together. *Dryden.*

To HEAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To throw on heaps; to pile; to throw together. *Ezekiel.*
2. To accumulate; to lay up. *Job.*
3. To add to ſomething elſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEA'PER. *s.* One that makes piles or heaps.

HEA'PY. *a.* [from *heap.*] Lying in heaps. *Gay.*

To HEAR. *v. n.* [hyran, Saxon.]
1. To enjoy the ſenſe by which ſounds are diſtinguiſhed. *Holder.*
2. To liſten; to hearken. *Denham.*
3. To be told; to have an account. *Acts.*

To HEAR. *v. a.*
1. To perceive by the ear. *Chronicles.*
2. To give an audience, or allowance to ſpeak.
3. To attend; to liſten to; to obey. *Ezekiel.*
4. To attend favourably. *Matthew.*
5. To try; to attend judicially. *Deuteron.*
6. To acknowledge a title. *Prior.*

HEARD ſignifies a keeper; as *beard-bearbt*, a glorious keeper. Now written *herd.* *Gibſon.*

HE'ARER. *s.* [from *hear.*]
1. One who hears. *Hooker.*
2. One who attends to any doctrine or diſcourſe orally delivered by another.
3. One of a collected audience. *Ben Jonſon.*

HE'ARING. *s.* [from *hear.*]
1. The ſenſe by which ſounds are perceived.
2. Audience. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Judicial trial. *Addiſon.*
4. Reach of the ear. *Hooker.*

To HE'ARKEN. *v. n.* [heapcnian, Sax.]
1. To liſten; to liſten curiouſly. *Rogers.*
2. To attend; to pay regard. *Pope.*

HE'ARKENER. *s.* Liſtener; one that hearkens.

HE'ARSAY. *s.* [*hear* and *ſay.*] Report; rumour. *Raleigh.*

HEARSE. *s.* [See HERSE.]
1. A carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.
2. A temporary monument ſet over a grave. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEART. *s.* [heopt, Saxon.]
1. The muſcle which, by its contraction and dilatation, propels the blood through the courſe of circulation, and is therefore conſidered as the ſource of vital motion.
2. The chief part; the vital part. *Bacon.*
3. The inner part of any thing. *Abbot.*
4. Perſon; character. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Courage; ſpirit. *Clarendon.*
6. Seat of love. *Pope.*
7. Affection; inclination. *Dryden.*
8. Memory. *Pope.*
9. Good-will; ardour of zeal. *Clarendon.*
10. Paſſions; anxiety; concern. *Shakeſpeare.*
11. Secret thoughts; receſſes of the mind. *Dav.*
12. Diſpoſition of mind. *Sidney.*
13. A *hard heart* is cruelty. *Rowe.*
14. *To find in the* HEART. To be not wholly averſe. *Sidney.*
15. Secret meaning; hidden intention. *Shak.*
16. Conſcience; ſenſe of good or ill. *Hooker.*
17. Strength; power. *Bacon.*
18. Utmoſt degree. *Shakeſpeare.*
19. It is much uſed in compoſition for mind, or affection.

HEART-ACH. *s.* Sorrow; pang; anguiſh of mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEART-BREAK. *s.* Overpowering ſorrow. *Sh.*

HEART-BREAKER. *s.* A cant name for a woman's curls. *Hudibras.*

HEART-BREAKING. *a.* Overpowering with ſorrow. *Spenſer.*

HEART-BREAKING. *s.* Overpowering grief. *Hakewill.*

HEART-BURNED. *a.* Having the heart inflamed. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEART-BURNING. *s.*
1. Pain at the ſtomach, commonly from an acrid humour. *Woodward.*
2. Diſcontent; ſecret enmity. *Swift.*

HEART-DEAR. *a.* Sincerely beloved. *Shak.*

HEART-EASE. *s.* Quiet; tranquillity. *Shak.*

HEART-EASING. *a.* Giving quiet. *Milton.*

HEART-FELT. *a.* Felt in the conſcience.

HEART-PEAS. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

HEART-QUELLING. *a.* Conquering the affection. *Spenſer.*

HEART-RENDING. *a.* Killing with anguiſh. *Walker.*

HEART-SICK. *a.*
1. Pained in mind. *Taylor.*
2. Mortally ill; hurt in the heart. *Shak.*

HEARTS-EASE. *s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

HEART-SORE. *s.* That which pains the mind. *Spenſer.*

HEART-STRING. *s.* The tendons or nerves

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supposed to brace and sustain the heart. *Spen.*

HEART-STRUCK. *a.*
1. Driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind. *Shakespeare.*
2. Shocked with fear or dismay. *Milton.*

HEART-SWELLING. *a.* Rankling in the mind. *Spenser.*

HEART-WHOLE. *a.*
1. With the affections yet unfixed. *Dryden.*
2. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED. *a.* Filled with passion of love or grief. *Pope.*

HE'ARTED. *a.* It is only used in composition: as, hard *hearted.* *Gay.*

To HE'ARTEN. *v. a.* [from *heart.*]
1. To encourage; to animate; to stir up. *Sh.*
2. To meliorate with manure. *May.*

HEARTH. *s.* The pavement of a room on which a fire is made. *Dryden.*

HE'ARTILY. *ad.* [from *hearty.*]
1. From the heart; fully. *Prior.*
2. Sincerely; actively; diligently. *Atterbury.*
3. Eagerly; with desire. *Addison.*

HE'ARTINESS. *s.* [from *hearty.*]
1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy. *Shak.*
2. Vigour; eagerness. *Taylor.*

HE'ARTLESS. *a.* [from *heart.*] Without courage; spiritless. *Cowley.*

HE'ARTLESSLY. *ad.* Without courage; faintly; timidly.

HE'ARTLESSNESS. *s.* [from *heartless.*] Want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind.

HE'ARTY. *a.* [from *heart.*]
1. Sincere; undissembled; warm; zealous. *Sw.*
2. In full health.
3. Vigorous: strong. *Pope.*
4. Strong; hard; durable. *Wotton.*

HEARTY-HALE. *a.* [*hearty* and *hale.*] Good for the heart. *Spenser.*

HEAT. *s.* [heæt, hæm, Saxon.]
1. The sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire. *Locke.*
2. The cause of the sensation of burning. *Ho.*
3. Hot weather. *Addison.*
4. State of any body under the action of the fire. *Moxon.*
5. Fermentation; effervescence
6. One violent action unintermitted. *Dryden.*
7. The state of being once hot. *Dryden.*
8. A course at a race. *Dryden.*
9. Pimples in the face; flush. *Addison.*
10. Agitation of sudden or violent passion; vehemence of action. *Sidney.*
11. Faction; contest; party rage. *K. Charles.*
12. Ardour of thought or elocution, *Addison.*

To HEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To make hot; to endue with the power of burning. *Daniel.*
2. To cause to ferment. *Mortimer.*
3. To make the constitution feverish. *Arb.*
4. To warm with vehemence of passion or desire. *Dryden.*
5. To agitate the blood and spirits with action. *Dryden.*

HE'ATER. *s.* [from *heat.*] An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron to smooth linen.

HEATH. *s.* [*erica*, Latin.]
1. A shrub of low stature.
2. A place overgrown with heath.
3. A place covered with shrubs of whatever kind.

HEATH-COCK. *s.* [*heath* and *cock.*] A large fowl that frequents heaths.

HEATH-PEAS. *s.* A species of bitter vetch.

HEATH-POUT. *s.* A bird.

HEATH-ROSE. *s.* A plant.

HEA'THEN. *s.* [*heyden*, German.] The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.

HEA'THEN. *a.* Gentile; pagan.

HEA'THENISH. *a.* [from *heathen.*]
1. Belonging to the gentiles.
2. Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel.

HE'ATHENISHLY. *ad.* After the manner of heathens.

HE'ATHENISM. *s.* [from *heathen.*] Gentilism; paganism.

HE'ATHY. *a.* [from *heath.*] Full of heath.

To HEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *heaved*, anciently *hove*; part. *heaved* or *hoven.*
1. To lift; to raise from the ground.
2. To carry.
3. To raise; to lift.
4. To cause to swell.
5. To force up from the breast.
6. To exalt; to elevate.
7. To puff; to elate.

To HEAVE. *v. n.*
1. To pant; to breathe with pain.
2. To labour.
3. To rise with pain; to swell and fall.
4. To keck; to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Lift; exertion or effort upward.
2. Rising of the breast.
3. Effort to vomit.
4. Struggle to rise.

HEAVE *Offering.* *s.* An offering among the Jews.

HE'AVEN. *s.* [heofon, Saxon.]
1. The regions above; the expanse of the sky.
2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed.
3. The supreme power; the sovereign of heaven.
4. The pagan gods; the celestials.
5. Elevation; sublimity.

HEAVEN-BORN. Descended from the celestial regions; native of heaven.

HEAVEN-BRED. Produced or cultivated in heaven.

HEAVEN-BUILT. Built by the agency of gods.

HEAVEN-DIRECTED.
1. Raised toward the sky.
2. Taught by the powers of heaven.

HE'AVENLY. *a.* [from *heaven.*]
1. Resembling heaven; supremely excellent.
2. Celestial; inhabiting heaven.

HE'AVENLY. *ad.*
1. In a manner resembling that of heaven.

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2. By the agency or influence of heaven.

HE'AVENWARD. *ad.* [*heaven* and *peapo*, Saxon.] Toward heaven. *Prior.*

HE'AVILY. *ad.* [from *heavy.*]
1. With great ponderousness.
2. Grievously; afflictively. *Collier.*
3. Sorrowfully; with grief. *Clarendon.*

HE'AVINESS. *s.* [from *heavy.*]
1. Ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; weight. *Wilkins.*
2. Dejection of mind; depression of spirit.
3. Inaptitude to motion or thought. *Arbuth.*
4. Oppression; crush; affliction.
5. Deepness or richness of soil. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'AVY. *a.* [heapiz, Saxon.]
1. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the centre. *Wilkins.*
2. Sorrowful; dejected; depressed. *Shak.*
3. Grievous; oppressive; afflictive. *Swift.*
4. Wanting alacrity; wanting briskness of appearance. *Prior.*
5. Wanting spirit or rapidity of sentiment; unanimated. *Swift.*
6. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy. *Dryd.*
7. Drowsy; dull; torpid. *Luke.*
8. Slow; sluggish. *Shakespeare.*
9. Stupid; foolish. *Knolles.*
10. Burdensome; troublesome; tedious. *Swift.*
11. Loaded; incumbered; burdened. *Bacon.*
12. Not easily digested. *Arbuthnot.*
13. Rich in soil; fertile: as *heavy* lands.
14. Deep; cumbersome: as *heavy* roads.

HE'AVY. *ad.* As an adverb it is only used in composition; heavily. *Matthew.*

HE'BDOMAD. *s.* [*hebdomas*, Latin.] A week; a space of seven days. *Brown.*

HEBDO'MADAL. } *a.* [from *hebdomas*,
HEBDO'MADARY. } Lat.]. Weekly; consisting of seven days. *Brown.*

To HE'BETATE. *v. a.* [*hebeto*, Latin.] To dull; to blunt; to stupify. *Arbuthnot.*

HEBETA'TION. *s.* [from *hebetate.*]
1. The act of dulling.
2. The state of being dulled.

HE'BETUDE. *s.* [*hebetudo*, Latin.] Dulness; obtuseness; bluntness. *Harvey.*

HE'BRAISM. *s.* [*hebraisme*, French. *hebraismus*, Latin.] A Hebrew idiom. *Addison.*

HE'BRAIST. *s.* [*Hebraus*, Latin.] A man skilled in Hebrew.

HEBRY'CIAN. *s.* [from *Hebrew.*] One skilled in Hebrew. *Raleigh.*

HE'CATOMB. *s.* [*becatombe*, French.] A sacrifice of an hundred cattle. *Donne.*

HE'CTICAL. }
HE'CTICK. } *a.* [*hectique*, Fr.]
1. Habitual; constitutional. *Donne.*
2. Troubled with a morbid heat. *Taylor.*

HE'CTICK. *s.* An hectick fever. *Shakespeare.*

HE'CTOR. *s.* [from *Hector*, the great Homerick warriour.] A bully; a bluttering, turbulent, pervicacious, noisy fellow. *Prior.*

To HE'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To threaten; to treat with insolent terms. *Ark.*

To HE'CTOR. *v. n.* To play the bully. *Swift.*

HEDERA'CEOUS. *a.* [*hederaceus*, Latin.] Producing ivy.

HEDGE. *s.* [hegge, Saxon.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes. *Pope.*

HEDGE, prefixed to any word, notes something mean, vile, of the lowest class. *Swift.*

To HEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To enclose with a hedge. *Bacon.*
2. To obstruct. *Hosea.*
3. To encircle for defence. *Shakespeare.*
4. To shut up within an enclosure. *Locke.*
5. To force into a place already full. *Dryden.*

To HEDGE. *v. n.* To shift; to hide the head. *Shakespeare.*

HEDGE-BORN. *a.* Of no known birth; meanly born. *Shakespeare.*

HEDGE-FUMITORY. *s.* A plant. *Ainsw.*

HEDGE-HOG. *s.*
1. An animal set with prickles, like thorns in a hedge. *Ray.*
2. A term of reproach. *Shakespeare.*
3. A plant; trefoil. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-HYSSOP. *s.* A species of willow-wort. *Hill.*

HEDGE-MUSTARD. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

HEDGE-NETTLE. *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

HEDGE-NOTE. *s.* A word of contempt for low writing. *Dryden.*

HEDGE-PIG. *s.* A young hedge-hog. *Shak.*

HEDGE-ROW. *s.* The series of trees or bushes planted for enclosures. *Milton.*

HEDGE-SPARROW. *s.* A sparrow that lives in bushes, *Shakespeare.*

HEDGING-BILL. *s.* [*hedge* and *bill.*] A cutting hook used in making hedges. *Sidney.*

HE'DGER. *s.* [from *hedge.*] One who makes hedges. *Locke.*

To HEED. *v. a.* [hebban, Sax.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend. *Locke.*

HEED. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Care; attention. *Addison.*
2. Caution; fearful attention; suspicious watch. *Shakespeare.*
3. Care to avoid. *Tillotson.*
4. Notice; observation. *Bacon.*
5. Seriousness; staidness. *Shakespeare.*
6. Regard; respectful notice. *L'Estrange.*

HE'EDFUL. *a.* [from *heed.*]
1. Watchful; cautious; suspicious. *Shak.*
2. Attentive; careful; observing. *Pope.*

HE'EDFULLY. *ad.* Attentively; carefully; cautiously. *Watts.*

HE'EDFULNESS. *s.* [from *heedfull.*] Caution; vigilance; attention.

HE'EDILY. *ad.* Cautiously; vigilantly.

HE'EDINESS. *s.* Caution; vigilance.

HE'EDLESS. *a.* [from *heed.*] Negligent; inattentive; careless; thoughtless. *Locke.*

HE'EDLESSLY. *ad.* Carelessly; negligently; inattentively. *Arbuthnot.*

HE'EDLESSNESS. *s.* [from *heedless.*] Carelessness; negligence; inattention. *Locke.*

HEEL. *s.* [hele, Saxon.]
1. The part of the foot that protuberates be-

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hind. *Wiseman.*
2. The whole foot of animals. *Addison.*
3. The feet, as employed in flight. *L'Estr.*
4. *To be at the* HEELS. To purſue cloſely; to follow hard. *Milton.*
5. *To lay by the* HEELS. To fetter; to ſhackle; to put in gyves. *Hudibras.*
6. Any thing ſhaped like a heel. *Mortimer.*
7. The back part of a ſtocking: whence the phraſe *to be out at heels*, to be worn out.

To HEEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dance. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To lean on one ſide; as, the ſhip *heels.*

To HEEL. *v. a.* To arm a cock.

HE'ELER. *s.* [from *heel.*] A cock that ſtrikes well with his heels.

HE'EL-PIECE. *s.* [*heel* and *piece.*] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the ſhoe.

To HE'EL-PIECE. *v. a.* To put a piece of leather on a ſhoe heel. *Arbuthnot.*

HEFT. *s.* [from *heave.*]
1. Heaving; effort. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. [for *buſt.*] Handle. *Waller.*

HE'GIRA. *s.* [Arabick.] A term in chronology, ſignifying the epocha, or account of time, uſed by the Arabians, who begin from the day that *Mahomet* was forced to eſcape from Mecca, July 16, *A. D.* 622. *Harris.*

HE'IFER. *s.* [heapone, Saxon.] A young cow. *Pope.*

HEIGH HO. *interj.* An expreſſion of ſlight languour and uneaſineſs. *Shakeſpeare*

HEIGHT. *s.* [from *high.*]
1. Elevation above the ground. *Addiſon.*
2. Altitude; ſpace meaſured upward. *Dryd.*
3. Degree of latitude. *Abbot.*
4. Summit: aſcent; towering eminence; high place. *Dryden.*
5. Elevation of rank; ſtation of dignity. *Sh.*
6. The utmoſt degree; full completion. *Bac.*
7. Utmoſt exertion. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. State of excellence; advance toward perfection. *Addiſon.*

To HE'IGHTEN. *v. a.* [from *height.*]
1. To raiſe higher.
2. To improve; to meliorate.
3. To aggravate. *Addiſon.*
4. To improve by decorations. *Dryden.*

HE'INOUS. *a.* [*haineux*, French.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree. *Tillotſon.*

HE'INOUSLY. *ad.* Atrociouſly; wickedly.

HE'INOUSNESS. *s.* [from *heinous.*] Atrociouſneſs; wickedneſs. *Rogers.*

HEIR. *s.* [*heire*, old French.]
1. One that is inheritor to any thing after the preſent poſſeſſor. *Pope.*
2. One newly inheriting an eſtate. *Swift.*

To HEIR. *v. a.* To inherit. *Dryden.*

HE'IRESS. *s.* [from *heir.*] An inheritrix; a woman that inherits. *Waller.*

HE'IRLESS. *a.* [from *heir.*] Without an heir; wanting one to inherit after him. *Shakeſp.*

HE'IRLOOM. *s.* [*heir* and geloma, goods, Saxon.] Any furniture or moveable decreed to deſcend by inheritance, and therefore inſeparable from the freehold. *Swift*

HE'IRSHIP. *s.* from *heir.*] The ſtate, character or privileges of an heir.

HELD. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *hold.*

HELI'ACAL. *a.* [*heliaque*, Fr. from ἥλιος.] Emerging from the luſtre of the ſun, or riſing into it.

HE'LICAL. *a.* [*helice*, Fr. [from ἕλιξ] Spiral; with many circumvolutions.

HELIOCE'NTRICK. *a.* [*heliocentrique*, Fr. ἥλιος and κέντρον.] Belonging to the centre of the ſun.

HE'LIOID *Parabola*, in mathematicks, or parabolick ſpiral, is a curve which ariſes from the ſuppoſition of the axis of the common Appollonian parabola being bent round into the periphery of a circle, and is a line paſſing through the extremities of the ordinates, which do now converge toward the centre of the ſaid circle.

HE'LIOSCOPE. *s.* [*helioſcope*, Fr. ἥλιος and σκοπέω.] A ſort of teleſcope fitted to look on the body of the ſun, without offence to the eyes.

HE'LIOTROPE. *s.* [ἥλιος and τρέπω.] A plant that turns toward the ſun; but more particularly the turnſol, or ſunflower.
Government of the Tongue.

HE'LISPHERICAL. *a.* [*helix* and *ſphere.*] The *helispherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation.

HE'LIX. *s.* [*helice*, Fr. ἕλιξ.] Part of a ſpiral line; a circumvolution.

HELL. *s.* [hele, Saxon.]
1. The place of the devil and wicked ſouls.
2. The place of ſeparate ſouls, whether good or bad. *Apoſtles C.*
3. Temporal death.
4. The place at a running play to which they who are caught are carried.
5. The place into which the tailor throws ſhreds.
6. The infernal powers.

HELL-BLACK. *a.* Black as hell. *Shakeſp.*

HELL-BROTH. *s.* A compoſition boiled for infernal purpoſes. *Shakeſp.*

HELL-DOOMED. *a.* Conſigned to hell.

HELL HATED. *a.* Abhorred like hell.

HELL-HOUND. *s.*
1. Dog of hell.
2. Agent of hell.

HELL-KITE. *s.* Kite of infernal breed.

HE'LLEBORE. *s.* [*helleborus*, Lat.] Chriſtmas flower.

HE'LLEBORE *White.* *s* [*veratrum*, Lat.] plant.

HE'LLENISM. *s.* [ἑλληνισμός.] A Greek idiom.

HE'LLISH. *a.* [from *hell.*]
1. Sent from hell; belonging to hell.
2. Having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked; deteſtable.

HE'LLISHLY. *ad.* [from *helliſh.*] Infernally; wickedly; deteſtably.

HE'LLISHNESS. *s.* [from *helliſh.*] Wickedneſs; abhorred qualities.

HE'LLWARD. *ad.* Toward hell.

HELM denotes defence: as *Eadhelm*, happy defence.

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HELM. *s.* [helm. Saxon.]
1. A covering for the head in war. *Dryden.*
2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the creſt. *Camden.*
3. The upper part of the retort. *Boyle.*
4. [helma, Saxon.] The ſteerage; the rudder. *Ben Jonſon.*
5. The ſtation of government. *Swift.*

To HELM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guide; to conduct. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'LMED. *a.* [from *helm.*] Furniſhed with a headpiece. *Milton.*

HE'LMET. *s.* A helm; a headpiece. *Dryden.*

HELMI'NTHICK. *a.* [from ἑλμινθ.] Relating to worms.

To HELP. *v. a.* preterite *helped* or *holp*; part. *helped* or *holpen.* [helpan Saxon.]
1. To aſſiſt; to ſupport; to aid. *Fairfax.*
2. To remove, or advance by help: *the operation is* helped *by air.* *Locke.*
3. To free from pain or vexation: *the pain is* helped *by medicine.* *Locke.*
4. To cure; to heal. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To remedy; to change for the better. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To prevent; to hinder. *Swift.*
7. To forbear; to avoid. *Pope.*
8. To promote; to forward. *Bacon.*
9. To HELP *to.* To ſupply with; to furniſh with. *Pope.*

To HELP. *v. a.*
1. To contribute aſſiſtance. *Dryden.*
2. To bring a ſupply. *Rymer.*

HELP. *s.* [from the verb; *hulpe*, Dutch.]
1. Aſſiſtance; aid; ſupport; ſuccour. *Locke.*
2. That which gives help. *Wilkins.*
3. That which forwards or promotes. *Bacon.*
4. Remedy. *Holder.*

HE'LPER. *s.* [from *help.*]
1. An aſſiſtant; an auxiliary. *Kings.*
2. One that adminiſters remedy. *More.*
3. One that ſupplies with any thing wanted.
4. A ſupernumerary ſervant. *Swift.*

HE'LPFUL. *a.* [*help* and *full.*]
1. Uſeful; that gives aſſiſtance. *Dryden.*
2. Wholeſome; ſalutary. *Raleigh.*

HE'LPLESS. *a.* [from *help.*]
1. Wanting power to ſuccour one's ſelf. *Dry.*
2. Wanting ſupport or aſſiſtance. *Pope.*
3. Irremediable; admitting no help. *Spenſer.*
4. Unſupplied; void. *Dryden.*

HE'LPLESSLY. *ad.* [from *helpleſs.*] Without ability; without ſuccour.

HE'LPLESSNESS. *s.* [from *helpleſs.*] Want of ability; want of ſuccour.

HE'LTER-SKELTER. *ad.* In a hurry; without order; tumultuouſly. *L'Eſtrange.*

HE'LVE. *s.* [helve, Saxon.] The handle of an axe. *Raleigh.*

To HELVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with a helve or handle.

HEM. *s.* [hem, Saxon.]
1. The edge of a garment doubled and ſewed to keep the threads from ſpreading. *Wiſeman.*
2. [*hemmen*, Dut.] The noiſe uttered by a ſudden and violent expiration of the breath. *Add.*
3. *Interject.* HEM! [Lat.]

To HEM. *v. a.*
1. To cloſe the edge of cloth by a hem or double border ſewed together.
2. To border; to edge. *Spenſer.*
3. To encloſe; to environ; to confine; to ſhut. *Fairfax.*

To HEM. *v. n.* [*hemmen*, Dutch.] To utter a noiſe by violent expulſion of the breath.

HE'MICRANY. *s.* [ἡμισυ, half; and κρανιον, the ſkull.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. *Quincy.*

HE'MICYCLE. *s.* [ἡμικυκλος.] A half round.

HE'MINA. *s.* An ancient meaſure: now uſed in medicine to ſignify about ten ounces. *Quincy.*

HE'MIPLEGY. *s.* [ἡμισυ, half, and πλησσω, to ſtrike.] A palſy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that ſeizes one ſide at a time.

HE'MISPHERE. *s.* [ἡμισφαιριον.] The half of a globe, where it is ſuppoſed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greateſt circles. *Dryden.*

HEMISPHE'RICAL. } *a.* [from *hemiſphere.*]
HEMISPHE'RICK. } Half round; containing half a globe. *Boyle.*

HE'MISTICK. *s.* [ἡμιστιχιον; *hemiſtiche*, Fr.] Half a verſe. *Dryden.*

HE'MLOCK. *s.* [hemloc, Saxon.] An herb. *Miller.*

HE'MORRHAGE. } *s.* [αἱμορραγια.] A violent flux of blood.
HE'MORRHAGY. }

HE'MORRHOIDS. *s.* [αἱμορροιδες.] The piles; the emrods. *Swift.*

HE'MORRHOIDAL. *a.* [from *hemmorhoids.*] Belonging to the veins in the fundament. *Ray.*

HEMP. *s.* [hænep, Saxon; *hampe*, Dutch.] A fibrous plant of which coarſe linen and ropes are made. *Mortimer.*

HEMP. *Agrimony. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

HE'MPEN. *a.* [from *hemp.*] Made of hemp.

HEN. *s.* [henne, Saxon.]
1. The female of a houſe-cock.
2. The female of any land fowl. *Addiſon.*

HEN-DRIVER. *s.* [*hen* and *driver.*] A kind of hawk, *Walton.*

HEN-HARM. } *s.* [*pygargus.*] A kind
HEN-HARRIER. } of kite. *Ainſworth.*

HEN-HEARTED. *a.* [*hen* and *heart.*] Daſtardly; cowardly.

HEN-PECKED. *a.* [*hen* and *pecked.*] Governed by the wife. *Arbuthnot.*

HEN-ROOST. *s.* [*hen* and *roof.*] The place where the poultry reſt. *Addiſon.*

HE'NBANE. *s.* [*hyoſcyamus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

HE'NBIT. *s.* A plant. *Derham.*

HENCE. *ad.* or *interj.* [heonan, Sax. *hennes*, old Engliſh.]
1. From this place to another. *Roſcommon.*
2. Away; to a diſtance. *Milton.*
3. At a diſtance; in another place. *Shakeſp.*
4. From this time; in the future. *Arbuthnot.*
5. For this reaſon; in conſequence of this. *Tillotſon.*

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6. From this cauſe; from this ground. *Arbuthnot.*
7. From this ſource; from this original; from this ſtore. *Suckling.*
8. From *hence* is a vicious expreſſion.

To HENCE. *v. a.* [from the adverb.] To ſend off; to diſpatch to a diſtance. *Sidney.*

HENCEFO'RTH. *ad.* [henonpoꝛ̀, Saxon.] From this time forward. *Milton.*

HENCEFO'RWARD. *ad.* [*hence* and *forward.*] From this time to futurity. *Dryden.*

HE'NCHMAN. *s.* [hỳnc, a ſervant, and *man.*] A page; an attendant. Obſolete. *Shak.*

To HEND. *v. a.* [henꝺan, Saxon.]
1. To ſeize; to lay hold on. *Fairfax.*
2. To crowd; to ſurround. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'NDECAGON. *s.* [ẏnꝺlxa and ɣωνια.] A figure of eleven ſides or angles.

HEPA'TICAL. } *a.* [*hepaticus*, Latin.] Be-
HEPA'TICK. } longing to the liver. *Arb.*

HEPS. *s.* The berries of the brier or dogroſe, commonly written *hips.* *Ainſworth.*

HEPTACA'PSULAR. *a.* [ɣπ̀ϯa and *capſula*, Latin.] Having ſeven cavities or cells.

HE'PTAGON. *s.* [ɣπ̀ϯa and ɣωνια.] A figure with ſeven ſides or angles.

HEPTA'GONAL. *a.* [from *heptagon.*] Having ſeven angles or ſides.

HE'PTARCHY. *s.* [ɣπ̀ϯa and ἀρχη.] A ſevenfold government. *Camden.*

HER. *pronoun.*
1. Belonging to a female; of a ſhe; of a woman. *Cowley.*
2. The oblique caſe of *ſhe.*

HERS. *pron.* This is uſed when it refers to a ſubſtantive going before: as, *ſuch are* her *charms, ſuch charms are* hers. *Cowley.*

HE'RALD. *s.* [*herault*, French.]
1. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to regiſter genealogies adjuſt enſigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry meſſages between princes, and proclaim war and peace. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. A precurſor; a forerunner; a harbinger. *Sh.*
3. A proclaimer; a publiſher. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HE'RALD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as by a herald. Not uſed. *Shak.*

HE'RALDRY. [*heraudcrie*, French.]
1. The art or office of a herald. *Peacham.*
2. Regiſtry of genealogies. *Denham.*
3. Blazonry. *Cleaveland.*

HERB. *s.* [*herbe*, Fr. *herba*, Latin.] *Herbs* are thoſe plants whoſe ſtalks are ſoft, and have nothing woody in them; as graſs and hemlock. *Locke.*

HERB *Chriſtopher*, or *Bane-berries. s.* A plant.

HERBA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *herba*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to herbs. *Brown.*
2. Feeding on vegetables. *Derham.*

HE'RBAGE *s.* [*herbage*, French.]
1. Herbs collectively; graſs; paſture. *Wood.*
2. The tythe and the right of paſture. *Ains.*

HE'RBAL. *s.* [from *herb.*] A book containing the names and deſcriptions of plants. *Bacon.*

HE'RBALIST. *s.* [from *herbal.*] A man ſkilled in herbs. *Brown.*

HE'RBARIST. *s.* [*herbarius*, Lat.] One ſkille in herbs. *Boy*

HE'RBELET. *s.* [diminutive of *herb.*] A ſm herb. *Shakeſpe*

HERBE'SCENT. *a.* [*herbeſcens*, Lat.] Gr ing into herbs.

HE'RBID. *a.* [*herbidus*, Latin.] Covered herbs.

HE'RBOROUGH. *s.* [*herberg*, German.] of temporary reſidence. *Ben Jo*

HE'RBOUS. *a.* [*herboſus*, Latin.] Abou with herbs.

HE'RBULENT. *a.* [from *herbula*, Lat.] taining herbs.

HE'RBWOMAN. *s.* [*herb* and *woman.*] woman that ſells herbs. *Arbu*

HE'RBY. *a.* [from *herb*] Having the n of herbs.

HERD. *s.* [heoꝛꝺ. Saxon.]
1. A number of beaſts together. *Flecknoe.*
herds are *ſheep* and *oxen* or *kine.* *A*
2. A company of men, in contempt o teſtation. *D*
3. It anciently ſignified a keeper of c [hỳnꝺ, Saxon.] A ſenſe ſtill retain compoſition: as, *goat-herd.*

To HERD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To run in herds or companies. *D*
2. To aſſociate.

To HERD. *v. a.* To throw or put into a *Ben*

HE'RDGROOM. *s.* [*herd* and *groom.*] keeper of herds. Not in uſe. *S*

HE'RDMAN } *s.* [*herd* and *man.*] On
HE'RDSMAN. } ployed in tending formerly, an owner of herds. *Sid. D*

HERE. *ad.* [heꝛ, Saxon.]
1. In this place. *A*
2. In the preſent ſtate.
3. It is often oppoſed to *there.*

HEREABOU'TS. *ad.* [*here* and *about.*] this place. *A*

HEREA'FTER. *ad.* In a future ſtate.

HEREA'FTER. *s.* A future ſtate. *A*

HEREA'T. *ad.* At this. *H*

HEREBY'. *ad.* By this.

HERE'DITABLE. *a.* [*hæres*, Latin.] ever may be occupied as inheritance.

HE'REDITAMENT. *s.* [*hereditum*, Lat a law term denoting inheritance.

HERE'DITARILY. *ad.* [from *hereditar* By inheritance.

HERE'DITARY. *a.* [*hereditaire*, Fre Poſſeſſed or claimed by right of inherit deſcending by inheritance. *D*

HEREI'N. *ad.* [*here* and *in.*] In this.

HEREI'NTO. *ad.* In this. *H*

HEREO'F. *ad.* From this; of this. *Shake*

HEREO'N *ad.* Upon this. *H*

HEREO'UT. *ad.* Out of this place. *Sp*

HEREMI'TICAL. *a.* [*eremitical*, from *mite*; *heremitique*, Fr.] Solitary; ſu to a hermit.

HE'RESIARCH. *s.* [*hereſiarque* French leader in hereſy. *Stillin*

HE'RESY. *s*, [*hereſie*, French; *hæreſis*,

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an opinion of private men different from that of the catholick and orthodox church. *Bacon.*

HE'RETICK. *s.* [*heretique*, Fr.] One who propagates his private opinions in oppoſition to the catholick church. *Davies.*

HERETICAL. *a.* [from *heretick.*] Containing hereſy. *Decay of Piety.*

HERETICALLY. *ad.* With hereſy.

HERETO'. *ad.* [*here* and *to.*] To this; add to this.

HERETOFO'RE. *ad.* [*hereto* and *fore.*] Formerly; anciently. *South.*

HEREUNTO' *ad* [*here* and *unto.*] To this. *Locke.*

HEREWITH. *ad.* With this. *Hayward.*

HERIOT. *s.* [heneȝeld, Saxon.] A fine paid to the lord at the death of a landholder. *Dry.*

HERITABLE. *a.* [*hæres*, Lat.] Capable to inherit whatever may be inherited. *Hale.*

HERITAGE. *s.* [*heritage*, French.]

1. Inheritance; eſtate devolved by ſucceſſion; eſtate in general. *Rogers.*

2. [In divinity.] The people of God.

HERMAPHRODITE. *s.* [from ἑρμῆς and ἀφροδίτη.] An animal uniting two ſexes.

HERMAPHRODITICAL. *a.* [from *hermaphrodite.*] Partaking of both ſexes. *Brown.*

HERMETICAL. } *a.* [from *Hermes*, or *Mer-*
HERMETICK. } *cury*, the imagined inventer of chymiſtry.] Chymical. *Boyle.*

HERMETICALLY. *ad.* According to the hermetical or chymick art. *Bentley.*

HE'RMIT. *s.* [*hermite*, French.]

1. A ſolitary; an anchoret; one who retires from ſociety to contemplation and devotion.

2. A beadſman; one bound to pray for another: improper. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'RMITAGE. *s.* [*hermitage*, French.] The cell or habitation of a hermit. *Addiſon.*

HE'RMITESS. *s.* [from *hermit.*] A woman retired to devotion.

HERMI'TICAL. *a.* [from *hermit.*] Suitable to a hermit.

HERMODACTYL. *s.* [ἑρμῆς and δακτύλος.] *Hermodactyl* is a root, and repreſents the common figure of a heart cut in two. The dried roots are a gentle purge. *Hill.*

HERN. *s.* [contracted from HERON.]

HE'RNHILL. *s.* [*hern* and *bill.*] An herb.

HE'RNIA. *s.* [Latin.] Any kind of rupture.

HE'RO. *s.* [*heros*, Latin.]

1. A man eminent for bravery. *Cowley.*

2. A man of the higheſt claſs in any reſpect.

HE'ROESS. *s.* [from *hero.*] A heroine; a female hero: not in uſe. *Chapman.*

HERO'ICAL. *a.* [from *hero.*] Befitting a hero; noble; heroick. *Dryden.*

HERO'ICALLY. *ad.* After the way of a hero; ſuitably to a hero. *Sidney.*

HERO'ICK. *a.* [from *hero.*]

1. Productive of heroes. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Noble; ſuitable to a hero; brave; magnanimous; intrepid. *Waller.*

3. Reciting the acts of heroes. *Cowley.*

HERO'ICKLY. *ad.* Suitably to a hero; heroically. *Milton.*

HE'ROINE. *s.* [from *hero*; *heroine*, French.] A female hero. *Addiſon.*

HE'ROISM. *s.* [*heroiſme*, French.] The qualities or character of a hero. *Broome.*

HE'RON. *s.* [*heron*, French.] A bird that feeds upon fiſh. *Bacon.*

HE'RONRY. } *s.* [from *heron.*] A place
HE'RONSHAW. } where herons breed. *Der.*

HE'RPES. *s.* [ἕρπης.] A cutaneous inflammation. *Wiſeman.*

HE'RRING. *s.* [*hareng*, Fr. hæring, Saxon.] A ſmall ſea-fiſh. *Swift.*

HERS. *pron.* The female poſſeſſive. See HER.

HERSE. *s.* [*herſe*, low Latin.]

1. A temporary monument raiſed over a grave.

2. The carriage in which corpſes are drawn to the grave. *Pope.*

To HERSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a herſe. *Craſhaw.*

HERSE'LF. *pronoun.*

1. A female individual, as diſtinguiſhed from others. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Being in her own power; miſtreſs of her own thoughts. *Dryden.*

3. The oblique caſe of the reciprocal pronoun; as ſhe hurt *herſelf.*

HE'RSELIKE. *a.* [*herſe* and *like.*] Funereal; ſuitable to funerals. *Bacon.*

To HE'RY. *v. a.* [hepian, Saxon.] To regard as holy; not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

HE'SITANCY. *s.* [from *heſitate.*] Dubiouſneſs; uncertainty; ſuſpence. *Atterbury.*

To HE'SITATE. *v. a.* [*hæſito*, Latin.] To be doubtful; to delay; to pauſe. *Pope.*

HESITA'TION. *s.* [from *heſitate.*]

1. Doubt; uncertainty; difficulty made.

2. Intermiſſion of ſpeech; want of volubility. *Swift.*

HEST. *s.* [hæꝛt, Saxon.] Command; precept; injunction; obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

HE'TEROCLITE. *s.* [*heteroclitum*, Latin.]

1. Such nouns as vary from the common forms of declenſion. *Watts.*

2. Any thing or perſon deviating from the common rule.

HETEROCLI'TICAL. *a.* [from *heteroclite.*] Deviating from the common rule. *Brown.*

HE'TERODOX. *a.* [ἑτερος and δοξα.] Deviating from the eſtabliſhed opinion; not orthodox. *Locke.*

HE'TERODOX. *s.* An opinion peculiar. *Hr.*

HETEROGE'NEAL. *a.* [*heterogene*, French; ἑτερος and γενος.] Not of the ſame nature; nor kindred. *Newton.*

HETEROGENE'ITY. *s.* [from *heterogeneous.*]

1. Oppoſition of nature; contrariety or diſſimilitude of qualities.

2. Oppoſite or diſſimilar part. *Boyle.*

HETEROGE'NEOUS. *a.* [ἑτερος and γενος.] Not kindred; oppoſite or diſſimilar in nature. *Woodward.*

HETERO'SCIANS. *s.* [ἑτερος and σκια.] Thoſe whoſe ſhadows fall only one way; as the ſhadows of us who live north of the tro-

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pick fall at noon always to the north.

To HEW. *v. a.* part. *hewn* or *hewed.* [heapan, Saxon.]
1. To cut by blows with an edged inſtrument; to hack. *Hayward.*
2. To chop; to cut. *Dryden.*
3. To fall, as with an axe. *Sandys.*
4. To form or ſhape with an axe. *Addiſon.*
5. To form laborioufly. *Dryden.*

HE'WER. *ſ.* [from *hew.*] One whoſe employment is to cut wood or ſtone. *Brown.*

HE'XAGON. *ſ.* [ἑξ and γωνια.] A figure of ſix ſides or angles; the moſt capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interſtice; and therefore the cells in honeycombs are of that form.

HEXA'GONAL. *a.* [from *hexagon.*] Having ſides or corners. *Brown.*

HEXA'GONY. *ſ.* [from *hexagon.*] A figure of ſix angles. *Bromhall.*

HEXA'METER. *ſ.* [ἑξ and μετρον.] A verſe of ſix feet. *Dryden.*

HEXA'NGULAR. *a.* [ἑξ and *angulus*, Latin.] Having ſix corners. *Woodward.*

HE'XAPOD. *ſ.* [ἑξ and πους.] An animal with ſix feet. *Ray.*

HEXA'STICK. *ſ.* [ἑξ and στιχος.] A poem of ſix lines.

HEY. *interj.* [from *high.*] An expreſſion of joy, or mutual exhortation. *Prior.*

HE'YDAY. *interj.* [for *high day.*] An expreſſion of frolick and exultation. *Hudibras.*

HE'YDAY. *ſ.* A frolick; wildneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

HEY'DEGIVES. *ſ.* A wild frolick dance. *Spen.*

HIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *hio*, Latin.] The act of gaping. *Brown.*

HIA'TUS. *ſ.* [*hiatus*, Latin.]
1. An aperture; a gaping breach. *Woodw.*
2. The opening of the mouth by the ſucceſſion of an inital to a final vowel. *Pope.*

HIBE'RNAL. *a.* [*hibernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the winter. *Brown.*

HICCIUS DOCCIUS. ſ. A cant word for a juggler; one that plays faſt and looſe. *Hudibras.*

HICCO'UGH. *ſ.* [*bicken*, Daniſh.] A convulſion of the ſtomach producing ſobs. *Gleanvele.*

To HICCO'UGH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſob with convulſion of the ſtomach.

To HI'CKUP. *v. n.* [corrupted from *hiccough.*] To ſob with a convulſed ſtomach. *Hudibras.*

HI'CKWALL. } *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*
HI'CKWAY. }

To HIDE. *v. a.* preter. *hid*; part. paſſ. *hid* or *hidden.* [hiban, Sax.] To conceal; to withhold or withdraw from ſight or knowledge. *Sha.*

To HIDE. *v. n.* To lie hid; to be concealed. *Pope.*

HIDE *and* SEEK. *ſ.* A play in which ſome hide themſelves and another ſeeks them. *Swift.*

HIDE. *ſ.* [hyde, Saxon, *huyde*, Dutch.]
1. The ſkin of any animal, either raw or dreſſed. *Pope.*
2. The human ſkin: in contempt. *Dryden.*
3. A certain quantity of land. *Wotton.*

HIDEBO'UND. *a.* [*hide* and *bound.*]
1. A horſe is ſaid to be *hidebound* when his ſkin ſticks ſo hard to his ribs and back that you cannot with your hand pull up or loſe the one from the other. *Farrier's*
2. [In trees.] Being in the ſtate in which bark will not give way to the growth.
3. Harſh; untractable.
4. Niggardly; penurious. *Anſ.*

HI'DEOUS. *a.* [from *hideux*, French.] Horrible; dreadful; ſhocking. *Wo.*

HI'DEOUSLY. *ad.* Horribly; dreadfully; a manner that ſhocks. *Shak.*

HI'DEOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *hideous.*] Horrineſs; dreadfulneſs; terrour.

HI'DER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] He that

To HIE. *v. n.* [hiexan, Saxon.] To haſte; go in haſte.

HI'ERARCH. *ſ.* [ιερος and αρχω.] The of a ſacred order.

HIERA'RCHICAL. *a.* [*hierarchique*, Fr.] longing to ſacred or eccleſiaſtical gover

HI'ERARCHY. *ſ.* [*hierarchie*, French.]
1. A ſacred government; rank or ſub tion of holy beings.
2. Eccleſiaſtical government.

HI'EROGLYPH. } *ſ.* [*hieroglyph*
HIEROGLY'PHICK. } ιερος, and
1. An emblem; a figure by which was implied.
2. The art of writing in picture.

HIEROGLY'PHICAL. } *a.* [*hiero*
HIEROGLY'PHICK. } Fr.] Em cal; expreſſive of ſome meaning be immediately appears.

HIEROGLY'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *physical.*] Emblematically.

HIERO'GRAPHY. *ſ.* [ιερος and γραφω writing.

HIE'ROPHANT. *ſ.* [ιεροφαντης] O teaches rules of religion; a prieſt.

To HI'GGLE. *v. n.*
1. To chaffer; to be penurious in a
2. To go ſelling proviſions from door

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY. *ad.* A ca corrupted from *higgle*, which denot confuſed maſs.

HI'GGLER. *ſ.* [from *higgle.*] One w proviſions by retail.

HIGH. *a.* [heah, Saxon.]
1. Long upward; riſing above from face, or from the centre.
2. Elevated in place; raiſed aloft.
3. Exalted in nature.
4. Elevated in rank or condition.
5. Exalted in ſentiment.
6. Difficult; abſtruſe. *Shak.*
7. Boaſtful; oſtentatious. *Cl.*
8. Arrogant; proud; lofty. *Cl.*
9. Severe; oppreſſive.
10. Noble; illuſtrious. *Shak.*
11. Violent; tempeſtuous; loud; the wind.
12. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungov
13. Full; complete; applied to time.
14. Raiſed to any great degree.

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15. Advancing in latitude from the line. *Ab.*
16. At the moſt perfect ſtate; in the meridian. *Geneſis.*
17. Far advanced into antiquity. *Brown.*
18. Dear; exorbitant in price. *South.*
19. Capital; great; oppoſed to little: as *high* treaſon, in oppoſition to *petty.*

HIGH. *s.* High place; elevation; ſuperiour region. *Dryden.*

On HIGH. *ad.* Aloft; above; into ſuperiour regions. *Dryden.*

HIGH-BLEST. *a.* Supremely happy. *Milton.*

HIGH-BLOWN. *a.* Swelled much with wind; much inflated. *Shakeſpeare.*

HIGH-BORN. *a.* Of noble extraction. *Rowe.*

HIGH-CO'LOURED. *a.* Having a deep or glaring colour. *Floyer.*

HIGH-DESI'GNING. *a.* Having great ſchemes. *Dryden.*

HIGH-FED, *a.* Pampered. *L'Eſtrange.*

HIGH-FLIER. *s.* One that carries his opinion to extravagance. *Swift.*

HIGH-FLOWN. *a.*
1. Elevated; proud. *Denham.*
2. Turgid; extravagant. *L'Eſtrange.*

HIGH-FLY'ING. *a.* Extravagant in claims or opinions. *Dryden.*

HIGH-HE'APED. *a.*
1. Covered with high piles. *Pope.*
2. Raiſed into high piles. *Pope.*

HIGH-ME'TTLED. *a.* Proud or ardent of ſpirit. *Garth.*

HIGH-MINDED. *a.* Proud; arrogant. *Shak.*

HIGH-RED. *a.* Deeply red. *Boyle.*

HIGH-SE'ASONED. *a.* Piquant to the palate. *Locke.*

HIGH-SPI'RITED. *a.* Bold; daring; inſolent.

HIGH-STO'MACHED. *a.* Obſtinate; lofty.

HIGH-TA'STED. *a.* Guſtful; piquant.

HIGH-VI'CED. *a.* Enormouſly wicked. *Shak.*

HIGH-WROUGHT. *a.* Accurately finiſhed.

HI'GHLAND. *s.* [*high* and *land.*] Mountainous region. *Addiſon.*

HIGHLA'NDER. *s.* [from *highland.*] An inhabitant of mountains. *Addiſon.*

HI'GHLY. *ad.* [from *high.*]
1. With elevation as to place and ſituation.
2. In a great degree. *Atterbury.*
3. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiouſly. *Shak.*
4. With eſteem; with eſtimation. *Romans.*

HI'GHMOST. *a.* Higheſt; topmoſt. *Shakeſp.*

HI'GHNESS. *s.* [from *high.*]
1. Elevation above the ſurface; loftineſs.
2. The title of princes, anciently of kings.
3. Dignity of nature; ſupremacy. *Job.*

HIGHT. *imperf. verb.*
1. Was named; was called. *Dryden.*
2. Called; named. *Spenſer.*

HIGHWA'TER. *s.* [*high* and *water.*] The utmoſt flow of the tide. *Mortimer.*

HIGHWA'Y. *s.* [*high* and *way.*] Great road; publick patch. *Swift.*

HI'GHWAYMAN. *s.* A robber that plunders on the publick road. *Swift.*

HI'GLAPER. *s.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

HILA'RITY. *s.* [*hilaritas*, Latin.] Merriment; gayety. *Brown.*

HI'LDING. *s.* [hilo, Sax. ſignifies a lord; perhaps *hilding* means originally a *little lord.*]
1. A ſorry, paltry, cowardly fellow. *Shak.*
2. It is uſed likewiſe for a mean woman. *Sh.*

HILL. *s.* [hil, Saxon.] An elevation of ground leſs than a mountain. *Glanville.*

HI'LLOCK. *s.* [from *hill.*] A little hill. *Sidney.*

HI'LLY. *a.* [from *hill.*] Full of hills; unequal in the ſurface. *Howel.*

HILT. *s.* [hilt, Saxon.] The handle of any thing particularly of a ſword. *Pope.*

HIM. *s.* [hm. Sax.] The oblique caſe of *he.*

HI'MSELF. *pron.* [*him* and *ſelf.*]
1. In the nominative, *he.* *Bacon.*
1. In ancient authors, *itſelf.* *Shakſpeare.*
3. In the oblique caſes it has a reciprocal ſignification. *Scuttel.*

By HIMSELF. Alone; unaccompanied. *Kings.*

HIN. *s.* [חין] A meaſure of liquids among Jews, containing about ten pints. *Exodus.*

HIND. *a.* compar. *hinder*; ſuperl. *hindmoſt.* [hynban, Saxon.] Backward; contrary in poſition to the face. *Ray.*

HIND. *s.* [hinde, Saxon.]
1. The ſhe to a ſtag. *Spenſer.*
2. [hine, Sax.] A ſervant. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. [hineman, Sax.] A peaſant; a boor. *Dryd.*

HINDBE'RRIES. *s.* The ſame as raſpberries.

To HI'NDER. *v. a.* [hindpian, Saxon.] To obſtruct; to ſtop; to let; to impede. *Taylor.*

To HI'NDER. *v. n.* To raiſe hinderances; to cauſe impediment. *Dryden.*

HI'NDER. *a.* [from *hind.*] That is in a poſition contrary to that of the face. *Sidney.*

HI'NDERANCE. *s.* [from *hinder.*] Impediment; let; ſtop; obſtruction. *Atterbury.*

HI'NDERER. *s.* [from *hinder.*] He or that which hinders or obſtructs. *May.*

HI'NDERLING. *s.* [from *hind* or *hinder.*] A paltry, worthleſs, degenerate animal.

HI'NDERMOST. *a.* Hindmoſt; laſt. *Shak.*

HI'NDMOST. *a* [*hind* and *moſt.*] The laſt; the lag; that comes in the rear *Pope.*

HINGE. *s.* [or *hingle*, from *hangle* or *hang.*]
1. Joints upon which a gate or door turns. *Dr.*
2. The cardinal points of the world. *Creech.*
3. A governing rule or principle. *Temple.*
4. *To be off the* HINGES. To be in a ſtate of irregularity and diſorder. *Tillotſon.*

To HINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furniſh with hinges.
2. To bend as a hinge. *Shakespeare.*

To HINT. *v. n.* [*enter*, French. *Skinner.*] To bring to mind by a ſlight mention or remote alluſion; to mention imperfectly. *Pope.*

To HINT *ad.* To allude to; to touch ſlightly upon. *Addiſon.*

HINT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Faint notice given to the mind; remote alluſion; diſtant inſinuation. *South.*
2. Suggeſtion; intimation. *Addiſon.*

HIP. *s.* [from heopa, Saxon.] The fruit of the brier or the dogroſe. *Bacon.*

HIP. *s.* [hype, Saxon.]
1. The joint of the thigh. *Brown.*

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2. The haunch; the flesh of the thigh. *Dry.*
3. *To have on the* HIP. [A low phrase.] To have an advantage over another. *Shakespeare.*

To HIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To sprain or shoot the hip. *Shakespeare.*
2. HIPP-HOP. A cant word formed by the reduplication of *hop.* *Congreve.*

HIP. *interj.* An exclamation, or calling to one.

HIP. } *a.* A corruption of *hypochon-*
HI'PPISH. } *driack.* *Ainsworth.*

HIPPOCE'NTAUR. *s.* [ἱππος and κενταυρος.] A fabulous monster, half horse and half man.

HI'PPOCRASS. *s.* [*vinum Hippocratis*, Lat.] A medicated wine. *Kings.*

HI'PPOCRATES's *Sleeve. s.* A woollen bag made by joining the two opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used to strain syrups and decoctions for clarification. *Quincy.*

HI'PPOGRIFF. *s.* [ἱππος and γρυψ.] A winged horse. *Milton.*

HIPPOPO'TAMUS. *s.* [ἱππος and ποταμος.] The river horse; an animal found in the Nile.

HIPSHOT. *a.* [*hip* and *shot.*] Sprained or dislocated in the hip. *L'Estrange.*

HI'PWORT. *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

To HIRE. *v. a.* [hyran, Saxon.]
1. To procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price. *Dryden.*
2. To engage a man in temporary service for wages. *Isaiah.*
3. To bribe. *Dryden.*
4. To engage himself for pay. *Samuel.*

HIRE. *s.* [hyre, Saxon.]
1. Reward or recompense paid for the use of any thing.
2. Wages paid for service. *Spenser.*

HI'RELING. *s.* [from *hire.*]
1. One who serves for wages. *Sandys.*
2. A mercenary; a prostitute. *Pope.*

HI'RELING. *a.* Serving for hire; venal; mercenary. *Dryden.*

HI'RER. *s.* [from *hire.*] One who uses any thing paying a recompense: one who employs others paying wages.

HIRSU'TE. *a.* [*hirsutus*, Lat.] Rough; rugged. *Bacon.*

HIS. *pronoun possessive.* [hyr, Saxon.] The masculine possessive. Belonging to him that was before mentioned. *Locke.*

To HISS. *v. n.* [*hissen*, Dutch.]
1. To utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals. *Shakespeare.*
2. To condemn at a publick exhibition; which is sometimes done by *hissing.* *Sandys.*

To HISS. *v. a.* [hiscean, Saxon.]
1. To condemn by hissing; to explode. *Dryd.*
2. To procure hisses or disgrace. *Shak.*

HISS. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The voice of a serpent. *Milton.*
2. Censure; expression of contempt used in theatres. *Pope.*

HIST. *interj.* An exclamation commanding silence. *Swift.*

HISTO'RIAN. *s.* [*historien*, Fr.] A writer of facts and events, a writer of history. *Pope.*

HISTO'RICAL. } *a.* [*historique*, Fr. *historicus*,
HISTO'RICK. } Latin.]
1. Giving an account of facts and events. *Sp.*
2. Pertaining to history or narrative. *Prior.*

HISTO'RICALLY. *ad.* In the manner of history; by way of narration. *Hooker.*

To HISTO'RIFY. *v. a.* [from *history.*] To relate; to record in history. *Brown.*

HISTORIO'GRAPHER. *s.* [ἱστορια and γραφω.] A historian; a writer of history. *Spenser.*

HISTORIO'GRAPHY. *s.* [ἱστορια and γραφω.] The art or employment of a historian.

HI'STORY. *s.* [ἱστορια; *histoire*, Fr.]
1. A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity. *Pope.*
2. Narration; relation. *Wisdom.*
3. The knowledge of facts and events. *Watts.*

HI'STORY *Piece. s.* A picture representing some memorable event. *Pope.*

HISTRIO'NICAL. } *a.* [from *historia*, Latin.]
HISTRIO'NICK. } *histrion*, Fr.] Befitting the stage; suitable to a player; becoming a buffoon; theatrical.

HISTRIO'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *histrionical.*] Theatrically: in the manner of a buffoon.

To HIT. *v. a.* [from *hitte*, Danish.]
1. To strike; to touch with a blow. *Sandys.*
2. To touch the mark; not to miss. *Sidney.*
3. To attain; to reach; not to fail. *Atterbury.*
4. To suit; to be conformable to. *Milton.*
5. To strike; to touch properly. *Dryden.*
6. *To* HIT *off.* To strike out; to fix or determine luckily. *Temple.*
7. *To* HIT *out.* To perform by good luck. *Spect.*

To HIT. *v. n.*
1. To clash; to collide. *Locke.*
2. To chance luckily; to succeed by accident; not to miss. *Bacon.*
3. To succeed; not to miscarry. *Bacon.*
4. To light on. *Tillotson.*

HIT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A stroke. *Shakespeare.*
2. A chance: a fortuitous event. *Glanville.*
3. A lucky chance. *Shakespeare.*

To HITCH. *v. n.* [hiczan, Saxon, or *hocher*, Fr.] To catch; to move by jerks. *Pope.*

To HI'TCHEL. *v. a.* [See HATCHEL.] To hatchel or comb flax or hemp.

HI'TCHEL. *s.* [*heckel*, German.] The instrument with which flax is beaten or combed.

HITHE. *s.* [hyðe, Saxon.] A small haven to land wares out of vessels or boats.

HI'THER. *ad.* [hiðep, Saxon.]
1. To this place from some other. *Milton.*
2. *Hither* and *thither*, to this place and that.
3. To this end; to this design. *Tillotson.*

HI'THER. *a.* superl. *hithermost.* Nearer; toward this part. *Hale.*

HI'THERMOST. *a.* [of *hither*, adv.] Nearest on this side. *Hale.*

HI'THERTO. *ad.* [from *hither.*]
1. To this time; yet. *Dryden.*
2. In any time till now. *Spenser.*
3. At every time till now. *Dryden.*

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HI'THERWARD. } *ad.* [hýðeppeapð, Sax.]
HI'THERWARDS. } This way; toward this place. *Milton.*

HIVE. *s.* [hýpe, Saxon.]
1. The habitation or artificial receptacle of bees. *Addiſon.*
2. The bees inhabiting a hive. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A company being together. *Swift.*

To HIVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into hives; to harbour. *Dryden.*
2. To contain, as in hives. *Cleaveland.*

To HIVE. *v. n.* To take ſhelter together; to reſide collectively. *Pope.*

HI'VER. *s.* [from *hive.*] One who puts bees in hives. *Mortimer.*

HO. } *interj.* [*eho!* Latin.] A call; a ſudden
HOA. } exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing elſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

HOAR. *a.* [hap, Saxon.]
1. White. *Fairfax.*
2. Gray with age. *Pope.*

HOAR-FROST. *s.* [*hoar* and *froſt.*] The congelations of dew in froſty mornings on the graſs. *Arbuthnot.*

HOARD. *s.* [hopð, Sax.] A ſtore laid up in ſecret; a hidden ſtock; a treaſure. *Shakeſp.*

To HOARD. *v. n.* To make hoards; to lay up ſtore. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HOARD. *v. a.* To lay in hoards; to huſband privily; to ſtore ſecretly. *Rogers.*

HOA'RDER. *s.* [from *hoard.*] One that ſtores up in ſecret. *Locke.*

HOA'RHOUND. *s.* A plant. *Hill.*

HOA'RINESS. *s.* [from *hoary.*] The ſtate of being whitiſh; the colour of old men's hair. *Dryden.*

HOARSE. *a* [hap, Saxon.] Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'ARSELY. *ad.* [from *hoarſe.*] With a rough harſh voice. *Dryden.*

HOA'RSENESS. *s.* [from *hoarſe.*] Roughneſs of voice. *Holder.*

HO'ARY. *a.* [hap, hapung, Saxon.]
1. White; whitiſh. *Addiſon.*
2. White or gray with age. *Rowe.*
3. White with froſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Mouldy; moſſy; ruſty. *Knolles.*

To HO'BBLE. *v. n* [to *hop*, to *hopple*, to *hobble.*]
1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to hitch. *Swift.*
2. To move roughly or unevenly. *Prior.*

HO'BBLE *s.* [from the verb.] Uneven awkward gait. *Swift.*

HO'BBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *hobble.*] Clumſily; awkwardly; with a halting gait.

HO'BBY. *s.* [*hobereau*, French.]
1. A ſpecies of hawk. *Bacon.*
2. [*hoppe*, Gothick.] An Iriſh or Scottiſh horſe; a pacing horſe; a garran.
3. A ſtick on which boys get aſtride, and ride. *Prior.*
4. A ſtupid fellow. *Shakespeare.*

HOBGOBLIN. *s.* A frightful fairy. *Shakeſp.*

HO'BIT. *s.* A ſmall mortar.

HO'BNAIL. *s.* [from *hobby* and *nail.*] A nail uſed in ſhoeing a little horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'BNAILED. *a.* Set with hobnails. *Dryden.*

HO'BNOB. Corrupted from *habnab.* *Shakeſp.*

HOCK. *s.* [the ſame with *hough.*] The joint between the knee and the fetlock.

To HOCK. *v. a.* To diſable in the hock.

HOCK. } *s.* [from *Hockheim* on the
HO'CKAMORE. } *Maine.*] Old ſtrong Rheniſh. *Floyer.*

HO'CKHERB. *s.* [*hock* and *herb.*] A plant; the ſame with mallows. *Ainſworth.*

To HO'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *hock.*] To hamſtring. *Hanmer.*

HOCUS POCUS. [*Junius* derives it from *boccet*, Welſh, a cheat, and *poks* or *pocus*, a bag.] A juggle; a cheat. *L'Eſtrange.*

HOD. *s.* A kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the maſons. *Tuſſer.*

HODGE-PODGE. *s.* [*hachè pochè*, Fr.] A medley of ingredients boiled together. *Sandys.*

HODIE'RNAL. *a.* [*hodiernus*, Latin.] Of today.

HO'DMAN. *s.* [*hod* and *man*] A labourer that carries mortar.

HODMANDO'D. *s.* A fiſh. *Bacon.*

HOE. *s.* [*houe*, French.] An inſtrument to cut up the earth. *Mortimer.*

To HOE. *v. a.* [*houer*, French.] To cut or dig with a hoe. *Mortimer.*

HOG. *s.* [*hwch*, Welſh.]
1. The general name of ſwine. *Pope.*
2. A caſtrated boar.
3. *To bring* Hogs *to a fine market.* To fail of one's deſign. *Spectator.*

HO'GCOTE. *s.* [*hog* and *cote.*] A houſe for hogs; a hogſty. *Mortimer.*

HO'GGEREL. *s.* A two year old ewe. *Ainſw.*

HOGH. *s.* [otherwiſe written *ho*, from *hoogh*, Dutch.] A hill; a riſing ground. *Spenſer.*

HO'GHERD. *s.* [*hog* and hypð, a keeper.] A keeper of hogs. *Broome.*

HO'GGISH. *a.* [from *hog.*] Having the qualities of a hog; brutiſh; ſelfiſh. *Sidney.*

HO'GGISHLY. *ad.* Greedily; ſelfiſhly.

HO'GGISHNESS. *s.* [from *hoggiſh.*] Brutality; greedineſs; ſelfiſhneſs.

HO'GSBEANS.
HO'GSBREAD.
HO'GSMUSHROOMS.
HO'GSFENNEL. } *s.* Plants. *Ainſw.*

HO'GSHEADS. *s.* [*hog* and *head.*]
1. A meaſure of liquids containing ſixty-three gallons. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Any large barrel. *Swift.*

HO'GSTY. *s.* [*hog* and *ſty.*] The place in which ſwine are ſhut to be fed. *Swift.*

HO'GWASH. *s.* [*hog* and *waſh.*] The draff which is given to ſwine. *Arbuthnot.*

HOI'DEN. *s.* [*hoeden*, Welſh.] An ill-taught awkward country girl.

To HOI'DEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To romp indecently. *Swift.*

To HOISE. } *v. a.* [*heuſſer*, French.] To raiſe
To HOIST. } up on high. *Chapman.*

To HOLD. *v. a.* preter. *held*; part. paſſ. *held*, or *holden.* [healoan, Saxon.]

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1. To grasp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch. *Shakespeare.*
2. To keep; to retain. *Spenser.*
3. To connect; to keep together. *Exodus.*
4. To maintain as an opinion. *Locke.*
5. To consider; to regard. *Shakespeare.*
6. To think of; to judge with regard to praise or blame. *Dryden.*
7. To receive, and keep in a vessel. *Milton.*
8. To contain; to receive into its capacity: as, a *bogshead* holds *sixty-three gallons.*
9. To have any station. *Milton.*
10. To possess: to have. *Knolles.*
11. To possess in subordination. *Knolles.*
12. To suspend; to refrain. *Crashaw.*
13. To stop; to restrain. *Denham.*
14. To fix in any condition. *Shakespeare.*
15. To keep; to save. *Shakespeare.*
16. To confine to a certain state. *Esdras.*
17. To contain; to keep in subjection. *Acts.*
18. To detain; to continue. *Dryden.*
19. To practise with continuance. *Milton.*
20. To solemnize; to celebrate. *Samuel.*
21. To conserve; not to infringe. *Dryden.*
22. To manage; to handle intellectually. *Bacon.*
23. To maintain. *Macabees.*
24. To carry on conjunctively. *Matthew.*
25. To prosecute; to continue. *Abbot.*
26. *To* HOLD *forth.* To offer to exhibit; to propose. *Temple.*
27. *To* HOLD *forth.* To pretend; to put forward to view. *Cheyne.*
28. *To* HOLD *in.* To restrain. *Swift.*
29. *To* HOLD *off.* To keep at a distance. *Shakespeare.*
30. *To* HOLD *on.* To continue; to protract; to push forward. *Sanderson.*
31. *To* HOLD *out.* To extend; to stretch forth. *Esther.*
32. *To* HOLD *out.* To offer; to propose.
33. *To* HOLD *out.* To continue to do or suffer. *Shakespeare.*
34. *To* HOLD *up.* To raise aloft. *Locke.*
35. *To* HOLD *up.* To sustain; to support.

To HOLD. *v. n.*

1. To stand; to be right; to be without exception. *Stilling fleet.*
2. To continue unbroken or unsubdued *Sb.*
3. To last; to endure. *Bacon.*
4. To continue without variation. *Milton.*
5. To refrain: *be* held *from tears.* *Dryden.*
6. To stand up for; to adhere. *Hale.*
7. To be dependent on. *Ascham.*
8. To derive right. *Dryden.*
9. *To* HOLD *forth.* To harangue; to speak in publick. *L'Estrange.*
10. *To* HOLD *in.* To restrain one's self. *Jer.*
11. To HOLD *in.* To continue in luck. *Sw.*
12. To HOLD *off.* To keep at a distance without closing with offers. *Decay of Piety.*
13. *To* HOLD *on.* To continue; not to be interrupted. *Swift.*
14. *To* HOLD *on.* To proceed. *L'Estrange.*
15. *To* HOLD *out.* To last; to endure. *Arb.*
16. *To* HOLD *out.* Not to yield; not to be subdued. *Collier.*
17. *To* HOLD *together.* To be joined. *Dryden.*
18. *To* HOLD *together.* To remain in union.
19. *To* HOLD *up.* To support himself. *Tillot.*
20. *To* HOLD *up.* Not to be foul weather.
21. *To* HOLD *up.* To continue the same speed. *Collier.*

HOLD. *interj.* Forbear; stop; be still. *Dryd.*

HOLD. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of seizing; gripe; grasp; seizure. *Spenser.*
2. Something to be held; support. *Bacon.*
3. Catch; power of seizing. *Shakespeare.*
4. Prison; place of custody. *Hooker.*
5. Custody. *Shakespeare.*
6. Power; influence. *Dryden.*
7. HOLD *of a ship.* All that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck.
8. A lurking place.
9. A fortified place; a fort.

HO'LDER. *s.* [from *hold.*]

1. One that holds or gripes any thing in his hand. *Mortimer.*
2. A tenant; one that holds lands under another. *Carew.*

HOLDERFO'RTH. *s.* [*hold* and *forth.*] An haranguer; one who speaks in publick. *Addison.*

HO'LDFAST. *s.* [*hold* and *fast.*] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook. *Ray.*

HO'LDING. *s.* [from *hold.*]

1. Tenure; farm. *Carew.*
2. It sometimes signifies the burden or chorus of a song. *Shakespeare.*
3. The title of the pope. *Addison.*

HOLE. *s.* [*hol*, Dutch; hole, Saxon.]

1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal. *Bacon.*
2. A perforation; a small interstitial vacuity. *Boyle.*
3. A cave; a hollow place. *Shakespeare.*
4. A cell of an animal. *Addison.*
5. A mean habitation. *Dryden.*
6. Some subterfuge or shift. *Ainsworth.*

HO'LIDAM. *s.* Blessed lady. *Hammer.*

HO'LILY. *ad.* [from *holy.*]

1. Piously; with sanctity. *Shakespeare.*
2. Inviolably; without breach. *Sidney.*

HO'LINESS. *s.* [from *holy.*]

1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodness. *Roy.*
2. The state of being hallowed; dedication to religion.

HO'LLA. *interj.* [*hola*, Fr.] A word used in calling to any one at a distance. *Milton.*

To HO'LLA. *v. n.* [from the interjection. It is now vitiously written *hollo*; sometimes *halloo.*] To cry out loudly. *Shakespeare.*

HO'LLAND. *s.* Fine linen made in Holland.

HO'LLOW. *a.* [from *hole.*]

1. Excavated; having a void space within not solid. *Dryden.*
2. Noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity. *Dryden.*
3. Not faithful; not sound; not what one appears. *Milton.*

HO'LLOW. *s.*

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1. Cavity; concavity. *Bacon.*
2. Cavern; den; hole. *Prior.*
3. Pit. *Addison.*
4. Any opening or vacuity. *Genesis.*
5. Paſſage; canal. *Addison.*

To HO'LLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make hollow; to excavate. *Spectator.*

To HO'LLOW. *v. n.* To ſhoot; to hoot.

HO'LLOWLY. *ad.* [from *hollow.*]
1. With cavities.
2. Unfaithfully; inſincerely; diſhoneſtly.

HO'LLOWNESS. *s.* [from *hollow.*]
1. Cavity; ſtate of being hollow. *Hakewill.*
2. Deceit; inſincerity; treachery. *South.*

HO'LLOWROOT. *s.* [*hollow* and *root.*] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

HO'LLY. *s.* [holeyn, Saxon.] A tree.

HO'LLYHOCK. *s.* [holthoc, Saxon.] Roſe-mallow. *Mortimer.*

HO'LLYROSE. *s* A plant.

HO'LME. *s.*
1. *Holme* or *bowme.* [holme, Sax.] A river iſland.
2. The ilex; the evergreen oak. *Tuſſer.*

HO'LOCAUST. *s.* [ὁλος and καυω.] A burnt ſacrifice. *Brown.*

HOLP. The old preterite and participle paſſive of *help.* *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'LPEN. *s.* The old participle paſſive of *help.* *Bacon.*

HO'LSTER. *s.* [heolꝛæꝛ, Saxon.] A caſe for a horſeman's piſtol. *Butler.*

HOLT. *s.* [holt, Saxon.] A wood. *Gibſon.*

HO'LY. *a.* [halig, Saxon.]
1. Good; pious; religious. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Hallowed; conſecrated to divine uſe. *Dry.*
3. Pure; immaculate. *South.*
4. Sacred. *Shakeſpeare.*

HO'LY-THURSDAY. *s.* The day on which the aſcenſion of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitſuntide.

HO'LY-WEEK. *s.* The week before Eaſter.

HO'LYDAY. *s.* [*holy* and *day.*]
1. The day of ſome eccleſiaſtical feſtival.
2. Anniverſary feaſt. *Knolles.*
3. A day of gayety and joy. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A time that comes ſeldom. *Dryden.*

HO'MAGE. *s.* [*hommage*, French; *homagium*, low Latin.]
1. Service paid and fealty profeſſed to a ſovereign or ſuperiour lord. *Davies.*
2. Obeiſance; reſpect paid by external action. *Denham.*

To HO'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profeſs fealty.

HO'MAGER. *s.* [*hommager*, French.] One who holds by homage of ſome ſuperiour lord. *Bacon.*

HOME. *s.* [ham, Saxon.]
1. His own houſe; the private dwelling.
2. His own country. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The place of conſtant reſidence. *Prior.*
4. United to a ſubſtantive, it ſignifies domeſtick. *Bacon.*

HOME. *ad.* [from the noun.]
1. To one's own habitation. *Locke.*
2. To one's own country.
3. Cloſe to one's own breaſt or affairs. *Wake.*
4. To the point deſigned. *Saunderſon.*
5. United to a ſubſtantive, it implies force and efficacy *Stilling fleet.*

HOMEBO'RN. *a.* [*home* and *born.*]
1. Native; natural. *Donne.*
2. Domeſtick; not foreign. *Pope.*

HO'MEBRED. *a.* [*home* and *bred.*]
1. Native; natural. *Hammond.*
2. Not poliſhed by travel; plain; rude; artleſs; uncultivated. *Drdyen.*
3. Domeſtick; not foreign. *Spenſer.*

HO'MEFELT. *a.* [*home* and *felt.*] Inward; private. *Pope.*

HO'MELILY. *ad.* [from *homely.*] Rudely; inelegantly.

HO'MELINESS. *s.* [from *homely.*] Plainneſs; rudeneſs.

HO'MELY. *a.* [from *home.*] Plain; homeſpun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarſe. *South.*

HO'MELY. *ad.* Plainly; coarſely; rudely.

HO'MELIN. *s.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HOMEMA'DE. *a.* [*home* and *made.*] Made at home. *Locke.*

HO'MER. *s.* A meaſure of about three pints. *Leviticus.*

HO'MESPUN. *a.* [*home* and *ſpun.*]
1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers. *Swift.*
2. Not made in foreign countries. *Addiſon.*
3. Plain; coarſe; rude; homely; inelegant. *Sandys*

HOMESPU'N. *s.* A coarſe, inelegant ruſtick. *Shakeſpeare*

HO'MESTALL. } *s.* [ham and ſtaeꝺe, Saxon,]
HO'MESTEAD. } The place of the houſe. *Dryden*

HO'MEWARD. } *ad.* [ham and peaꝛꝺ, Sax.]
HO'MEWARDS. } Toward home; toward the native place. *Sidney*

HO'MICIDE. *s.* [*homicidium*, Latin.]
1. Murdering; manquelling. *Hooker.*
2. Deſtruction. *Dryden.*
3. [*Homicida*, Latin] A murderer; a manſlayer.

HOMICI'DAL. *a.* [from *homicide.*] Murderous; bloody. *Pope.*

HOMILE'TICAL. *a.* [ὁμιλητικος.] Social; converſible. *Atterbury.*

HO'MILY. *s.* [ὁμιλια.] A diſcourſe read to a congregation. *Hammond.*

HOMOGE'NEAL, } *a.* [ὁμογενης.] Having
HOMOGE'NEOUS. } the ſame nature or principles. *Newton*

HOMOGE'NEALNESS. }
HOMOGENE'ITY. } *s.* Participation of the ſame prin-
HOMOGE'NEOUSNESS. } ciples of nature; ſimilitude of kind. *Cheyne.*

HO'MOGENY. *s.* [ὁμογενια.] Joint nature. *Bacon.*

HOMO'LOGOUS. *a.* [ὁμολογος.] Having the ſame manner or proportions.

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HOMO'NYMOUS. *a.* [ὁμώνυμος.] Denominating different things; equivocal.

HOMO'NYMY. *s.* [ὁμωνυμία.] Equivocation; ambiguity.

HOMO'TONOUS. *a.* [ὁμοτονος.] Equable; said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declension. *Quincy.*

HONE. *s.* [hæn, Saxon.] A whetstone for a rasor. *Tusser.*

To HONE. *v. n.* [honȝian, Saxon.] To pine; to long.

HO'NEST. *a.* [*honestus*, Latin.]
1. Upright; true; sincere. *Watts.*
2. Chaste. *Shakespeare.*
3. Just; righteous; giving to every man his due.

HO'NESTLY. *ad.* [from *honest.*]
1. Uprightly; justly. *Ben Jonson.*
2. With chastity; modestly.

HO'NESTY. *s.* [*honestas.* Latin.] Justice; truth; virtue; purity. *Temple.*

HO'NIED. *a.* [from *honey.*]
1. Covered with honey. *Milton.*
2. Sweet; luscious. *Shakespeare. Milton.*

HO'NEY. *s.* [hunȝ, Saxon.]
1. A viscous substance, of a whitish or yellowish colour, sweet to the taste, soluble in water; and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, liquable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant smell. Of honey, the finest is virgin honey, the first produce of the swarm. The second is thicker than the first, often almost solid, procured from the combs by pressure; and the worst is the common yellow honey. *Hill. Asbutnot.*
2. Sweetness; lusciousness. *Shakespeare.*
3. A name of tenderness; sweet; sweetness. *Shakespeare.*

To HO'NEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To talk fondly. *Shakespeare.*

HO'NEY-BAG. *s.* [*honey* and *bag.*] The *honey bag* of the bee is the stomach. *Grew.*

HO'NEY-COMB. *s.* [*honey* and *comb.*] The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey. *Dryden.*

HO'NEY-COMBED. *a.* [*honey* and *comb.*] Flawed with little cavities. *Wiseman.*

HO'NEY-DEW. *s.* [*honey* and *dew.*] Sweet dew. *Garth.*

HO'NEY-FLOWER. *s.* [*melanthus*, Latin.] A plant.

HO'NEY-GNAT. *s.* [*honey* and *gnat.*] An insect.

HO'NEY-MOON. *s.* [*honey* and *moon.*] The first month after marriage. *Addison.*

HO'NEY-SUCKLE. *s.* Woodbine. *Spakespeare.*

HO'NEYLESS. *a.* [from *honey.*] Without honey. *Shakespeare.*

HO'NEY-WORT. *s.* [*cerinthe*, Lat.] A plant.

HO'NORARY. *a.* [*honorarius*, Latin.]
1. Done in honour. *Addison.*
2. Conferring honour without gain. *Ad.*

HO'NOUR. *s.* [*honor*, Latin.]
1. Dignity; high rank.
2. Reputation; fame. *Bacon.*
3. The title of a man of rank. *Shakespeare.*
4. Subject of praise. *Shakespeare.*
5. Nobleness of mind; magnanimity. *Reg.*
6. Reverence; due veneration. *Shakespeare.*
7. Chastity. *Shakespeare.*
8. Dignity of mien. *Milton.*
9. Glory; boast. *Burnet.*
10. Publick mark of respect. *Wale.*
11. Privileges of rank or birth. *Shakespeare.*
12. Civilities paid. *Pope.*
13. Ornament; decoration. *Dryden.*

To HO'NOUR. *v. a.* [*honore*, Latin.]
1. To reverence; to regard with veneration. *Pope.*
2. To dignify; to raise to greatness. *Exod.*

HO'NOURABLE. *a.* [*honorable*, Fr.]
1. Illustrious; noble. *Shakespeare.*
2. Great; magnanimous; generous. *Shak.*
3. Conferring honour. *Dryden.*
4. Accompanied with tokens of honour.
5. Requiring respect. *Shakespeare.*
6. Without taint; without reproach. *Mecca.*
7. Honest; without intention of deceit. *Hey.*
8. Equitable.

HO'NOURABLENESS. *s.* [from *honourable.*] Eminence; magnificence; generosity.

HO'NOURABLY. *ad.* [from *honourable.*]
1. With tokens of honour. *Shakespeare.*
2. Magnanimously; generously. *Bacon.*
3. Reputably; with exemption from reproach. *Dryden.*

HO'NOURER. *s.* [from *honour.*] One that honours; one that regards with veneration.

HOOD, in composition, is derived from the Saxon hav, in German *heit*, in Dutch *heid.* It denotes quality; character; as, *knighthood, childhood.* Sometimes it is taken collectively: as *brotherhood*, a confraternity.

HOOD. *s.* [hoo, Saxon.]
1. The upper covering of a woman's head.
2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapped round it. *Wotton.*
3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes.
4. An ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate.

To HOOD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To dress in a hood *Pope.*
2. To blind as with a hood. *Shakespeare.*
3. To cover. *Dryden.*

HO'ODMAN's *Blind. s.* A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name *Shakespeare.*

To HO'ODWINK. *v. a.* [*hood* and *wink.*]
1. To blind with something bound over the eyes. *Sidney. Shakespeare. Davies.*
2. To cover; to hide. *Shakespeare.*
3. To deceive; to impose upon. *Sidney.*

HOOF. *s.* [hop, Saxon.] The hard, horny substance on the feet of graminivorous animals. *More.*

HOOF-BOUND. *a.* [*hoof* and *bound.*] A horse is said to be *hoof bound* when he has a pain in the forefeet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction or narrowness of the horns of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horses lame *Farrier's Dict.*

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HOOK. *s.* [hoce, Saxon.]
1. Any thing bent so as to catch hold.
2. The curvated wire on which the bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced. *Shakespeare.*
3. A snare; a trap. *Shakespeare.*
4. A sickle to reap corn. *Mortimer.*
5. An iron to seize the meat in the caldron. *Spenser.*
6. An instrument to cut or lop with. *Pope.*
7. The part of the hinge fixed to the post.
8. Hook. [In husbandry.] A field sown two years running. *Ainsworth.*
9. Hook *or* Crook One way or other; by any expedient. *Hudibras.*

To HOOK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To catch with a hook. *Addison.*
2. To entrap; to ensnare.
3. To draw as with a hook. *Shakespeare.*
4. To fasten as with a hook.
5. To be drawn by force or artifice. *Norris.*

HO'OKED. *a.* [from *hook.*] Bent; curvated. *Brown.*

HO'OKEDNESS. *s.* [from *hooked.*] State of being bent like a hook.

HOOKNO'SED. *a.* [*hook* and *nose.*] Having the aquiline noise rising in the middle. *Shakesp.*

HOOP. *s.* [*hoep*, Dutch.]
1. Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels.
2. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats. *Swift.*
3. Any thing circular. *Addison.*

To HOOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bind or enclose with hoops. *Shakespeare.*
2. To encircle; to clasp; to surround *Shak.*

To HOOP. *v. n.* [from *τροχυαν*, Gothick; or *huiter*, Freneh] To shout; to make an out cry by way of call or pursuit.

To HOOP. *v. a.*
1. To drive with a shout. *Shakespeare.*
2. To call by a shout.

HO'OPER. *s.* [from *hoop.*] A cooper; one that hoops tubs.

HO'OPING-COUGH. *s.* [from *hoop*, to shout.] A convulsive cough, so called from its noise.

To HOOT. *v. n.* [*hwt*, Welsh.]
1. To shout in contempt. *Sidney.*
2. To cry as an owl. *Shakespeare.*

To HOOT. *v. a.* To drive with noise and shouts. *Shakespeare.*

HOOT. *s.* [*huee*, French; from the verb.] Clamour; shout. *Glanville.*

To HOP. *v. n.* [hoppan, Saxon.]
1. To jump; to skip lightly. *Dryden.*
2. To leap one leg. *Abbot.*
3. To walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble than the other. *Dryden.*
4. To move; to play. *Spenser.*

HOP. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A jump; a light leap.
2. A jump on one leg.
3. A place where meaner people dance.

HOP. *s.* [*hop*, Dutch.] A plant.

To HOP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate with hops. *Arbuthnot.*

HOPE. *s.* [hopa, Saxon.]
1. Expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure. *Job. Locke.*
2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body. *Shakespeare.*
3. That which gives hope. *Shakespeare.*
4. The object of hope. *Dryden.*

HOPE. *s.* Any sloping plain between the edges of mountains. *Ainsworth.*

To HOPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To live in expectation of some good *Tay.*
2. To place confidence in futurity. *Psalms.*

To HOPE. *v. a.* To expect with desire. *Dryden.*

HO'PEFUL. *a.* [*hope* and *full.*]
1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promising. *Bacon.*
2. Full of hope; full of expectations of success. *Boyle. Pope.*

HO'PEFULLY. *ad.* [from *hopeful.*]
1. In such a manner as to raise hope. *Clarend.*
2. With hope; without despair. *Glanville.*

HO'PEFULNESS. *s.* [from *hopeful.*] Promise of good; likelihood to succeed. *Wotton.*

HO'PELESS. *a.* [from *hope.*]
1. Wanting hope; being without pleasing expectation. *Hooker.*
2. Giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing. *Shakespeare.*

HO'PER. *s.* [from *hope.*] One that has pleasing expectations. *Swift.*

HO'PINGLY. *ad.* [from *hoping.*] With hope; with expectation of good. *Hammond.*

HO'PPER. *s.* [from *hop.*] He who hops or jumps on one leg.

HO'PPERS. [commonly called *Scotch hoppers.*] A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HO'PPER. *s.* [so called because it is always *hopping.*]
1. The box or open frame of wood into which corn is put to be ground. *Grew.*
2. A basket for carrying seed.

HO'RAL. *a.* [from *hora*, Latin.] Relating to the hour. *Prior.*

HO'RARY. *a.* [*horarius*, Latin.]
1. Relating to an hour. *Hudibras.*
2. Continuing for an hour. *Brown.*

HORDE. *s.* A clan; a migratory crew of people. *Thomson.*

HORIZON. *s.* [*ορίζον.*] The line that terminates the view. The *horizon* is distinguished into sensible and real; the sensible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemisphere.

HORIZO'NTAL. *a.* [*horizontal*, French.]
1. Near the horizon. *Milton.*
2. Parallel to the horizon; on a level. *Arbuth.*

HORIZO'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *horizontal*] In a direction parallel to the horizon. *Bentley.*

HORN. *s.* [*haurn*, Gothick; horn, Saxon.]
1. The hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of some graminivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons. *Bentley.*
2. An instrument of wind musick made of horn. *Dryden.*

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3. The extremity of the waxing or waining moon. *Dryden. Tillotſon.*
4. The feeders of a ſnail. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. A drinking cup made of horn.
6. Antler of a cuckold. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. HORN *mad.* Perhaps mad as a cuckold.

HORNBE'AK } HORNFI'SH. } *ſ.* A kind of fiſh.

HO'RNBEAM. *ſ.* [*horn* and *beam*, Dutch.] A tree.

HO'RNBOOK. *ſ.* [*horn* and *book.*] The firſt book of children, covered with horn to keep it unſoiled. *Locke. Prior.*

HO'RNED. *a.* [from *horn.*] Furniſhed with horns *Derham.*

HO'RNER. *ſ.* [from *horn.*] One that works in horn, and ſells horns. *Grew.*

HO'RNET. *ſ.* [ynnette, Saxon.] A very large, ſtrong, ſtinging fly. *Derham.*

HO'RNFOOT. *a.* [*horn* and *foot.*] Hoofed.

HO'RNOWL. *ſ.* A kind of owl. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RNPIPE. *ſ.* [*horn* and *pipe.*] A country dance, danced commonly to a horn. *B. Jonſon.*

HO'RNSTONE. *ſ.* A kind of blue ſtone.

HO'RNWORK. *ſ.* A kind of angular fortification.

HO'RNEY. *a.* [from *horn.*]
1. Made of horn.
2. Reſembling horn. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Hard as horn; callous. *Dryden.*

HO'ROGRAPHY. *ſ.* [ὡρα and γραφω.] An account of the hours.

HO'ROLOGE. } HORO'LOGY. } *ſ.* [*horologium*, Latin.] Any inſtrument that tells the hour; as, a clock; a watch; an hour glaſs. *Brown.*

HORO'METRY. *ſ.* [ὡρα and μετρεω.] The art of meaſuring hours. *Brown.*

HO'ROSCOPE *ſ.* [ὡροσκοπος.] The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth. *Drummond. Dryden.*

HO'RRIBLE. *a.* [*horribilis*, Latin.] Dreadful; terrible; ſhocking; hideous, enormous. *South.*

HO'RRIBLENESS. *ſ.* [from *horrible.*] Dreadfulneſs; hideouſneſs; terribleneſs.

HO'RRIBLY. *ad.* [from *horrible.*]
1. Dreadfully; hideouſly. *Milton.*
2. To a dreadful degree. *Locke.*

HO'RRID. *a.* [*horridus*, Latin.]
1. Hideous; dreadful; ſhocking. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Shocking; offenſive; unpleaſing. *Pope.*
3. Rough; rugged. *Dryden.*

HO'RRIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *horrid.*] Hideouſneſs; enormity; roughneſs. *Hammond.*

HORRI'FICK. *a.* [*horrificus*, Lat.] Cauſing horrour. *Thomſon.*

HORRI'SONOUS. *a.* [*horriſonus*, Latin.] Sounding dreadfully. *Dict.*

HO'RROUR. *ſ.* [*horror*, Latin.]
1. Terrour mixed with deteſtation. *Davies.*
2. Gloom; drearineſs. *Pope.*
3. [In medicine.] Such a ſhuddering or quivering as preceds an ague-fit; a ſenſe of ſhuddering or ſhrinking. *Quincy.*

HORSE. *ſ.* [hopſ, Saxon.]
1. A neighing quadruped, uſed in war, and draught and carriage. *Creech.*
2. It is uſed in the plural ſenſe, but with a ſingular termination, for horſes, horſemen, or cavalry. *Clarendon.*
3. Something on which any thing is ſupported.
4. A wooden machine which ſoldiers ride by way of puniſhment.
5. Joined to another ſubſtantive, it ſignifies ſomething large or coarſe: as *horſeface*, a face of which the features are large and indelicate.

To HORSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mount upon a horſe. *Bacon.*
2. To carry one on the back.
3. To ride any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To cover a mare. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSEBACK. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *back.*] The ſeat of the rider; the ſtate of being on a horſe. *Br.*

HORSEBEA'N. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *bean.*] A ſmall bean uſually given to horſes. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSEBLOCK. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *block.*] A block on which they climb to a horſe.

HORSEBOA'T. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *boat.*] A boat uſed in ferrying horſes.

HORSEBO'Y. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *boy.*] A boy employed in dreſſing horſes; a ſtableboy. *Locke.*

HO'RSEBREAKER. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *break.*] One whoſe employment is to tame horſes to the ſaddle. *Creech.*

HORSECHE'SNUT. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *cheſnut.*] A tree, *Miller.*

HO'RSECOURSER. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *courſer.*]
1. One that runs horſes, or keeps horſes for the race.
2. A dealer in horſes. *Wiſeman.*

HO'RSECRAB. *ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

HORSECU'CUMBER. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *cucumber.*] A plant. *Mortimer.*

HO'RSEDUNG. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *dung.*] The excrements of horſes. *Peacham.*

HORSEE'MMET. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *emmet.*] An ant of a large kind.

HO'RSEFLESH. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *fleſh.*] The fleſh of horſes. *Bacon.*

HO'RSEFLY. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *fly.*] A fly that ſtings horſes, and ſucks their blood.

HO'RSEFOOT. *ſ.* An herb. The ſame with coltsfoot. *Ainſworth.*

HO'RSEHAIR. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *hair.*] The hair of horſes. *Dryden.*

HO'RSEHEEL. *ſ.* An herb.

HO'RSELAUGH. *ſ* [*horſe* and *laugh.*] A loud, violent, rude laugh. *Pope.*

HO'RSELEECH. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *leech.*]
1. A great leech that bites horſes. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A farrier.

HO'RSELITTER. *ſ.* [*horſe litter.*] A carriage hung upon poles between two horſes, on which the perſon carried lies along. *Maccab.*

HO'RSEMAN. *ſ.* [*horſe* and *man.*]
1. One ſkilled in riding. *Dryden.*
2. One that ſerves in wars on horſeback. *Pope.*
3. A rider; a man on horſeback. *Prior.*

HO'RSEMANSHIP. *ſ.* [from *horſeman.*] The art of riding; the art of managing a horſe. *Walton.*

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HO'RSEMARTEN. *s.* A kind of large bee.
HO'RSEMATCH. *s.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*
HO'RSEMEAT. *s.* [*horſe* and *meat.*] Provender.
HO'RSEMINT. *s.* A large coarſe mint.
HO'RSEMUSCLE. *s.* A large muſcle. *Bacon.*
HO'RSEPLAY. *s.* [*horſe* and *play.*] Coarſe, rough, rugged play. *Dryden.*
HO'RSEPOND *s.* [*horſe* and *pond.*] A pond for watering horſes.
HORSERA'CE. *s.* [*horſe* and *race.*] A match of horſes in running. *Bacon.*
HO'RSERADISH. *s.* [*Horſe* and *radiſh.*] A root acrid and biting; a ſpecies of ſcurvy graſs. *Floyer.*
HO'RSESHOE. *s.* [*horſe* and *ſhoe.*]
1. A plate of iron nailed to the feet of horſes. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An herb. *Ainſworth.*
HORSESTEA'LER. *s.* [*horſe* and *ſteal.*] A thief who takes away horſes. *Shakeſpeare.*
HO'RSETAIL. *s.* A plant.
HO'RSETONGUE. *s.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*
HO'RSEWAY. *s.* [*horſe* and *way.*] A way by which horſes may travel. *Shakeſpeare.*
HORTA'TION. *s* [*hortatio*, Latin.] The act of exhorting; advice or encouragement to ſomething.
HO'RTATIVE. *s.* [from *hortor* Lat.] Exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates. *Bacon.*
HO'RTATORY. *a.* [from *hortor*, Latin.] Encouraging; animating; adviſing to any thing.
HO'RTICULTURE. *s.* [*hortus* and *cultura*, Latin.] The art of cultivating gardens.
HO'RTULAN. *a.* [*hortulanus*, Latin.] Belonging to a garden. *Evelyn.*
HOSANNA. *s.* [*osanna.*] An exclamation of praiſe to God. *Fiddes.*
HOSE. *s.* plur. *hoſen.* [hoſa, Sax.]
1. Breeches. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Stockings; coverings for the legs. *Gay.*
HO'SIER. *s.* [from *hoſe.*] One who ſells ſtockings. *Swift.*
HO'SPITABLE. *a.* [*hoſpitabilis*, Latin.] Giving entertainment to ſtrangers; kind to ſtrangers. *Dryden.*
HO'SPITABLY. *ad.* [from *hoſpitable.*] With kindneſs to ſtrangers. *Prior.*
HO'SPITAL. *s.* [*hoſpital*, Fr. *hoſpitalis*, Lat.]
1. A place built for the reception of the ſick, or ſupport of the poor. *Addiſon.*
2. A place for ſhelter or entertainment.
HOSPITA'LITY. *s.* [*hoſpitalite*, Fr.] The practice of entertaining ſtrangers. *Hooker.*
HO'SPITALLER. *s.* [*hoſpitalarius*, low Latin; from *hoſpital.*] One reſiding in an hoſpital in order to receive the poor or ſtranger. *Ayliffe.*
To HO'SPITATE. *v. n.* [*hoſpitor*, Lat.] To reſide under the roof of another. *Grew.*
HOST. *s.* [*hoſte*, Fr. *hoſpes*, *hoſpitis*, Lat.]
1. One who gives entertainment to another.
2. The landlord of an inn. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. [From *hoſtis*, Latin.] An army; numbers aſſembled for war. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Any great number. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. [*Hoſtia*, Latin.] The ſacrifice of the maſs in the Romiſh church.
To HOST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To take up entertainment. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To encounter in battle. *Milton.*
3. To review a body of men; to muſter.
HO'STAGE. *s.* [*oſtage*, Fr.] One given in pledge or ſecurity for performance of conditions. *Arbuthnot.*
HO'STEL. } *s.* [*hoſtel*, *hoſtelerie*, French.]
HO'STELRY. } An inn.
HO'STESS. *s.* [*hoſteſſe*, Fr.] A female hoſt; a woman that gives entertainment.
HO'STESS-SHIP. *s.* [from *hoſteſs.*] The character of an hoſteſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
HO'STILE. *a.* [*hoſtilis* Latin.] Adverſe; oppoſite; ſuitable to an enemy. *Dryden.*
HOSTI'LITY. *s.* [*hoſtilite*, Fr. from *hoſtile.*] The practices of an open enemy; open war; oppoſition in war. *Hayward.*
HO'STLER. *s.* [*hoſteller*, from *hoſtel*, Fr.] One who has the care of horſes at an inn. *Spen.*
HO'STRY. *s.* [corrupted from *hoſterly.*] A place where the horſes of gueſts are kept.
HOT. *a.* [hat, Saxon.]
1. Having the power to excite the ſenſe of heat; contrary to cold; fiery. *Newton.*
2. Luſtful; lewd. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Violent; furious; dangerous. *Clarendon.*
4. Ardent; vehement; precipitate. *Denham.*
5. Eager; keen in deſire. *Locke.*
6. Piquant; acrid.
HO'TBED. *s.* A bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung. *Bacon.*
HOTBRA'INED. *a.* [*hot* and *brain.*] Violent; vehement; furious.
HOTCO'CKLES *s.* [*hautes coquilles*, Fr.] A play in which one covers his eyes, and gueſſes who ſtrikes him. *Arbuthnot.*
HOTHEA'DED. *a.* [*hot* and *head.*] Vehement; violent; paſſionate. *Arbuthnot.*
HO'THOUSE. *s.* [*hot* and *houſe.*]
1. A bagnio; a place to ſweat and cup in.
2. A brothel. *B. Jonſon.*
HO'TLY. *ad.* [from *hot.*]
1. With heat; hot coldly.
2. Violently; vehemently. *Sidney.*
3. Luſtfully. *Dryden.*
HOTMOU'THED. *a.* [*hot* and *mouth.*] Headſtrong; ungovernable. *Dryden.*
HO'TNESS. *s.* [from *hot.*] Heat; violence; fury.
HO'TCHPOTCH. *s.* [*hache en poche.* Fr.] A mingled haſh; a mixture. *Camden.*
HO'TSPUR. *s* [*hot* and *ſpur.*]
1. A man violent, paſſionate, precipitate and heady. *Burton.*
2. A kind of pea of ſpeedy growth. *Mortimer.*
HO'TSPURRED. *a.* [from *Hotſpur.*] Vehement; raſh; heady; *Peacham.*
HOVE. The preterite of *heave.*
HO'VEL. *s.* [diminutive of hope, houſe, Sax.]
1. A ſhed open on the ſides, and covered overhead.
2. A mean habitation; a cottage. *Ray.*

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To HO'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shelter in a hovel. *Shakespeare.*

HO'VEN. *par. pass.* [from *heave.*] Raised; swelled; tumefied. *Tusser.*

To HO'VER. *v. n* [*hovio*, to hang over, Welsh.]
1. To hang in the air overhead. *Prior.*
2. To stand in suspense or expectation.
3. To wander about one place. *Addison.*

HOUGH. *s.* [hoz, Saxon.]
1. The lower part of the thigh. *Estras.*
2. [*Hue*, Fr.] An adz; an hoe. *Stilling.*

To HOUGH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham. *Joshua.*
2. To cut up with an hough or hoe.

HO'ULET. *s.* The vulgar name for an owl.

HOULT. *s.* [hoult, Saxon.] A small wood.

HOUND. *s.* [hund, Saxon.] A dog used in the chase. *Prior.*

To HOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To set on the chase. *Bramhall.*
2. To hunt; to pursue. *L'Estrange.*

HO'UNDFISH. *s.* A kind of fish.

HOUNDSTO'NGUE. *s.* [*cynoglossum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

HO'UNDTREE. *s.* A kind of tree. *Ainsworth.*

HOUP. *s.* [*upupa*, Latin.] The puet.

HOUR. *s.* [*heure*, Fr. *hora*, Lat.]
1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes. *Shakespeare.*
2. A particular time.
3. The time as marked by the clock. *Shak.*

HO'URGLASS. *s.* [*hour* and *glass.*]
1. A glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time.
2. Space of time. *Bacon.*

HO'URLY. *a.* [from *hour.*] Happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated. *Dryden.*

HO'URLY. *ad.* [from *hour.*] Every hour; frequently. *Dryden.*

HO'URPLATE. *s.* [*hour* and *plate.*] The dial; the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed.

HOUSE. *s.* [hus, Saxon.]
1. A place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode. *Watts.*
2. Any place of abode. *Shakespeare.*
3. Places in which religious or studious persons live in common. *Addison.*
4. The manner of living; the table.
5. Station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered. *Stillingfleet.*
6. Family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; race. *Dryden.*
7. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively considered. *K. C.*

To HOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To harbour; to admit residence.
2. To shelter; to keep under a roof. *Evelyn.*

To HOUSE. *v. n.*
1. To take shelter; to keep abode; to reside. *Shakespeare.*
2. To have an astrological station in the heavens. *Dryden.*

HOUSEBREA'KER. *s.* [*house* and *break.*] Burglar; one who makes his way into houses to steal. *L'Estrange.*

HOUSEBREA'KING. *s.* [*house* and *break.*] Burglary. *Swift.*

HO'USEDOG. *s.* [*house* and *dog.*] A mastiff kept to guard the house. *Addison.*

HO'USEHOLD. *s.* [*house* and *hold.*]
1. A family living together. *Shakespeare.*
2. Family life; domestick management. *Sh.*
3. It is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestick; belonging to the family. *Att.*

HO'USEHOLDER. *s.* [from *household.*] Master of a family. *Matthew.*

HO'USEHOLDSTUFF. *s.* [*household* and *stuff.*] Furniture of any house; utensils convenient for a family. *L'Estrange.*

HOU'SEKEEPER. *s.* [*house* and *keep.*]
1 Householder; master of a family.
2. One who lives in plenty. *Wotton.*
3. One who lives much at home. *Shak.*
4. A woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the servants. *Swift.*
5. A housedog. *Shak.*

HOU'SEKEEPING. *a.* [*house* and *keep.*] Domestick; used to a family. *Carew.*

HOU'SEKEEPING. *s.* Hospitality; liberal and plentiful table. *Prior.*

HO'USEL. *s.* [husl, Saxon.] The holy eucharist

To HO'USEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To give or receive the eucharist. Both the noun and the verb are obsolete.

HO'USELEEK. *s.* [*house* and *leek.*] A plant. *Miller.*

HO'USELESS. *a.* [from *house.*] Without abode; wanting habitation. *Wisd.*

HO'USEMAID. *s.* [*house* and *maid.*] A maid employed to keep the house clean. *Swift.*

HO'USEROOM. *s.* [*house* and *room.*] Place in a house. *Dryden.*

HO'USESNAIL. *s.* A kind of snail.

HO'USEWARMING. *s.* [*house* and *warm.*] A feast of merrymaking on going into a new house.

HO'USEWIFE. *s.* [*house* and *wife.*]
1. The mistress of a family. *Pope.*
2. A female œconomist. *Spenser.*
3. One skilled in female business. *Addison.*

HO'USEWIFELY. *a.* [from *housewife.*] Skilled in the acts becoming a housewife.

HO'USEWIFELY. *ad.* [from the noun.] With the œconomy of a housewife.

HO'USEWIFERY. *s.* [from *housewife.*]
1. Domestick or female business; management. *Chapman.*
2. Female œconomy. *Taylor.*

HO'USING. *s.* [from *house.*]
1. Quantity of inhabited building. *Grant.*
2. [Front *housseaux*, Fr.] Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

HO'USLING. *a.* [from *house.*] Provided for entertainment at first entrance into a house; housewarming. *Spenser.*

HOUSE. *s.* [from *housseaux*, Fr.] Housings.

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HOW. *ad.* [hu, Saxon.]
1. To what degree. *Boyle.*
2. In what manner. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. For what reaſon; for what cauſe. *Shakes.*
4. By what means. *Bacon.*
5. In what ſtate. *Dryden.*
6. It is uſed in a ſenſe marking proportion or correſpondence: *by how much a man is wiſer, by ſo much he ſhould be better. Hayw. Bent.*
7. It is much uſed in exclamation: *and when he told'd, ye Gods* how *he would talk. Lee.*

HOWBE'IT. } *ad.* [*how be it.*] Nevertheleſs;
HOWBE. } notwithſtanding; yet; however. Not now in uſe. *Hooker.*

HOWDY'E. [contracted from *how do ye.*] In what ſtate is your health. *Pope.*

HOWE'VER. *ad.* [*how* and *ever.*]
1. In whatſoever manner; in whatſoever degree. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. At all events; happen what will; at leaſt. *Tillotſon.*
3. Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding; yet. *Swift.*

To HOWL. *v. n.* [*bugler*, Dutch; *ululo*, Lat.]
1. To cry as a wolf or dog. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To utter cries in diſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To ſpeak with a belluine cry or tone.
4. It is uſed poetically of any noiſe loud and horrid.

HOWL. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The cry of a wolf or dog. *Swift.*
2. The cry of a human being in horrour.

HOWSOE'VER. *ad.* [*how* and *ever.*]
1. In what manner ſoever. *Raleigh.*
2. Although. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HOX. *v. a.* [from hog, Saxon.] To hough; to hamſtring. *Knolles.*

HOY. *s.* [*hoe*, old French.] A large boat ſometimes with one deck. *Watts.*

HU'BBUB. *s.* A tumult; a riot. *Clarendon.*

HU'CKABACK. *s.* A kind of linen on which the figures are raiſed.

HU'CKLEBACKED. *a.* [*hocker*, German, a hunch.] Crooked in the ſhoulders.

HU'CKLEBONE. *s.* [from *huckle*, Dutch.] The hipbone.

HU'CKSTER. } *s.* [*hoch*, German, a pedHU'CKSTERER. } lar.
1. One who ſells goods by retail, or in ſmall quantities. *South.*
2. A trickiſh mean fellow.

To HU'CKSTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To deal in petty bargains. *Swift.*

To HU'DDLE. *v. a.* [probably from *hood.*]
1. To dreſs up cloſe ſo as not to be diſcovered; to mobble
2. To put on carelefsly in a hurry. *Swift.*
3. To cover up in haſte.
4. To perform in a hurry. *Dryden.*
5. To throw together in confuſion. *Locke.*

To HU'DDLE. *v. n.* To come in a crowd or hurry. *Milton.*

HU'DDLE. *s.* [from the verb.] Crowd; tumult; confuſion. *Addiſon.*

HUE. *s.* [hiepe, Saxon.]
1. Colour; dye. *Milton.*
2. [*Hué*, French.] A clamour; a legal purſuit. *Arbuthnot.*

HU'ER. *s.* [*huer* French, to cry.] One whoſe buſineſs is to call out to others. *Carew.*

HUFF. *s.* [from *bouve*, or *bouen*, ſwelled.]
1. Swell of ſudden anger or arrogance. *Hud.*
2. A wretch ſwelled with a falſe opinion of his own value. *South.*

To HUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſwell; to puff. *Grew.*
2. To hector; to treat with inſolence and arrogance.

To HUFF. *v. n.* To bluſter; to ſtorm; to bounce. *South. Otway. Roscommon.*

HU'FFER. *s.* [from *huff.*] A bluſterer; a bully. *Hudibras.*

HU'FFISH. *a.* [from *huff.*] Arrogant; inſolent: hectoring.

HU'FFISHLY. *ad.* [from *huffiſh.*] With arrogant petulance.

HU'FFISHNESS. *s.* Petulance; arrogance; noiſy bluſter.

To HUG. *v. a.* [hegian Saxon.]
1. To preſs cloſe in an embrace. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To fondle; to treat with tenderneſs.
3. To hold faſt. *Atterbury.*

HUG. *s.* [from the noun.] Cloſe embrace.

HUGE. *a.* [*hoogh*, *high*, Dutch.]
1. Vaſt; immenſe. *Abbot.*
2. Great even to deformity or terribleneſs.

HU'GELY. *ad.* [from *huge.*]
1. Immenſely; enormouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Greatly; very much. *Swift.*

HU'GENESS. *s.* [from *huge.*] Enormous bulk; greatneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'GGERMUGER. *s.* [corrupted perhaps from *hog er morcker*, or hug in the dark. *Morcker* in the Daniſh is darneſs, whence *murky.*] Secrecy; bye-place. *Hudibras.*

HU'GY. *a.* [See HUGE.] Vaſt; great; huge. *Carew.*

HUKE. *s.* [*huque*, Fr.] A cloak. *Bacon.*

HULK. *s.* [*bulcke*, Dutch; hulc, Saxon.]
1. The body of a ſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Any thing bulky and unwieldy. *Shak.*

To HULK. *v. a.* To exenterate: as, to *hulk* a hare. *Ainſworth.*

HULL. *s.* [*bulgan*, Gothick, to cover.]
1. The huſk or integument of any thing; the outer covering.
2. The body of a ſhip *Grew.*

To HULL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To float; to drive to and fro upon the water without ſails or rudder. *Sidney.*

HU'LLY. *a.* [from *hull.*] Siliquoſe; huſky.

HU'LVER. *s.* Holly. *Tuſſer.*

To HUM. *v. a.* [*bommelen* Dutch.]
1. to make the noiſe of bees. *Dryden.*
2. To make an inarticulate and buzzing ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To pauſe in ſpeaking, and ſupply the interval with an audible emiſſion of breath.
4. To ſing low. *Glanville. Pope.*
5. To applaud. Approbation was commonly expreſſed in publick aſſemblies by a hum, about a century ago.

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HUM. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The noise of bees or insects. *Shakespeare.*
2. The noise of bustling crowds. *Milton.*
3. Any low dull noise. *Pope.*
4. A pause with an inarticulate sound. *Dryd.*
5. In *Hudibras* it seems used for *bam.*
6. An expression of applause. *Spectator.*

HUM *interj.* A sound implying doubt and deliberation. *Shakespeare.*

HU'MAN. *a.* [*humanus*, Latin.]
1. Having the qualities of a man. *Swift.*
2. Belonging to a man. *Milton.*

HUMA'NE. *a.* [*humaine*, Fr.] Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured. *Spratt.*

HUMA'NELY. *ad.* [from *humane.*] Kindly; with good nature. *Shakespeare.*

HU'MANIST. *s.* [*humaniste*, French.] A philologer; a grammarian.

HU'MANITY. *s.* [*humanitas*, Latin.]
1. The nature of man. *Sidney.*
2. Humankind; the collective body of humankind. *Glanville.*
3. Benevolence; tenderness. *Locke.*
4. Philology; grammatical studies.

To HU'MANIZE. *v. a.* [*humaniser*, French.] To soften; to make susceptive of tenderness or benevolence. *Wotton.*

HU'MANKIND. *s.* [*human* and *kind.*] The race of man. *Pope.*

HU'MANLY. *ad.* [from *human*]
1. After the notions of men. *Atterbury.*
2. Kindly; with good nature. *Pope.*

HU'MBIRD. *s.* [from *hum* and *bird.*] The humming bird. *Brown.*

HU'MBLE. *a.* [*humble*, French; *humilis*, Lat.]
1. Not proud; modest; not arrogant. *Shak.*
2. Low; not high; not great. *Cowley.*

To HU'MBLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make humble; to make submissive.
2. To crush; to break; to subdue. *Milton.*
3. To make to condescend. *Locke.*
4. To bring down from an height *Hakewill.*

HU'MBLE-BEE. *s.* [*humble* and *bee.*] A buzzing wild-bee. *Atterbury.*

HU'MBLE-BEE. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

HU'MBLE-BEE *Eater. s.* A fly that eats the humble-bee. *Ainsworth.*

HU'MBLENESS. *s.* [from *humble.*] Humility; absence of pride. *Bacon. Herbert.*

HU'MBLER. *s* [from *humble.*] One that humbles or subdues himself or others.

HU'MBLE-MOUTHED. *a.* [*humble* and *mouth.*] Mild; meek. *Shakespeare.*

HU'MBLE-PLANT. *s.* A species of sensitive plant. *Mortimer.*

HU'MBLES. *s.* Entrails of a deer.

HU'MBLESS. *s.* [from *humble.*] Humbleness; humility. *Spenser.*

HU'MBLY. *ad.* [from *humble.*]
1. Without pride; with humility. *Addison.*
2. Without height; without elevation.

HU'MDRUM. *a.* [from *hum*, *drone.*] Dull; dronish; stupid. *Hudibras.*

To HUME'CT. } *v. a.* [*humecto*, Latin.]
To HUME'CTATE. } To wet; to moisten.

HUMECTA'TION. *s.* [*humectation*, French.] The act of wetting; moistening. *Brown.*

HU'MERAL. *a.* [*humerus*, Latin.] Belonging to the shoulder. *Sharp.*

HUMICUBA'TION. *s.* [*humi* and *cubo*, Lat.] Lying on the ground. *Bramhall.*

HU'MID. *a.* [*humidus*, Latin.] Wet; moist; watry. *Newton.*

HUMI'DITY. *s.* [from *humid.*] Moisture; or the power of wetting other bodies. It differs from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores or surfaces of such particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. *Quin.*

HUMILIA'TION. s. [French.]
1. Descent from greatness; act of humility. *Hooker.*
2. Mortification; external impression of sin and unworthiness. *Milton.*
3. Abatement of pride. *Swift.*

HUMI'LITY. *s.* [*humilité*, French.]
1. Freedom from pride; modesty; not arrogance. *Hooker.*
2. Act of submission. *Davies.*

HU'MMER. *s.* [from *hum*] An applauder.

HU'MORAL. *a.* [from *humour.*] Proceeding from humour. *Harvey.*

HU'MORIST. *s.* [*humoriste*, Italian.]
1. One who conducts himself by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour.
2. One who has violent and peculiar passions. *Bacon.*

HU'MOROUS. *a.* [from *humour.*]
1. Full of grotesque or odd images. *Addison.*
2. Capricious; irregular. *Dryden.*
3. Pleasant; jocular.

HU'MOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *humorous.*]
1. Merrily; jocosely. *Calamy. Swift.*
2. With caprice; with whim.

HU'MOROUSNESS. *s.* [from *humorous.*] Fickleness; capricious levity.

HU'MOURSOME. *a.* [from *humour.*]
1. Peevish; petulant.
2. Odd; humorous. *Swift.*

HU'MOURSOMELY. *ad.* [from *humoursome.*] Peevishly; petulantly.

HU'MOUR. *s.* [*humor*, Latin.]
1. Moisture. *Ray.*
2. The different kinds of moisture in man's body; phlegm, blood choler, and melancholy. *Milton.*
3. General turn or temper of mind. *Sidney.*
4. Present disposition. *Dryden.*
5. Grotesque imagery; jocularity; merriment.
6. Diseased or morbid disposition. *Temple.*
7. Petulance; peevishness. *South.*
8. A trick; a practice. *Shakespeare.*
9. Caprice; whim; predominant inclination. *Bacon.*

To HU'MOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To gratify; to sooth by compliance. *Shak.*
2. To fit; to comply with. *Addison.*

HUMP. *s.* [corrupted perhaps from *hump.*] A crooked back. *Tatler.*

HU'MPBACK. *s.* [*hump* and *back.*] Crooked back; high shoulders. *Tatler.*

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HUMPBA'CKED. *a.* Having a crooked back.

To HUNCH. *v. a.* [*hocher*, French.]
1. To strike or punch with the fists. *Arbuth.*
2. [*hocker*, a crooked back, German.] To crook the back. *Dryden.*

HUNCHBA'CKED. *a* [*hunch* and *back.*] Having a crooked back. *Arbuthnot.*

HU'NDRED. *a.* [hund, hundpeo, Sax.] The number consisting of ten multiplied by ten.

HU'NDRED. *s.*
1. A company, body, or collection consisting of a hundred. *Arbuthnot.*
2. [*hundredum*, low Latin.] A canton or division of a country, perhaps once containing a hundred manors. *Bacon.*

HU'NDREDTH. *a.* [hundpeontheogoþa, Sax.] The ordinal of a hundred.

HUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *hang.*

HU'NGER. *s.* [hungep, Saxon.]
1. Desire of food; the pain felt from fasting. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Any violent desire. *Decay of Piety.*

To HU'NGER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To feel the pain of hunger. *Cowley.*
2. To desire with great eagerness. *Milton.*

HU'NGERBIT. } *a.* [*hunger* and *bit.*]
HU'NGERBITTEN. } Pained or weakened with hunger. *Milton.*

HU'NGERLY. *a.* [from *hunger.*] Hungry; in want of nourishment. *Shakespeare.*

HU'NGERLY. *ad.* With keen appetite. *Shak.*

HU'NGERSTARVED. *a.* Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food. *Dryden.*

HU'NGRED. *a.* [from *hunger.*] Pinched by want of food. *Bacon.*

HU'NGRILY. *ad.* [from *hungry.*] With keen appetite. *Dryden.*

HU'NGRY. *a.* [from *hunger.*]
1. Feeling pain from want of food. *Locke.*
2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolifick; more disposed to draw from other substances than to impart to them. *Mortimer.*

HU'NKS. *s.* [*hunsfur*, fordid, Islandick.] A covetous sordid wretch; a miser. *Addison.*

To HUNT. *v. a.* [hunian, Saxon.]
1. To chase wild animals. *Addison.*
2. To pursue; to follow close. *Harvey.*
3. To search for. *Spenser.*
4. To direct or manage hounds in the chase. *Addison.*

To HUNT. *v. n.*
1. To follow the chase. *Shakespeare.*
2. To pursue or search. *Locke.*

HUNT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A pack of hounds. *Dryden.*
2. A chase. *Shakespeare.*
3. Pursuit. *Shakespeare.*

HU'NTER. *s.* [from *hunt.*]
1. One who chases animals for pastime or food. *Milton.*
2. A dog that scents game or beasts of prey. *Shakespeare.*

HU'NTINGHORN. *s.* [*hunting* and *horn.*] A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds. *Prior.*

HU'NTRESS. *s.* [from *hunter.*] A woman that follows the chase. *Broome.*

HU'NTSMAN. *s.* [*hunt* and *man.*]
1. One who delights in the chase. *Waller.*
2. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase. *L'Estrange.*

HU'NTSMANSHIP. *s.* [from *huntsman.*] The qualifications of a hunter. *Donne.*

HU'RDLE. *s.* [hyrtel, Saxon.] A texture of sticks woven together; a crate *Dryden.*

HURDS. *s.* The refuse of hemp or flax. *Ainsw.*

To HURL. *v. n.* [from *hourle*, to throw down, Islandick; or from *whirl.*]
1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuously. *Ben Jonson.*
2. To utter with vehemence [*hurler*, Fr. to make a howling noise.] Not in use. *Spenser.*
3. To play at a kind of game. *Carew.*

HURL. *s.* [from the verb.] Tumult; riot; commotion. *Knolles.*

HU'RLBAT. *s.* [*hurl* and *bat.*] Whirlbat.

HU'RLER. *s.* [from *hurl.*] One that plays at hurling. *Carew.*

HU'RLEWIND. *s.* [*hurl* and *wind.*] A whirlwind; a violent gust. Not in use. *Sandys.*

HU'RLY. } *s.* Tumult; commotion;
HU'RLYBURLY. } bustle. *Shakespeare.*

HU'RRICANE. } *s.* [*huracan*, Spanish.] A
HURRICA'NO. } violent storm, such as is often experienced in the western hemisphere. *Dryden. Shakespeare.*

HU'RRIER. *s* [from *hurry.*] One that hurries; a disturber. *Chapman.*

To HU'RRY. *v. a.* [herrian, to plunder, Sax.] To hasten; to put into precipitation or confusion; to drive confusedly. *Pope.*

To HU'RRY. *v. n.* To move on with precipitation. *Dryden.*

HU'RRY. *s.* [from the verb.] Tumult; precipitation; commotion. *Addison.*

HU'RST. *s.* [hyrſt, Sax.] A grove or thicket of trees. *Ainsworth.*

To HURT. *v. a.* preterit *I hurt*; part. pass. *I have hurt.* [hypta, wounded, Saxon.]
1. To mischief; to harm. *Milton.*
2. To wound; to pain by some bodily harm. *Walton.*
3. To damage; to impair. *Revelation.*

HURT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Harm; mischief. *Baker.*
2. Wound or bruise. *Heyward.*
3. Injury; wrong. *Ezra.*

HU'RTER. *s.* [from *hurt.*] One that does harm.

HU'RTFUL. *a.* [*hurt* and *full.*] Mischievous; pernicious. *Dryden.*

HU'RTFULLY. *ad.* Mischievously.

HU'RTFULNESS. *s.* [from *hurtful.*] Mischievousness; perniciousness.

To HU'RTLE. *v. n.* [*heurteur*, French.] To clash; to skirmish; to run against any thing; to jostle. *Shakespeare.*

To HU'RTLE. *v. a.* To move with violence or impetuosity. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

HU'RTLEBERRY. *s.* [*hirt bar*, Danish.] Bilberry; wortleberry.

HU'RTLESS. *a.* [from *hurt.*]
1. Innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm. *Spenser.*

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2. Receiving no hurt.

HU'RTLESSLY. *ad.* Without harm. *Sidney.*

HU'RTLESSNESS. *s.* [from *hurtleſs.*] Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HU'SBAND. *s.* [*boſsband*, maſter, Daniſh.]
1. The correlative to wife; a man married to a woman. *Locke.*
2. The male of animals. *Dryden.*
3. An economiſt; a man that knows and practiſes the methods of frugality and profit.
4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer. *Dryden.*

To HU'SBAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſupply with a huſband. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To manage with frugality. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To till; to cultivate the ground with proper management. *Bacon.*

HU'SBANDLESS. *a.* [from *huſband.*] Without a huſband *Shakeſpeare.*

HU'SBANDLY. *a.* [from *huſband.*] Frugal; thrifty. *Tuſſer.*

HU'SBANDMAN. *s.* [*huſband* and *man.*] One who works in tillage. *Broome.*

HU'SBANDRY. *s.* [from *huſband.*]
1. Tillage; manner of cultivating land. *Shak.*
2. Thrift; frugality; parſimony. *Swift.*
3. Care of domeſtick affairs. *Shakeſpeare.*

HUSH. *interj.* [without etymology] Silence! be ſtill! no noiſe! *Shakeſpeare.*

HUSH. *a.* [from the interjection.] Still; ſilent; quiet. *Shakeſpeare.*

To HUSH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To be ſtill; to be ſilent. *Spenſer.*

To HUSH. *v. a.* To ſtill; to ſilence; to quiet; to appeaſe. *Otway.*

To HUSH *up. v. a.* To ſuppreſs in ſilence; to forbid to be mentioned. *Pope.*

HU'SHMONEY. *s.* [*huſh* and *money.*] A bribe to hinder information. *Swift.*

HUSK. *s.* [*buldſch*, Dutch.] The outmoſt integument of fruits. *Bacon.*

To HUSK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrip off the outward integument.

HU'SKED. *a.* [from *huſk.*] Bearing a huſk; covered with a huſk.

HU'SKY. *a.* [from *huſh.*] Abounding in huſks; conſiſting of huſks. *Philips.*

HU'SSY. *s.* [corrupted from *houſewife.*] A ſorry or bad woman. *Southern.*

HU'STINGS. *s.* [hurſtinz, Saxon.] A council; a court held.

To HU'STLE. *v. a.* [perhaps corrupted from *hurtle.*] To ſhake together in confuſion.

HU'SWIFE. *s.* [corrupted from *houſewife.*]
1. A bad manager; a ſorry woman. *Shakeſp.*
2. An economiſt; a thrifty woman. *Shakeſp.*

To HU'SWIFE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage with economy and frugality. *Dryden.*

HU'SWIFERY. *s.* [from *huſewife.*]
1. Management good or bad. *Tuſſer.*
2. Management of rural buſineſs committed to women. *Tuſſer.*

HUT. *s.* [hutte, Sax. *bute*, French.] A poor cottage. *Swift. Thomſon.*

HUTCH. *s.* [hpæcca, Saxon; *buche*, French.] A corn cheſt. *Mortimer.*

To HUZZ. *v. n.* To buzz; to murmur.

HUZZA'. *interj.* A ſhout; a cry of acclamation. *L'Eſtrange.*

To HUZZA'. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclamation.

To HUZZA'. *v. a.* To receive or attend with acclamation.

HY'ACINTH. *s.* [ὑακινθος.]
1. A flower.
2. The *hyacinth* is the ſame with the *hyacinthus* of the ancients. It is a leſs ſhow gem than any of the other red ones, but without its beauty, though not gaudy. It ſeldom ſmaller than a ſeed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg.

HYACI'NTHINE. *a.* [ὑακινθινος.] Made of hyacinths; reſembling hyacinths.

HY'ADES. } *s.* [ὑαδες.] A watery conſtellation.
HY'ADS. }

HY'ALINE. *a.* [ὑαλινος.] Glaſſy; cryſtalline.

HY'BRIDOUS. *a.* [ὑβρις; *hybrida*, Latin.] Begotten between animals of different ſpecies.

HYDA'TIDES. *s.* [from ὑδωρ.] Little tranſparent bladders of water in any part; not common in dropſical perſons.

HY'DRA. *s.* A monſter with many heads ſlain by *Hercules*: whence any multiplicity of evils is termed a *hydra*.

HY'DRAGOGUES. *s.* [ὑδωρ and αγω.] Such medicines as occaſion the diſcharge of watery humours, which is generally the caſe of the ſtronger cathartick.

HYDRAU'LICAL. } *a.* [from *hydraulick.*]
HYDRAU'LICK. } Relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.

HYDRAU'LICKS. *s.* [ὑδωρ, water, and αυλος a pipe.] The ſcience of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

HYDROCE'LE. *s.* [ὑδροκηλη; *hydrocele*, Fr.] A watery rupture.

HYDROCE'PHALUS. *s.* [ὑδωρ and κεφαλη.] A dropſy in the head.

HYDRO'GRAPHER. *s.* [ὑδωρ and γραφω.] One who draws maps of the ſea.

HYDRO'GRAPHY. *s.* [ὑδωρ and γραφω.] Deſcription of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

HY'DROMANCY. *s.* [ὑδωρ and μαντια.] Prediction by water.

HY'DROMEL. *s.* [ὑδωρ and μελι.] Honey and water.

HYDRO'METER. *s.* [ὑδωρ and μετρον.] An inſtrument to meaſure the extent of water.

HYDRO'METRY. *s.* [ὑδωρ and μετρον.] The act of meaſuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHO'BIA. *s.* [ὑδροφοβια.] Dread of water.

HYDRO'PICAL. } *a.* [ὑδρωπικος.]
HYDRO'PICK. }
1. Dropſical; diſeaſed with extravaſated water.
2. Reſembling dropſy.

HYDROSTA'TICAL. *a.* [ὑδωρ and ſtatical.] Relating to hydroſtaticks; taught by hydroſtaticks.

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HYDROSTA'TICALLY. *ad.* According to hydroſtaticks. *Bentley.*

HYDROSTA'TICKS. *s.* [ὑδωρ and στατικη.] The ſcience of weighing fluids, or weighing bodies in fluids.

HYDRO'TICK. *s.* [ὑδωρ.] Purger of water or phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

HY'EN. } *s.* [*hyene*, French; *hyena*, Latin.]
HYE'NA. } An animal like a wolf, ſaid fabulouſly to imitate human voices.

HYGRO'METER. *s.* [ὑγρος and μετρεω.] An inſtrument to meaſure the degrees of moiſture. *Arbuthnot.*

HYGROSCOPE. *s.* [ὑγρος and σκοπεω.] An inſtrument to ſhew the moiſture and dryneſs of the air, and to meaſure and eſtimate the quantity of either extreme. *Quincy.*

HYM. *s.* A ſpecies of dog. *Shakeſpeare.*

HY'MEN. *s.* [ὑμην.]
1. The god of marriage.
2. The virginal membrane.

HYMENE'AL. } *s.* [ὑμεναιος.] A marriage
HYMENE'AN. } ſong. *Pope.*

HYMENE'AL. } *a.* Pertaining to marriage.
HYMENE'AN. } *Pope.*

HYMN. *s.* [*hymne*, Fr. ὑμνος.] An encomiaſtick ſong, or ſong of adoration to ſome ſuperiour being. *Spenſer.*

HYMN. *v. a* [ὑμνεω.] To praiſe in ſong; to worſhip with hymns. *Milton.*

HYMN. *v. n.* To ſing ſongs of adoration. *Milton*

HYMNICK. *a.* [ὑμνος.] Relating to hymns.

HYP. *v. a.* [barbarouſly contracted from *hypochondriack*.] To make melancholy; to diſpirit. *Spectator.*

HYPALLAGE. *s.* [ὑπαλλαγη.] A figure by which words change their caſes with each other.

HYPER. *s.* A hypercritick. *Prior.*

HYPE'RBOLA. *s.* [ὑπερ and βαλλω.] A ſection of a cone made by a plane, ſo that the axis of the ſection inclines to the oppoſite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipſis interſects it. *Harris.*

HYPERBOLE. *s.* [ὑπερβολη.] A figure in rhetorick by which any thing is increaſed or decreaſed beyond the exact truth. *He runs ſwifter than lightning. His poſſeſſions are ſalt to duſt.*

HYPERBO'LICAL. } *a.* [from *hyperbola*.]
HYPERBO'LICK. }
1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of a hyperbola. *Grew.*
2. [from *hyperbole*.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact. *Boyle.*

HYPERBO'LICALLY. *ad.*
1. In form of a hyperbola.
2. With exaggeration or extenuation. *Brown.*

HYPERBO'LIFORM. *a.* [*hyperbola* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.

HYPERBO'REAN. *a.* [*hyperboreus*, Latin.] Northern.

HYPERCRI'TICK. *s.* [ὑπερ and κριτικος.] A critick exact or copious beyond uſe or reaſon. *Dryden.*

HYPERCRI'TICAL. *a.* [from *hypercritick*.] Critical beyond neceſſity or uſe. *Swift.*

HYPE'RMETER. *s.* [ὑπερ and μετρον.] Any thing greater than the ſtandard requires. *Add.*

HYPERSARCO'SIS. *s.* [ὑπερσαρκωσις.] The growth of fungous or proud fleſh. *Wiſeman.*

HYPHEN. *s.* [ὑφεν.] A note of conjunction: as. *vir-tue, ever-living.*

HYPNO'TICK. *s.* [ὑπνος.] Any medicine that induces ſleep.

HYPOCHO'NDRES. *s.* [ὑποχονδριον.] The two regions lying on each ſide the cartilago enſiformis, and thoſe of the ribs, and the tip of the breaſt, which have in one the liver, and in the other the ſpleen. *Quincy.*

HYPOCHONDRI'ACAL. } *a.* [from *hypochondres*.]
HYPOCHONDRI'ACK. }
1. Melancholy; diſordered in the imagination. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Producing melancholy. *Bacon.*

HY'POCIST. *s.* [ὑποκιστις] An inſpiſſated juice in large flat maſſes, hard and heavy, of a fine ſhining black colour when broken. It is an aſtringent medicine. *Hill.*

HYPO'CRISY. *s.* [*hypocriſie*, Fr. ὑποκρισις.] Diſſimulation with regard to the moral or religious character. *Dryden. Swift.*

HY'POCRITE. *s.* [ὑποκριτης.]
1. A diſſembler in morality or religion. *Swift.*
2. A diſſembler. *Philips.*

HYPOCRI'TICAL. } *a.* [from *hypocrite*.]
HYPOCRI'TICK. } Diſſembling; inſincere; appearing differently from the reality.

HYPOCRI'TICALLY. *ad.* With diſſimulation; without ſincerity. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

HYPOGA'STRICK. *a.* [ὑπο and γαστηρ.] Seated in the lower part of the belly. *Wiſeman.*

HYPOGE'UM *s.* [ὑπο and γη.] A name which the ancient architects gave to all the parts of a building that were under ground, as cellars and vaults. *Harris.*

HYPO'STASIS. *s.* [ὑποστασις.]
1. Diſtinct ſubſtance.
2. Perſonality. A term uſed in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. *Hammond.*

HYPOSTA'TICAL. *a* [from *hypoſtaſis*.]
1. Conſtitutive; conſtituent as diſtinct ingredients. *Boyle.*
2. Perſonal; diſtinctly perſonal.

HYPOTENU'SE. *s.* [ὑποτεινουσα.] The line that ſubtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle; the ſubtenſe. *Locke.*

HYPO'THESIS. *s.* [ὑποθεσις.] A ſuppoſition; a ſyſtem formed upon ſome principles not proved. *South.*

HYPOTHE'TICAL. } *a.* [from *hypotheſis*.]
HYPOTHE'TICK. } Including a ſuppoſition; conditional. *Watts.*

HYPOTHE'TICALLY. *ad.* Upon ſuppoſition; conditionally. *Broome.*

HYRST, HURST, HERST. Are all from the Saxon, hyrſt, a wood or grove. *Gibſon.*

HY'SSOP. *s.* [*hyſſopus*, Latin.] A verticilate plant. It hath been a great diſpute whether the hyſſop commonly known is the ſame which is mentioned in Scripture. *Miller.*

HYSTE'RICAL. } *a.* [ὑστερικὸς.]
HYSTE'RICK. }
1. Troubled with fits: disordered in the regions of the womb. *Harvey.*
2. Proceeding from disorders in the womb. *Arbuthnot.*

HYSTE'RICKS, *s.* [ὑστερικὸν.] Fits of women supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

I

JAC

I is in English considered both as a vowel and consonant. *I* vowel has a long sound, as *fine, thine*, which is usually marked by an *e* final; or a short sound, as, *fin, thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a dipthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or double *e*, *ee*: thus *field, yield*, are spoken as *feeld, yeeld*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as, *fail, neigh*. The sound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word, is always expressed by *y*. *J* consonant has invariably the same sound with that of *g* in *giant*, as *jade, jet*

I, *pronoun personal.* [*ik*, Gothick: ic, Saxon, *I*, gen. *me*; plural *we*, gen. *us*.]
1. The pronoun of the first person, *myself*.
2. *I* is more than once, in *Shakespeare*, written for *ay*, or *yes*.

To JA'BBER. *v. a.* [*gabberen*, Dutch.] To talk idly; to chatter. *Swift.*

JA'BBERER. *s.* [from *jabber*.] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly. *Hudibras.*

JA'CENT. *a.* [*jacens*, Latin.] Lying at length. *Wotton.*

JACI'NTH. *s.* [for *hyacinth*, as *Jerusalem* for *Hierusalem*.]
1. The same with hyacinth.
2. A gem of a deep reddish colour, approaching to a flame colour, or the deepest amber. *Woodward.*

JACK. *s.* [*Jaques*, French.]
1. The diminutive of *John*. Used as a general term of contempt for saucy or paltry fellows. *Shakespeare.*
2. The name of instruments which supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to pull off boots. *Watts.*
3. An engine which turns the spit. *Wilkins.*
4. A young pike. *Mortimer.*
5. [*jaque*, Fr.] A coat of mail. *Hayward.*
6. A cup of waxed leather. *Dryden.*
7. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers. *Bentley.*
8. A part of a musical instrument called a virginal. *Bacon.*
9. The male of animals. *Arbuthnot.*
10. A support to saw wood on. *Ainsworth.*
11. The colours or ensign of a ship. *Ainsw.*
12. A cunning fellow. *Cleaveland.*

JACK *Boots. s.* Boots which serve as armour.

JACK *by the Hedge. s.* An herb. *Mortimer.*

JACK *Pudding. s.* [*jack* and *pudding*.] A zany; a merry Andrew. *Guardian.*

JACK *with a Lantern. s.* An *ignis fatuus*,

JAI

JACKA'L. *s.* [*chacal*, Fr.] A small animal supposed to start prey for the lion. *Arbuthnot.*

JACKALE'NT. *s.* [*Jack in Lent*, a poor starved fellow.] A simple sheepish fellow.

JA'CKANAPES. *s.* [*jack* and *ape*.]
1. Monkey; an ape.
2. A coxcomb; an impertinent. *Arbuthnot.*

JACKDA'W. *s.* A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice.

JA'CKET. *s.* [*jacquet*, French.]
1. A short coat; a close waistcoat.
2. *To beat one's* JACKET, is to beat the man. *L'Estrange.*

JA'COB's *Ladder. s.* The same with Greek valerian.

JA'COB's *Staff. s.*
1. A pilgrim's staff.
2. Staff concealing a dagger.
3. A cross-staff; a kind of astrolabe.

JA'COBINE. *s.* A pigeon with a high tuft.

JACTITA'TION. *s.* [*jactito*, Latin.]
1. Tossing motion; restlessness.
2. A term in the canon law for a false pretension to marriage.

JACULA'TION. *s.* [*jaculatio*, Latin.] The act of throwing missive weapons.

JADE. *s.*
1. A horse of no spirit; a hired horse; a worthless nag.
2. A sorry woman: in contempt.
3. A young woman: in irony.

JADE. *s.* A species of the jasper.

To JADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary.
2. To overbear; to crush; to degrade.
3. To employ in vile offices.
4. To ride; to rule with tyranny.

To JADE. *v. n.* To lose spirit; to sink.

JA'DISH. *a.* [from *jade*.]
1. Vicious; bad, as a horse.
2. Unchaste; incontinent.

To JAGG. *v. a.* [*gagner*, Fr.] To cut in indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw.

JAGG. *s.* [from the verb. A protuberance; denticulation.

JA'GGY. *a.* [from *jagg*.] Uneven; denticulated.

JA'GGEDNESS. *s.* [from *jagged*.] The state of being denticulated; unevenness.

JAIL. *s.* [*geole*, French.] A gaol; a prison.

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place where criminals are confined. *Dryden.*

JA'ILBIRD. *s.* [*jail* and *bird*.] One who has been in a jail.

JA'ILER. *s.* [from *jail*.] The keeper of a prison. *Sidney.*

JAKES. *s.* A house of office. *Swift.*

JA'LAP. *s.* [*jalop*, Fr. *julepium*, low Latin.] A firm and solid root, of a faintish smell, and of an acrid and nauseous taste. It is an excellent purgative where serous humours are to be evacuated. *Hill.*

JAM. *s.* A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

JAMB. *s.* [*jambe*, Fr.] Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door. *Moxon.*

JA'MBICK. *s.* [*iambicus*, Latin.] Verses composed of a short and long syllable alternately: used originally in satire, therefore taken for satire. *Dryden.*

To JA'NGLE. *v. n.* [*jongler*, French.] To altercate; to quarrel; to bicker in words.

To JA'NGLE *v. a.* To make to sound untunefully. *Prior.*

JA'NGLER. *s.* [from *jangle*.] A wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow.

JA'NIZARY. *s.* [a Turkish word.] One of the guards of the Turkish king, *Waller.*

JA'NNOCK. *s.* Oat bread.

JA'NTY. *a.* [corrupted from *gentil*, French.] Showy; fluttering. *Spectator.*

JA'NUARY. *s* [*Januarius*, Latin.] The first month of the year. *Peacham.*

JAPA'N. *s.* [from *Japan* in *Asia*.] Work varnished and raised in gold and colours.

To JAPAN. *v. a* [from the noun.]

1. To varnish; to embellish with gold and raised figures. *Swift.*

2. To black and gloss shoes. *Gay.*

JAPA'NNER. *s.* [from *japan*.]

1. One skilled in japan work.

2. A shoeblacker. *Pope.*

To JAR. *v. n.* [from *guerre*, war, Fr.]

1. To strike together with a kind of short rattle. *Dryden.*

2. To strike or sound untuneably. *Roscommon.*

3. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition; to be inconsistent. *Dryden.*

4. To quarrel; to dispute. *Spenser.*

JAR. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. A kind of rattling vibration of sound. *Hold.*

2. Clash of interests; discord; debate. *Spen.*

3. A state in which a door unfastened may strike the post. *Swift.*

4. [*giarro*, Ital.] An earthen vessel. *Dryden.*

JA'RDES. *s.* [French.] Hard callous tumours inherent a little below the bending of the ham on the outside. *Farrier's Dict.*

JA'RGON. *s.* [*jargon*, Fr.] Unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberish. *Bramhall.*

JA'RGONELLE. *s.* A species of pear.

JA'SHAWK. *s.* A young hawk. *Ainsworth.*

JA'SMINE. *s.* [*jasmin*, Fr.] A creeping shrub with a fragrant flower. *Thomson.*

JA'SMINE *Persian. s.* A species of lilach.

JA'SPER. *s.* [*jaspe*, Fr. *jaspis*, Lat.] A hard stone of a beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white. *Hill.*

IATROLE'PTICK. *a.* [*iatroleptique*, Fr. ἰατρὸς and ἀλείφω.] That cures by anointing.

To JA'VEL, or *jable. v. a.* To bemire; to soil over with dirt.

JA'VEL. *s.* [perhaps from the verb.] A wandering or dirty fellow. *More.*

JA'VELIN. *s.* [*javeline*, French.] A spear or half pike, which anciently was used either by foot or horse. *Addison.*

JA'UNDICE. *s.* [*jaunisse*, *jaune*, yellow, Fr.] A distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly separated by them from the blood, and makes the blood yellow. *Quincy.*

JA'UNDICED. *a.* [from *jaundice*.] Infected with the jaundice. *Pope.*

To JAUNT. *v. n.* [*jaunter*, Fr.] To wander here and there; to bustle about. *Shakespeare.*

JAUNT. *s.* [from the verb.] Ramble; flight; excursion. *Milton.*

JA'UNTINESS, *s.* [from *jaunty* or *jaunt*.] Airiness; flutter; genteelness. *Addison.*

JAW. *s.* [*joue*, a cheek, French.]

1. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. *Wotton. Grew.*

2. The mouth. *Rowe.*

JAY. *s.* A bird. *Shakespeare.*

JA'ZEL. *s.* A precious stone of an azure or blue colour.

ICE. *s* [is, Saxon; *eyse*, Dutch.]

1. Water or other liquor made solid by cold. *Locke.*

2. Concreted sugar.

3. *To break the* ICE. To make the first opening to any attempt. *Peacham.*

To ICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with ice; to turn to ice.

2. To cover with concreted sugar.

ICEHOUSE. *s.* [*ice* and *house*.] A house in which ice is repositted.

ICHNE'UMON. *s.* [ἰχνευμων.] A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEUMONFLY. *s.* A sort of fly. *Derham.*

ICHNO'GRAPHY. *s.* [ἰχνος and γραφω.] The groundplot. *Moxon.*

I'CHOR. *s.* [ἰχως.] A thin watery humour like serum. *Quincy.*

I'CHOROUS *a.* [from *ichor*.] Serous; sanious; thin; undigested. *Harvey.*

ICHTHYO'LOGY. *s.* [ἰχθυολογια.] The doctrine of the nature of fishes. *Brown.*

ICHTHYO'PHAGY. *s.* [ἰχθυς and φαγω.] Diet of fish; the practice of eating fish.

I'CICLE. *s.* [from *ice*.] A shoot of ice hanging down. *Woodward.*

I'CINESS. *s.* [from *icy*.] The state of generating ice.

ICO'N. *s.* [εἰκων.] A picture or representation. *Hakewill.*

ICONOCLAST. *s.* [*iconoclaste*, French; εἰκονοκλαστης.] A breaker of images.

ICONO'LOGY. *s.* [*iconologie*, French; [εἰκων and λογω.] The doctrine of picture or representation.

ICTE'RICAL. *a.* [*ictericus*, Latin.]

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1. Afflicted with the jaundice. *Floyer.*
2. Good againſt the jaundice.

ICY. *a.* [from *ice.*]
1. Full of ice; covered with ice; made of ice; cold; froſty. *Pope.*
2. Cold; free from paſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Frigid; backward. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'D. Contracted for *I would.*

IDE'A. *s.* [ἰδέα.] Mental image. *Dryden.*

IDE'AL. *a.* [from *idea.*] Mental; intellectual; not perceived by the ſenſes. *Cheyne.*

IDE'ALLY. *ad.* [from *ideal.*] Intellectually; mentally, *Brown.*

IDE'NTICAL. } *a.* [*identique*, Fr.] The ſame;
IDE'NTICK. } implying the ſame thing; comprifing the ſame idea. *Tillotſon.*

IDE'NTITY. *s.* [*identité*, Fr.] Sameneſs; not diverſity. *Prior.*

IDES. *s.* [*idus*, Latin.] A term anciently uſed among the Romans, and ſtill retained in the Romiſh calendar. It is the 13th day of each month, except in March, May, July, and October, in which it is the 15th day, becauſe in theſe four months it was ſix days before the nones, and in others four days. *Shakeſpeare.*

IDIO'CRASY. *s.* [ἴδιος and κρᾶσις.] Peculiarity of conſtitution.

IDIOCRA'TICAL. *a.* [from *idiocraſy.*] Peculiar in conſtitution.

I'DIOCY. *s.* [ἰδιωτία.] Want of underſtanding.

I'DIOM. *s.* [ἰδίωμα.] A mode of ſpeaking peculiar to a language or dialect; the particular caſt of a tongue; a phraſe. *Dryden.*

IDIOMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *idiom*,] Peculiar
IDIOMA'TICK. } to a tongue; phraſeological. *Spectator.*

IDIO'PATHY. *s.* [ἴδιος and πάθος.] A primary diſeaſe that neither depends on nor proceeds from another. *Quincy.*

IDIOSY'NCRASY. *s.* [ἴδιος, συν, and κρᾶσις.] A peculiar temper or diſpoſition of body not common to another. *Quincy.*

I'DIOT. *s.* [ἰδιώτης.] A fool; a natural; a changeling. *Sandys.*

I'DIOTISM. *s.* [ἰδιωτισμός.]
1. Peculiarity of expreſſion; mode of expreſſion peculiar to a language. *Hale.*
2. Folly; natural imbecility of mind.

I'DLE. *a.* [ydel, Saxon.]
1. Lazy; averſe from labour. *Bull.*
2. Not engaged; affording leiſure. *Shakesp.*
3. Unactive; not employed. *Addiſon.*
4. Uſeleſs; vain; ineffectual. *Dryden.*
5. Unfruitful; barren; not productive of good. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Trifling; of no importance. *Hooker.*

To I'DLE. *v. n.* To loſe time in lazineſs and inactivity. *Prior.*

IDLEHE'ADED. *a.* [*idle* and *head.*]
1. Fooliſh; unreaſonable. *Carew.*
2. Deſirous; infatuated. *L'Eſtrange.*

I'DLENESS. *s.* [from *idle.*]
1. Lazineſs; ſloth; ſluggiſhneſs; averſion from labour. *South.*
2. Abſence of employment. *Sidney.*
3. Omiſſion of buſineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Unimportance; trivialneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Inefficacy; uſeleſſneſs.
6. Barrenneſs; worthleſſneſs.
7. Unreaſonableneſs; want of judgment.

I'DLER. *s.* [from *idle.*] A lazy perſon; a ſluggard. *Raleigh.*

I'DLY. *ad.* [from *idle.*]
1. Lazily; without employment. *Shak.*
2. Fooliſhly; in a trifling manner. *Prior.*
3. Carelefly; without attention. *Prior.*
4. Ineffectually; vainly. *Hooker.*

I'DOL. *s.* [εἴδωλον; *idolum*, Latin.]
1. An image worſhipped as God. *Mac.*
2. A counterfeit. *Zach.*
3. An image. *Dryden.*
4. A repreſentation. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*
5. One loved or honoured to adoration. *Dan.*

IDO'LATER. *s.* [*idolatra*, Lat.] One who pays divine honours to images; one who worſhips for God that which is not God. *Bentley.*

To IDO'LATRIZE. *v. n.* [from *idolater.*] To worſhip idols *Ainſworth.*

IDO'LATROUS. *a.* [from *idolater.*] Tending to idolatry; compriſing idolatry. *Peacham.*

IDO'LATROUSLY. *ad.* [from *idolatrous.*] In an idolatrous manner. *Hooker.*

IDO'LATRY. *s.* [*idolatria*, Lat.] The worſhip of images. *South.*

I'DOLIST. *s.* [from *idol.*] A worſhipper of images. *Milton.*

To I'DOLIZE. *v. a.* [from *idol.*] To love or reverence to adoration. *Denham.*

IDO'NEOUS. *a.* [*idoneus*, Lat.] Fit; proper; convenient; adequate. *Boyle.*

I'DYL. *s.* [εἰδύλλιον.] A ſmall ſhort poem.

I. E. for *id eſt*, or *that is.*

JE'ALOUS. *a.* [*jaloux*, Fr.]
1. Suſpicious in love. *Dryden.*
2. Emulous; full of competition. *Dryden.*
3. Zealouſly cautious againſt diſhonour.
4. Suſpiciouſly vigilant. *Clarendon.*
5. Suſpiciouſly careful. *Decay of Piety.*
6. Suſpiciouſly fearful. *Swift.*

JE'ALOUSLY. *ad.* Suſpiciouſly; emulouſly.

JE'ALOUSNESS. *s.* [from *jealous.*] The ſtate of being jealous; rivalry; ſuſpicion. *K. Ch.*

JE'ALOUSY. *s.* [*jalouſie*, French.]
1. Suſpicion in love. *Dryden.*
2. Suſpicious fear. *Clarendon.*
3. Suſpicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

To JEER. *v. n.* To ſcoff; to flout; to make mock. *Herbert. Taylor.*

To JEER. *v. a.* To treat with ſcoffs. *Howel.*

JEER. *s.* [from the verb.] Scoff; taunt; bitting jeſt; flout; jibe; mock. *Swift.*

JE'ERER. *s.* [from *jeer.*] A ſcoffer; a ſcorner; a mocker.

JE'ERINGLY. *ad.* [from *jeering.*] Scornfully; contemptuouſly; in mock. *Denham.*

JE'GGET. *s.* A kind of ſauſage. *Ainſworth.*

JEJU'NE. *a.* [*jejunus*, Latin.]
1. Wanting; empty; vacant. *Bacon.*
2. Hungry; not ſaturated. *Brown.*
3. Dry; unaffecting. *Boyle.*

JEJU'NENESS. *s.* [from *jejune.*]
1. Penury; poverty. *Bacon.*

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3. Dryneſs; want of matter that can engage the attention.

JE'LLIED. *a.* Glutinous; brought to a ſtate of viſcoſity. *Cleaveland.*

JE'LLY. *s.* [*gelatinum*, Latin. See GELLY.]
1. Any thing brought to a ſtate of glutinouſneſs and viſcoſity. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Sweetmeats made by boiling ſugar in the gelly. *Pope.*

JE'NNETING. *s.* [corrupted from *juneting.*] A ſpecies of apple ſoon ripe. *Mortimer.*

JE'NNET. *s.* [See GENNET.] A Spaniſh horſe. *Prior.*

To JE'OPARD. *v. a.* To hazard; to put in danger. Obſolete. *Maccabees.*

JE'OPARDOUS. *a.* [from *jeopardy.*] Hazardous; dangerous.

JE'OPARDY. *s.* [*jeu perdu*, Fr.] Hazard; danger; peril. Not in uſe. *Bacon.*

To JERK. *v. a.* [ȝeneccan, Saxon.] To ſtrike with a quick ſmart blow; to laſh. *Sw.*

To JERK. *v. n.* To ſtrike up; to accoſt eagerly. *Dryden.*

JERK. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſmart quick laſh. *Dryden.*
2. A ſudden ſpring; a quick jolt that ſhocks or ſtarts. *Ben Jonſon.*

JE'RKIN. *s.* [cyrtelkin, Saxon.] A jacket; a ſhort-coat; a cloſe waiſtcoat. *South.*

JE'RKIN. *s.* A kind of hawk. *Ainſworth.*

JE'RSEY. *s.* [from the iſland of *Jerſey*, where much yarn is ſpun.] Fine yarn of wool.

JERUSALEM *Artichoke.* *s.* Sunflower, of which it is a ſpecies. *Mortimer.*

JESS. *s.* [*geſte*, French.] Short ſtraps of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which ſhe is held on the fiſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

JE'SSAMINE. *s.* [See JASMINE.] A fragrant flower. *Spenſer.*

To JEST. *v. n.* [*geſticulor*, Latin.] To divert or make merry by words or actions. *Shak.*

JEST. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raiſe laughter. *Tillotſon.*
2. The objects of jeſts; a laughing ſtock. *Shak.*
3. Manner of doing or ſpeaking feigned, not real; ludicrous, not ſerious; game, not earneſt, *Grew.*

JE'STER. *s.* [from *jeſt.*]
1. One given to merriment and pranks. *Shak.*
2. One given to ſarcaſm. *Swift.*
3. Buffoon; jackpudding. *Spenſer.*

JET. *s.* [gagat, Saxon, *gagates*, Latin.]
1. A beautiful foſſil, of a firm and even ſtructure, and of a ſmooth ſurface; found in maſſes, ſeldom of a great ſize, lodged in a clay; of a fine deep black, having a grain reſembling that of wood. *Hill.*
2. [*jet*, French.] A ſpout or ſhoot of water. *Blackmore.*

To JET. *v. n.* [*jetter*, French.]
1. To ſhoot forward; to ſhoot out; to intrude; to jut out. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſtrut; to agitate the body by a proud gait. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To jolt; to be ſhaken. *Wiſeman.*

JE'TSAM. } *s.* [*jetter*, French.] Goods which
JE'TSON. } having been caſt overboard in a ſtorm, or after ſhipwreck, are thrown upon the ſhore, and belong to the lord admiral.

JE'TTY. *a.* [from *jet.*]
1. Made of jet.
2. Black as jet. *Brown.*

JE'WEL. *s.* [*joyaux*, French; *jeweelen*, Dut.]
1. Any ornament of great value, uſed commonly of ſuch as are adorned with precious ſtones. *South.*
2. A precious ſtone; a gem. *Pope.*
3. A name of fondneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

JEWEL-HOUSE, *or Office.* *ſ.* The place where the regal ornaments are repoſited.

JE'WELLER. *s.* [from *jewel.*] One who trafficks in precious ſtones. *Boyle.*

JEWS-EAR. *s.* [from its reſemblance of the human ear. *Skinner.*] A fungus, tough and thin; and naturally, while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variouſly hollowed cup; from an inch to two inches in length, and about two thirds of its length in breadth. People cure themſelves of ſore throats with a decoction of it in milk. *Hill.*

JEWS-HARP. *s.* A kind of muſical inſtrument held between the teeth.

JEWS-MALLOW. *s.* [*orcheorus*, Latin.] An herb. *Miller.*

JEWS-STONE. *s.* The clavated ſpine of a very large egg-ſhaped ſea urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth. *Hill*

IF. *conjunction.* [ȝif, Saxon.]
1. Suppoſe it to be ſo, or it were ſo, that. A hypothetical particle. *Hooker.*
2. Whether or no. *Prior.*
3. Allowing that; ſuppoſe it be granted that. *Boyle.*

I'GNEOUS. *a.* [*igneus*, Latin,] Fiery; containing fire; emitting fire. *Glanville.*

IGNI'POTENT. *a.* [*ignis* and *potens*, Lat.] Preſiding over fire. *Pope.*

IGNIS FATUUS. *s.* [Latin.] Will with the wiſp; Jack with the lantern.

To I'GNITE. *v. a.* [from *ignis*, Latin.] To kindle; to ſet on fire. *Grew.*

IGNI'TION. *s.* [*ignition*, French.] The act of kindling, or of ſetting on fire. *Boyle.*

IGNI'TIBLE. *a.* [from *ignite.*] Inflammable; capable of being ſet on fire. *Brown.*

IGNI'VOMOUS. *a.* [*ignivomus*, Latin.] Vomiting fire. *Derham.*

IGNO'BLE. *a.* [*ignobilis*, Latin.]
1. Mean of birth; not noble. *Dryden.*
2. Worthleſs; not deſerving honour. *Shak.*

IGNO'BLY. *ad.* [from *ignoble.*] Ignominiouſly; meanly; diſhonourably. *Dryden.*

IGNOMI'NIOUS. *a.* [*ignominieux*, Fr. *ignominioſus*, Latin.] Mean; ſhameful; reproachful; diſhonourable.

IGNOMI'NIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ignominious.*] Meanly; ſcandalouſly; diſgracefully; ſhamefully; reproachfully. *South.*

I'GNOMINY. *s.* [*ignominia*, Latin.] Diſgrace; reproach; ſhame; infamy. *Milton.*

IGNORA'MUS. *s.* [Latin.]

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3. *Ignoramus* is a word properly used by the grand inquest impanelled in the inquisition of causes criminal and publick; and written upon the bill, whereby any crime is offered to their consideration, when they mislike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the presentment: all inquiry upon that party, for that fault, is thereby stopped, and he delivered.

2. A foolish fellow; a vain uninstructed pretender. *South.*

IGNORANCE. *s.* [*ignorance*, French.]

1. Want of knowledge; unlearnedness. *Hook.*

2. Want of knowledge respecting some particular thing. *Sherlock.*

3. Want of knowledge discovered by external effect. *Common Prayer.*

IGNORANT. *a.* [*ignorant*, Fr.]

1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninstructed; unenlightened. *Pope.*

2. Unknown; undiscovered. *Shakespeare.*

3. Without knowledge of some particular.

4. Unacquainted with. *Dryden.*

5. Ignorantly made or done. *Shakespeare.*

IGNORANT. *s.* One untaught, unlettered, uninstructed. *Denham.*

IGNORANTLY. *ad.* [from *ignorant*.] Without knowledge; unskilfully; without information. *Dryden.*

To IGNO'RE. *v. a.* [*ignorer*, Fr.] Not to know; to be ignorant of. Not used. *Boyle.*

IGNO'SCIBLE. *a.* [*ignoscibilis*, Latin.] Capable of pardon.

JIG. *s.* [*giga*, Italian.] A light careless dance, or tune. *Spenser. Pope.*

To JIG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dance carelessly; to dance. *Locke.*

JIG-MAKER. *s.* [*jig* and *make*.] One who dances or plays merrily. *Shakespeare.*

JI'GGUMBOB. *s.* [A cant word.] A trinket; a knick-knack; a slight contrivance in machinery. *Hudibras.*

JILT. *s.* [perhaps from *gillet* or *gillot*, the diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name of a woman.]

1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him. *Otway.*

2. A name of contempt for a woman. *Pope.*

To JILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another. *Dryden.*

To JILT. *v. n.* To play the jilt; to practise amorous deceits. *Congreve.*

To JI'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *jangle*.] To clink; to sound with a kind of sharp rattle. *Shakespeare.*

JI'NGLE. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Any clink, or sharp rattle.

2. Any thing sounding; a rattle; a bell. *Bac.*

ILE. *s.* [*aisle*, Fr.] A walk or alley in a church or publick building. *Pope.*

ILE. *s.* [*aisle*, French.] An ear of corn.

ILEUS. s. [Latin.] The twisting of the guts. *Arbuthnot.*

ILEX. s. [Latin.] The scarlet oak. *Mortimer.*

ILIAC. *a.* [*iliacus*, Latin.] Relating to the lower bowels. *Floyer.*

ILIAC *Passion. s.* A kind of nervous colick; whose seat is the ilium, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above. *Floyer.*

ILK. *ad.* [ealc, Saxon.] The same. It is still retained in Scotland, and denotes each; as, *ilk one of you*, every one of you. It also signifies, the same: as, *Macintosh of that ilk*, denotes a gentleman whose surname, and the title of his estate are the same; as, Macintosh of Macintosh.

ILL. *a.* [contracted from EVIL.]

1. Bad in any respect; contrary to good, whether physical or moral; evil. *Bacon.*

2. Sick; disordered; not in health. *Temple.*

ILL. *s.*

1. Wickedness; depravity. *Bacon.*

2. Misfortune; misery. *Tate.*

ILL. *ad.*

1. Not well; not rightly in any respect. *Dryd.*

2. Not easily; with pain. *Milton.*

ILL, substantive or adverb, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition.

IL, before words beginning with *l*, stands for *in*.

ILLA'CHRYMABLE. *a.* [*illachrymabilis*, Lat.] Incapable of weeping.

ILLA'PSE. *s.* [*illapsus*, Latin.]

1. Gradual immission or entrance of one thing into another.

2. Sudden attack; casual coming. *Thomson.*

To ILLA'QUEATE. *v. a.* [*illaqueo*, Latin.] To entangle; to entrap; to ensnare.

ILLAQUEATION. *s.* [from *illaqueate*.]

1. The act of catching or ensnaring. *Brown.*

2. A snare; any thing to catch another.

ILLATION. *s.* [*illatio*, Latin.] Inference; conclusion drawn from premises. *Locke.*

ILLATIVE *a.* [*illatus*, Latin.] Relating to illation or conclusion. *Watts.*

ILLA'UDIBLE. *a.* [*illaudabilis*, Latin.] Unworthy of praise or commendation. *Milton.*

ILLA'UDIBLY. *ad.* [from *illaudable*.] Unworthily; without deserving praise. *Browne.*

ILLE'GAL. *a.* [*in* and *legalis*, Lat.] Contrary to law. *Swift.*

ILLEGA'LITY. *s.* [from *illegal*.] Contrariety to law. *Clarendon.*

ILLE'GALLY. *ad.* [from *illegal*.] In a manner contrary to law.

ILLE'GIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *legibilis*, from *lego*, Latin.] What cannot be read. *Howel.*

ILLEGI'TIMACY. *s.* [from *illegitimate*.] State of bastardy.

ILLEGI'TIMATE. *a.* [*in* and *legitimus*, Latin.] Unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock. *Cleaveland.*

ILLEGI'TIMATELY. *ad.* Not in wedlock.

ILLEGI'TIMATION. *s.* [from *illegitimate*.] The state of one not begotten in wedlock.

ILLE'VIABLE. *a.* [*lever*, French.] What cannot be levied or exacted. *Hale.*

ILLFA'VOURED. *a.* Deformed. *Shakespeare.*

ILLFA'VOUREDLY. *ad.* With deformity.

ILLFA'VOUREDNESS. *s.* Deformity.

ILLI'BERAL. *a.* [*illiberalis*, Latin.]

1. Not noble; not ingenuous. *K. Charles.*

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2. Not munificent; not generous; sparing. *Woodward.*

ILLIBERA'LITY. *s.* [from *illiberal.*]
1. Meanness of mind.
2. Parsimony; niggardliness. *Bacon.*

ILLI'BERALLY. *ad.* [from *illiberal.*] Disingenuously; meanly. *Decay of Piety.*

ILLI'CIT. *a.* [*illicitus*, Latin; *illicité* Fr.] Unlawful; as, an *illicit* trade.

To ILLI'GHTEN. *v. n.* [*in* and *lighten.*] To enlighten; to illuminate. *Raleigh.*

ILLI'MITABLE. *a.* [*in* and *limes*, Latin.] That cannot be bounded or limited. *Brown.*

ILLI'MITABLY. *ad.* [from *illimitable.*] Without susceptibility of bounds.

ILLI'MITED. *a.* [*illimité*, Fr.] Unbounded; interminable.

ILLI'MITEDNESS. *s.* [from *illimited.*] Exemption from all bounds. *Clarendon.*

ILLI'TERATE. *a.* [*illiteratus*, Latin.] Unlettered; untaught; unlearned *Wotton.*

ILLI'TERATENESS. *s.* [from *illiterate.*] Want of learning; ignorance of science. *Boy.*

ILLI'TERATURE. *s.* [*in* and *literature.*] Want of learning. *Ayliffe.*

I'LLNESS. *s.* [from *ill.*]
1. Badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral. *Locke.*
2. Sickness; malady; disorder of health. *Swift.*
3. Wickedness. *Shakespeare.*

ILLNATURE. *s.* [*ill* and *nature.*] Habitual malevolence; want of humanity. *South.*

ILLNATURED. *a.* [from *illnature.*]
1. Habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or good-will; mischievous. *South.*
2. Untractable: not yielding to culture.

ILLNATUREDLY. *ad.* [from *illnatured.*] In a peevish froward manner.

ILLNATUREDNESS. *s.* [from *illnatured.*] Want of kindly disposition.

ILLO'GICAL. *a.* [*in* and *logical.*]
1. Ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning. *Walton.*
2. Contrary to the rules of reason. *D. of P.*

ILLO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *illogical.*] In a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To ILLU'DE. *v. a.* [*illudo*, Latin.] To deceive; to mock. *Spenser.*

To ILLU'ME. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]
1. To enlighten; to illuminate. *Shakes.*
2. To brighten; to adorn. *Thomson.*

To ILLU'MINE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, French.]
1. To enlighten; to supply with light. *Milt.*
2. To decorate; to adorn. *Pope.*

To ILLU'MINATE. *v. a.* [*illuminer*, Fr.]
1. To enlighten; to supply with light. *Spen.*
2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires.
3. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace. *Sandys.*
4. To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours.
5. To illustrate. *Watts.*

ILLUMINA'TION. *s.* [*illuminatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of supplying with light.
2. That which gives light. *Raleigh.*
3. Festal lights hung out as a token of joy. *Dr.*
4. Brightness; splendour. *Fulton.*
5. Infusion of intellectual light; knowledge of grace. *Hooker.*

ILLU'MINATIVE. *a.* [*illuminatif*, French.] Having the power to give light. *Digby.*

ILLUMINA'TOR. *s.* [from *illuminate.*]
1. One who gives light.
2. One whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.

ILLU'SION. *s.* [*illusio*, Lat.] Mockery; false show; counterfeit appearance; errour. *Shak.*

ILLU'SIVE. *a.* [from *illusus*, Latin.] Deceiving by false show. *Bldckmore.*

ILLU'SORY. *a.* [*illusoire*, French.] Deceiving; fradulent. *Locke.*

To ILLU'STRATE. *v. a.* [*illustro*, Latin.]
1. To brighten with light.
2. To brighten with honour. *Milton*
3. To explain; to clear; to elucidate. *Brown.*

ILLUSTRA'TION. *s.* [from *illustrate.*] Explanation; elucidation; exposition. *L'Estr.*

ILLU'STRATIVE. *a.* [from *illustrate.*] Having the quality of elucidating or clearing. *Br.*

ILLU'STRATIVELY. *ad.* [from *illustrative.*] By way of explanation. *Brown.*

ILLU'STRIOUS. *a.* [*illustris*, Lat.] Conspicuous; noble: eminent for excellence. *South.*

ILLU'STRIOUSLY. *ad* [from *illustrious.*] Conspicuously; nobly; eminently. *Pope.*

ILLU'STRIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *illustrious.*] Eminence; nobility; grandeur.

I'M. Contracted from *I am.*

IM is used commonly, in composition, for *in* before mute letters. What is *im* in Latin, when it is not negative, is often *em* in French; and our writers, as the Latin or French occurs to their mind, use *im* or *em.*

I'MAGE. *s.* [*image*, French; *imago*, Latin.]
1. Any corporeal representation, generally a statue; a picture. *South.*
2. An idol; a false god. *Chron.*
3. A copy; representation; likeness. *Shak.*
4. Semblance; show; appearance. *Shakesp.*
5. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind. *Watts.*

To I'MAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To copy by the fancy; to imagine. *Dryden.*

I'MAGERY. *s.* [from *image.*]
1. Sensible representations; pictures; statues. *Spenser.*
2. Show; appearance. *Rogers.*
3. Forms of the fancy; false ideas: imaginary phantasms. *Atterbury.*
4. Representations in writing. *Dryden.*

IMA'GINABLE. *a.* [*imaginable*, French.] Possible to be conceived. *Tillotson.*

IMA'GINANT. *a.* [*imagnant*, Fr.] Imagining; forming ideas. *Bacon.*

IMA'GINARY. *a.* [*imaginaire*, French.] Fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination. *Raleigh.*

IMAGINA'TION. *s.* [*imaginatio*, Latin.]
1. Fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; the power of representing things absent, to one's self or others. *Dennis.*
2. Conception; image of the mind; idea.
3. Contrivance; scheme. *Locke.*

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4. An unsolid or fanciful opinion. *Locke.*

IMA'GINATIVE. *a.* [*imaginatif*, French.] Fantastick; full of imagination. *Taylor.*

To IMA'GINE. *v. n.* [*imaginer*, French.]
1. To fancy; to paint in the mind. *Locke.*
2. To scheme; to contrive. *Psalms.*

IMA'GINER. *s.* [from *imagine.*] One who forms ideas. *Bacon.*

IMBE'CILE. *a.* [*imbecilis*, Lat.] Weak; feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body.

To IMBE'CILE. *v. a.* [from the adj. and corruptly written *embezzle.*] To weaken a stock or fortune by clandestine expences. *Taylor.*

IMBECI'LITY. *s.* [*imbecillité*, Fr.] Weakness; feebleness of mind or body. *Hooker.*

To IMBI'BE. *v. a.* [*imbibo*, Latin.]
1. To drink in; to draw in. *Swift.*
2. To admit into the mind. *Watts.*
3. To drench; to soak; to imbue. *Newton.*

IMBI'BER. *s.* [from *imbibe.*] That which drinks or sucks. *Arbuthnot.*

IMBIBI'TION. *s.* [*imbibition*, French.] The act of sucking or drinking in. *Boyle.*

To IMBI'TTER. *v. a.* [from *bitter.*]
1. To make bitter.
2. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy. *Addison.*
3. To exasperate.

To IMBO'DY. *v. a.* [from *body.*]
1. To condense to a body.
2. To invest with matter; to make corporeal.
3. To bring together into one mass or company; to incorporate. *Shakespeare.*
4. To enclose. Improper. *Woodward.*

To IMBO'DY. *v. a.* To unite into one mass; to coalesce. *Milton. Locke.*

To IMBO'IL. *v. n.* [from *boil.*] To exestuate; to effervesce: not in use. *Spenser.*

To IMBO'LDEN. *v. a.* [from *bold.*] To raise to confidence; to encourage. *Shakespeare.*

To IMBO'SOM. *v. a.* [from *bosom.*]
1. To hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment. *Milton.*
2. To admit to the heart or to affection. *Sid.*

To IMBO'UND. *v. a.* [from *bound.*] To enclose; to shut in. *Shakespeare.*

To IMBO'W. *v. a.* [from *bow.*] To arch; to vault. *Milton.*

To IMBO'WER. *v. a.* [from *bower.*] To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees. *Thom.*

IMBO'WMENT. *s.* [from *imbow.*] Arch; vault. *Bacon.*

To IMBRA'NGLE. *v. a.* To entangle. A low word. *Hudibras.*

I'MBRICATED. *a.* [from *imbrex*, Lat.] Indented with concavities; bent and hollow like a roof or gutter-tile.

IMBRICA'TION *s.* [*imbrex*; Latin.] Concave indenture. *Derham.*

To IMBRO'WN. *v. a.* [from *brown.*] To make brown to darken; to obscure; to cloud. *Pope.*

To IMBRU'E. *v. a.* [from *in* and *brue.*] To steep; to soak; to wet much or long. *Clarissa.*
2. To pour; to emit moisture; obsolete. *Sp.*

To IMBRU'TE. *v. a.* [from *brute.*] To degrade to brutality. *Milton.*

To IMBRU'TE. *v. n.* To sink down to brutality. *Milton.*

To IMBU'E. *v. a.* [*imbuo*, Latin.] To tincture deep; to imbibe with any liquor or die. *Boyle.*

To IMBU'RSE. *v. a.* [*bourser*, Fr.] To stock with money.

IMITABI'LITY. *s.* [*imitabilitas*, Latin.] The quality of being imitable. *Norris.*

I'MITABLE. *a.* [*imitabilis*, Latin.]
1. Worthy to be imitated; deserving to be copied. *Raleigh.*
2. Possible to be imitated; within reach of imitation. *Atterbury.*

To I'MITATE. *v. a.* [*imitor*, Latin.]
1. To copy; to endeavour to resemble. *Cowl.*
2. To counterfeit. *Dryden.*
3. To pursue the course of a composition, so as to use parallel images and examples. *Gay.*

IMITA'TION. *s.* [*imitatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of copying; attempt to resemble.
2. That which is offered as a copy. *Dryden.*
3. A method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestick for foreign. *Dryden.*

I'MITATIVE. *a.* [*imitativus*, Latin.]
1. Inclined to copy.
2. Aiming at resemblance.
3. Formed after some original. *Dryden.*

IMITA'TOR. *s.* [Latin; *imitateur*, French.] One that copies another; one that endeavours to resemble another. *Dryden.*

IMMA'CULATE. *a.* [*immaculatus*, Latin.]
1. Spotless; pure; undefiled. *Bacon.*
2. Pure; limpid. *Shakespeare.*

To IMMA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from *manacle.*] To fetter to confine. *Milton.*

IMMA'NE. *a.* [*immanis*, Latin.] Vast; prodigiously great.

I'MMANENT. *a.* [*immanent*, Fr.] Intrinsick; inherent; internal. *South.*

IMMA'NIFEST. *a.* [*in* and *manifest.*] Not manifest; not plain: not in use. *Brown.*

IMMA'NITY. *s.* [*imanitas*, Latin.] Barbarity; savageness. *Shakespeare.*

IMMARCE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *marcesco*, Latin.] Unfading.

IMMA'RTIAL *a.* [*in* and *martial.*] Not warlike. *Chapman.*

To IMMA'SK. *v. a.* [*in* and *mask.*] To cover; to disguise. *Shakespeare.*

IMMATE'RIAL. *a.* [*immateriel*, French.]
1. Incorporeal: distinct from matter: void of matter. *Hooker.*
2. Unimportant; without weight; impertinent: without relation. Improper.

IMMATERIA'LITY. *s.* [from *immaterial.*] Incorporeity; distinctness from matter. *Watts.*

IMMATE'RIALLY. *ad.* [from *immaterial.*] In a manner not depending upon matter.

IMMATE'RIALIZED. *ad.* [from *in* and *materia*, Latin.] Distinct from matter: incorporeal. *Glanville.*

IMMATE'RIALNESS. *s.* [from *immaterial.*] Distinctness from matter.

IMMATE'RIATE. *a.* [*in* and *materia*, Lat.] Not consisting of matter: incorporeal: immo-

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ing body. *Bacon.*

IMMATU'RE. *a.* [*immaturus*, Latin.]
1. Not ripe.
2. Not perfect; not arrived at fulneſs or completion. *Dryden.*
3. Haſty; early; come to paſs before the natural time.

IMMATU'RELY. *ad.* To ſoon; too early; before ripeneſs or completion.

IMMATU'RENESS. } *s.* [from *immature.*]
IMMATU'RITY. } Unripeneſs; incompleteneſs; a ſtate ſhort of completion. *Glanv.*

IMMEABI'LITY. *s.* [*immeabilis*, Lat.] Want of power to paſs. *Arbuthnot.*

IMME'ASURABLE. *a.* [*in* and *meaſure.*] Immenſe; not to be meaſured; indefinitely extenſive. *Hooker.*

IMME'ASURABLY. *ad.* [from *immeaſurable.*] Immenſely; beyond all meaſure. *Milton.*

IMMECHA'NICAL. *a.* [*in* and *mechanical.*] Not according to the laws of mechanicks. *Cheyne.*

IMME'DIACY. *s.* [from *immediate.*] Perſonal greatneſs; power of acting without dependance; not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMME'DIATE. *a.* [*immediat*, French.]
1. Being in ſuch a ſtate with reſpect to ſomething elſe as that there is nothing between them; proximate. *Burnet.*
2. Not acting by ſecond cauſes. *Abbot.*
3. Inſtant; preſent with regard to time. *Sha.*

IMME'DIATELY. *ad.*
1. Without the intervention of any other cauſe or event. *South.*
2. Inſtantly; at the time preſent; without delay. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMME'DIATENESS. *s.* [from *immediate*]
1. Preſence with regard to time.
2. Exemption from ſecond or intervening cauſes.

IMME'DICABLE. *a.* [*immedicabilis*, Latin.] Not to be healed; incurable. *Milton.*

IMME'MORABLE. *a.* [*immemorabilis*, Lat.] Not worth remembering.

IMMEMO'RIAL. *a.* [*immemorial*, Fr.] Paſt time of memory; ſo ancient that the beginning cannot be traced. *Hale.*

IMME'NSE. *a* [*immenſe*, French.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite. *Grew.*

IMME'NSELY. *ad.* [from *immenſe.*] Infinitely; without meaſure. *Bentley.*

IMME'NSITY. *s.* [*immenſité*, French.] Unbounded greatneſs; infinity. *Blackmore.*

IMMENSURABI'LITY. *s.* [from *immenſurable.*] Impoſſibility to be meaſured.

IMME'NSURABLE. *a.* [*in* and *menſurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be meaſured.

To IMME'RGE. *v. a.* [*immergo*, Latin.] To put under water.

IMME'RIT. *s.* [*immerito*, Lat.] Want of worth; want of deſert. *Suckling.*

To IMME'RSE. *v. a.* [*immerſus*, Latin.]
1. To put under water.
2. To ſink or cover deep. *Woodward.*
3. To keep in a ſtate of intellectual depreſſion.

IMME'RSE. *a.* [*immerſus*; Lat.] Buried; covered; ſunk deep. *Bacon.*

IMME'RSION. *s.* [*immerſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the ſurface. *Addiſon.*
2. The ſtate of ſinking below the ſurface of a fluid.
3. The ſtate of being overwhelmed or loſt in any reſpect. *Atterbury.*

IMMETHO'DICAL. *a.* [*in* and *methodical.*] Confuſed; being without regularity; being without method. *Addiſon.*

IMMETHO'DICALLY. *ad.* Without method; without order.

IMMINENCE. *s.* [from *imminent.*] Any ill impending; immediate or near danger. *Shak.*

IMMINENT. *a.* [*imminent*, Fr. *imminens*, Lat.] Impending; at hand; threatening. *Shak.*

To IMMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*in* and *mingle.*] To mingle; to mix; to unite. *Thomſon.*

IMMINU'TION. *s.* [from *imminuo*, Latin.] Diminution; decreaſe. *Ray.*

IMMISCIBI'LITY. *s* [from *immiſcible.*] Incapacity of being mingled.

IMMI'SCIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *miſcible.*] Not capable of being mingled. *Clariſſa.*

IMMI'SSION. *s.* [*immiſſio*, Latin.] The act of ſending in; contrary to emiſſion.

To IMMI'T. *v. n.* [*immitto*, Lat.] To ſend in.

To IMMI'X. *v. a.* [*in* and *mix.*] To mingle.

IMMI'XABLE. *a.* [*in* and *mix.*] Impoſſible to be mingled. *Wilkins.*

IMMOBI'LITY. *s.* [*immobilité*, French.] Unmoveableneſs; want of motion; reſiſtance to motion. *Arbuthnot.*

IMMO'DERATE. *a.* [*immoderatus*, Lat.] Exceſſive; exceeding the due mean. *Ray.*

IMMO'DERATELY. *ad.* [from *immoderate.*] In an exceſſive degree. *Burnet.*

IMMODERA'TION. *s.* [*immoderation*, Fr.] Want of moderation; exceſs.

IMMO'DEST. *a.* [*immodeſte*, French.]
1. Wanting ſhame; wanting delicacy or chaſtity. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Unchaſte; impure. *Dryden.*
3. Obſcene. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Unreaſonable; exorbitant; arrogant.

IMMO'DESTY. *s.* [*immodeſtie*, Fr.] Want of modeſty; indecency. *Pope.*

To IMMOLATE. *v. a.* [*immolo*, Latin.]
1. To ſacrifice; to kill in ſacrifice. *Boyle.*
2. To offer in ſacrifice. *Pope.*

IMMOLA'TION. *s.* [*immolation*, French.]
1. The act of ſacrificing. *Brown.*
2. A ſacrifice offered. *Decay of Piety.*

IMMO'MENT. *a.* [*in* and *moment.*] Trifling; of no importance. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMMO'RAL. *a.* [*in* and *moral.*]
1. Wanting regard to the laws of natural religion.
2. Contrary to honeſty; diſhoneſt.

IMMORA'LITY. *s.* [from *immoral.*] Diſhoneſty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue. *Swift.*

IMMO'RTAL. *a.* [*immortalis*, Latin.]
1. Exempt from death; being never to die. *Ab.*
2. Never-ending; perpetual. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMMORTA'LITY. *s.* [from *immortal.*] Exemp-

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tion from death; life never to end. *Watts.*

To IMMO'RTALIZE. *v. a.* [*immortaliser*, French.] To make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from death. *Davies.*

To IMMO'RTALIZE. *v. n.* To become immortal. *Pope.*

IMMO'RTALLY. *ad.* [from *immortal.*] With exemption from death; without end.

IMMO'VABLE. *a.* [*in* and *movable.*]
1. Not to be forced from its place. *Brown.*
2. Not liable to be carried away; real in law. *Ayliffe.*
3. Unshaken; unaffected. *Dryden.*

IMMO'VABLY. *ad.* [from *immovable.*] In a state not to be shaken. *Atterbury.*

IMMU'NITY. *s.* [*immunité*, French.]
1. Discharge from any obligation. *Hooker.*
2. Privilege; exemption from onerous duties. *Spratt.*
3. Freedom. *Dryden.*

To IMMU'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *murus*, Lat. *emmurer*, old French.] To enclose within walls; to confine; to shut up; to imprison. *Wotton.*

IMMU'RE. *s.* [from the verb.] A wall; an enclosure. Not used. *Shakespeare.*

IMMU'SICAL. *a.* [*in* and *musical.*] Inharmonious; wanting proportion of sound. *Brown.*

IMMUTABI'LITY. *s.* [*immutabilitas*, Latin.] Exemption from change; invariableness; unchangeableness. *Hooker.*

IMMU'TABLE. *a.* [*immutabilis*, Lat.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable. *Dryden.*

IMMU'TABLY. *ad.* [from *immutable.*] Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably. *Boyle.*

IMP. *s.* [*imp*, Welsh, a shoot, a sprout.]
1. A son; the offspring; progeny. *Fairfax.*
2. A subaltern devil; a puny devil. *Swift.*

To IMP. *v. a.* [*impio*, to engraff, Welsh.] To lengthen or enlarge by any thing adscititious. *Cleaveland.*

To IMPA'CT. *v. a.* [*impactus*, Lat.] To drive close or hard. *Woodward.*

To IMPA'INT. *v. a.* [*in* and *paint*] To paint; to decorate with colour. Not in use. *Shakesp.*

To IMPA'IR. *v. a.* [*empirer*, French.] To diminish; to injure; to make worse. *Pope.*

To IMPA'IR. *v. n.* To be lessened or worn out. *Spenser.*

IMPA'IR. *s.* [from the verb.] Diminution; decrease. Not used. *Brown.*

IMPA'IRMENT. *s.* [from *impair.*] Diminution; injury. *Brown.*

IMPA'LPABLE. *a.* [*impalpable*, French.] Not to be perceived by touch. *Boyle.*

To IMPA'RADISE. *v. a.* [*imparadiser*, Ital.] To put in a place or state resembling paradise in felicity. *Donne.*

IMPA'RITY. *s.* [*imparitas*, Latin.]
1. Inequality; disproportion. *Bacon.*
2. Oddness; indivisibility into equal parts. *Brown.*

To IMPA'RK *v. a.* [*in* and *park.*] To enclose with a park; to sever from a common.

To IMPA'RT. *v. a.* [*impartior*, Latin.]
1. To grant; to give. *Dryden.*
2. To make known; to show by words or tokens. *Milton.*
3. To communicate. *Shakespeare.*

IMPA'RTIAL. *a.* [*impartial*, French.] Equitable; free from regard to party; indifferent; disinterested; equal in distribution of justice; just. *Dryden.*

IMPARTIALI'TY. *s.* [*impartialité*, Fr.] Equitableness; justice; indifference. *South.*

IMPA'RTIALLY. *ad.* [from *impartial.*] Equitably; with indifferent and unbiassed judgment; justly; honestly. *South.*

IMPA'RTIBLE. *a.* [*impartible*, Fr.] Communicable; that may be conferred or bestowed. *Digby.*

IMPA'SSABLE. *a.* [*in* and *passable.*] Not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious. *Raleigh.*

IMPASSIBI'LITY. *s.* [*impassibilité*, Fr.] Exemption from suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things. *Dryden.*

IMPA'SSIBLE. *a.* [*impassible*, Fr.] Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes; exempt from pain. *Hannibal.*

IMPA'SSIBLENESS. *s.* [from *impassible.*] Impassibility; exemption from pain. *D. of Piety.*

IMPA'SSIONED. *a.* [*in* and *passion.*] Disordered by passion. *Milton.*

IMPA'SSIVE. *a.* [*in* and *passive.*] Exempt from the agency of external causes. *Pope.*

IMPA'STED. *a.* [*in* and *paste.*] Concreted as into paste. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

IMPA'TIENCE. *s.* [*impatience*, French.]
1. Inability to suffer pain; rage under suffering. *Shakespeare.*
2. Vehemence of temper; heat of passion.
3. Inability to suffer delay; eagerness.

IMPA'TIENT. *a.* [*impatient*, French.]
1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear. *Pope.*
2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain. *Dryden.*
3. Vehemently agitated by some painful passion. *Taylor.*
4. Hot; hasty. *Addison.*
5. Eager; ardently desirous; not able to endure delay. *Pope.*

IMPA'TIENTLY. *ad.* [from *impatient.*]
1. With rage; under uneasiness.
2. Passionately; ardently. *Clarendon.*
3. Eagerly; with great desire.

To IMPA'TRONIZE. *v. a.* [*impatroniser*, Fr.] To gain to one's self the power of any seignory. Not usual. *Bacon.*

To IMPA'WN. *v. a.* [*in* and *pawn.*] To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge. *Shakespeare.*

To IMPE'ACH. *v. a.* [*empecher*, French.]
1. To hinder; to impede. *Davies.*
2. To accuse by publick authority. *Addison.*

IMPE'ACH. *s.* [from the verb.] Hinderance; let; impediment. *Shakespeare.*

IMPE'ACHABLE. *a* [from *impeach.*] Accusable; chargeable. *Grew.*

IMPE'ACHER. *s.* [from *impeach.*] An accuser; one who brings an accusation against another. *Government of the Tongue.*

IMPE'ACHMENT. *s.* [from *impeach.*]
1. Hinderance; let; impediment; obstruc-

tion. Not in use. *Spenser.*
2. Publick accusation; charge preferred. *Swift.*

To IMPE'ARL. *v. a.* [*in* and *pearl.*]
1. To form in resemblance of pearls. *Milton.*
2. To decorate as with pearls. *Digby.*

IMPE'CCABI'LITY. *s.* [*impeccabilité*, Fr.] Exemption from sin; exemption from failure. *Pope.*

IMPE'CCABLE. *a.* [*impeccable*, Fr.] Exempt from possibility of sin. *Hammond.*

To IMPE'DE. *v. a.* [*impedio*, Lat.] To hinder; to let; to obstruct. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPE'DIMENT. *s.* [*impedimentum*, Latin.] Hinderance; let; obstruction; opposition. *Taylor.*

To IMPE'L. *v. a.* [*impello*, Lat.] To drive on toward a point; to urge forward; to press on. *Pope.*

IMPE'LLENT. *s.* [*impellens*, Latin.] An impulsive power; a power that drives forward. *Glanville.*

To IMPE'ND. *v. n.* [*impendo*, Lat.]
1. To hang over. *Pope.*
2. To be at hand; to press nearly. *Pope.*

IMPE'NDENT. *a.* [*impendens*, Latin.] Imminent; hanging over; pressing closely. *Prior.*

IMPE'NDENCE. *s.* [from *impendent.*] The state of hanging over; near approach. *Hale.*

IMPENETRABI'LITY. *s.* [*impenetrabilité*, Fr.]
1. Quality of not being pierceable, or permeable. *Newton.*
2. Insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

IMPE'NETRABLE. *a.* [*impenetrable*, Fr.]
1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force. *Dryden.*
2. Impervious; not admitting entrance. *Dr.*
3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.
4. Not to be affected; not to be moved. *Sha.*

IMPE'NETRABLY. *ad.* [from *impenetrable.*] With hardness to a degree incapable of impression. *Pope.*

IMPE'NITENCE. } *s.* [*impenitence*, Fr.] Ob-
IMPE'NITENCY. } duracy; want of remorse for crimes; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy. *Rogers.*

IMPE'NITENT. *a.* [*impenitent*, Fr.] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate. *Hammond.*

IMPE'NITENTLY. *ad.* [from *impenitent.*] Obdurately; without repentance. *Hammond.*

IMPE'NNOUS. *a.* [*in* and *penna*, Lat.] Wanting wings. *Brown.*

IMPERATE. *a.* [*imperatus*, Lat.] Done with consciousness; done by direction of the mind. *South. Hale.*

IMPE'RATIVE. *a.* [*imperativus*, Latin.] Commanding; expressive of command. *Clarke.*

IMPE'RATIVELY. *ad.* In a commanding style; authoritatively.

IMPERCE'PTIBLE. *a* [*imperceptible*, Fr.] Not to be discovered; not to be perceived; small; subtle. *Dryden.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLENESS. *s.* The quality of eluding observation. *Hale.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLY. *ad.* [from *imperceptible.*] In a manner not to be perceived. *Addison.*

IMPE'RFECT. *a.* [*imperfectus*, Latin.]
1. Not complete, not absolutely finished; defective. *Boyle. Locke.*
2. Frail; not completely good.

IMPERFE'CTION. *s.* [*imperfection*, Fr.] Defect; failure; fault, whether physical or moral. *Addison.*

IMPE'RFECTLY. *ad.* Not completely; not fully; not without failure. *Locke.*

IMPE'RFORABLE. *a.* [*in* and *perforo*, Latin.] Not to be bored through.

IMPE'RFORATE. *a.* [*in* and *perforatus*, Lat.] Not pierced through; without a hole. *Sharp.*

IMPE'RIAL. *a.* [*imperial*, Fr. *imperialis*, Lat.]
1. Royal; possessing royalty *Shakespeare.*
2. Betokening royalty; marking sovereignty. *Shakespeare.*
3. Belonging to an emperour or monarch; regal; royal; monarchical. *Dryden.*

IMPE'RIALIST. *s.* [from *imperial.*] One that belongs to an emperour. *Knolles.*

IMPE'RIOUS. *a.* [*imperieux*, Fr. *imperiosus*, Latin.
1. Commanding; tyrannical; authoritative; haughty; arrogant; assuming command. *Loc.*
2. Powerful; ascendant; overbearing. *Tillot.*

IMPE'RIOUSLY. *ad.* With arrogance of command; with insolence of authority. *Gartli.*

IMPE'RIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *imperious.*]
1. Authority; air of command. *Sidney.*
2. Arrogance of command. *Locke.*

IMPE'RISHABLE. *a.* [*imperissable*, Fr.] Not to be destroyed. *Milton.*

IMPE'RSONAL. *a.* [*impersonalis*, Latin.] Not varied according to the persons.

IMPE'RSONALLY. *ad.* According to the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSUA'SIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *persuasibilis*, Latin.] Not to be moved by persuasion. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPE'RTINENCE. } *s.* [*impertinence*, Fr.]
IMPE'RTINENCY. }
1. That which is of no present weight; that which has no relation to the matter in hand. *Bacon.*
2. Folly; rambling thought. *Shakespeare.*
3. Troublesomeness; intrusion. *Wotton.*
4. Trifle; thing of no value. *Evelyn.*

IMPE'RTINENT. *a.* [*impertinent*, Fr.]
1. Of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight. *Tillotson.*
2. Importunate; intrusive; meddling.
3. Foolish; trifling. *Pope.*

IMPE'RTINENT. *s.* A trifler; a meddler; an intruder; one who inquires or interposes where he has no right or call. *L'Estrange.*

IMPE'RTINENTLY. *ad.* [from *impertinent.*]
1. Without relation to the present matter.
2. Troublesomely; officiously; intrusively. *Addison.*

IMPERTRANSIBI'LITY. *s.* [*in* and *pertranseo*, Latin.] Impossibility to be passed through. *Hale.*

IMPE'RVIOUS. *a.* [*impervius*, Latin.]
1. Unpassable; impenetrable. *Boyle.*
2. Inaccessible. *Pope.*

IMPE'RVIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *impervious.*] The state of not admitting any passage.

IMPETI'GINOUS. *a.* [from *impetigo*, Latin.]

Scurfy; covered with small scabs.

IMPETRABLE. *a.* [*impetrabilis*, from *impetro*, Lat.] Possible to be obtained.

To IMPETRATE. *v. a.* [*impetro*, Lat.] To obtain by intreaty.

IMPETRATION. *s.* [*impetratio*, Lat.] The act of obtaining by prayer or intreaty. *Taylor.*

IMPETUOSITY. *s.* [from *impetuous.*] Violence; fury; vehemence; force. *Clarendon.*

IMPETUOUS. *a.* [*impetueux*, Fr. from *impetus*, Latin.]

1. Violent; forcible; fierce. *Prior.*
2. Vehement of mind; passionate. *Rowe.*

IMPETUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *impetuous.*] Violently; vehemently. *Addison.*

IMPETUOUSNESS. *s.* [from *impetuous.*] Violence; fury. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPETUS. *s.* [Lat.] Violent tendency to any point; violent effort. *Bentley.*

IMPIERCEABLE. *a.* [*in* and *pierce.*] Impenetrable; not to be pierced. *Spenser.*

IMPIETY. *s.* [*impietas*, Latin.]

1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion. *Shakespeare.*
2. Any act of wickedness; expression of irreligion. *Swift.*

To IMPIGNORATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pignus*, Latin.] To pawn; to pledge.

IMPIGNORATION. *s.* [from *impignorate.*] The act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPINGE. *v. n.* [*impingo*, Lat.] To fall against; to strike against; to clash with. *Newt.*

To IMPINGUATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pinguis*, Lat.] To fatten; to make fat. *Bacon.*

IMPIOUS. *a.* [*impius*, Latin.] Irreligious; wicked; profane. *Forbes.*

IMPIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *impious.*] Profanely; wickedly. *Granville.*

IMPLACABILITY. *s.* [from *implacable.*] Inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity; unappeasible malice.

IMPLACABLE. *a.* [*implacabilis*, Lat.] Not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; constant in enmity. *Addison.*

IMPLACABLY. *ad.* [from *implacable.*] With malice not to be pacified; inexorably. *Clarend.*

To IMPLANT. *v. a.* [*in* and *planto*, Lat.] To infix; to insert; to place; to ingraft; to settle; to set; to sow. *Sidney. Locke.*

IMPLANTATION. *s.* [*implantation*, Fr.] The act of setting or planting; the act of enfixing or settling.

IMPLAUSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *plausible.*] Not specious; not likely to seduce or persuade. *Swift.*

IMPLEMENT. *s.* [*implementum*, Latin.]

1. Something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants. *Hooker.*
2. Instrument of manufacture; tools of a trade; vessels of a kitchen. *Brown.*

IMPLETION. *s.* [*impleo*, Latin.] The act of filling; the state of being full. *Brown.*

IMPLEX. *a.* [*implexus*, Lat.] Intricate; entangled; complicated. *Spectator.*

To IMPLICATE. *v. a.* [*implico*, Latin.] To entangle; to embarrass; to infold. *Boyle.*

IMPLICATION. *s.* [*implicatio*, Latin.]

1. Involution; entanglement. *Boyle.*
2. Inference not expressed, but tacitly connected. *Ayliffe.*

IMPLICIT. *a.* [*implicitus*, Latin.]

1. Entangled; infolded; complicated. *Pope.*
2. Inferred; tacitly comprised; not expressed. *Smalridge.*
3. Resting upon another; connected with another over which that which is connected to it has no power; trusting without reserve or examination. *Denham.*

IMPLICITLY. *ad.* [from *implicit.*]

1. By inference comprised, though not expressed. *Bentley.*
2. By connexion with something else, dependently; with unreserved confidence or obedience. *Rogers.*

To IMPLORE. *v. a.* [*imploro*, Latin.]

1. To call upon in supplication; to solicit. *Pope.*
2. To ask; to beg. *Shakespeare.*

IMPLORE. *s.* [from the verb.] The act of begging; intreaty. Not in use. *Spenser.*

IMPLORER. *s.* [from *implore.*] Solicitor. *Sh.*

IMPLUMED. *a.* [*implumis*, Latin.] Without feathers.

To IMPLY. *v. a.* [*implico*, Latin.]

1. To infold; to cover; to intangle. Not in use. *Spenser.*
2. To involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant. *Dryden.*

To IMPOISON. *v. a.* [*empoisonner*, Fr.]

1. To corrupt with poison. *Shakespeare.*
2. To kill with poison. *Shakespeare.*

IMPOLARILY. *ad.* [*in* and *polar.*] Not according to the direction of the poles. *Brown.*

IMPOLITICAL. } *a.* [*in* and *politick.*] Impru-
IMPOLITICK. } dent; indiscreet; void of art or forecast. *Hooker.*

IMPOLITICALLY. } *ad.* Without art or
IMPOLITICKLY. } forecast.

IMPONDEROUS. *a.* [*in* and *ponderous.*] Void of perceptible weight. *Brown.*

IMPOROSITY. *s.* [*in* and *porous.*] Absence of interstices; compactness; closeness. *Bacon.*

IMPOROUS. *a.* [*in* and *porous.*] Free from pores; free from vacuities or interstices; close of texture; completely solid. *Ray.*

To IMPORT. *v. a.* [*importo*, Lat.]

1. To carry into any country from abroad: opposed to *export.* *Pope.*
2. To imply; to infer. *Bacon.*
3. To produce in consequence. *Shakespeare.*
4. [*importer*, Fr.] To be of moment. *Dryden.*

IMPORT. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Importance; moment; consequence. *Sh.*
2. Tendency. *Boyle.*
3. Any thing brought from abroad.

IMPORTABLE. *a.* [*in* and *portable.*] Unsupportable; not to be endured. *Spenser.*

IMPORTANCE. *s.* [French.]

1. Thing imported or implied. *Shakespeare.*
2. Matter; subject. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*
3. Consequence; moment. *Pope.*
4. Importunity. Not proper. *Shakespeare.*

IMPORTANT. *a.* [*important*, Fr.]

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1. Momentous; weighty; of great consequence. *Wotton.*
2. Momentous; forcible; of great efficacy.
3. Importunate. Not proper. *Shakespeare.*

IMPORTA'TION. *s.* [from *import.*] The act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad. *Addison.*

IMPO'RTER. *s.* [from *import.*] One that brings in from abroad. *Swift.*

IMPO'RTLESS. *a.* [from *import.*] Of no moment or consequence. *Shakespeare.*

IMPORTUNATE. *a.* [*importunus*, Latin.] Unseasonable and incessant in solicitations; not to be repulsed. *Smalridge.*

IMPORTUNATELY. *ad.* With incessant solicitations; pertinaciously in petition. *Duppa.*

IMPORTUNATENESS. *s.* [from *importunate.*] Incessant solicitation. *Sidney.*

To IMPORTU'NE. *v. a.* [*importunus*, Lat.]
1. To disturb by reiteration of the same request.
2. To tease; to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring; to molest. *Swift.*

IMPORTU'NE. *a.* [*importunus*, Latin.]
1. Constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency. *Bacon.*
2. Troublesome; vexatious. *Hammond.*
3. Unseasonable; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time. *Milton.*

IMPORTU'NELY. *ad.*
1. Troublesomely; incessantly. *Spenser.*
2. Unseasonably; improperly. *Sanderson.*

IMPORTU'NITY. *s.* [*importunitas*, Latin.] Incessant solicitation. *Knolles.*

To IMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*imposer*, French.]
1. To lay on as a burden or penalty. *Shak.*
2. To enjoin as a duty or law. *Waller.*
3. To fix on; to impute to. *Brown.*
4. To obtrude fallaciously. *Dryden.*
5. To IMPOSE *on.* To put a cheat on; to deceive. *Locke.*
6. [Among printers.] To put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chase, in order to carry the form to press.

IMPO'SE. *s.* [from the verb.] Command; injunction. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

IMPO'SEABLE. *a.* [from *impose.*] To be laid as obligatory on any body. *Hammond.*

IMPO'SER. *s.* [from *impose.*] One who enjoins as a law; one who lays any thing on another as a hardship. *Walton.*

IMPOSITION. *s.* [*imposition*, French.]
1. The act of laying any thing on another.
2. The act of annexing. *Boyle.*
3. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty. *Shakespeare. Milton.*
4. Constraint; oppression. *Watts.*
5. Cheat; fallacy; imposture.
6. A supernumerary exercise enjoined scholars as a punishment.

IMPO'SSIBLE. *a.* [*impossible*, Fr.] Not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable. *Locke.*

IMPOSSIBI'LITY. *s.* [*impossibilité*, French.]
1. Impracticability; the state of being not feasible. *Whitgift. Rogers.*
2. That which cannot be done. *Cowley.*

I'MPOST. *s.* [*impost*, French.] A tax; a toll; a custom paid. *Bacon.*

IMPO'STS. *s.* [*imposte*, French.] In architecture, that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight of the whole building lieth. *Ainsworth.*

To IMPO'STHUMATE. *v. n.* [from *imposthume.*] To form an abscess; to gather; to form a cyst or bag containing matter. *Arbuthnot.*

To IMPO'STHUMATE. *v. a.* To afflict with an imposthume. *Decay of Piety.*

IMPOSTHUMA'TION. *s.* [from *imposthumate.*] The act of forming an imposthume; the state in which an imposthume is formed.

IMPO'STHUME. *s.* [formed by corruption from *apostume*, an abscess.] A collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst, *Shakespeare.*

IMPO'STOR. *s.* [*imposteur*, Fr.] One who cheats by a fictitious character. *South.*

IMPO'STURE. *s.* [*imposture*, Fr.] Cheat; fraud; suppositiousness. *South.*

I'MPOTENCE. } *s.* [*impotentia*, Latin.]
I'MPOTENCY. }
1. Want of power; inability; imbecility; weakness. *Bentley.*
2. Ungovernableness of passion. *Milton.*
3. Incapacity of propagation. *Pope.*

I'MPOTENT. *a.* [*impotent*, French.]
1. Weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power. *Hooker.*
2. Disabled by nature or disease. *Shakespeare.*
3. Without power of restraint. *Dryden.*
4. Without power of propagation. *Tatler.*

I'MPOTENTLY. *ad.* Without power. *Pope.*

To IMPOU'ND. *v. a.* [*in* and *pound.*]
1. To enclose as in a pound; to shut in; to confine. *Bacon.*
2. To shut up in a pinfold. *Dryden.*

IMPRA'CTICABLE. *a.* [*impraticable*, Fr.]
1. Not to be performed; unfeasible; impossible. *Rogers.*
2. Untractable; unmanageable. *Rowe.*

IMPRA'CTICABLENESS. *s.*
1. Impossibility. *Swift.*
2. Untractableness; stubbornness.

To I'MPRECATE. *v. a.* [*imprecor*, Lat.] To call for evil upon himself or others.

IMPRECA'TION. *s.* [*imprecatio*, Lat.] Curse; prayer by which any evil is wished. *Pope.*

I'MPRECATORY. *a.* [from *imprecate.*] Containing wishes of evil.

To IMPRE'GN. *v. a.* [*in* and *pregno*, Lat.] To fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality; to make pregnant. *Milton.*

IMPRE'GNABLE. *a.* [*imprenable*, French.]
1. Not to be stormed; not to be taken. *Milt.*
2. Unshaken; unmoved; unaffected. *South.*

IMPRE'GNABLY. *ad.* [from *impregnable.*] In such a manner as to defy force or hostility. *Sandys.*

To IMPRE'GNATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *pregno*, Latin.]
1. To fill with young; to make prolifick.
2. [*Impregner*, French.] To fill; to saturate.

IMPREGNA'TION. *s.* [from *impregnate.*]
1. The act of making prolifick; fecundation *Bacon*

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2. That with which any thing is impregnated. *Derham.*
3. Saturation. *Ainſworth.*

IMPREJU'DICATE. *a.* [*in*, *præ* and *judico*, Latin.] Unprejudiced; not prepoſſeſſed; impartial. *Brown.*

IMPREPARA'TION. *s.* [*in* and *preparation.*] Unpreparedneſs; want of preparation. *Hooker.*

To IMPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*impreſſus*, Latin.]
1. To print by preſſure; to ſtamp. *Derham.*
2. To fix deep. *Watts.*
3. To mark, as impreſſed by a ſtamp. *Spenſ.*
4. To force into military ſervice. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPRE'SS. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Mark made by preſſure. *Woodward.*
2. Effects of one ſubſtance on another. *Glanv.*
3. Mark of diſtinction; ſtamp. *South.*
4. Device; motto. *Milton.*
5. Act of forcing into ſervice. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *preſſus*, Latin.] What may be impreſſed. *Bacon.*

IMPRE'SSION. *s.* [*impreſſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of preſſing one body upon another *Locke.*
2. Mark made by preſſure; ſtamp. *Shak.*
3. Image fixed in the mind. *Swift.*
4. Operation; influence. *Clarendon.*
5. Effect of an attack. *Wotton.*
6. Edition; number printed at once; one courſe of printing. *Dryden.*

IMPRE'SSURE. *s.* [from *impreſs.*] The mark made by preſſure; the dint; the impreſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

To IMPRI'NT. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, French.]
1. To mark upon any ſubſtance by preſſure. *Holder. South.*
2. To ſtamp words upon paper by the uſe of types.
3. To fix on the mind or memory. *Locke.*

To IMPRI'SON. *v. a.* [*empriſonner*, Fr.] To ſhut up; to confine; to keep from liberty. *Dr.*

IMPRI'SONMENT. *s.* [*empriſonnement*, Fr.] Confinement; clauſure; ſtate of being ſhut in priſon. *Watts.*

IMPROBABI'LITY. *s.* [from *improbable.*] Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed. *Dry.*

IMPRO'BABLE. *a.* [*improbable*, Fr.] Unlikely; incredible. *Addiſon.*

IMPRO'BABLY. *ad.* [from *improbable.*]
1. Without likelihood.
2. In a manner not to be approved. Obſolete. *Boyle.*

To I'MPROBATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *probo*, Lat.] Not to approve. *Ainſworth.*

IMPROBA'TION. *s.* [*improbatio*, Lat.] Act of diſallowing. *Ainſworth.*

IMPRO'BITY. *s.* [*improbitas*, Latin.] Want of honeſty; diſhoneſty; baſeneſs. *Hooker.*

To IMPROLI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *prolifick.*] To impregnate; to fecundate. *Brown.*

IMPRO'PER. *a.* [*impropre*, French.]
1. Not well adapted; unqualified. *Burnet.*
2. Unfit; not conducive to the right end. *Ar.*
3. Not juſt; not accurate. *Dryden.*

IMPRO'PERLY. *ad.*
1. Not fitly; incongruouſly.
2. Not juſtly; not accurately. *Dryden.*

To IMPRO'PRIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *propriat*, Latin.]
1. To convert to private uſe; to ſeize to himſelf. *Bacon.*
2. To put the poſſeſſions of the church into the hands of laicks. *Spelman.*

IMPROPRIA'TION. *s.* [from *impropriate.*] *An impropriation* improperly ſo called when the church land is in the hand of a layman; and an appropriation is, when it is in the hands of a biſhop, college, or religious houſe. *Ayliffe.*

IMPROPRIA'TOR. *s.* [from *impropriate.*] A layman that has the poſſeſſion of the lands of the church. *Ayliffe.*

IMPROPRI'ETY. *s.* [*impropriete*, Fr.] Unfitneſs: unſuitableneſs: inaccuracy: want of juſtneſs. *Brown. Swift.*

IMPRO'SPEROUS. *a.* [*in* and *proſperus.*] Unhappy: unfortunate: not ſucceſsful. *Dry.*

IMPRO'SPEROUSLY. *ad.* Unhappily; unſucceſsfully; with ill fortune. *Boyle.*

IMPRO'VABLE. *a.* [from *improve.*] Capable of being advanced from a good to a better ſtate; capable of melioration. *Grew.*

IMPRO'VABLENESS. *s.* [from *improvable.*] Capableneſs of being made better.

IMPRO'VABLY. *ad* [from *improvable.*] In a manner that admits of melioration.

To IMPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*in* and *probus*, Lat.]
1. To advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raiſe from good to better. *Pope.*
2. To diſprove. Not uſed. *Whitgift.*

To IMPRO'VE. *v. n.* To advance in goodneſs. *Atterbury.*

IMPRO'VEMENT. *s.* [from *improve.*]
1. Melioration; advancement of any thing from good to better. *Tillotſon.*
2. Act of improving. *Addiſon.*
3. Progreſs from good to better. *Addiſon.*
4. Inſtruction; edification. *South.*
5. Effect of melioration. *South.*

IMPRO'VER. *s.* [from *improve.*]
1. One that makes himſelf or any thing elſe better. *Clarendon. Pope.*
2. Any thing that meliorates. *Mortimer.*

IMPROVI'DED. *a.* [*improviſus*, Lat.] Unforeſeen; unexpected; unprovided againſt. *Spenſer.*

IMPRO'VIDENCE. *s.* [from *improvident.*] Want of forethought; want of caution. *Hale.*

IMPRO'VIDENT. *a.* [*improvidus*, Latin.] Wanting forecaſt; wanting care to provide. *Clarendon.*

IMPRO'VIDENTLY. *ad.* Without forethought; without care. *Dunne.*

IMPROVI'SION. *s.* [*in* and *proviſion.*] Want of forethought. *Brown.*

IMPRU'DENCE. *s.* [*imprudence*, Fr. *imprudentia*, Latin.] Want of prudence; indiſcretion; negligence; inattention to intereſt.

IMPRU'DENT. *a.* [*imprudent*, Fr. *imprudens*, Latin.] Wanting prudence: injudicious: indiſcreet: negligent. *Tillotſon.*

I'MPUDENCE. } *s.* [*impudence*, Fr. *impudentia*,
I'MPUDENCY. } Lat.] Shameleſſneſs; immodeſty. *Shakeſpeare. K. Charles.*

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IMPUDENT. *a.* [*impudent*, Fr. *impudens*, Lat.] 1. Shameless; wanting modesty. *Shakespeare.* 2. Unchaste; immodest.

IMPUDENTLY. *ad.* Shamelessly; without modesty. *Sandys.*

To IMPU'GN. *v. a.* [*impugner*, Fr. *impugno*, Lat.] To attack; to assault by law or argument. *South.*

IMPU'GNER. *s.* [from *impugn.*] One that attacks or invades.

IMPUISSANCE. s. [French.] Impotence; inability; weakness; feebleness. *Bacon.*

IMPULSE. *s.* [*impulsus*, Latin.] 1. Communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon another. *South.* 2. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea impressed. *Locke.* 3. Hostile impression. *Prior.*

IMPU'LSION. *s.* [*impulsion*, French.] 1. The agency of body in motion upon body. *Bacon.* 2. Influence operating upon the mind. *Milton.*

IMPU'LSIVE. *a.* [*impulsif*, Fr.] Having the power of impulse; moving; impellent. *South.*

IMPU'NITY. *s.* [*impunité*, Fr. *impunitas*, Lat.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment. *Davies.*

IMPU'RE. *a.* [*impurus*, Latin.] 1. Defiled with guilt; unholy. *Donne.* 2. Contrary to sanctity; unhallowed. *Milton.* 3. Unchaste. *Addison.* 4. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; drossy.

IMPU'RELY. *ad.* With impurity.

IMPU'RENESS. } *s.* [*impuritas*, Lat. from
IMPU'RITY. } *impure.*] 1. Want of sanctity; want of holiness. 2. Act of unchastity. *Atterbury.* 3. Feculent admixture. *Arbuthnot.*

To IMPU'RPLE. *v. a.* [*empourprer*, French, from *purple.*] To make red; to colour as with purple. *Milton.*

IMPU'TABLE. *a.* [from *impute.*] 1. Chargeable upon any one; that of which one may be accused. *South.* 2. Accusable; chargeable with a fault. *Ayliffe.*

IMPU'TABLENESS. *s.* The quality of being imputable. *Norris.*

IMPUTA'TION. *s.* [*imputation*, Fr. from *imute.*] 1. Attribution of any thing: generally of ill; sometimes of good. *Dryden. Shakespeare.* 2. Censure; reproach. *Addison.* 3. Hint; slight notice. *Shakespeare.*

IMPU'TATIVE. *a.* [from *impute.*] That may impute. *Ainsworth.*

To IMPU'TE. *v. a.* [*imputer*, Fr. *imputo*, Lat.] 1. To charge upon; to attribute: generally ill: sometimes good. *Romans. Temple.* 2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him. *Milton.*

IMPU'TER. *s.* [from *impute.*] He that imputes.

IN. *prep.* [*in*, Latin.] 1. Noting the place where any thing is present: *in the house.* *Fairfax.* 2. Noting the state or thing present at any time: *he is* in *prosperity.* *Smalridge.* 3. Noting the time: *it happened* in *that year.* *Locke.* 4. Noting power: in *his choice.* *Spenser.* 5. Noting proportion: *nine* in *ten.* *Swift.* 6. According to. *Collier.* 7. Concerning. *Locke.* 8. A solemn phrase: used thus, in *the king's name.* *Dryden.* 9. Noting cause: in *my behalf.* *Shakespeare.* 10. In *that.* Because. *Shakespeare.* 11. In *as much.* Since; seeing that. *Hooker.*

IN. *ad.* 1. Within some place; not out. *South.* 2. Engaged to any affair. *Daniel.* 3. Placed in some state. *Pope.* 4. Noting immediate entrance. *Shakespeare.* 5. Into any place. *Collier.* 6. Close; home. *Tatler.*

IN has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense, as in the Latin: so, *active* denotes that which *acts*: *inactive* that which does *not act.* *In* before *r* is changed into *r*; as *irregular*: before *L* into *L*; as *illative*; and into *m* before some other consonants; as *improbable.*

INABI'LITY. *s.* [*in* and *ability.*] Impuissance; impotence; want of power. *Hooker.*

INA'BSTINENCE. *s.* [*in* and *abstinence.*] Intemperance; want of power to abstain: prevalence of appetite. *Milton.*

INACCE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*inaccessible*, Fr.] Not to be reached; not to be approached. *Ray.*

INA'CCURACY. *s.* [from *inaccurate.*] Want of exactness.

INA'CCURATE. *a.* [*in* and *accurate.*] Not exact; not accurate.

INA'CTION. *s.* [*inaction*, Fr.] Cessation from labour; forbearance of labour. *Pope.*

INA'CTIVE. *a.* [*in* and *active.*] Not busy; not diligent; idle; indolent; sluggish.

INA'CTIVELY. *ad.* Idly; without labour; without motion; sluggishly. *Locke.*

INACTI'VITY. *s.* [*in* and *activity.*] Idleness; rest; sluggishness. *Rogers.*

INA'DEQUATE. *a.* [*in* and *adæquatus*, Lat.] Not equal to the purpose; defective. *Locke.*

INA'DEQUATELY. *ad.* Defectively; not completely. *Boyle.*

INADVE'RTENCE. } *s.* [*inadvertance*, Fr.]
INADVE'RTENCY. } 1. Carelessness; negligence; inattention. *South.* 2. Act or effect of negligence. *Addison.*

INADVE'RTENT. *a.* [*in* and *advertens*, Lat.] Negligent; careless.

INADVE'RTENTLY. *ad.* Carelessly; negligently. *Clarissa.*

INA'LIENABLE. *a.* [*in* and *alienable.*] That cannot be alienated, or granted to another.

INALIME'NTAL. *a.* [*in* and *alimental.*] Affording no nourishment. *Bacon.*

INAMI'SSIBLE. *a.* [*inamissible*, French.] Not to be lost. *Hammond.*

INA'NE. *a.* [*inanis*, Latin.] Empty; void. *Locke.*

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To INA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *anima*, Lat.] To animate; to quicken. Not in use. *Donne.*

INA'NIMATE. } *a.* [*inanimatus*, Latin.]

INA'NIMATED. } Void of life; without animation *Bacon. Cheyne.*

INANI'TION. *s.* [*inanition*, Fr.] Emptiness of body; want of fulness in the vessels of the animal. *Arbuthnot.*

INA'NITY. *s.* [from *inanis*, Latin.] Emptiness; void space. *Digby.*

INA'PPETENCY. *s.* [*in* and *appetentia*, Lat.] Want of stomach or appetite.

INA'PPLICABLE. *a.* [*in* and *applicable.*] Not to be put to a particular use.

INAPPLICABI'LITY. *s.* [from *inapplicable.*] Unfitness for the particular purpose.

INAPPLICA'TION. *s.* [*inapplication*, Fr.] Indolence; negligence.

INA'RABLE. *a.* [*in* and *aro*, Latin.] Not capable of tillage.

To INA'RCH. *v. a.* [*in* and *arch.*] *Inarching* is called grafting by approach; and is used when the stock and the tree may be joined. *Miller.*

INARTI'CULATE. *a.* [*inarticulé*, Fr. *in* and *orticulate.*] Not uttered with distinctness, like that of the syllables of human speech. *Dry.*

INARTI'CULATELY *ad.* Not distinctly.

INARTI'CULATENESS. *s.* [from *inarticulate.*] Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTIFI'CIAL. *a.* [*in* and *artificial.*] Contrary to art. *Decay of Piety.*

INARTIFI'CIALLY. *ad.* Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art. *Collier.*

INATTE'NTION. *s.* [*inattention*, Fr.] Disregard; negligence; neglect. *Rogers.*

INATTE'NTIVE. *a.* [*in* and *attentive.*] Careless; negligent; regardless. *Watts.*

INAU'DIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *audible.*] Not to be heard; void of sound. *Shakespeare.*

To INAU'GURATE. *v. a.* [*inauguro*, Lat.] To consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemn rites. *Wotton.*

INAUGURA'TION. *s.* [*inauguration*, Fr.] Investiture by solemn rites. *Howel.*

INAURA'TION. *s.* [*inauro*, Lat.] The act of gilding or covering with gold. *Arbuthnot.*

INAUSPI'CIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *auspicious.*] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate. *Crashaw.*

INBE'ING. *s.* [*in* and *being.*] Inherence; inseparableness. *Watts.*

I'NBORN. *a.* [*in* and *born.*] Innate; implanted by nature. *Dryden.*

INBRE'ATHED. *a.* [*in* and *breath.*] Inspired; infused by inspiration. *Milton.*

I'NBRED. *a.* [*in* and *bred.*] Produced within; hatched or generated within. *Milton.*

To INCA'GE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cage.*] To coop up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space. *Shakespeare.*

INCALE'SCENCE. } *s.* [*incalesco*, Latin.]

INCALE'SCENCY. } The state of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat. *Ray.*

INCANTA'TION. *s.* [*incantation*, French.] Charms uttered by singing; enchantment. *Raleigh.*

INCA'NTATORY. *a.* [from *incanto*, Latin.] Dealing by enchantment; magical. *Brown.*

To INCA'NTON. *v. a.* [*in* and *canton.*] To unite to a canton or separate community. *Addison.*

INCAPABI'LITY. } *s.* [from *incapable.*]

INCA'PABLENESS. } Inability; natural disqualification legal. *Sterling.*

INCA'PABLE. *a.* [*incapable*, French.]

1. Wanting power; wanting understanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or understand. *Shakespeare.*

2. Not able to admit or have any thing. *Clarendon.*

3. Unable; not equal to any thing. *Shak.*

4. Disqualified by law. *Swift.*

INCAPA'CIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *capacious.*] Narrow; of small content. *Burnet.*

INCAPACIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *incapacious.*] Narrowness; want of containing space.

To INCAPA'CITATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *capacitate.*]

1. To disable; to weaken. *Clarissa.*

2. To disqualify. *Arbuthnot.*

INCAPA'CITY. *s.* [*incapacité*, French.] Inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind. *Arbuthnot.*

To INCA'RCERATE. *v. a.* [*incarcero*, Lat.] To imprison; to confine. *Harvey.*

INCARCERA'TION. *s.* [from *incarcerate.*] Imprisonment; confinement.

To INCA'RN. *v. a.* [*incarno*, Latin.] To cover with flesh. *Wiseman.*

To INCA'RN. *v. n.* To breed flesh. *Wiseman.*

To INCA'RNADINE. *v. a.* [*incarnadino*, paired, Italian.] To die red. *Shakespeare.*

To INCA'RNATE. *v. a.* [*incarner*, Fr. *incarno*, Lat.] To clothe with flesh; to embody with flesh. *Milton.*

INCA'RNATE. *partic. a.* [*incarnat*, French.] Clothed with flesh; embodied in flesh. *Sandys.*

INCARNA'TION. *s.* [*incarnation*, Fr.]

1. The act of assuming body. *Taylor.*

2. The state of breeding flesh. *Wiseman.*

INCA'RNATIVE. *s.* [*incarnatif*, Fr.] A medicine that generates flesh. *Wiseman.*

To INCA'SE. *v. a.* [*in* and *case.*] To cover; to enclose; to inwrap. *Pope.*

INCAU'TIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *cautious.*] Unwary; negligent; heedless. *Knolles.*

INCAU'TIOUSLY. *ad.* Unwarily; heedlessly; negligently. *Arbuthnot.*

INCE'NDIARY. *s.* [*incendiarius*, from *incendo*, Latin.]

1. One who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery.

2. One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels. *King Charles. Bacon.*

I'NCENSE. *s.* [*incensum*, Latin; *encens*, Fr.] Perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess. *Pope.*

To I'NCENSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perfume with incense.

To INCE'NSE. *v. a.* [*incensus*, Lat.] To enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to

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enrage; to provoke; to exasperate. *Dryden.*

INCE'NSEMENT. *s.* [from *incense.*] Rage; heat; fury. *Shakespeare.*

INCE'NSION. *s.* [*incensio*, Latin.] The act of kindling; the state of being on fire. *Bacon.*

INCE'NSOR. *s.* [Latin.] A kindler of anger; an inflamer of passions. *Hayward.*

INCE'NSORY. *s.* [from *incense.*] The vessel in which incense is burnt and offered. *Ainsw.*

INCE'NTIVE. *s.* [*incentivum*, Latin.]

1. That which kindles. *King Charles.*

2. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; spur. *Addison.*

INCE'NTIVE. *a.* Inciting; encouraging.

INCE'PTION. *s.* [*inceptio*, Latin.] Beginning. *Bacon.*

INCE'PTIVE. *a.* [*inceptivus*, Latin.] Noting beginning. *Locke.*

INCE'PTOR. *s.* [Latin.] A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.

INCERATION. *s.* [*incero*, Latin.] The act of covering with wax.

INCE'RTITUDE. *s.* [*incertitude*, Fr. *incertitudo*, Latin.] Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

INCE'SSANT. *a.* [*in* and *cessans*, Latin.] Unceasing; unintermitted; continual; uninterrupted. *Pope.*

INCE'SSANTLY. *ad.* [from *incessant.*] Without intermission; continually *Addison.*

INCEST. *s.* [*inceste*, French; *incestum*, Latin.] Unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited. *Shakespeare.*

INCE'STUOUS. *a.* [*incestueux*, French.] Guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation. *South.*

INCE'STUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *incestuous.*] With unnatural love. *Dryden.*

INCH. *s.* [ince, Saxon; *uncia*, Latin.]

1. A measure of length supposed equal to three grains of barley laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot. *Holder.*

2. A proverbial name for a small quantity.

3. A nice point of time. *Shakespeare.*

To INCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To drive by inches. *Dryden.*

2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly.

To INCH *v. n.* To advance or retire a little at a time.

INCHED. *a.* [with a word of number before it.] Containing inches in length or breadth.

INCHIPIN. *s.* Some of the inside of a deer. *Ainsworth.*

INCHMEAL. *s.* [*inch* and *meal.*] A piece an inch long. *Shakespeare.*

To INCHOATE. *v. a.* [*inchoo*, Latin.] To begin; to commence. *Raleigh.*

INCHOATION. *s.* [*inchoatus*, Latin.] Inception; beginning. *Hale.*

INCHOATIVE. *a.* [*inchoativus*, Lat.] Inceptive; noting inchoation or beginning.

To INCI'DE. *v. a.* [from *incido*, Latin.] To cut. Medicines are said to *incide* which consist of pointed or sharp particles, by which the particles of other bodies are divided. *Quincy.*

INCIDENCE. } *s.* [*incido*, to fall, Latin; *in-*
INCIDENCY. } *cidence*, French.]

1. The direction with which one body strikes upon another; and the angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the angle of *incidence.* *Quincy.*

2. [*incidens*, Latin.] Accident; hap; casualty. *Shakespeare.*

INCIDENT. *a.* [*incident*, Fr. *incidens*, Lat.]

1. Casual; fortuitous; occasional; happening accidentally; falling in beside the main design; happening beside expectation. *Watts.*

2. Happening; apt to happen. *South.*

INCIDENT. *s.* [from the adjective.] Something happening beside the main design; casualty. *Dryden.*

INCIDE'NTAL. *a.* Incident; casual; happening by chance. *Milton.*

INCIDE'NTALLY. *ad.* Beside the main design; occasionally. *Sanderson.*

INCIDENTLY. *ad.* [from *incident.*] Occasionally; by the by; by the way. *Bacon.*

To INCI'NERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *cinerus*, Lat.] To burn to ashes. *Harvey.*

INCINERATION. *s.* [*incineration*, Fr.] The act of burning any thing to ashes. *Boyle.*

INCIRCUMSPECTION. *s.* [*in* and *circumspection.*] Want of caution; want of heed. *Br.*

INCI'SED. *a.* [*incisus*, Latin.] Cut; made by cutting. *Wiseman.*

INCI'SION. *s.* [*incision*, French.]

1. A cut; a wound made with a sharp instrument. *South.*

2. Division of viscosities by medicines. *Bacon.*

INCI'SIVE. *a.* [*incisif*, Fr. from *incisus*, Latin.] Having the quality of cutting or dividing. *Boyle.*

INCI'SOR. *s.* [*incisor*, Latin.] Cutter; tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCI'SORY. *a.* [*incisoire*, French.] Having the quality of cutting.

INCI'SURE. *s.* [*incisura*, Latin.] A cut; an aperture. *Derham.*

INCITATION. *s.* [*incitatio*, Latin.] Incitement; incentive; motive; impulse. *Brown.*

To INCI'TE. *v. a.* [*incito*, Latin.] To stir up; to push forward in a purpose; to animate; to spur; to urge on. *Swift.*

INCI'TEMENT. *s.* [from *incite.*] Motive; incentive; impulse; inciting power. *Milton.*

INCIVIL. *a.* [*incivil*, French.] Unpolished.

INCIVI'LITY. *s.* [*incivilité*, French.]

1. Want of courtesy; rudeness. *Tillotson.*

2. Act of rudeness. *Taylor.*

INCLE'MENCY. *s.* [*inclementia*, Latin.] Unmercifulness; cruelty; severity; harshness; roughness. *Dryden.*

INCLE'MENT. *a.* [*in* and *clemens*, Lat.] Unmerciful; unpitying; void of tenderness; harsh. *Milton.*

INCLI'NABLE. *a.* [*inclinabilis*, Latin.]

1. Having a propension of will; favourably disposed; willing *Hooker.*

2. Having a tendency. *Bentley.*

INCLINATION. *s.* [*inclinaison*, Fr. *inclina-*

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tio, Latin.]
1. Tendency toward any point. *Newton.*
2. Natural aptneſs. *Addiſon.*
3. Propenſion of mind; favourable diſpoſition, incipient deſire. *Clarendon.*
4. Love; affection; regard. *Dryden.*
5. Diſpoſition of mind. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the eaſt or weſt.
7. [In pharmacy.] The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from ſome feces or ſediment by only ſtooping the veſſel. *Quincy.*

INCLI'NATORY. *a.* [from *incline.*] Having a quality of inclining to one or other. *Brown.*

INCLI'NATORILY. *ad.* [from *inclinatory.*] Obliquely; with inclination to one ſide or the other. *Brown.*

To INCLI'NE. *v. a.* [*inclino*, Latin.]
1. To bend; to lean; to tend toward any part. *Brown.*
2. To be favourably diſpoſed to; to feel deſire beginning. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INCLI'NE. *v. a.*
1. To give a tendency or direction to any place or ſtate. *Pope.*
2. To turn toward any thing, as deſirous or attentive. *Milton.*
3. To bend; to incurvate. *Dryden.*

To INCLI'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *clip.*] To graſp; to encloſe; to ſurround. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INCLO'ISTER. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloiſter.*] To ſhut up in a cloiſter.

To INCLO'UD. *v. a.* [*in* and *cloud.*] To darken; to obſcure. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*includo*, Latin.]
1. To encloſe; to ſhut in.
2. To compriſe; to comprehend. *Bacon.*

INCLU'SIVE. *a.* [*incluſif*, French.]
1. Encloſing; encircling. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Comprehended in the ſum or number.

INCLU'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *incluſive.*] The thing mentioned reckoned into the account. From Sunday to Sunday *incluſively*; that is, taking both Sundays into the reckoning.

INCOA'GULABLE. *a.* [*in* and *coagulable.*] Incapable of concretion.

INCOEXI'STENCE. *s.* [*in* and *coexiſtence.*] The quality of not exiſting together. *Locke.*

INCO'G. *ad.* [corrupted by mutilation from *incognito*, Lat.] Unknown; in private. *Addiſon.*

INCO'GITANCY. *s.* [*incogitantia.* Latin.] Want of thought. *Boyle.*

INCO'GITATIVE. *a.* [*in* and *cogitative.*] Wanting the power of thought. *Locke.*

INCO'GNITO. *ad.* [*incognitus*, Latin.] In a ſtate of concealment. *Prior.*

INCOHE'RENCE.
INCOHE'RENCY. } *s.* [*in* and *coherence.*]
1. Want of coheſion; looſeneſs of material parts. *Boyle.*
2. Want of connexion; incongruity; inconſequence of argument; want of dependance of one part upon another. *Locke.*

INCOHE'RENT. *a.* [*in* and *coherent.*]
1. Without coheſion; looſe. *Woodward.*
2. Inconſequential; inconſiſtent; having no dependence of one part on another. *Locke.*

INCOHE'RENTLY. *ad.* Inconſiſtently; inconſequentially. *Browne.*

INCOLU'MITY. *s.* [*incolumitas*, Lat.] Safety; ſecurity. *Howel.*

INCOMBU'STIBI'LITY. *s* [from *incombuſtible.*] The quality of reſiſting fire. *Ray.*

INCOMBU'STIBLE. *a.* [*incombuſtible*, Fr.] Not to be conſumed by fire. *Willins.*

INCOMBU'STIBLENESS. *s.* [from *incombuſtible.*] The quality of not being waſted by fire.

I'NCOME *s.* [*in* and *come.*] Revenue; produce of any thing. *South.*

INCOMMENSURABI'LITY. *s.* [from *incommenſurable.*] The ſtate of one thing with reſpect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common meaſure.

INCOMME'NSURABLE. *a.* [*in*, *con*, and *menſurabilis*, Latin.] Not to be reduced to any meaſure common to both. *Watts.*

INCOMME'NSURATE. *a.* [*in*, *con*, and *menſura*, Latin.] Not admitting one common meaſure. *Holder.*

To INCO'MMODATE. } *v. a.* [*incommodo*,
To INCOMMO'DE. } Latin.] To be inconvenient to; to hinder or embarraſs without very great injury. *Woodward.*

INCOMMO'DIOUS. *a.* [*incommodus*, Latin.] Inconvenient to; vexatious without great miſchief. *Hooker.*

INCOMMO'DIOUSLY. *ad.* Inconveniently; not at eaſe.

INCOMMO'DIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *incommodious.*] Inconvenience. *Bacon.*

INCOMMO'DITY. *s.* [*incommodité*, French.] Inconvenience; trouble. *Wotton.*

INCOMMUNICABI'LITY. *s.* [from *incommunicable.*] The quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMU'NICABLE. *a.* [*incommunicable*, French.]
1. Not impartible; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Not to be expreſſed; not to be told. *South.*

INCOMMU'NICABLY. *ad.* [from *incommunicable.*] In a manner not to be imparted or communicated. *Hakewill.*

INCOMMU'NICATING. *a.* [*in* and *communicating.*] Having no intercourſe with each other. *Hale.*

INCOMPA'CT. } *a.* [*in* and *compact.*] Not
INCOMPA'CTED. } joined; not cohering. *Boyle.*

INCO'MPARABLE. *a.* [*incomparable*, Fr.] Excellent above compare; excellent beyond all competition. *Sidney. Dryden.*

INCO'MPARABLY. *ad.* [from *incomparable.*]
1. Beyond compariſon; without competition. *Hooker.*
2. Excellently; to the higheſt degree. *Addiſon.*

INCOMPA'SSIONATE. *a.* [*in* and *compaſſionate.*] Void of pity, or tenderneſs.

INCOMPATIBI'LITY. *s.* [properly *incompatibility*, *in* and *competo*, Latin.] Inconſiſtency of one thing with another. *Hale.*

INCOMPA'TIBLE. *a.* [rather *incompetible*, as it is sometimes written; *in* and *competo*, Lat.] Inconsistent with something else; such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else. *Suckling.*

INCOMPA'TIBLY. *ad.* [for *incompetibly*, from *incompatible*.] Inconsistently.

INCO'MPETENCY. *s.* [*incompetence*, Fr.] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification. *Boyle.*

INCO'MPETENT. *a.* [*in* and *competent*, Fr.] Not suitable; not adequate; not proportionate. *Dryden.*

INCO'MPETENTLY. *ad.* [from *incompetent*.] Unsuitably; unduly.

INCOMPLE'TE. *a.* [*in* and *complete*.] Not perfect; not finished. *Hooker.*

INCOMPLE'TENESS. *s.* [from *incomplete*.] Imperfection; unfinished state. *Boyle.*

INCOMPLI'ANCE. *s.* [*in* and *compliance*.]
1. Untractableness; impracticableness; contradictious temper. *Tillotson.*
2. Refusal of compliance. *Rogers.*

INCOMPO'SED. *a.* [*in* and *composed*.] Disturbed; discomposed; disordered. *Howel.*

INCOMPOSSIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *incompossible*.] Quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something. *More.*

INCOMPO'SSIBLE. *a.* [*in*, *con*, and *possible*.] Not possible together; not possible but by the negation of something else.

INCOMPREHENSIBI'LITY. *s.* [*incompréhensibilité*, Fr.] Unconceivableness; superiority to human understanding.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*incomprehensible*, French.]
1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully understood. *Hammond.*
2. Not to be contained. *Hooker.*

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *s.* [from *incomprehensible*.] Unconceivableness. *Watts.*

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *incomprehensible*.] In a manner not to be conceived. *Locke.*

INCOMPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*incompressible*, Fr.] Not capable of being compressed into less space. *Cheyne.*

INCOMPRESSIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *incompressible*.] Incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONCU'RRING. *a.* [*in* and *concur*.] Not concurring. *Brown.*

INCONCE'ALABLE. *a.* [*in* and *conceal*.] Not to be hid; not to be kept secret. *Brown.*

INCONCEI'VABLE. *a.* [*inconcevable*, Fr.] Incomprehensible; not to be conceived by the mind. *Newton.*

INCONCEI'VABLY. *ad.* [from *inconcevable*, Fr.] In a manner beyond comprehension. *South.*

INCONCE'PTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *conceptible*.] Not to be conceived; incomprehensible; inconceivable. Not used. *Hale.*

INCONCLU'DENT. *a.* [*in* and *concludens*, Lat.] Inferring no consequence. *Aylliffe.*

INCONCLU'SIVE. *a.* [*in* and *conclusive*.] Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLU'SIVELY. *ad.* Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCLU'SIVENESS. *s.* [from *inconclusive*.] Want of rational cogency. *Locke.*

INCONCO'CT. } *a.* [*in* and *concoct*.] Un-
INCONCO'CTED. } ripened; immature; not fully digested. *Hale.*

INCONCO'CTION. *s.* [from *inconcoct*.] The state of being indigested. *Bacon.*

INCO'NDITE. *a.* [*inconditus*, Lat.] Irregular; rude; unpolished. *Philips.*

INCONDI'TIONAL. *a.* [*in* and *conditional*.] Having no exception, or limitation. *Brown.*

INCONDI'TIONATE. *a.* [*in* and *condition*.] Not limited; not restrained by any conditions; absolute. *Boyle.*

INCONFO'RMITY. *s.* [*in* and *conformity*.] Incompliance with the practice of others. *Hooker.*

INCONFU'SION. *s.* [*in* and *confusion*.] Distinctness. Not used. *Bacon.*

INCO'NGRUENCE. *s* [*in* and *congruence*.] Unsuitableness; want of adaptation. *Boyle.*

INCONGRU'ITY. *s.* [*incongruité*, French.]
1. Unsuitableness of one thing to another. *Stilling fleet.*
2. Inconsistency; inconsequence; absurdity; impropriety. *Dryden.*
3. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry. *Donne.*

INCO'NGRUOUS. *a.* [*incongru*, Fr.]
1. Unsuitable; not fitting. *Stilling fleet.*
2. Inconsistent; absurd.

INCO'NGRUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *incongruous*.] Improperly; unfitly.

INCONNE'XEDLY. *ad.* [*in* and *connex*.] Without any connexion or dependance. *Brown.*

INCO'NSCIONABLE. *a.* [*in* and *conscionable*.] Void of the sense of good and evil. *Spenser.*

INCO'NSEQUENCE. *s.* [*inconsequence*, Fr. *inconsequentia*, Lat.] Inconclusiveness; want of just inference. *Stilling fleet.*

INCO'NSEQUENT. *a.* [*in* and *consequens*, Lat.] Without just conclusion; without regular inference. *Brown.*

INCONSI'DERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *considerable*.] Unworthy of notice; unimportant. *Rogers.*

INCONSI'DERABLENESS. *s.* [from *inconsiderable*.] Small importance. *Tillotson.*

INCONSI'DERATE. *a.* [*inconsideratus*, Lat.]
1. Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent. *Donne.*
4. Wanting due regard. *Decay of Piety.*

INCONSI'DERATELY. *ad.* Negligently; thoughtlessly; inattentively. *Addison.*

INCONSI'DERATENESS. *s.* [from *inconsiderate*.] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; inadvertence. *Tillotson.*

INCONSIDERA'TION. *s.* [*inconsideration*, Fr.] Want of thought, inattention; inadvertence. *Taylor.*

INCONSI'STENCE. }
INCONSI'STENCY. } *s.* [from *inconsistent*.]
1. Such opposition as that one proposition infers the negative of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together. *South.*

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2. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative, where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction.
3. Incongruity. *Swift.*
4. Unsteadiness; changeableness.

INCONSI'STENT. *a.* [*in* and *consistent.*]
1. Incompatible; incongruous. *Clarendon.*
2. Contrary. *Locke.*
3. Absurd.

INCONSI'STENTLY. *ad.* Absurdly; incongruously; with self-contradiction.

INCONSI'STING. *a.* [*in* and *consist.*] Not consistent; incompatible with. *Dryden.*

INCONSO'LABLE. *a.* [*inconsolable*, Fr.] Not to be comforted; sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort. *Fiddes.*

INCO'NSONANCY. *s.* [*in* and *consonancy.*] Disagreement with itself.

INCONSPI'CUOUS. *a.* [*in* and *conspicuous.*] Indiscernible; not perceptible by the sight.

INCO'NSTANCY. *s.* [*inconstantia*, Latin.] Unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability of temper or affection. *Woodward.*

INCO'NSTANT. *a.* [*inconstans*, Latin.]
1. Not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; wanting perseverance. *Sidney.*
2. Changeable; mutable; variable. *Shak.*

INCONSU'MABLE. *a.* [*in* and *consume*] Not to be wasted. *Brown.*

INCONSU'MPTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *consumptus*, Lat.] Not to be spent; not to be brought to an end; not to be consumed by fire. *Digby.*

INCONTE'STIBLE. *a.* [*incontestable*, Fr.] Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; uncontrovertible. *Locke.*

INCONTE'STABLY. *ad.* [from *incontestable.*] Indisputably; uncontrovertibly.

INCONTI'GUOUS. *a.* [*in* and *contiguous.*] Not touching each other; not joined together. *Boyle.*

INCO'NTINENCE. } *s.* [*incontinentia*, Lat.] In-
INCO'NTINENCY. } ability to restrain the appetites; unchastity. *Milton.*

INCO'NTINENT. *a.* [*incontinens*, Latin.]
1. Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasure.
2. Shuning delay; immediate. Obsolete. *Sp.*

INCO'NTINENTLY. *ad.*
1. Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites.
2. Immediately; at once. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

INCONTROVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *controvertible.*] Indisputable; not to be disputed.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLY. *ad.* To a degree beyond controversy or dispute. *Brown.*

INCONVE'NIENCE. }
INCONVE'NIENCY. } *s.* [*inconvenient*, Fr.]
1. Unfitness; inexpedience. *Hooker.*
2. Disadvantage; cause of uneasiness; difficulty. *Tillotson.*

INCONVE'NIENT. *a.* [*inconvenient*, Fr.]
1. Incommodious; disadvantageous. *Smalr.*
2. Unfit; inexpedient. *Hooker.*

INCONVE'NIENTLY. *ad.*
1. Unfitly; incommodiously.
2. Unseasonably. *Ainsworth.*

INCONVE'RSABLE. *a.* [*in* and *conversable.*] Incommunicative; unsocial. *More.*

INCONVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *convertible.*] Not transmutable; incapable of change. *Br.*

INCONVI'NCIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *convincible.*] Not to be convinced.

INCONVI'NCIBLY. *ad.* [from *inconvincible.*] Without admitting conviction. *Brown.*

INCO'NY. *a.* [from *in* and *conn*, to know.]
1. Unlearned; artless.
2. In Scotland it denotes mischievously unlucky.

INCO'RPORAL. *a.* [*in* and *corporal.*] Immaterial; distinct from matter; distinct from body. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORA'LITY. *s.* [*incorporalité*, Fr.] Immaterialness; distinctness from body.

INCO'RPORALLY. *ad.* [from *incorporal.*] Without matter; immaterially.

To INCO'RPORATE. *v. a.* [*incorporer*, Fr.]
1. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass. *Bacon.*
2. To conjoin inseparably. *Shakespeare.*
3. To form into a corporation, or body politick. *Carew.*
4. To unite; to associate. *Addison.*
5. To work into another mass. *Temple.*
6. To embody. *Stillingfleet.*

To INCO'RPORATE. *v. n.* To unite with something else. *Boyle.*

INCO'RPORATE. *a.* [*in* and *corporate.*] Immaterial; unbodied. Not used. *Raleigh.*

INCORPORA'TION. *s.* [*incorporation*, Fr.]
1. Union of divers ingredients in one mass.
2. Formation of a body politick.
3. Adoption; union; association. *Hooker.*

INCORPO'REAL. *a.* [*incorporalis*, Latin. *incorporel*, Fr.] Immaterial; unbodied. *Bacon.*

INCORPO'REALLY. *ad.* Immaterially; without body. *Bacon.*

INCORPOREI'TY. *s.* [*in* and *corporeity.*] Immateriality; distinctness from body.

To INCO'RPSE. *v. a.* [*in* and *corpse.*] To incorporate. Not used. *Shakespeare.*

INCORRE'CT. *a.* [*in* and *correct.*] Not nicely finished; not exact; inaccurate. *Pope.*

INCORRE'CTLY. *ad.* Inaccurately; not exactly.

INCORRE'CTNESS. *s.* [*in* and *correctness.*] Inaccuracy; want of exactness.

INCO'RRIGIBLE. *a.* [*incorrigible*, Fr.] Bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means. *Swift.*

INCO'RRIGIBLENESS. *s.* [from *incorrigible.*] Hopeless depravity; badness beyond all means of amendment. *Locke.*

INCO'RRIGIBLY. *ad.* [from *incorrigible*] To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment. *Rogers.*

INCORRU'PT. }
INCORRU'PTED. } *a.* [*in* and *corruptus*, Lat. *incorrumpu*, Fr.]
1. Free from foulness or depravation. *Milton.*
2. Pure of manners; honest; good.

INCORRUPTIBI'LITY. *s.* [*incorruptibilité*, French.] Insusceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay. *Hakewill.*

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INCORRU'PTIBLE. *a.* [*incorruptible*, Fr.] Not capable of corruption; not admitting decay. *Wake.*

INCORRU'PTION. *s.* [*incorruption*, French.] Incapacity of corruption. *Cor.*

INCORRU'PTNESS. *s.* [from *incorrupt.*]
1. Purity of manners; honesty; integrity. *Woodward.*
2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.

To INCRA'SSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *crassus*, Lat.] To thicken; the contrary to attenuate. *Brown. Newton.*

INCRASSA'TION. *s.* [from *incrassate.*]
1. The act of thickening.
2. The state of growing thick. *Brown.*

INCRA'SSATIVE. *a.* [from *incrassate.*] Having the quality of thickening. *Harvey.*

To INCRE'ASE. *v. n.* [*in* and *cresco*, Latin.]
1. To grow more or greater; to advance in quantity or value. *Prior.*
2. To be fertile. *Hale.*

To INCRE'ASE. *v. a.* To make more or greater. *Temple.*

INCREA'SE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Augmentation; the state of growing more or greater. *Pope.*
2. Increment; that which is added to the original stock. *Leviticus.*
3. Produce. *Denham.*
4. Generation. *Shakespeare.*
5. Progeny. *Pope.*
6. The state of waxing. *Bacon.*

INCRE'ASER. *s.* [from *increase.*] He who increases.

INCREATED. *a.* Not created. *Cheyne.*

INCREDIBI'LITY. *s.* [*incredibilité*, French.] The quality of surpassing belief. *Dryden.*

INCRE'DIBLE. *a.* [*incredibilis*, Latin.] Surpassing belief; not to be credited. *Raleigh.*

INCRE'DIBLENESS. *s.* [from *incredible.*] Quality of being not credible.

INCRE'DIBLY. *ad.* [from *incredible.*] In a manner not to be believed.

INCREDU'LITY. *s.* [*incredulité*, Fr.] Quality of not believing; hardness of belief. *Raleigh.*

INCRE'DULOUS. *a.* [*incredule*, Fr. *incredulus*, Lat.] Hard of belief; refusing credit. *Bacon.*

INCRE'DULOUSNESS. *s.* [from *incredulous.*] Hardness of belief; incredulity.

INCRE'MABLE. *a.* [*in* and *cremo*, Lat.] Not consumable by fire. *Brown.*

INCREMENT. *s.* [*incrementum*, Latin.]
1. Act of growing greater. *Brown.*
2. Increase; matter added. *Woodward.*
3. Produce. *Philips.*

To INCREPATE. *v. a.* [*increpo*, Latin.] To chide; to reprehend.

INCREPA'TION. *s.* [*increpatio*, Latin.] Reprehension; chiding. *Hammond.*

To INCRU'ST. *v. a.* [*incrusto*, Latin.]

To INCRU'STATE. To cover with an additional coat adhering to the internal matter. *Pope. Cheyne.*

INCRUSTA'TION. *s.* [*incrustation*, Fr.] An adherent covering; something superinduced. *Addison.*

To INCUBATE. *v. n.* [*inculo*, Latin.] To sit upon eggs.

INCUBA'TION. *s.* [*incubation*, Fr. *incubatio*, Latin.] The act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them. *Raleigh Arbuthnot.*

INCUBUS. *s.* [Latin; *incube*, French.] The nightmare. *Floyer.*

To INCU'LCATE. *v. a.* [*inculco*, Latin.] To impress by frequent admonitions. *Broome.*

INCULCA'TION. *s.* [from *inculcate.*] The act of inpressing by frequent admonition.

INCU'LPABLE. *a.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Latin.] Unblamable; not reprehensible. *South.*

INCU'LPABLY. *ad.* [*in* and *culpabilis*, Latin.] Unblameably; without blame. *South.*

INCU'LT. *a.* [*inculté*, Fr. *incultus*, Lat.] Uncultivated; untilled. *Thomson.*

INCU'MBENCY. *s.* [from *incumbent.*]
1. The act of lying upon another.
2. The state of keeping a benefice. *Swift.*

INCU'MBENT. *a.* [*incumbens*, Latin.]
1. Resting upon; lying upon. *Boyle.*
2. Imposed as a duty. *Spratt.*

INCU'MBENT. *s.* [*incumbens*, Lat.] He who is in present possession of a benefice. *Swift.*

To INCU'MBER. *v. a.* [*encombrer*, French.] To embarrass. *Dryden.*

To INCU'R. *v. a.* [*incurro*, Latin.]
1. To become liable to a punishment or reprehension. *Hayward.*
2. To occur; to press on the senses. *South.*

INCURABI'LITY. *s.* [*incurabilité*, French.] Impossibility of cure; utter insusceptibility of remedy. *Harvey.*

INCU'RABLE. *a.* [*incurable*, French.] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeless. *Swift.*

INCU'RABLENESS. *s.* [from *incurable.*] State of not admitting any cure.

INCU'RABLY. *ad.* [from *incurable.*] Without remedy. *Locke.*

INCU'RIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *curious.*] Negligent; inattentive. *Derham.*

INCU'RSION. *s.* [from *incurro*, Latin.]
1. Attack; mischievous occurrence. *South.*
2. [*incursion*, French.] Invasion without conquest; inroad; ravage. *Bacon.*

To INCU'RVATE. *v. a.* [*incurvo*, Latin.] To bend; to crook. *Cheyne.*

INCURVA'TION. *s.* [from *incurvate.*]
1. The act of bending or making crooked.
2. State of being bent; curvity; crookedness. *Glanville.*
3. Flexion of the body in token of reverence. *Stilling fleet.*

INCU'RVITY. *s.* [from *incurvus*, Lat.] Crookedness; the state of bending inward *Brown.*

To I'NDAGATE. *v. a.* [*indago*, Latin.] To search; to beat out.

INDAGA'TION. *s.* [from *indagate.*] Search; inquiry; examination. *Boyle.*

INDAGA'TOR. *s.* [*indagator*, Lat.] A searcher; an inquirer; an examiner. *Boyle.*

To INDA'RT. *v. a.* [*in* and *dart.*] To dart in; to strike in. *Shakespeare.*

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To INDE'BT. *v. a.*
1. To put in debt.
2. To oblige; to put under obligation. *Milt.*

INDE'BTED. *participial a.* [*in* and *debt.*] Obliged by something received; bound to restitution; having incurred a debt. *Hooker.*

INDE'CENCY. *s.* [*indecence*, French.] Any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners; something wrong, but scarce criminal. *Locke.*

INDE'CENT. *a.* [*indecent*, French.] Unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears. *South.*

INDE'CENTLY. *ad.* Without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

INDECI'DUOUS. *a.* [*in* and *deciduous.*] Not falling; not shed; not liable to a yearly fall of the leaf; evergreen. *Brown.*

INDECLI'NABLE. *a.* [*indeclinabilis*, Latin.] Not varied by terminations. *Arbuthnot.*

INDECO'ROUS. *a.* [*indecorus*, Latin.] Indecent; unbecoming. *Norris.*

INDECO'RUM. *s.* [Latin.] Indecency; something unbecoming. *Young.*

INDE'ED. *ad.* [*in* and *deed.*]
1. In reality; in truth; in verity. *Sidney.*
2. Above common rate. *Davies.*
3. This is to be granted that: *he is wise indeed, but he is not happy.* *Wake.*
4. It is used as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a sense hardly perceptible or explicable: *I said I thought it a confederacy, though indeed I had no reason to to think.* *Bacon.*
5. It is used to note concessions in comparisons: *he is a greater man* indeed *but not a better.* *Bacon.*

INDEFA'TIGABLE. *a.* [*indefatigabilis*, Latin.] Unwearied; not tired; not exhausted by labour. *South.*

INDEFA'TIGABLY. *ad.* [from *indefatigable.*] Without weariness. *Dryden.*

INDEFECTIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *indefectible.*] The quality of suffering no decay; of being subject to no defect.

INDEFE'CTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *defectus*, Latin.] Unfailing; not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFE'ISIBLE. *a.* [*indefaisible*, French.] Not to be cut off; not to be vacated; irrevocable. *Decay of Piety.*

INDE'FENSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *defensus*, Lat.] What cannot be defended or maintained. *Sanderson.*

INDE'FINITE. *a.* [*indefinitus*, Latin.]
1. Not determined; not limited; not settled. *Bacon.*
2. Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits. *Spect.*

INDE'FINITELY. *ad.*
1. Without any settled or determinate limitation. *Hooker.*
2. To a degree indefinite. *Ray.*

INDEFI'NITUDE. *s.* [from *indefinite.*] Quantity not limited by our understanding, though yet finite. *Hale.*

INDELI'BERATE. } *a.* [*in* and *deliberate.*]
INDELI'BERATED. } Unpremeditated; done without consideration. *Brambhall.*

INDE'LIBLE. *a.* [*indelibilis*, Latin.]
1. Not to be blotted out or effaced. *Gay.*
2. Not to be annulled. *Sprat.*

INDE'LICACY. *s.* [*in* and *delicacy.*] Want of delicacy, want of elegant decency. *Addison.*

INDE'LICATE. *a.* [*in* and *delicate.*] Wanting decency, void of a quick sense of decency.

INDEMNIFICA'TION. *s.* [from *indemnify.*]
1. Security against loss or penalty.
2. Reimbursement of loss or penalty.

To INDE'MNIFY. *v. a.* [*in* and *demnify.*]
1. To secure against loss or penalty.
2. To maintain unhurt. *Wotton.*

INDE'MNITY. *s.* [*indemnité*, French.] Security from punishment; exemption from punishment. *K. Charles.*

To INDE'NT. *v. a.* [*in* and *dens*, a tooth, Lat.] To mark any thing with inequality like a row of teeth; to cut in and out; to make to wave or undulate. *Woodward.*

To INDE'NT. *v. n.* [from the method of cutting counterparts of a contract together.] To contract; to bargain; to make a compact. *Decay of Piety.*

INDE'NT. *s.* [from the verb.] Inequality; incloſure; indentation. *Shakespeare.*

INDENTA'TION. *s.* [*in* and *dens*, Latin.] Indenture; waving in any figure. *Woodward.*

INDE'NTURE. *s.* [from *indent.*] A covenant so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other. *South.*

INDEPE'NDENCE. } *s.* [*independance*, Fr.]
INDEPE'NDENCY. } Freedom; exemption from reliance or control; state over which none has power. *Addison.*

INDEPE'NDENT. *a.* [*independant*, Fr.]
1. Not depending; not supported by any other; not relying on another; not controlled. *South.*
2. Not relating to any thing else, as to a superiour cause or power. *Bentley.*

INDEPE'NDENT. *s.* One who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church. *Southern.*

INDEPE'NDENTLY. *ad.* [from *independent.*] Without reference to other things. *Dryden.*

INDESE'RT. *s.* [*in* and *desert.*] Want of merit. *Addison.*

INDESI'NENTLY. *ad.* [*indesinenter*, Fr.] Without cessation.

INDESTRU'CTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *destructible.*] Not to be destroyed.

INDETE'RMINABLE. *a.* [*in* and *determinable.*] Not to be fixed; not to be defined or limited. *Brown.*

INDETE'RMINATE. *a.* [*indeterminé*, Fr.] Not fixed; not defined; indefinite. *Norris.*

INDETE'RMINATELY. *ad.* Indefinitely; not in any settled manner. *Burnet.*

INDETE'RMINED. *a.* [*in* and *determined.*] Not settled; unfixed.

INDETERMINA'TION *s.* [*in* and *determination.*] Want of determination. *Brambhall.*

INDEVO'TION. *s.* [*indevotion*, Fr.] Want of devotion: irreligion. *Decay of Piety.*

INDEVO'UT. *a.* [*indevot*, Fr.] Not devout; not religious; irreligious. *Decay of Piety.*

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INDE'X. *s.* [Latin.]
1. The diſcoverer; the pointer out. *Arbuth.*
2. The hand that points to any thing. *Bent.*
3. The table of contents to a book. *Shakeſp.*

INDEXTE'RITY. *s.* [*in* and *dexterity.*] Want of dexterity; want of readineſs. *Harvey.*

INDIAN *Arrow root. s.* A plant; a ſovereign remedy for curing the bite of waſps, and expelling the poiſon of the manchineel tree. This root the Indians apply to extract the venom of their arrows. *Miller.*

INDIAN *Creſs.* [*acriviola*, Latin.] A plant.

INDIAN *Fig. s.* [*opuntia*, Latin.] A plant.

INDIAN *Reed. s.* A kind of mineral earth.

INDICANT. *a.* [*indicans*, Latin.] Showing; pointing out; that which directs what is to be done in any diſeaſe.

To INDICATE. *v. a.* [*indico*, Latin.]
1. To ſhow; to point out.
2. [In phyſick.] To point out a remedy.

INDICATION. *s.* [*Indication*, French.]
1. Mark; token; ſign; note; ſymptom.
2. [In phyſick.] *Indication* is of four kinds; vital, preſervative, curative, and palliative, as it directs what is to be done to continue life, carting off the cauſe of an approaching diſtemper, curing it whilſt it is actually preſent, or leſſening its effects. *Quincy.*
3. Diſcovery made; intelligence given. *Bent.*

INDI'CATIVE. *a.* [*indicativus*, Latin.]
1. Showing; informing; pointing out.
2. [In grammar.] A certain modification of a verb, expreſſing affirmation or indication. *Clarke.*

INDI'CATIVELY. *ad.* [from *indicative.*] In ſuch a manner as ſhows or betokens.

To INDI'CT. See INDITE, and its derivatives.

INDI'CTION. *s.* [*indiction*, French; *indico*, Latin.]
1. Declaration; proclamation. *Bacon.*
2. [In chronology.] The *Indiction*, inſtituted by Conſtantine the Great, is a cycle of tributes for fifteen years, and by it accounts were kept. Afterward, in memory of the victory obtained by Conſtantine over Maxentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which freedom was given to Chriſtianity, the council of Nice ordained that the accounts of years ſhould be no longer kept by the Olympiads; but by the *indiction*, which hath its epocha *A. D.* 313, Jan. 1.

INDI'FFERENCE. } *s.* [*indifference*, Fr.]
INDI'FFERENCY. }
1. Neutrality; ſuſpenſion; equipoiſe or freedom from motives on either ſide. *Locke.*
2. Impartiality. *Whitgifte.*
3. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedneſs. *Addiſon.*
4. State in which no moral or phyſical reaſon preponderates. *Hooker.*

INDI'FFERENT. *a.* [*indifferent*, Fr. *indifferens*, Latin.]
1. Neutral; not determined to either ſide. *Addiſon.*
2. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardleſs. *Temple.*
3. Not having ſuch difference as that the one is for its own ſake preferable to the other. *Davies.*
4. Impartial; diſintereſted. *Aſcham. Davies.*
5. Paſſable; having mediocrity; of a middling ſtate. *Roſcommon.*
6. In the ſame ſenſe it has the force of an adverb: as, indifferent *well.* *Shakeſpeare.*

INDI'FFERENTLY. *ad.* [*indifferenter*, Latin.]
1. Without diſtinction; without preference. *Newton.*
2. In a neutral ſtate; without wiſh or averſion.
3. Not well; tolerably; paſſably; middlingly. *Curew.*

INDIGENCE. } *s.* [*indigence*, French; *indigentia*, Latin.] Want; penury; poverty. *Burnet.*
INDIGENCY. }

INDI'GENOUS. *a.* [*indigéne*, Fr, *indigena*, Latin.] Native to a country. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIGENT. *a.* [*indigens*, Latin.]
1. Poor; needy; neceſſitous. *Addiſon.*
2. In want; wanting. *Philips.*
3. Void; empty. *Bacon.*

INDIGE'ST. } *a.* [*indigeſte*, Fr. *indigeſtus*, Latin.]
INDIGE'STED. }
1. Not ſeparate into diſtinct parts. *Raleigh.*
2. Not formed or ſhaped. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Not well conſidered and methodiſed. *Hooker.*
4. Not concocted in the ſtomach. *Dryden.*
5. Not brought to ſuppuration. *Wiſeman.*

INDIGE'STIBLE. *a.* [from *in* and *digeſtible.*] Not conquerable in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIGE'STION. *s.* [*indigeſtion*, French.] The ſtate of meats unconcocted. *Temple.*

To INDI'GITATE. *v. a.* [*indigito*, Latin.] To point out; to ſhow. *Brown.*

INDIGITA'TION. *s.* [from *indigitate.*] The act of pointing out or ſhowing. *More.*

INDI'GN. *a.* [*indigne*, Fr. *indignus*, Latin.]
1. Unworthy; undeſerving. *Bacon.*
2. Bringing indignity. *Shakeſpeare.*

INDI'GNANT. *a.* [*indignans*, Latin.] Angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and diſdain. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIGNA'TION. *s.* [*indignation*, Fr. *indignatio*, Latin.]
1. Anger mingled with contempt or diſguſt. *Clarendon.*
2. The anger of a ſuperiour. *Kings.*
3. The effect of anger. *Shakeſpeare.*

INDI'GNITY. *s.* [*indignitas*, from *indignus*, Latin.] Contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with inſult. *Hooker.*

I'NDIGO. *s.* [*indicum*, Latin.] A plant, by the Americans called anil, uſed in dying for a blue colour. *Miller.*

INDIRE'CT. *a.* [*indirectus*, Latin.]
1. Not ſtraight; not rectilinear.
2. Not tending otherwiſe than collaterally or conſequentially to purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Not fair; not honeſt. *Daniel.*

INDIRE'CTION. *s.* [*in* and *direction.*]
1. Oblique means; tendency not in a ſtraight

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line. *Shakespeare.*
2. Dishoneſt practice. *Shakespeare.*

INDIRE'CTLY. *ad.* [from *indirect.*]
1. Not in a right line; obliquely.
2. Not in expreſs terms. *Broome.*
3. Unfairly; not rightly. *Taylor.*

INDIRE'CTNESS. *s.* [*in* and *directneſs.*]
1. Obliquity.
2. Unfairneſs.

INDISCE'RNIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *diſcernible.*] Not perceptible; not diſcoverable. *Denham.*

INDISCE'RNIBLY. *ad.* [from *indiſcernible.*] In a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCE'RPTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *diſcerptible.*] Not to be ſeparated; incapable of being broken or deſtroyed by diſſolution of parts.

INDISCERPTIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *indiſcerptible.*] Incapability of diſſolution.

INDISCO'VERY. *s.* [*in* and *diſcovery.*] The ſtate of being hidden. *Brown.*

INDISCREET'. *a.* [*indiſcret*, Fr.] Imprudent; incautious; inconſiderate; injudicious. *Spenſer.*

INDISCREE'TLY. *ad.* Without prudence; without conſideration. *Sandys.*

INDISCRE'TION. *s.* [*indiſcretion*, Fr.] Imprudence; raſhneſs; inconſideration. *Hoyw.*

INDISCRI'MINATE. *a.* [*indiſcriminatus*, Lat.] Undiſtinguiſhable; not marked with any note of diſtinction.

INDISCRI'MINATELY. *ad.* Without diſtinction. *Government of the Tongue.*

INDISPE'NSABLE. *a.* [Fr.] Not to be remitted; not to be ſpared; neceſſary. *Woodw.*

INDISPE'NSABLENESS. *s.* State of not being to be ſpared; neceſſity.

INDISPE'NSABLY. *ad.* [from *indiſpenſable.*] Without diſpenſation; without remiſſion; neceſſarily. *Addiſon.*

To INDISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*indiſpoſer*, French.]
1. To make unfit. *Atterbury.*
2. To diſincline; to make averſe. *South.*
3. To diſorder; to diſqualify for its proper functions. *Glanville.*
4. To diſorder ſlightly with regard to health. *Walton.*
5. To make unfavourable. *Clarendon.*

INDISPO'SEDNESS *s.* [from *indiſpoſed.*] State of unfitneſs or diſinclination; diſordered ſtate. *Decay of Piety.*

INDISPOSI'TION. *s.* [*indiſpoſition*, French.]
1. Diſorder of health; tendency to ſickneſs; ſlight diſeaſe. *Heyward.*
2. Diſinclination; diſlike. *Hooker.*

INDISPU'TABLE. *a.* [*in* and *diſputable.*] Uncontrovertible; inconteſtable. *Rogers.*

INDISPU'TABLENESS. *s.* The ſtate of being indiſputable; certainty; evidence.

INDISPU'TABLY. *ad.* [from *indiſputable.*]
1. Without controverſy; certainly. *Brown.*
2. Without oppoſition. *Howel.*

INDISSO'LVABLE. *a* [*in* and *diſſolvable.*]
1. Indiſſoluble; not ſeparable as to its parts. *Newton.*
2. Obligatory; not to be broken; binding for ever. *Ayliffe.*

INDISSOLUBI'LITY. *s.* [*indiſſolubilité*, Fr.]
1. Reſiſtance to a diſſolving power; firmneſs; ſtableneſs. *Locke.*
2. Perpetuity of obligation.

INDI'SSOLUBLE. *a.* [*indiſſoluble*, French.]
1. Reſiſting all ſeparation of its parts; firm; ſtable. *Boyle.*
2. Binding for ever; ſubſiſting for ever. *Bac.*

INDI'SSOLUBLENESS. *s.* Indiſſolubility; reſiſtance to ſeparation of parts. *Hale.*

INDI'SSOLUBLY. *ad.* [from *indiſſoluble.*]
1. In a manner reſiſting all ſeparation. *Boyle.*
2. For ever obligatory.

INDISTI'NCT. *a.* [*indiſtinct*, French.]
1. Not plainly marked; confuſed. *Dryden.*
2. Not exactly diſcerning. *Shakespeare.*

INDISTI'NCTION. *s.* [from *indiſtinct.*]
1. Confuſion; uncertainty. *Brown.*
2. Omiſſion of diſcrimination. *Spratt.*

INDISTI'NCTLY. *ad.* [from *indiſtinct.*]
1. Confuſedly; uncertainly. *Newton.*
2. Without being diſtinguiſhed. *Brown.*

INDISTI'NCTNESS. *s.* [from *indiſtinct.*] Confuſion; uncertainty; obſcurity. *Newton.*

INDISTU'RBANCE. *s.* [*in* and *diſturb.*] Calmneſs; freedom from diſturbance. *Temple.*

INDIVI'DUAL. *a.* [*individu*, *individuel*, French.]
1. Separate from others of the ſame ſpecies; ſingle; numerically one. *Watts.*
2. Undivided; not to be parted or diſjoined. *Milton.*

INDIVIDUA'LITY. *s.* [from *individual.*] Separate or diſtinct exiſtence. *Arbuthnot.*

INDIVI'DUALLY. *ad.* [from *individual.*]
1. With ſeparate or diſtinct exiſtence; numerically. *Hooker.*
2. Not ſeparably; incommunicably. *Hakew.*

To INDIVI'DUATE. *v. a.* [from *individuus*, Lat.] To diſtinguiſh from others of the ſame ſpecies; to make ſingle. *More.*

INDIVIDUA'TION. *s.* [from *individuate.*] That which makes an individual. *Watts.*

INDIVIDUI'TY. *s.* [from *individuus*, Latin.] The ſtate of being an individual; ſeparate exiſtence.

INDIVI'NITY. *s.* [*in* and *divinity.*] Want of divine power. Not in uſe. *Brown.*

INDIVISIBI'LITY. } *s.* [from *indiviſible.*]
INDIVI'SIBLENESS. } State in which no more diviſion can be made. *Locke.*

INDIVI'SIBLE *a.* [*indiviſible*, Fr.] What cannot be broken into parts; ſo ſmall as that it cannot be ſmaller. *Digby.*

INDIVI'SIBLY. *ad.* [from *indiviſible.*] So as it cannot be divided.

INDO'CIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *docible.*] Unteachable; inſuſceptible of inſtruction.

INDO'CILE. *a.* [*indocile*, French.] Unteachable; incapable of being inſtructed. *Bentley.*

INDOCI'LITY. *s.* [*indocilité*, French.] Unteachableneſs; refuſal of inſtruction.

To INDO'CTRINATE. *v. a.* [*endoctriner*, old French.] To inſtruct; to tincture with any ſcience, or opinion. *Clarendon.*

INDOCTRINA'TION. *s.* [from *indoctrinate.*] Inſtruction; information. *Brown.*

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INDOLENCE. } *s.* [*in* and *dolce*, Latin; *indo-*
INDOLENCY. } *lence*, French.]
1. Freedom from pain. *Burnet.*
2. Lasineſs; inattention; liſtleſſneſs. *Dryden.*
INDOLENT. *a.* [French.]
1. Free from pain.
2. Careleſs; lazy; inattentive; liſtleſs. *Pope.*
INDOLENTLY. *ad.* [from *indolent.*]
1. With freedom from pain.
2. Careleſly; lazily; inattentively; liſtleſly. *Addiſon.*
To INDO'W. *v. a* [*indotare*, Latin.] To portion; to enrich with gifts.
INDRA'UGHT. *s.* [*in* and *draught.*]
1. An opening in the land into which the ſea flows. *Raleigh.*
2. Inlet; paſſage inward. *Bacon.*
To INDRE'NCH. *v. a.* [from *drench.*] To ſoak; to drown. *Shakeſpeare.*
INDU'BIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *dubious.*] Not doubtful; not ſuſpecting; certain. *Harvey.*
INDU'BITABLE. *a.* [*indubitabilis*, Latin.] Undoubted; unqueſtionable. *Watts.*
INDU'BITABLY. *ad.* [from *indubitable.*] Undoubtedly; unqueſtionably. *Spratt.*
INDU'BITATE. *a.* [*indubitatus*, Latin.] Unqueſtioned; certain; evident. *Wotton.*
To INDU'CE. *v. a.* [*induire*, Fr. *induco*, Lat.]
1. To perſuade; to influence to any thing. *Heyward.*
2. To produce by perſuaſion or influence. *Bacon.*
3. To offer by way of induction, or conſequential reaſoning. *Brown.*
4. To inculcate; to enforce. *Temple.*
5. To cauſe extrinſically; to produce. *Bacon.*
6. To introduce; to bring into view. *Pope.*
7. To bring on; to ſuperinduce. *Dec. of Piety.*
INDU'CEMENT. *s.* [from *induce.*] Motive to any thing; that which allures or perſuades to any thing. *Rogers.*
INDU'CER. *s.* [from *induce.*] A perſuader; one that influences.
To INDU'CT. *v. a.* [*inductus*, Latin.]
1. To introduce; to bring in. *Sandys.*
2. To put into actual poſſeſſion of a benefice. *Ayliffe.*
INDU'CTION. *s.* [*induction*, Fr. *inductio*, Lat.]
1. Introduction; entrance. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. *Induction* is when, from ſeveral particular propoſitions, we infer one general. *Watts.*
3. The act or ſtate of taking poſſeſſion of an eccleſiaſtical living.
INDU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *induct.*]
1. Leading; perſuaſive. *Milton.*
2. Capable to infer or produce. *Hale.*
To INDU'E. *v. a.* [*induo*, Latin.] To inveſt; to clothe. *Milton.*
To INDU'LGE. *v. a.* [*indulgeo*, Latin.]
1. To encourage by compliance. *Dryden.*
2. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with conceſſion; to foſter. *Atterbury.*
3. To grant not of right but favour. *Pope.*
To INDU'LGE. *v. n.* To be favourable; to give indulgence. *Government of the Tongue.*
INDU'LGENCE. }
INDU'LGENCY. } *s.* [*indulgence*, Fr.]
1. Fondneſs; fond kindneſs. *Milton.*
2. Forbearance; tenderneſs: oppoſite to *rigour.* *Hammond.*
3. Favour granted; liberality. *Rogers.*
4. Grant of the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*
INDU'LGENT. *a.* [*indulgent*, French.]
1. Kind; gentle; liberal. *Rogers.*
2. Mild; favourable. *Waller.*
3. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to.
INDU'LGENTLY. *ad.* Without ſeverity; without cenſure. *Hammond.*
INDU'LT. } *s.* [Italian and French.] Privi-
INDU'LTO. } lege or exemption.
To INDU'RATE. *v. n.* [*induro*, Latin.] To grow hard; to harden. *Bacon.*
To INDU'RATE. *v. a.*
1. To make hard. *Sharp.*
2. To harden the mind.
INDURA'TION. *s.* [from *indurate.*]
1. The ſtate of growing hard. *Bacon.*
2. The act of hardening.
3. Obduracy; hardneſs of heart. *D. of Piety.*
INDU'STRIOUS. *a.* [*induſtrius*, Latin.]
1. Diligent; laborious; aſſiduous. *Milton.*
2. Deſigned; done for the purpoſe. *Watts.*
INDU'STRIOUSLY. *ad.*
1. Diligently; laboriouſly; aſſiduouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. For the ſet purpoſe; with deſign. *Bacon.*
INDUSTRY. *s.* [*induſtria*, Latin.] Diligence; aſſiduity. *Shakeſpeare. Cowley.*
To INE'BRIATE. *v. a.* [*inebrio*, Lat.] To intoxicate; to make drunk. *Sandys.*
To INE'BRIATE. *v. n.* To grow drunk; to be intoxicated. *Bacon.*
INEBRIA'TION. *s.* [from *inebriate.*] Drunkenneſs; intoxication. *Brown.*
INEFFABI'LITY. *s.* [from *ineffable.*] Unſpeakableneſs.
INE'FFABLE. *a.* [*ineffable*, Fr. *ineffabilis*, Lat.] Unſpeakable; unutterable. *South.*
INE'FFABLY. *ad.* [from *ineffable.*] In a manner not to be expreſſed. *Milton.*
INEFFE'CTIVE. *a.* [*ineffectif*, Fr. *in* and *effective.*] That can produce no effect; unactive; inefficient; uſeleſs. *Taylor.*
INEFFE'CTUAL. *a.* [*in* and *effectual.*] Unable to produce its proper effect; weak; wanting power. *Hooker.*
INEFFE'CTUALLY. *ad.* Without effect.
INEFFE'CTUALNESS. *s.* [from *ineffectual.*] Inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect. *Wake.*
INEFFICA'CIOUS. *a.* [*inefficace*, Fr.] Unable to produce effects; weak; feeble. *Locke.*
INE'FFICACY. *s.* [*in* and *efficacia*, Latin.] Want of power; want of effect.
INE'LEGANCE. } *s.* [from *inelegant.*] Ab-
INE'LEGANCY. } ſence of beauty; want of elegance.
INE'LEGANT. *a.* [*inelegans*, Latin.]
1. Not becoming; not beautiful. *Woodward.*
2. Mean; deſpicable; contemptible. *Broome.*
INE'LOQUENT. *a* [*in* and *eloquens*, Lat.] Not perſuaſive; not oratorical.
INE'PT. *a.* [*ineptus*, Latin.]

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1. Trifling; foolish. *More.*
2. Unfit for any purpose; useless. *Woodw.*

INE'PTLY. *ad.* [*inepte*, Latin.] Trifflingly; foolishly; unfitly. *More.*

INE'PTITUDE. *s.* [from *ineptus*, Latin.] Unfitness. *Wilkins.*

INEQUA'LITY. *s.* [from *inæqualitas*, Lat.]
1. Difference of comparative quantity. *Ray.*
2. Unevenness; interchange of higher and lower parts. *Newton.*
3. Disproportion to any office or purpose; state of not being adequate. *South.*
4. Change of state; unlikeness of a thing to itself. *Bacon.*
5. Difference of rank or station. *Hooker.*

INERRABI'LITY. *s.* [from *inerrable.*] Exemption from errour; infallibility. *K. Ch.*

INE'RRABLE. *a.* [*in* and *err.*] Exempt from errour. *Hammond.*

INE'RRABLENESS. *s.* [from *inerrable.*] Exemption from errour. *Hammond.*

INE'RRABLY. *ad.* [from *inerrable.*] With security from errour; infallibly.

INE'RRINGLY. *ad.* [*in* and *erring.*] Without errour; without deviation. *Glanville.*

INE'RT. *a* [*inert*, Latin.] Dull; sluggish; motionless. *Blackmore.*

INE'RTLY. *ad.* Sluggishly; dully. *Pope.*

INESCA'TION. *s.* [*in* and *esca*, Lat.] The act of baiting.

INE'STIMABLE. *a.* [*inestimabilis*, Lat.] Too valuable to be rated; transcending all price. *Boyle.*

INE'VIDENT. *a.* [*inevident*, Fr.] Not plain; obscure. Not in use. *Brown.*

INEVITABI'LITY. *s.* [from *inevitable.*] Impossibility to be avoided; certainty. *Bramhall.*

INE'VITABLE. *a.* [*inevitabilis*, Lat.] Unavoidable; not to be escaped. *Dryden.*

INE'VITABLY. *ad.* [from *inevitable.*] Without possibility of escape. *Bentley.*

INEXCU'SABLE. *a.* [*inexcusabilis*, Lat.] Not to be excused; not to be palliated by apology. *Swift.*

INEXCU'SABLENESS. *s.* Enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation. *South.*

INEXCU'SABLY. *ad.* [from *inexcusable.*] To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse. *Bro.*

INEXHA'LABLE. *a.* [*in* and *exhale.*] That cannot evaporate. *Brown.*

INEXHA'USTED. *a.* [*in* and *exhausted.*] Unemptied; not possible to be emptied. *Dryden.*

INEXHA'USTIBLE. *a.* Not to be drawn all away; not to be spent. *Locke.*

INEXI'STENT. *a.* [*in* and *existent.*] Not having being; not to be found in nature. *Boyle.*

INEXI'STENCE. *s.* [*in* and *existence.*] Want of being; want of existence. *Broome.*

INE'XORABLE. *a.* [*inexorable*, Fr. *inexorabilis*, Lat.] Not to be intreated; not to be moved by intreaty. *Rogers.*

INEXPE'DIENCE. } *s.* [*in* and *expediency.*]
INEXPE'DIENCY. } Want of fitness; want of propriety; unsuitableness to time or place; inconvenience. *Sanderson.*

INEXPE'DIENT. *a.* [*in* and *expedient.*] Inconvenient; unfit; improper. *Smalridge.*

INEXPE'RIENCE. *s.* [*inexperience*, French.] Want of experimental knowledge. *Milton.*

INEXPE'RIENCED. *a.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Not experienced.

INEXPE'RT. *a.* [*inexpertus*, Latin.] Unskilful; unskilled. *Milton.*

INE'XPIABLE. *a.* [*inexpiable*, French.]
1. Not to be atoned.
2. Not to be mollified by atonement. *Milton.*

INE'XPIABLY. *ad.* [from *inexpiable.*] To a degree beyond atonement. *Roscom.*

INE'XPLEABLY. *ad.* [*in* and *explea*, Latin.] Insatiably. Not in use. *Sandys.*

INE'XPLICABLE. *a.* [*in* and *explico*, Lat.] Incapable of being explained; not to be made intelligible. *Newton.*

INE'XPLICABLY. *ad.* [from *inexplicable.*] In a manner not to be explained.

INEXPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *expreſs.*] Not to be told; unutterable. *Stilling fleet.*

INEXPRE'SSIBLY. *ad.* [from *inexpreſſible.*] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; unutterably. *Hammond.*

INEXPU'GNABLE. *a.* [*inexpugnabilis*, Lat.] Impregnable; not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued. *Ray.*

INEXTINGUISHABLE. *a.* [*in* and *extinguo*, Latin.] Unquenchable. *Grew.*

INEXTRICABLE. *a.* [*inextricabilis*, Latin.] Not to be disintangled; not to be cleared. *Blackmore.*

INEXTRICABLY. *ad.* [from *inextricable.*] To a degree of perplexity not to be disintangled. *Bentley.*

To INE'YE. *v. n.* [*in* and *eye.*] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the infition of a bud into a foreign stock. *Philips.*

INFALLIBI'LITY. } *s.* [*infallibilité*, Fr.
INFA'LLIBLENESS. } from *infallible.*] Inerrability; exemption from errour. *Tillotson.*

INFA'LLIBLE. *a.* [*infallible*, Fr.] Privileged from errour; incapable of mistake; not to be misled or deceived; certain. *South.*

INFA'LLIBLY. *ad.* [from *infallible.*]
1. Without danger of deceit; with security from errour. *Smalridge.*
2. Certainly. *Rogers.*

To INFA'ME. *v. a.* [*infamo*, Latin.] To represent to disadvantage; to defame; to censure publickly. *Bacon.*

I'NFAMOUS. *a.* [*infamis*, Latin.] Publickly branded with guilt; openly censured; of bad report. *Ben Jonson.*

I'NFAMOUSLY. *ad.* [from *infamous.*]
1. With open reproach; with publick notoriety of reproach.
2. Shamefully; scandalously. *Dryden.*

I'NFAMOUSNESS } *s.* [*infamia*, Lat.] Pub-
I'NFAMY. } lick reproach; notoriety of bad character. *King Charles.*

I'NFANCY. *s.* [*infantia*, Latin.]
1. The first part of life. *Hooker.*
2. Civil infancy, reaching to twenty-one.

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3. First age of any thing; beginning; original; commencement. *Arbuthnot.*

INFA'NGTHEF. A privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee. *Cowel.*

INFANT. *s.* [*infans*, Lat.]
1. A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year. *Roscommon.*
2. [In law.] A young person to the age of one and twenty.

INFANT. *a.* Not mature; a state of initial imperfection. *Shakespeare.*

INFA'NTA. s. [Spanish.] A princess descended from the royal blood of Spain.

INFA'NTICIDE. *s.* [*infanticidium*, Latin.] The slaughter of the infants by *Herod.*

INFANTILE. *a.* [*infantilis*, Lat.] Pertaining to an infant. *Derham.*

INFANTRY. *s.* [*infanterie*, Fr.] The foot soldiers of an army. *Milton.*

INFA'RCTION. *s.* [*in* and *farctio*, Lat.] Stuffing; constipation. *Harvey.*

To INFATUATE. *v. a.* [*infatuo*, from *in* and *fatuus*, Lat.] To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding. *Clarendon.*

INFATUATION. *s.* [from *infatuate.*] The act of striking with folly; deprivation of reason. *South.*

INFA'USTING. *s.* [from *infaustus*, Lat.] The act of making unlucky. *Bacon.*

INFE'ASIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *feasible.*] Impracticable; not to be done. *Glanville.*

To INFE'CT. *v. a.* [*infectus*, Lat.]
1. To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion; to taint. *Milton.*
2. To fill with something hurtfully contagious. *Shakespeare.*

INFE'CTION. *s.* [*infection*, Fr. *infectio*, Latin.] Contagion; mischief by communication; taint; poison. *Shakespeare.*

INFE'CTIOUS. *a.* [from *infect.*] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities. *Tem.*

INFE'CTIOUSLY. *ad.* Contagiously. *Shak.*

INFE'CTIOUSNESS. *s.* The quality of being infectious; contagiousness.

INFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *infect.*] Having the quality of acting by contagion. *Sidney.*

INFECU'ND. *a.* [*infœcundus*, Lat.] Unfruitful; infertile. *Derham.*

INFECU'NDITY. *s.* [*infœcunditas*, Lat.] Want of fertility; barrenness.

INFELI'CITY. *s.* [*infelicitas*, Lat.] Unhappiness; misery; calamity. *Watts.*

To INFE'R. *v. a.* [*infero*, Latin.]
1. To bring on; to induce. *Harvey.*
2. To *infer* is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true. *Locke.*
3. To offer; to produce. Not in use. *Shak.*

INFERENCE. *s.* [*inference*, Fr. from *infer.*] Conclusion drawn from previous arguments. *Watts.*

INFE'RIBLE. *a.* [from *infer.*] Deducible from premised grounds. *Brown.*

INFERIO'RITY. *s.* [from *inferiour.*] Lower state of dignity or value. *Dryden.*

INFE'RIOUR. *a.* [*inferior*, Lat.]
1. Lower in place.
2. Lower in station or rank of life. *South.*
3. Lower in value or excellency. *Dryden.*
4. Subordinate. *Watts.*

INFE'RIOUR. *s.* One in a lower rank or station than another. *South.*

INFE'RNAL. *a.* [*infernal*, Fr.] Hellish; tartarean; detestable. *Dryden.*

INFE'RNAL *Stone. s.* The lunar caustick, prepared from an evaporated solution of silver, or from crystals of silver. *Hill.*

INFE'RTILE. *a.* [*infertile*, Fr.] Unfruitful; not productive; infecund. *Gov. of Tongue.*

INFERTI'LITY. *s.* [*infertilité*, Fr.] Unfruitfulness; want of fertility. *Hale.*

To INFE'ST. *v. a.* [*infesto*, Lat.] To harass; to disturb; to plague. *Hooker.*

INFESTI'VITY. *s.* [*in* and *festivity.*] Mournfulness; want of cheerfulness.

INFE'STRED. *a.* [*in* and *fester.*] Rankling; inveterate. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

INFEUDA'TION. *s.* [*in* and *feudum*, Lat.] The act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate. *Hale.*

I'NFIDEL. *s.* [*infidelle*, Fr.] An unbeliever; a miscreant; a pagan; one who rejects christianity. *Hooker.*

INFIDE'LITY. *s.* [*infidelité*, Fr.]
1. Want of faith. *Taylor.*
2. Disbelief of christianity. *Addison.*
3. Treachery; deceit. *Spectator.*

I'NFINITE. *a.* [*infinitus*, Lat.]
1. Unbounded; boundless; unlimited; immense. *Dennis.*
2. It is hyperbolically used for large; great.

I'NFINITELY. *ad.*
1. Without bounds; immensely. *Hooker.*
2. In a great degree. *Rogers.*

I'NFINITENESS. *s.* [from *infinite.*] Immensity; boundlessness; infinity. *Taylor.*

INFINITE'SIMAL. *a.* [from *infinite.*] Infinitely divided.

INFI'NITIVE. *a.* [*infinitif*, Fr. *infinitivus*, Lat.] In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms, or intimates the intention of affirming, but does not do it absolutely. *Clarke.*

INFI'NITUDE. *s.* [from *infinite.*]
1. Infinity; immensity. *Hale.*
2. Boundless number. *Addison.*

INFI'NITY. *s.* [*infinité*, Fr.]
1. Immensity; boundlessness; unlimited qualities. *Raleigh.*
2. Endless number. *Arbuthnot.*

INFI'RM. *a.* [*infirme*, Fr.]
1. Weak; feeble; disabled of body. *Shak.*
2. Weak of mind; irresolute. *Milton.*
3. Not stable; not solid. *South.*

To INFI'RM. *v. a.* [*infirmer*, Fr.] To weaken; to shake; to enfeeble. *Raleigh.*

INFI'RMARY. *s.* [*infirmerie*, Fr.] Lodgings for the sick. *Bacon.*

INFI'RMITY. *s.* [*infirmité*, Fr.]
1. Weakness of sex, age or temper. *Rogers.*
2. Failing; weakness; fault. *Clarendon.*

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3. Diſeaſe; malady. *Hooker.*

INFI'RMNESS. *s.* [from *infirm.*] Weakneſs; feebleneſs. *Boyle.*

To INFI'X. *v. a.* [*infixus*, Latin.] To drive in; to faſten. *Spenſer.*

To INFLA'ME. *v. a.* [*inflamito*, Lat.]

1. To kindle; to ſet on fire. *Sidney.*
2. To kindle any paſſion. *Suſan.*
3. To fire with paſſion. *Milton.*
4. To exaggerate; to aggravate. *Addiſon.*
5. To heat the body morbidly with obſtructed matter.
6. To provoke; to irritate. *Decay of Piety.*

To INFLA'ME. *v. n.* To grow hot, angry, and painful by obſtructed matter. *Wiſeman.*

INFLA'MER. *s.* [from *inflame.*] The thing or perſon that inflames. *Addiſon.*

INFLAMMABI'LITY. *s.* [from *inflammable.*] The quality of catching fire. *Harvey.*

INFLA'MMABLE. *a.* [French.] Eaſy to be ſet on flame. *Newton.*

INFLA'MMABLENESS. *s.* [from *inflammable.*] The quality of eaſily catching fire.

INFLAMMA'TION. *s.* [*inflammatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of ſetting on flame. *Temple.*
2. The ſtate of being in flame. *Wiſdom.*
3. [In chirurgery.] *Inflammation* is when the blood is obſtructed ſo as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than uſual. *Quincy.*
4. The act of exciting fervour of mind. *Hook.*

INFLA'MMATORY. *a.* [from *inflame.*] Having the power of inflaming. *Pope.*

To INFLA'TE. *v. a.* [*inflatus*, Lat.]

1. To ſwell with wind. *Ray.*
2. To fill with the breath. *Dryden.*

INFLA'TION. *s.* [*inflatio*, Latin.] The ſtate of being ſwelled with wind; flatulence. *Arb.*

To INFLE'CT. *v. a.* [*inflectо*, Lat.]

1. To bend; to turn. *Newton.*
2. To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLE'CTION. *s.* [*inflectio*, Lat.]

1. The act of bending or turning. *Hale.*
2. Modulation of the voice. *Hooker.*
3. Variation of a noun or verb. *Brerewood.*

INFLE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *inflect.*] Having the power of bending. *Derham.*

INFLEXIBI'LITY. } *s.* [*inflexibilité*, Fr. from
INFLE'XIBLENESS. } *inflexible.*

1. Stiffneſs; quality of reſiſting flexure.
2. Obſtinacy; temper not to be bent.

INFLE'XIBLE. *a.* [French; *inflexibilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be bent or incurvated. *Brown.*
2. Not to be prevailed on; immoveable. *Ad.*
3. Not to be changed or altered. *Watts.*

INFLE'XIBLY. *ad.* [from *inflexible.*] Inexorably; invariably. *Locke.*

To INFLI'CT. *v. a.* [*infligo*, *inflictus*, Lat. *infliger*, French.] To put in act or impoſe as a puniſhment. *Temple.*

INFLI'CTER. *s.* [from *inflict.*] He who puniſhes. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

INFLI'CTION. *s.* [from *inflict.*]

1. The act of uſing puniſhments. *South.*
2. The puniſhment impoſed. *Rogers.*

INFLI'CTIVE. *a.* [*inflictive*, Fr. from *inflict.*] That impoſes a puniſhment.

I'NFLUENCE. *s.* [*influence*, Fr. *influs*, Lat.]

1. Power of the celeſtial aſpects operating upon terreſtrial bodies and affairs. *Prior.*
2. Aſcendant power; power of directing or modifying. *Sidney. Atterbury.*

To I'NFLUENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To act upon with directive or impulſive power; to modify to any purpoſe. *Newton.*

I'NFLUENT. *a.* [*influens*, Lat.] Flowing in. *Arbuthnot.*

INFLUE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *influence.*] Exerting influence or power. *Glanville.*

I'NFLUX. *s.* [*influxus*, Latin.]

1. Act of flowing into any thing. *Ray.*
2. Infuſion; intromiſſion. *Hale.*
3. Influence; power. Not in uſe. *Bacon.*

INFLU'XIOUS. *a.* [from *influx.*] Influential. Not uſed. *Howel.*

To INFO'LD. *v. a.* [*in* and *fold.*] To involve; to inwrap; to encloſe with involutions. *Pope.*

To INFO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *folium*, Lat.] To cover with leaves. *Howel.*

To INFO'RM. *v. a.* [*informo*, Lat.]

1. To animate; to actuate by vital power. *Dryden.*
2. To inſtruct; to ſupply with new knowledge; to acquaint. *Clarendon.*
3. To offer an acculation to a magiſtrate.

To INFO'RM. *v. n.* To give intelligence. *Sh.*

INFO'RMAL. *a.* [from *inform.*] Irregular; not competent. *Shakeſpeare.*

INFO'RMANT. *s.* [French.]

1. One who gives information or inſtruction. *Watts.*
2. One who exhibits an accuſation.

INFORMA'TION. *s.* [*informatio*, Lat.]

1. Intelligence given; inſtruction. *South.*
2. Charge or accuſation exhibited.
3. The act of informing or accuſing.

INFO'RMER. *s.* [from *inform.*]

1. One who gives inſtruction or intelligence. *South.*
2. One who diſcovers offenders to the magiſtrate. *L'Eſtrange.*

INFO'RMIDABLE. *a.* [*in* and *formidable*, Lat.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.

INFO'RMITY. *s.* [from *informis*, Lat.] Shapeleſſneſs. *Brown.*

INFO'RMOUS. *a.* [*informis*, Latin.] Shapeleſs; of no regular figure. *Brown.*

UNFO'RTUNATE. *a.* [*infortunatus*, Latin.] Unhappy. *Bacon.*

To INFRA'CT. *v. a.* [*infractus*, Latin.] To break. *Thomſon.*

INFRA'CTION. *s.* [*infractio*, Lat.] The act of breaking; breach; violation. *Waller.*

INFRA'NGIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *frangible.*] Not to be broken. *Chiſyn.*

INFRE'QUENCY. *s.* [*infrequentia*, Lat.] Uncommonneſs; rarity. *Brown.*

INFRE'QUENT. *a.* [*infrequens*, Lat.] Rare; uncommon.

To INFRI'GIDATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *frigidus*, Lat.] To chill; to make cold. *Bayle.*

To INFRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*infringo*, Lat.]

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1. To violate; to break laws or contracts. *Sh.*
2. To deſtroy; to hinder. *Waller.*

INFRI'NGEMENT. *ſ.* [from *infringe.*] Breach; violation. *Clarendon.*

INFRI'NGER. *ſ.* [from *infringe.*] A breaker; a violater. *Aylife.*

INFUNDIBULIFORM. *a.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Latin.] Of the ſhape of a funnel or tundiſh.

INFU'RIATE. *a.* [*in* and *furia*, Latin.] Enraged; raging. *Milton.*

INFUSCATION. *ſ.* [*infuſcatus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.

To INFU'SE. *v. a.* [*infuſer*, Fr. *infuſus*, Lat.]
1. To pour in; to inſtil. *Denham.*
2. To pour into the mind; to inſpire. *Sw.*
3. To ſteep in any liquor with a gentle heat. *Bacon.*
4. To make an infuſion with any ingredient. Not uſed. *Bacon.*
5. To inſpire with. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

INFU'SIBLE. *a.* [from *infuſe.*]
1. Poſſible to be infuſed. *Hammond.*
2. Incapable of diſſolution; not fuſible; not to be melted. *Brown.*

INFU'SION. *ſ.* [*infuſion*, Fr. *infuſio*, Lat.]
1. The act of pouring in; inſtillation. *Add.*
2. The act of pouring into the mind; inſpiration. *Hooker.*
3. Suggeſtion; whiſper. *Swift.*
4. The act of ſteeping any thing in moiſture without boiling. *Bacon.*
5. The liquor made by infuſion. *Bacon.*

INFU'SIVE. *a.* [from *infuſe.*] Having the power of infuſion, or being infuſed. *Thomſon.*

INGATE. *ſ.* [*in* and *gate.*] Entrance; paſſage in. *Spenſer.*

INGANNATION. *ſ.* [*ingannare*, Italian.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; deluſion; impoſture. Not in uſe. *Brown.*

INGATHERING. *ſ.* [*in* and *gathering.*] The act of getting in the harveſt. *Exodus.*

INGE, in the names of places, ſignifies a meadow, from the Saxon ing. *Gibſon.*

To INGE'MINATE. *v. n.* [*ingemino*, Lat.] To double; to repeat. *Clarendon.*

INGEMINATION. *ſ.* [*in* and *geminatio*, Latin.] Repetition; reduplication.

INGE'NERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *generate.*] Not to be produced or brought into being. *Boyle.*

INGE'NERATE. } *a.* [*ingeneratus*, Lat.]
INGE'NERATED. }
1. Inborn; innate; inbred. *Wotton.*
2. Unbegotten. *Brown.*

INGE'NIOUS. *a.* [*ingenioſus*, Latin.]
1. Witty; inventive; poſſeſſed of genius. *Sh.*
2. Mental; intellectual. Not in uſe. *Shak.*

INGE'NIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ingenious.*] Wittily; ſubtilely. *Temple.*

INGE'NIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ingenious.*] Wittineſs; ſubtility; ſtrength of genius. *Boyle.*

INGE'NITE. *a.* [*ingenitus*, Latin.] Innate; inborn; native; ingenerate. *South.*

INGENUITY. *ſ.* [from *ingenuous.*]
1. Openneſs; fairneſs; candour; freedom from diſſimulation. *Wotton. Donne.*
2. [from *ingenious.*] Wit; invention; genius; ſubtility; acuteneſs. *South.*

INGE'NUOUS. *a.* [*ingenuus*, Latin.]
1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble. *Locke.*
2. Freeborn; not of ſervile extraction. *K. C.*

INGE'NUOUSLY. *ad.* Openly; fairly; candidly; generouſly. *Dryden.*

INGE'NUOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ingenuous.*] Openneſs; fairneſs; candour.

INGENY. *ſ.* [*ingenium*, Lat.] Genius; wit. Not in uſe. *Boyle.*

To INGE'ST. *v. a.* [*ingeſtus*, Lat.] To throw into the ſtomach. *Brown.*

INGE'STION. *ſ.* [from *ingeſt.*] The act of throwing into the ſtomach. *Harvey.*

INGLORIOUS. *a.* [*inglorius*, Latin.] Void of honour; mean; without glory. *Howel.*

INGLO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* With ignominy; with want of glory. *Pope.*

INGOT. *ſ.* [*lingot*, French.] A maſs of metal. *Dryden.*

To INGRA'FF. *v. a.* [*in* and *graff.*]
1. To propagate trees by inſition. *May.*
2. To plant the ſprig of one tree in the ſtock of another.
3. To plant any thing not native. *Milton.*
4. To fix deep; to ſettle. *Hooker.*

INGRA'FTMENT. *ſ.* [from *ingraft.*]
1. The act of ingrafting.
2. The ſprig ingrafted.

INGRATE. } *a.* [*ingratus*, Latin.]
INGRA'TEFUL. }
1. Ungrateful; unthankful. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Unpleaſing to the ſenſe. *Bacon.*

To INGRA'TIATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *gratia.* Lat.] To put in favour; to recommend to kindneſs. *K. Charles.*

INGRATITUDE. *ſ.* [*ingratitude*, Fr. *in* and *gratitude.*] Retribution of evil for good; unthankfulneſs. *Dryden.*

INGRE'DIENT. *ſ.* [*ingredient*, Fr. *ingredients*, Latin.] Component part of a body, conſiſting of different materials. *Milton.*

INGRESS. *ſ.* [*ingreſſus*, Lat.] Entrance; power of entrance; incromiſſion. *Arbuthnot.*

INGRE'SSION. *ſ.* [*ingreſſio*, Latin.] The act of entering; entrance. *Digby.*

INGUINAL. *a.* [*inguinal*, Fr. *inguen*, Lat.] Belonging to the groin. *Arbuthnot.*

To INGU'LF. *v. a.* [*in* and *gulf.*]
1. To ſwallow up in a vaſt profundity. *Mill.*
2. To caſt into a gulf. *Hayward.*

To INGU'RGITATE. *v. a.* [*ingurgito*, Lat.] To ſwallow down.

INGURGITATION. *ſ.* [from *ingurgitate.*] The act of ſwallowing.

INGU'STABLE. *a.* [*in* and *guſto*, Lat.] Not perceptible by the taſte. *Brown.*

INHA'BILE. *a.* [*inhabilis*, Latin.] Unſkilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

To INHA'BIT. *v. a.* [*habito*, Lat.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller *Iſaiah.*

To INHA'BIT. *v. n.* To dwell; to live. *Milt.*

INHA'BITABLE. *a.* [from *inhabit.*]
1. Capable of affording habitation. *Locke.*

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2. [*inhabitable*, Fr.] Incapable of inhabitants; uninhabitable. Not in use. *Shakesp.*

INHA'BITANCE. *s.* [from *inhabit.*] Residence of dwellers. *Carew.*

INHA'BITANT. *s.* [from *inhabit.*] Dweller; one that lives in a place. *Abbot.*

INHABITA'TION. *s.* [from *inhabit.*]
1. Abode; place of dwelling. *Milton.*
2. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited. *Raleigh.*
3. Quantity of inhabitants. *Brown.*

INHA'BITER. *s.* [from *inhabit.*] One that inhabits; a dweller. *Brown.*

To INHA'LE. *v. a.* [*inhalo*, Latin.] To draw in with air; to inspire. *Arbuthnot.*

INHARMO'NIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *harmonious.*] Unmusical; not sweet of sound. *Felton.*

To INHE'RE. *v. n.* [*inhæreo*, Latin.] To exist in something else. *Donne.*

INHE'RENT. *a.* [*inherent*, Fr. *inhærens*, Lat.]
1. Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it. *Shakespeare.*
2. Naturally conjoined; innate; inborn. *Sw.*

To INHE'RIT. *v. a.* [*enheriter*, French.]
1. To receive or possess by inheritance. *Add.*
2. To possess; to obtain possession of. *Shak.*

INHE'RITABLE. *a.* [from *inherit.*] Transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession. *Carew.*

INHE'RITANCE. *s.* [from *inherit.*]
1. Patrimony; hereditary possession. *Milton.*
2. The reception of possession by hereditary right. *Locke.*
3. Possession. *Shakespeare.*

INHE'RITOR. *s.* [from *inherit.*] An heir; one who receives by succession. *Bacon.*

INHE'RITRESS. *s.* [from *inheritor.*] An heiress; a woman that inherits. *Bacon.*

INHE'RITRIX. *s.* [from *inheritor.*] An heiress. *Shakespeare.*

To INHE'RSE. *v. a.* [*in* and *hearse.*] To enclose in a funeral monument. *Shakespeare.*

INHE'SION *s.* [*inhæsio*, Latin.] Inherence; the state of existing in something else.

To INHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*inhibeo*, Lat. *inhiber*, Fr.]
1. To restrain; to hinder; to repress; to check. *Bentley.*
2. To prohibit; to forbid. *Clarendon.*

INHIBI'TION. *s.* [*inhibitio*, Latin.]
1. Prohibition; embargo. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
2. [In law.] A writ to forbid a judge from further proceeding in the cause depending before him. *Cowel.*

To INHO'LD. *v. a.* [*in* and *hold.*] To have inherent; to contain in itself. *Raleigh.*

INHO'SPITABLE. *a.* [*in* and *hospitable.*] Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers. *Dryden.*

INHO'SPITABLY. *ad.* [from *inhospitable.*] Unkindly to strangers. *Milton.*

INHO'SPITABLENESS. } *s.* [*inhospitalité*,
INHOSPITA'LITY. } French.] Want of hospitality; want of courtesy to strangers.

INHU'MAN. *a* [*inhumain*, Fr. *inhumanus*, Lat.] Barbarous; savage; cruel. *Atterbury.*

INHUMA'NITY. *s.* [*inhumanité*, French.] Cruelty; savageness; barbarity. *K. Charles.*

INHU'MANLY. *ad.* [from *inhuman.*] Savagely; cruelly; barbarously. *Swift.*

To INHU'MATE. } *v. a.* [*inhumer*, Fr.] To
To INHU'ME. } bury; to inter. *Pope.*

To INJE'CT. *v. a.* [*injectus*, Latin.]
1. To throw in; to dart in. *Glanville.*
2. To throw up; to cast up. *Pope.*

INJE'CTION. *s.* [*injectio*, Latin.]
1. The act of casting in. *Boyle.*
2. Any medicine made to be injected by the syringe, or any other instrument, into any part of the body. *Quincy.*
3. The act of filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, to show their shapes and ramifications. *Quincy.*

INI'MICAL. *a.* [*inimicus*, Lat.] Unfriendly; unkind; hurtful; hostile; adverse.

INIMITABI'LITY. *s.* [from *inimitable.*] Incapacity to be imitated. *Norris.*

INI'MITABLE. *a.* [*inimitabilis*, Latin.] Above imitation; not to be copied. *Denham.*

INI'MITABLY. *ad.* [from *inimitable.*] In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation. *Pope.*

To INJO'IN. *v. a.* [*enjoindre*, Fr. *injungo*, Lat.]
1. To command; to enforce by authority. See ENJOIN. *Hooker.*
2. To join. Not used. *Shakespeare.*

INI'QUITOUS. *a.* [*inique*, Fr. from *iniquity.*] Unjust; wicked.

INI'QUITY. *s.* [*iniquitas*, Lat. *iniquité*, Fr.]
1. Injustice; unrighteousness. *Smalridge.*
2. Wickedness; crime. *Hooker.*

INI'TIAL. *a.* [*initial*, Fr. *initialis*, Lat.]
1. Placed at the beginning. *Pope.*
2. Incipient; not complete. *Harvey.*

To INI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*initier*, Fr. *initio*, Lat.] To enter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new state; to put into a new society. *Mare.*

To INI'TIATE. *v. n.* To do the first part; to perform the first rite. *Pope.*

INI'TIATE. *a.* [*initié*, Fr. *initiatus*, Latin.] Unpractised. *Shakespeare.*

INITIA'TION. *s.* [*initiatio*, Latin.] The reception, admittance, or entrance of a new comer into any art or state. *Hammond.*

INJUCU'NDITY. *s.* [*in* and *jucundity*] Unpleasantness.

INJU'DICABLE. *a.* [*in* and *judico*, Lat.] Not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDI'CIAL. *a.* [*in* and *judicial.*] Not according to form of law.

INJUDI'CIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *judicious.*] Void of judgement; wanting judgement. *Tillotson.*

INJUDI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* With ill judgement; not wisely. *Bacon.*

INJU'NCTION. *s.* [from *injoin*; *injunctio*, *injunction*, Lat.]
1. Command; order; precept. *Shakesp.*
2. [In law.] An interlocutory decree out of the chancery. *Cowel.*

To INJURE. *v. a.* [*injurier*, French]
1. To hurt unjustly; to mischief undeservedly; to wrong. *Temple.*

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2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience. *Milton.*

INJURER. *s.* [from *To injure.*] He that hurts another unjustly. *Ben Jonson.*

INJURIOUS. *a.* [*injurius*, Latin.]
1. Unjust; invasive of another's rights.
2. Guilty of wrong or injury. *Milton.*
3. Mischievous; unjustly hurtful. *Tillotson.*
4. Detractory; contumelious; reproachful. *Swift.*

INJURIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *injurious.*] Wrongfully; hurtfully; with injustice.

INJURIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *injurious.*] Quality of being injurious. *K. Charles.*

INJURY. *s.* [*injuria*, Latin.]
1. Hurt without justice. *Hayward.*
2. Mischief; detriment. *Watts.*
3. Annoyance. *Mortimer.*
4. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation. *Bacon.*

INJUSTICE. *s.* [*injustice*, French; *injustitia*, Latin.] Iniquity; wrong. *Swift.*

INK. *s.* [*inchiostro*, Italian.]
1. The black liquor with which men write.
2. *Ink* is used for any liquor with which they write: as, *red* ink; *green* ink.

To INK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To black or daub with ink.

INKHORN. *s.* [*ink* and *horn.*] A portable case for the instruments of writing, commonly made of horn. *Shakespeare.*

INKLE. *s.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape. *Gay.*

INKLING. *s.* Hint; whisper; intimation. *Clarendon.*

INKMAKER. *s.* [*ink* and *make.*] He who makes ink.

INKY. *a.* [from *ink.*]
1. Consisting of ink. *Shakespeare.*
2. Resembling ink. *Boyle.*
3. Black as ink. *Shakespeare.*

INLAND. *s.* [*in* and *land.*] Interiour; lying remote from the sea. *Swift.*

INLAND. *s.* Interiour or inland parts.

INLANDER. *s.* [from *inland.*] Dweller remote from the sea. *Brown.*

To INLAPIDATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *lapido*, Lat.] To turn to stone. *Bacon.*

To INLAY. *v. a.* [*in* and *lay.*]
1. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum. *Gay.*
2. To make variety by being inserted into bodies; to variegate. *Milton.*

INLAY. *s.* [from the verb.] Matter inlaid; matter cut to be inlaid. *Milton.*

To INLAW. *v. a.* [*in* and *law.*] To clear of outlawry or attainder. *Bacon.*

INLET. *s.* [*in* and *let.*] Passage; place of ingress; entrance. *Wotton.*

INLY. *a.* [from *in* and *ly.*] Interiour; internal; secret. *Shakspeare.*

INLY. *ad.* Internally; within; secretly; in the heart. *Milton. Dryden.*

INMATE. *s.* [*in* and *mate.*] *Inmates* are those that be admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man. *Cowel.*

INMOST. *a.* [from *in* and *most.*] Deepest within; remotest from the surface. *Shakesp.*

INN. *s.* [inn, Saxon, a chamber.]
1. A house of entertainment for travellers.
2. A house where students are boarded and taught. *Shakespeare.*

To INN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take up temporary lodging. *Donne.*

To INN. *v. a.* To house; to put under cover. *Shakespeare.*

INNATE. } *a* [*inné*, Fr. *innatus*, Lat.] In-
INNATED. } born; ingenerate; natural; not superadded; not adscititious. *Howel.*

INNATENESS. *s.* [from *innate.*] The quality of being innate.

INNAVIGABLE. *a.* [*innavigabilis*, Lat.] Not to be passed by sailing. *Dryden.*

INNER. *a.* [from *in.*] Interiour; not outward. *Spenser.*

INNERMOST. *a.* [from *inner.*] Remotest from the outward part. *Newton.*

INNHOLDER. *s.* [*inn* and *hold.*] A man who keeps an inn.

INNINGS. *s.* Lands recovered from the sea. *Ainsworth.*

INNKEEPER. *s.* [*inn* and *keeper.*] One who keeps lodgings and provisions for entertainment of travellers. *Taylor.*

INNOCENCE. }
INNOCENCY. } *s.* [*innocentia*, Latin.]
1. Purity from injurious actions; untainted integrity. *Tillotson.*
2. Freedom from guilt imputed. *Shakespeare.*
3. Harmlessness; innoxiousness. *Burnet.*
4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness. *Shakespeare.*

INNOCENT. *a.* [*innocens*, Latin.]
1. Pure from mischief. *Milton.*
2. Free from any particular guilt. *Dryden.*
3. Unhurtful; harmless in effects. *Pope.*

INNOCENT. *s.*
1. One free from guilt or harm. *Spenser.*
2. A natural; an idiot. *Hooker.*

INNOCENTLY. *ad.* [from *innocent.*]
1. Without guilt. *South.*
2. With simplicity; with silliness or imprudence.
3. Without mischievous effect. *Brown.*

INNOCUOUS. *a.* [*innocuus*, Lat.] Harmless in effects *Grew.*

INNOCUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *innocuous.*] Without mischievous effect. *Brown.*

INNOCUOUSNESS. *s.* [from *innocuous.*] Harmlessness. *Digby.*

To INNOVATE. *v. a.* [*innovo*, Latin.]
1. To bring in something not known before. *Bacon.*
2. To change by introducing novelties.

INNOVATION. *s.* [*innovation*, Fr.] Change by the introduction of novelty.

INNOVATOR. *s.* [*innovateur*, French.]
1. An introducter of novelties. *Bacon.*
2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties. *South.*

INNOXIOUS. *a.* [*innoxius*, Latin.]
1. Free from mischievous effects. *Digby*

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2. Pure from crimes. *Pope.*

INNO'XIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *innocious.*] Harmleſsly. *Brown.*

INNO'XIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *innocious.*] Harmleſſneſs.

INUE'NDO. *s.* [*innuendo*, from *innue*, Latin.] An oblique hint. *Swift.*

INNU'MERABLE. *a.* [*innumerabilis*, Latin.] Not to be counted for multitude. *Milton.*

INNU'MERABLY. *ad.* [from *innumerable.*] Without number.

INNU'MEROUS. *a.* [*innumerus*, Latin.] Too many to be counted. *Pope.*

To INNO'CULATE. *v. a.* [*inoculo*, *in* and *oculus*, Latin.]

1. To propagate any plant by inſerting its bud into another ſtock. *Mort.*

2. To yield a bud to another ſtock. *Cleavel.*

INOCULA'TION. *s.* [*inoculatio*, Lat.]

1. *Inoculation* is practiſed upon all ſorts of ſtone fruit, and upon oranges and jaſmines.

2. The practice of tranſplanting the ſmall-pox, by infuſion of the matter from ripened puſtules into the veins of the uninfected. *Quincy.*

INOCULA'TOR. *s.* [from *inoculate.*]

1. One that practiſes the inoculation of trees.

2. One who propagates the ſmall-pox by inoculation. *Friend.*

INO'DOROUS. *a.* [*inodorus*, Latin.] Wanting ſcent; not affecting the noſe. *Arbuthnot.*

INNOFFE'NSIVE. *a.* [*in* and *offenſive.*]

1. Giving no ſcandal; giving no provocation. *Fleetwood.*

2. Giving no pain; cauſing no terrour.

3. Harmleſs; hurtleſs; innocent. *Milton.*

4. Unembaraſſed; without ſtop or obſtruction. *Milton.*

INOFFE'NSIVELY. *ad.* [from *inoffenſive.*] Without appearance of harm; without harm. *Milton.*

INNOFFE'NSIVENESS. *s.* [from *inoffenſive.*] Harmleſſneſs. *Milton.*

INOFFI'CIOUS. *a.* [*in* and *officious.*] Not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.

INO'PINATE. *a.* [*inopinatus*, Lat. *inopiné*, Fr.] Not expected.

INNOPPORTU'NE. *a.* [*inopportunus*, Latin.] Unſeaſonable; inconvenient.

INO'RDINACY. *s.* [from *inordinate.*] Irregularity; diſorder. *Government of the Tongue.*

INO'RDINATE. *a.* [*in* and *ordinatus*, Latin.] Irregular; diſorderly; deviating from right.

INO'RDINATELY. *ad.* [from *inordinate.*] Irregularly; not rightly.

INO'RDINATENESS. *s.* [from *inordinate.*] Want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.

INORDINA'TION. *s.* [from *inordinate.*] Irregularity; deviation from right. *South.*

INORGA'NICAL. *a.* [*in* and *organical.*] Void of organs or inſtrumental parts. *Locke.*

To INO'SCULATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *oſculum*, Latin.] To unite by appoſition or contact.

INOSCULA'TION. *s.* [from *inoſculate.*] Union by conjunction of the extremities.

I'NQUEST. *s.* [*enqueſte*, Fr. *inquiſitio*, Latin.]

1. Judicial enquiry or examination. *Atterbury.*

2. [In law.] The *inqueſt* of jurors, or by jury, is the moſt uſual trial of all cauſes, both civil and criminal, in our realm; in civil cauſes, after proof made on either ſide, ſo much as each party thinks good, if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the diſcretion of twelve indifferent men, and as they bring in their verdict, ſo judgment paſſes: for the judge ſaith, The jury finds the fact thus: then is the law thus, and ſo we judge. *Cowel.*

3. Enquiry; ſearch; ſtudy. *South.*

INQUI'ETUDE. *s.* [*inquietude*, French.] Diſturbed ſtate; want of quiet; attack on the quiet. *Wotton.*

To I'NQUINATE. *v. a.* [*inquino*, Latin.] To pollute; to corrupt. *Brown.*

INQUINA'TION. *s.* [*inquinatio*, Latin.] Corruption; pollution. *Bacon.*

INQUI'RABLE. *a* [from *inquire.*] That of which inquiſition or inqueſt may be made.

To INQUI'RE. *v. n.* [*inquiro*, Lat.]

1. To aſk queſtions; to make ſearch; to exert curioſity on any occaſion. *Swift.*

2. To make examination. *Dryden.*

To INQUI'RE. *v. a.* To aſk about; to ſeek out: as, *be* inquired *the way.*

INQUI'RER. *s.* [from *inquire.*]

1. Searcher; examiner; one curious and inquiſitive. *Locke.*

2. One who interrogates; one who queſtions.

INQUI'RY. *s.* [from *inquire.*]

1. Interrogation; ſearch by queſtion. *Addiſon.*

2. Examination; diſcuſſion. *Locke.*

INQUISI'TION. *s.* [*inquiſitio*, Latin.]

1. Judicial enquiry. *Taylor. Southern.*

2. Examination; diſcuſſion. *Eſther.*

3. [In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge.

4. The court eſtabliſhed in ſome countries ſubject to the pope for the detection of hereſy. *Corbet.*

INQUI'SITIVE. *a.* [*inquiſitus*, Lat.] Curious; buſy in ſearch; active to pry into any thing. *Watts.*

INQUI'SITIVELY. *ad.* [from *inquiſitive.*] With curioſity; with narrow ſcrutiny.

INQUI'SITIVENESS. *s.* [from *inquiſitive.*] Curioſity; diligence to pry into things hidden. *Sidney. Smith.*

INQUI'SITOR *s.* [*inquiſitor*, Latin.]

1. One who examines judicially. *Dryden.*

2. An officer in the popiſh courts of inquiſition.

To INRA'IL. *v. a.* [*in* and *rail.*] To incloſe with rails. *Hooker. Gay.*

I'NROAD. *s.* [*in* and *road.*] Incurſion; ſudden and deſultory invaſion. *Clarendon.*

INSA'NABLE *a.* [*inſanabilis*, Latin.] Incurable; irremediable.

INSA'NE. *a.* [*inſanus*, Latin.] Mad; making mad. *Shakſpeare.*

INSA'TIABLE. *a.* [*inſatiabilis*, Latin.] Greedy beyond meaſure; greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied.

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INSA'TIABLENESS. *s.* [from *insatiable.*] Greedineſs not to be appeaſed. *K. Charles.*

INSA'TIABLY. *ad.* [from *insatiable.*] With greedineſs not to be appeaſed. *South.*

INSA'TIATE. *a.* [*insatiatus*, Latin.] Greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied. *Philips.*

INSATISFA'CTION. *s.* [*in* and *satisfaction.*] Diſcontent; unſatisfied ſtate. *Bacon.*

INSA'TURABLE. *a.* [*insaturabilis*, Lat.] Not to be glutted; not to be filled.

To INSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*inſcribo*, Latin.]

1. To write on any thing. It is generally applied to ſomething written on a monument. *Pope.*

2. To mark any thing with writing.

3. To aſſign to a patron without a formal dedication. *Dryden.*

4. To draw a figure within another. *Creech.*

INSCRI'PTION. *s.* [*inſcription*, French.]

1. Something written or engraved. *Dryden.*

2. Title. *Brown.*

3. Conſignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRU'TABLE. *a.* [*inſcrutabilis*, Lat.] Unſearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or ſtudy. *Sandys.*

To INSCU'LP. *v. a.* [*insculpo*, Latin.] To engrave; to cut. *Shakſpeare.*

INSCU'LPTURE. *s.* [from *in* and *ſculpture.*] Any thing engraved. *Brown.*

To INSE'AM. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſeam.*] To impreſs or mark by ſeam or cicatrix. *Pope.*

INSECT. *s.* [*inſecta*, Latin.]

1. *Inſects* are ſo called from a ſeparation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a ſmall ligature, as we ſee in waſps and common flies. *Locke.*

2. Any thing ſmall or contemptible.

INSECTA'TOR. *s.* [from *inſector*, Lat.] One that perſecutes or haraſſes with purſuit.

INSE'CTILE. *a.* [from *inſect.*] Having the nature of inſects. *Bacon.*

INSECTO'LOGER. *s.* [*inſect* and λογος.] One who ſtudies or deſcribes inſects. *Denham.*

INSECU'RE. *a* [*in* and *ſecure.*]

1. Not ſecure; not confident of ſafety.

2. Not ſafe.

INSECU'RITY. *s.* [*in* and *ſecurity.*]

1. Uncertainty; want of reaſonable confidence. *Brown.*

2. Want of ſafety; danger; hazard. *Hamm.*

INSEMINA'TION. *s.* [*inſemination*, French.] The act of ſcattering ſeed on ground.

INSECU'TION. *s.* [*inſecution*, French.] Purſuit Not in uſe. *Chapman.*

INSE'NSATE. *a.* [*inſenſato*, Italian.] Stupid; wanting thought; wanting ſenſibility.

INSENSIBI'LITY. *s.* [*inſenſibilité*, French.]

1. Inability to perceive. *Glanville.*

2. Stupidity; dulneſs of mental perception.

3. Torpor; dulneſs of corporeal ſenſe.

INSE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*inſenſible*, French.]

1. Imperceptible; not diſcoverable by the ſenſe. *Newton.*

2. Slowly gradual. *Dryden.*

3. Void of feeling either mental or corporal. *Milton.*

4. Void of emotion or affection. *Dryden.*

INSE'NSIBLENESS. *s.* [from *inſenſible.*] Abſence of perception; inability to perceive. *Ray.*

INSE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *inſenſible.*]

1. Imperceptibly; in ſuch a manner as is not diſcovered by the ſenſes. *Addiſon.*

2. By ſlow degrees. *Swift.*

3. Without mental or corporal ſenſe.

INSEPARABI'LITY. } *s.* [from *inſeparable.*] The quality of being ſuch as cannot be ſevered or divided. *Locke.*

INSE'PARABLENESS. }

INSE'PARABLE. *a.* [*inſeparable*, Fr. *inſeparabilis* Latin.] Not to be disjointed; united ſo as not to be parted. *Bacon.*

INSE'PARABLY. *ad.* [from *inſeparable.*] With indiſſoluble union *Bentley.*

To INSE'RT. *v. n.* [*inſerer*, Fr. *inſero*, *inſertum*, Lat.] To place in or amongſt other things. *Stilling fleet.*

INSE'RTION. *s.* [*inſertion*, French.]

1. The act of placing any thing in or among other matter. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The thing inſerted. *Broome.*

To INSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*inſervio*, Latin.] To be of uſe to an end.

INSE'RVIENT. *a.* [*inſerviens*, Latin.] Conducive; of uſe to an end.

To INSHE'LL. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſhell.*] To hide in a ſhell. *Shakſpeare.*

To INSHI'P. *v. a* [*in* and *ſhip.*] To ſhut in a ſhip; to ſtow; to embark. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INSHRI'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ſhrine.*] To incloſe in a ſhrine or precious caſe. *Milton.*

INSIDE. *s.* [*in* and *ſide.*] Interiour part; part within. *Addiſon.*

INSIDIATOR. *s.* [Latin.] One who lies in wait.

INSI'DIOUS. *a.* [*inſidieux*, Fr., *inſidioſus*, Lat.] Sly; circumventive; diligent to entrap; treacherous. *Atterbury.*

INSI'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *inſidious.*] In a ſly and treacherous manner; with malicious artifice. *Government of the Tongue.*

INSIGHT. *s.* [*i-ſicht*, Dutch.] Introſpection; deep view; knowledge of the interiour parts. *Sidney.*

INSIGNI'FICANCE. } *s.* [*inſignificance*, French.]

INSIGNI'FICANCY. }

1. Want of meaning; unmeaning terms.

2. Unimportance. *Addiſon.*

INSIGNI'FICANT. *a.* [*in* and *ſignificant.*]

1. Wanting meaning; void of ſignification. *Blackmore.*

2. Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual. *South.*

INSIGNI'FICANTLY. *ad.* [from *inſignificant.*]

1. Without meaning. *Hale.*

2. Without importance or effect.

INSINCE'RE. *a.* [*inſincerus*, Latin.]

1. Not what he appears; not hearty; diſſembling; unfaithful.

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2. Not found; corrupted. *Pope.*

INSINCE'RITY. *s.* [from *insincere.*] Want of truth or fidelity. Not used. *Broome.*

To INSI'NEW. *v. a.* [*in* and *sinew.*] To strengthen; to confirm. *Shakespeare.*

INSI'NUANT. *a.* [French.] Having the power to gain favour. *Wotton.*

To INSI'NUATE. *v. a.* [*insinuer*, French; *insinuo*, Latin.]

1. To introduce any thing gently. *Woodward.*

2. To push gently into notice; commonly with the reciprocal pronoun. *Clarendon.*

3. To hint; to impart indirectly. *Swift.*

4. To instill; to infuse gently. *Locke.*

To INSI'NUATE. *v. n.*

1 To wheedle; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees. *Shakespeare.*

2. To steal into imperceptibly; to be conveyed insensibly. *Harvey.*

3. To enfold; to wreath; to wind. *Milton.*

INSINUA'TION. *s.* [*insinuatio*, Latin.] The power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections. *Clarendon.*

INSI'NUATIVE. *a.* [from *insinuate.*] Stealing on the affections. *Government of the Tongue.*

INSINUA'TOR. *s.* [*insinuator*, Lat.] He that insinuates. *Ainsworth.*

INSI'PID. *a.* [*insipidus*, Latin.]

1. Without taste; without power of affecting the organs of gust. *Fleyer.*

2. Without spirit; without pathos; flat; dull; heavy. *Dryden.*

INSIPI'DITY. } *s.* [*insipidité*, French.]
INSI'PIDNESS. }

1. Want of taste.

2. Want of life or spirit. *Pope.*

INSI'PIDLY. *ad.* [from *insipid.*] Without taste; dully. *Locke.*

INSI'PIENCE. *s.* [*insipientia*, Latin.] Folly; want of understanding.

To INSI'ST. *v. n.* [*insister*, French; *insisto*, Latin.]

1. To stand or rest upon. *Ray.*

2. Not to recede from terms or assertions; to persist in. *Shakespeare.*

3. To dwell upon in discourse. *Dec. of Piety.*

INSI'STENT. *a.* [*insistens*, Latin.] Resting upon any thing. *Wotton.*

INSI'STURE. *s.* [from *insist.*] This word seems in *Shakespeare* to signify constancy or regularity, but is not now used.

INSI'TIENCY. *s.* [*in* and *sitio*, Lat.] Exemption from thirst. *Grew.*

INSI'TION. *s.* [*insitio*, Latin.] The insertion or ingraftment of one branch into another. *Ray.*

To INSNA'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *snare.*]

1. To intrap; to catch in a trap, gin, [or snare; to inveigle. *Fenton.*

2. To intangle in difficulties or perplexities.

INSNA'RER. *s.* [from *insnare.*] He that insnares.

INSO'CIABLE. *a.* [*insociable*, French.]

1. Averse from conversation. *Shakespeare.*

2. Incapable of connexion or union. *Wotton.*

INSOBRI'ETY. *s.* [*in* and *sobriety.*] Drunkenness; want of sobriety. *Decay of Piety.*

To INSO'LATE. *v. n* [*insolo*, Latin.] To dry in the sun; to expose to the action of the sun.

INSOLA'TION. *s.* [*insolation*, Fr.] Exposing to the sun. *Brown.*

INSO'LENCE. } *s.* [*insolence*, Fr. *insolentia*, La-
INSO'LENCY. } tin.] Pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

To INSO'LENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insult. Bad word. *K. Charles.*

INSO'LENT. *a.* [*insolent*, Fr. *insolens*, Latin.] Contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing. *Atterbury.*

INSO'LENTLY. *ad.* [*insolenter*, Latin.] With contempt of others; haughtily; rudely. *Ad.*

INSO'LVABLE. *a.* [*insolvable*, French.]

1. Not to be solved; not to be cleared; unextricable; such as admits of no solution, or explication. *Watts.*

2. That cannot be paid.

INSO'LUBLE. *a.* [*insoluble*, French.]

1. Not to be cleared; not to be resolved.

2. Not to be dissolved or separated. *Arbuth.*

INSO'LVENT. *a.* [*in* and *solvo*, Latin.] Unable to pay. *Smart.*

INSO'LVENCY. *s.* [from *insolvent.*] Inability to pay debts.

INSOMU'CH. [*in so much.*] So that; to such a degree that. *Addison.*

To INSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*inspicio*, *inspectum*, Latin.] To look into by way of examination.

INSPE'CTION. *s.* [*inspection*, French; *inspectio*, Latin.]

1. Prying examination; narrow and close survey. *South.*

2. Superintendance; presiding care. *Bentley.*

INSPE'CTOR. *s.* [Latin.]

1 A prying examiner. *Denham.*

2. A superintendant. *Watts.*

INSPE'RSION. *s.* [*inspersio*, Latin.] A sprinkling. *Ainsworth.*

To INSPHE'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *sphere.*] To place in an orb or sphere. *Milton.*

INSPI'RABLE. *a.* [from *inspire.*] Which may be drawn in with the breath. *Harvey.*

INSPIRA'TION. *s.* [from *inspire.*]

1. The act of drawing in the breath. *Arbuth.*

2. The act of breathing into any thing.

3. Infusion of ideas into the mind by a superiour power. *Denham.*

To INSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*inspiro*, Latin.] To draw in the breath. *Walton.*

To INSPI'RE. *v. a.*

1. To breathe into; to infuse into the mind. *Shakespeare.*

2. To animate by supernatural infusion. *Ad.*

3. To draw in with the breath. *Harvey.*

INSPI'RER. *s.* [from *inspire.*] He that inspires. *Derham.*

To INSPI'RIT. *v. a.* [*in* and *spirit.*] To animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour. *Pope.*

To INSPI'SSATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *spissus*, Latin.] To thicken; to make thick. *Arbuthnot.*

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INSPISSA'TION. *s.* [from *inspissate.*] The act of making any liquid thick. *Arbuthnot.*

INSTABI'LITY. *s.* [*instabilité*, French; *instabilis*, Latin.] Inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct. *Addison.*

INSTA'BLE. *a.* [*instabilis*, Latin.] Inconstant; changing.

To INSTA'LL. *v. a.* [*installer*, French; *in* and *stall*] To advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition. *Wotton.*

INSTALLA'TION. *s.* [*installation*, Fr.] The act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat. *Ayliffe.*

INSTA'LMENT. *s.* [from *install.*]
1. The act of installing. *Shakespeare.*
2. The seat in which one is installed. *Shak.*

INSTANCE } *s.* [*instance*, Fr.]
INSTANCY. }
1. Importunity; urgency; solicitation; importunateness; perstistency. *Hooker.*
2. Motive; influence; pressing argument.
3. Prosecution or process of a suit. *Ayliffe.*
4. Example; document. *Addison.*
5. State of any thing. *Hale.*
6. Occasion; act. *Rogers.*

To INSTANCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To give or offer an example. *Tillotson.*

INSTANT. *a.* [*instans*, Latin.]
1. Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.
2. Immediate; without any time intervening; present. *Prior.*
3. Quick; without any delay. *Pope.*

INSTANT. *s.* [*instant*, French.]
1. *Instant* is such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession. *Locke.*
2. The present or current month. *Addison.*

INSTANTA'NEOUS *a.* [*instantaneus*, Latin.] Done in an instant; acting at once without any perceptible succession. *Burnet.*

INSTANTA'NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *instantaneus.*] In an indivisible point of time. *Derham.*

INSTANTLY. *ad.* [*instanter*, Latin.]
1. Immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time. *Bacon.*
2. With urgent importunity.

To INSTATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *state.*]
1. To place in a certain rank or condition.
2. To invest Obsolete. *Shakespeare.*

INSTAURA'TION *s.* [*instauratio*, Latin.] Restoration; reparation; renewal.

INSTEAD *of* prep. [of *in* and *stead*, place.]
1. In room of; in place of. *Swift.*
2. Equal to. *Tillotson.*

To INSTEEP *v. a.* [*in* and *steep.*]
1. To soak; to macerate in moisture. *Shak.*
2. Lying under water. *Shakespeare.*

INSTEP. *s.* [*in* and *step.*] The upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg. *Arbuthnot.*

To INSTIGATE *v. a.* [*instigo*, Lat.] To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGA'TION. *s.* [*instigation*, Fr.] Incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulse to ill. *South.*

INSTIGA'TOR. *s.* [*instigateur*, Fr.] Inciter to ill. *Decay of Piety.*

To INSTI'LL. *v. a.* [*instillo*, Latin.]
1. To infuse by drops. *Milton.*
2. To insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuse. *Calamy.*

INSTILLA'TION. *s.* [*instillatio*, Latin, from *instill.*]
1. The act of pouring in by drops.
2. The act of infusing slowly into the mind.
3. The thing infused. *Rambler.*

INSTI'NCT. *a.* [*instinctus*, Latin.] Moved; animated. Not in use. *Milton.*

I'NSTINCT. *s.* [*instinctus*, Lat.] Natural desire or aversion; natural tendency. *Prior.*

INSTI'NCTED. *a.* [*instinctus*, Lat.] Impressed as an animating power. *Bentley.*

INSTI'NCTIVE. *a.* [from *instinct.*] Acting without the application or choice of reason. *Broome.*

INSTI'NCTIVELY. *ad.* [from *instinctive.*] By instinct; by the call of nature. *Shakespeare.*

To I'NSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*instituo*, Latin.]
1. To fix; to establish; to appoint; to enact; to settle. *Hale.*
2. To educate; to instruct; to form by instruction. *Decay of Piety.*

I'NSTITUTE. *s.* [*institutum*, Latin.]
1. Established law; settled order. *Dryden.*
2. Precept; maxim; principle. *Dryden.*

INSTITU'TION *s.* [*institutio*, Latin.]
1. Act of establishing.
2. Establishment; settlement. *Swift.*
3. Positive law. *Atterbury.*
4. Education. *Hammond.*

INSTITU'TIONARY. *a.* [from *institution.*] Elemental; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine. *Brown.*

I'NSTITUTOR. *s.* [*institutor*, Latin.]
1. An establisher; one who settles. *Holder.*
2. Instructor; educator. *Walker.*

I'NSTITUTIST. *s.* [from *institute.*] Writer of institutes, or elemental instructions. *Harvey.*

To INSTO'P. *v. a.* [*in* and *stop.*] To close up; to stop, *Dryden.*

To INSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*instruo*, Latin.]
1. To teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively. *Milton.*
2 To model; to form. *Ayliffe.*

INSTRU'CTER. *s.* [from *instruct.*] A teacher; an institutor. *Addison.*

INSTRU'CTION. *s.* [from *instruct.*]
1. The act of teaching; information.
2. Precepts conveying knowledge. *Young.*
3. Authoritative information; mandate.

INSTRU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *instruct.*] Conveying knowledge. *Holder.*

I'NSTRUMENT. *s.* [*instrumentum*, Latin.]
1. A tool used for any work or purpose.
2. A frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds. *Dryden.*
3. A writing containing any contract or order. *Tobit.*
4. The agent or mean of any thing. *Locke.*

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5. One who acts only to serve the purposes of another. *Dryden.*

INSTRUME'NTAL. *a.* [*instrumental*, Fr.]
1. Conducive as means to some end; organical. *Smalridge.*
2. Acting to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful. *Swift.*
3. Consisting not of voices but instruments.
4 Produced by instruments; not vocal.

INSTRUMENTA'LITY. *s.* [from *instrumental.*] Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end. *Hale.*

INSTRUME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *instrumental.*] In the nature of an instrument; as means to an end. *Digby.*

INSTRUME'NTALNESS. *s.* [from *instrumental.*] Usefulness as means to an end.

INSU'FFERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *sufferable.*]
1. Intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance. *Locke.*
2. Detestable; contemptible. *Dryden.*

INU'FFERABLY. *ad.* [from *insufferable.*] To a degree beyond endurance. *South.*

INSUFFI'CIENCE. } *s.* [*insufficience*, Fr.] In-
INSUFFI'CIENCY. } adequateness to any end or purpose. *Hooker. Atterbury.*

INSUFFI'CIENT. *a.* [*insufficient*, Fr.] Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities. *Rogers.*

INSUFFI'CIENTLY. *ad.* [from *insufficient.*] With want of proper ability.

INSUFFLA'TION. *s.* [*in* and *sufflo*, Lat.] The act of breathing upon. *Hammond.*

INSULAR. } *a.* [*insulaire*, French.] Belong-
INSULARY. } ing to an island. *Howel.*

INSULATED. *a* [*insulsus*, Latin.] Not contiguous to any side.

INSU'LSE. *a.* [*insulsus*, Latin.] Dull; insipid; heavy. *Dict.*

INSULT. *s.* [*insultus*, Latin.]
1. The act of leaping upon any thing.
2. Act of insolence or contempt. *Broome.*

To INSU'LT. *v. a.* [*insulto*, Latin.]
1. To treat with insolence or contempt.
2. To trample upon; to triumph over. *Sh.*

INSU'LTER. *s.* [from *insult.*] One who treats another with insolent triumph. *Rowe.*

INSU'LTINGLY. *ad.* [from *insulting.*] With contemptuous triumph. *Dryden.*

INSUPERABI'LITY. *s.* [from *insuperable.*] The quality of being invincible.

INSU'PERABLE. *a.* [*insuperabilis*, Latin.] Invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome. *Pope.*

INSU'PERABLENESS. *s.* [from *insuperable.*] Invincibleness; impossibility to be surmounted.

INSU'PERABLY. *ad.* [from *insuperable.*] Invincibly; insurmountably. *Grew.*

INSUPPO'RTABLE. *a.* [*insupportable*, Fr.] Intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured. *Bentley.*

INSUPPO'RTABLENESS. *s.* [from *insupportable.*] Insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance. *Sidney.*

INSUPPO'RTABLY. *ad.* [from *insupportable.*] Beyond endurance. *Dryden.*

INSURMO'UNTABLE. *a* [*insurmontable*, Fr.] Insuperable; unconquerable.

INSURMO'UNTABLY. *ad.* [from *insurmountable.*] Invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRE'CTION. *s.* [*insurgo*, Lat.] A seditious rising; a rebellious commotion *Ark.*

INSUSURRATION. *s.* [*insusurro*, Latin.] The act of whispering.

INTA'CTIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *tactum*, Latin.] Not perceptible to the touch.

INTA'GLIO. s. [Italian.] Any thing that has figures engraved on it so as to rise above the ground. *Addison.*

INTA'STABLE. *a.* [*in* and *taste.*] Not raising any sensations in the organs of taste.

INTEGER. s. [Latin.] The whole of any thing. *Arbuthnot.*

INTEGRAL. *a.* [*integral*, Fr.]
1. Whole: applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts. *Bacon.*
2. Uninjured; complete; not defective.
3. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

INTEGRAL. *s.* The whole made up of parts. *Watts.*

INTE'GRITY. *s.* [*integritas*, Latin.]
1. Honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners. *Rogers.*
2. Purity; genuine unadulterated state. *Hale.*
3. Intireness; unbroken whole. *Broome.*

INTE'GUMENT. *s.* [*integumentum*, Lat.] Any thing that covers or envelops another.

INTELLECT. *s.* [*intellectus*: Lat.] The intelligent mind; the power of understanding. *South.*

INTELLE'CTION. *s.* [*intellectio*, Lat.] The act of understanding. *Bentley.*

INTELLE'CTIVE. *a.* [*intellectif*, Fr.] Having power to understand. *Glanville.*

INTELLE'CTUAL. *a.* [*intellectuel*, Fr.]
1. Relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind; transacted by the understanding. *Taylor.*
2. Mental: comprising the faculty of understanding. *Watts.*
3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the senses. *Cowley.*
4. Having the power of understanding. *Milt.*

INTELLE'CTUAL. *s.* Mind; understanding; mental powers or faculties. *Glanville.*

INTE'LLIGENCE. } *s.* [*intelligentia*, Lat.]
INTE'LLIGENCY. }
1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication. *Hayward.*
2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live with one another. *Bacon.*
3. Spirit; unbodied mind. *Collier.*
4. Understanding; skill. *Spenser.*

INTE'LLIGENCER. *s.* [from *intelligence.*] One who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions. *Howel.*

INTE'LLIGENT. *a.* [*intelligens*, Latin.]
1. Knowing; instructed; skilful. *Milton.*
2. Giving information. *Shakespeare.*

INTELLIGE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *intelligence.*]
1. Consisting of unbodied mind. *Milton.*

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2. Intellectual; exercising understanding.

INTELLIGIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *intelligible.*] 1. Possibility to be understood. 2. The power of understanding; intellection. *Glanville.*

INTE'LLIGIBLE. *a.* [*intelligibilis*, Lat.] To be conceived by the understanding. *Watts.*

INTE'LLIGIBLENESS. *s.* [from *intelligible.*] Possibility to be understood; perspicuity. *Locke.*

INTE'LLIGIBLY. *ad.* [from *intelligible.*] So as to be understood; clearly; plainly.

INTE'MERATE. *a.* [*intemeratus*, Latin.] undefiled; unpolluted.

INTE'MPERAMENT. *s.* [*in* and *temperament*] Bad constitution. *Harvey.*

INTE'MPERANCE. } *s.* [*intemperantia*, Lat.]
INTE'MPERANCY. } Want of moderation; excess in meat or drink, or any other gratification. *Hakewill.*

INTE'MPERATE. *a.* [*intemperatus*, Latin.] 1. Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink, or other things. *South.* 2. Passionate; ungovernable; without rule.

INTE'MPERATELY. *ad.* [from *intemperate.*] 1. With breach of laws of temperance. 2. Immoderately; excessively. *Spratt.*

INTE'MPERATENESS. *s.* [from *intemperate*] 1. Want of moderation 2. Unseasonableness of weather. *Ainsworth.*

INTE'MPERATURE. *s.* [from *intemperate.*] Excess of some quality.

To INTE'ND. *v. a.* [*intendo*, Latin.] 1 To stretch out. Obsolete. *Spenser.* 2. To enforce; to make intense. *Newton.* 3. To regard; to attend to take care of. 4. To pay regard or attention to. *Bacon.* 5. To mean; to design. *Dryden.*

INTE'NDANT. *s.* [French.] An officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the publick business. *Arbuthnot.*

INTE'NDIMENT. *s.* Attention; patient hearing. Not in use. *Spenser.*

INTE'NDMENT. *s.* [*intendement*, French.] Intention; design. *L'Estrange.*

To INTE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *tener*, Lat.] To make tender; to soften. *Bacon.*

INTENERA'TION. *s.* [from *intenerate.*] The act of softening or making tender. *Bacon.*

INTE'NIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *tenible.*] That cannot be held. *Shakespeare.*

INTE'NSE. *a.* [*intensus*, Latin.] 1. Raised to a high degree; strained; forced; not slight; not lax. *Boyle.* 2. Vehement; ardent. *Addison.* 3. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive.

INTE'NSELY. *ad.* [from *intense.*] To a great degree. *Addison.*

INTE'NSENESS. *ad.* [from *intense.*] The state of being affected to a high degree; contrariety to laxity or remission. *Woodward.*

INTE'NSION. *s.* [*intensio*, Latin.] The act of forcing or straining any thing. *Taylor.*

INTE'NSIVE *a.* [from *intense.*] 1. Stretched or increased with respect to itself. *Hale.* 2. Intent; full of care. *Wotton.*

INTE'NSIVELY. *ad.* To a greater degree.

INTE'NT. *a.* [*intentus*, Latin.] Anxiously diligent; fixed with close application. *Watts.*

INTE'NT. *s.* [from *intend.*] A design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning. *Hooker.*

INTE'NTION. *s.* [*intentio*, Latin.] 1. Eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind. *South.* 2. Design; purpose. *Arbuthnot.* 3. The state of being intense or strained.

INTE'NTIONAL. *a.* [*intentionel*, French.] Designed; done by design. *Rogers.*

INTE'NTIONALLY. *ad.* [from *intentional.*] 1. By design; with fixed choice. *Hale.* 2. In will, if not in action. *Atterbury.*

INTE'NTIVE. *a.* [from *intent.*] Diligently applied; busily attentive. *Brown.*

INTE'NTIVELY. *ad.* [from *intentive.*] With application; closely.

INTE'NTLY. *ad.* [from *intent.*] With close attention; with close application; with eager desire. *Hammond.*

INTE'NTNESS. *s.* [from *intend.*] The state of being intent; anxious application. *Swift.*

To INTE'R. *v. a.* [*enterrer*, French.] To cover under ground; to bury. *Shakespeare.*

INTE'RCALAR. } *a.* [*intercalaris*, Latin.]
INTE'RCALARY. } Inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time, as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap-year is an *intercalary* day.

To INTE'RCALATE. *v. a.* [*intercalo*, Latin.] To insert an extraordinary day.

INTERCALA'TION. *s.* [*intercalatio*, Latin.] Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning. *Bacon.*

To INTERCE'DE. *v. n.* [*intercedo*, Latin.] 1. To pass between. *Newton.* 2. To mediate; to act between two parties. *Calamy.*

INTERCE'DER. *s.* [from *intercede.*] One that intercedes; a mediator.

To INTERCE'PT. *v. a.* [*interceptus*, Latin.] 1. To stop and seize in the way. *Shakespeare.* 2. To obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated. *Newton.*

INTERCE'PTION. *s.* [*interceptio*, L.] Stoppage in course; hinderance; obstruction. *Wotton.*

INTERCE'SSION. *s.* [*intercessio*, Lat.] Mediator; interposition; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another. *Rom.*

INTERCE'SSOR. *s.* [*intercessor*, Lat.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation. *South.*

To INTERCHA'IN. *v. a.* [*inter* and *chain.*] To chain; to link together. *Shakespeare.*

To INTERCHA'NGE *v. a.* [*inter* and *change.*] 1. To put each in the place of the other. 2. To succeed alternately. *Sidney.*

INTERCHA'NGE. *s.* [from the verb.] 1. Commerce; permutation of commodities. *Holder.* 2. Alternate succession. *Howel.*

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3. Mutual donation and reception. *South.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLE. *a.* [from *interchange.*]
1. Given and taken mutually. *Bacon.*
3. Following each other in alternate succession. *Tillotson.*

INTERCHA'NGEABLY. *ad.* Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives. *Shakespeare.*

INTERCHA'NGEMENT. *s.* [*inter* and *change.*] Exchange; mutual transference.

INTERCI'PIENT. *s.* [*intercipiens*, Lat.] An intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage. *Wiseman.*

INTERCI'SION. *s.* [*inter* and *cædo*, Latin.] Interruption. *Brown.*

To INTERCLU'DE. *v. n.* [*intercludo*, Latin.] To shut from a place or course by something intervening. *Holder.*

INTERCLU'SION. *s.* [*interclusus*, Lat.] Obstruction; interception.

INTERCOLU'MNIA'TION. *s.* [*inter* and *columna*, Latin.] The space between the pillars. *Wotton.*

To INTERCO'MMON. *v. n.* [*inter* and *common.*] To feed at the same table. *Bacon.*

INTERCOMMU'NITY. *s.* [*inter* and *community.*] A mutual communication or community.

INTERCO'STAL. *a.* [*inter* and *costa*, Latin.] Placed between the ribs. *More.*

I'NTERCOURSE. *s.* [*entrecours*, French.]
1. Commerce; exchange. *Milton.*
2. Communication. *Bacon.*

INTERCU'RRENCE. *s.* [from *intercurro*, Latin.] Passage between. *Boyle.*

INTERCU'RRENT. *a.* [*intercurrens*, Latin.] Running between. *Boyle.*

INTERDE'AL. *s.* [*inter* and *deal.*] Traffick; intercourse. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

To INTERDI'CT. *v. a.* [*interdico*, Latin.]
1. To forbid; to prohibit. *Tickel.*
2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church. *Ayliffe.*

INTERDI'CT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree.
2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices. *Wotton.*

INTERDI'CTION. *s.* [*interdictio*, Latin.]
1. Prohibition; forbidden decree. *Milton.*
2. Curse: from the papal *interdict. Shakesp.*

INTERDI'CTORY. *a.* [from *interdict.*] Belonging to an interdiction. *Ainsworth.*

To INTERE'SS. } *v. a.* [*interesser*, French.]
To INTERE'ST. } To concern; to affect; to give share in. *Dryden.*

To INTERE'ST. *v. a.* To affect; to move.

I'NTEREST. *s.* [*interest*, Lat *interet*, French.]
1. Concern; advantage; good. *Hammond.*
2. Influence over others *Clarendon.*
3. Share; part in any thing; participation.
4. Regard to private profit. *Swift.*
5. Money paid for use; usury. *Arbuthnot.*
6. Any surplus of advantage. *Shakespeare.*

To INTERFE'RE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *ferio*, Lat.]
1. To interpose; to intermeddle. *Swift.*
2. To clash; to oppose each other. *Smalridge.*
3. A horse is said to *enterfere*, when the side of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his fetlocks, or one leg hits another, and strikes off the skin. *Farrier's Dict.*

INTE'RFLUENT. *a.* [*interfluens*, Latin.] Flowing between. *Boyle.*

INTERFU'LGENT. *a.* [*inter* and *fulgeo*, Latin.] Shining between.

INTERFU'SED. *a.* [*interfusus*, Lat.] Poured or scattered between. *Milton.*

INTERJA'CENCY. *s.* [from *interjacens*, Lat.]
1. The act or state of lying between.
2. The thing lying between. *Brown.*

INTERJA'CENT. *a.* [*interjacens*, Lat.] Intervening; lying between. *Raleigh.*

INTERJE'CTION. *s.* [*interjectio*, Latin.]
1. A part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion: such as are in English, *O! alas! ah!*
2. Intervention; interposition; act of something coming between. *Bacon.*

I'NTERIM. *s.* [*interim*, Latin.] Mean time; intervening time. *Tatler.*

To INTERJO'IN. *v. a.* [*inter* and *join.*] To join mutually; to intermarry. *Shakespeare.*

INTE'RIOUR. *a.* [*interior*, Latin.] Internal; inner; not outward; not superficial.

INTERKNO'WLEDGE. *s.* [*inter* and *knowledge.*] Mutual knowledge. *Bacon.*

To INTERLA'CE. *v. a.* [*entrelasser*, Fr.] To intermix; to put one thing within another. *Hayward.*

INTERLA'PSE. *s.* [*inter* and *lapse.*] The flow of time between any two events. *Harvey.*

To INTERLA'RD. *v. a* [*entrelarder*, Fr.]
1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat.
2. To interpose; to insert between. *Carew.*
3. To diversify by mixture. *Hale.*

To INTERLE'AVE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *leave.*] To chequer a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

To INTERLI'NE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *line.*]
1. To write in alternate lines. *Locke.*
2. To correct by something written between the lines. *Dryden.*

INTERLINEA'TION. *s.* [*inter* and *linea'tion.*] Correction made by writing between the lines. *Swift.*

To INTERLI'NK. *v. a.* [*inter* and *link.*] To connect chains one to another; to join one to another.

INTERLOCU'TION. *s.* [*interlocutio*, Lat.]
1. Dialogue; interchange of speech. *Hooker.*
2. Preparatory proceeding in law. *Ayliffe.*

INTERLO'CUTOR. *s.* [*inter* and *loquor*, Lat.] Dialogist; one that talks with another *Boyle.*

INTERLO'CUTORY. *a.* [*interlocutoire*, Fr.]
1. Consisting of a dialogue. *Fiddes.*
2. Preparatory to a decision.

To INTERLO'PE *v. n.* [*enter* and *loopen*, Dutch] To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other. *Tatler.*

INTERLO'PER. *s.* [from *interlope.*] One who runs into business to which he has no right. *L'Estrange.*

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INTERLU'CENT. *a.* [*interlucens*, Lat.] Shining between.

INTERLUDE. *s.* [*inter* and *ludus*, Latin.] Something played at the intervals of festivity; a farce. *Bacon.*

INTERLU'CENCY. *s.* [*interluo*, Lat.] Water interfolited; interposition of a flood. *Hal.*

INTERLU'NAR. } *a.* [*inter* and *luna*, Lat.]
INTERLU'NARY. } Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible. *Milton.*

INTERMA'RRIAGE. *s.* [*inter* and *marriage.*] Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another. *Addison.*

To INTERMA'RRY. *v. n.* [*inter* and *marry.*] To marry some of each family with the other. *Swift.*

To INTERME'DDLE. *v. n.* [*inter* and *meddle.*] To interpose officiously. *Clarendon.*

To INTERME'DDLE. *v. a.* [*entremesler*, Fr.] To mingle; to intermell. *Spenser.*

INTERME'DDLER. *s.* [from *intermeddle.*] One that interposes officiously; one that thrusts himself into business to which he has no right. *L'Estrange.*

INTERME'DIACY. *s.* [from *intermediate.*] Interposition; intervention. *Derham.*

INTERME'DIAL. *a.* Intervening; lying between; intervenient. *Evelyn.*

INTERME'DIATE. *a.* [*intermediat*, French] Intervening; interposed. *Newton.*

INTERME'DIATELY. *ad.* [from *intermediate.*] By way of intervention.

To INTERME'LL. *v. a.* [*entremesler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. Not in use. *Spenser.*

INTE'RMENT. *s.* [*interment*, French.] Burial; sepulture.

INTERMIGRA'TION. *s.* [*intermigration*, Fr.] Act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing, each takes the place of the other. *Hale.*

INTE'RMINABLE. *a.* [*in* and *termino*, Lat.] Immense; admitting no boundary. *Milton.*

INTE'RMINATE. *a.* [*interminatus*, Lat.] Unbounded; unlimited. *Chapman.*

INTERMINA'TION. *s.* [*intermino*, Lat.] Menace; threat. *Decay of Piety.*

To INTERMI'NGLE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mingle.*] To mingle; to mix; to put some things among others. *Hooker.*

To INTERMI'NGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed or incorporated

INTERMI'SSION. *s.* [*intermissio*, Latin.]
1. Cessation for a time; pause; intermediate stop. *Wilkins.*
2. Intervenient time. *Shakespeare*
3 State of being intermitted. *Ben Jonson.*
4. The space between the paroxysms of a fever; or any fits of pain; rest. *Milton.*

INTERMI'SSIVE. *a.* [from *intermit.*] Coming by fits; not continual. *Brown.*

To INTERMI'T. *v. a.* [*intermitto*, Latin.] To forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt. *Rogers.*

To INTERMI'T. *v. n.* To grow mild between fits or paroxysms.

INTERMI'TTENT. *a.* [*intermittens*, Lat.] Coming by fits. *Harvey.*

To INTERMIX. *v. a.* [*inter* and *mix.*] To mingle; to join; to put some things among others. *Hayward.*

To INTERMI'X. *v. n.* To be mingled together.

INTERMI'XTURE. *s.* [*inter* and *mixture*, Lat.]
1. Mass formed by mingling bodies. *Boyle.*
2. Something additional mingled in a mass. *Bacon.*

INTERMU'NDANE. *a.* [*inter* and *mundus*, Latin] Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb. *Locke.*

INTERMU'RAL. *a.* [*inter* and *murus*, Latin.] Lying between walls. *Ainsworth.*

INTERMU'TUAL. *a.* [*inter* and *mutual.*] Mutual; interchanged. *Daniel.*

INTE'RN. *a.* [*internus*, Latin.] Inward; intestine; not foreign. *Howel.*

INTE'RNAL. *a.* [*internus*, Latin.]
1. Inward; not external. *Locke.*
2. Intrinsick; not depending on external accidents; real. *Rogers.*

INTE'RNALLY. *ad.*
1. Inwardly.
2. Mentally; intellectually. *Taylor.*

INTERNE'CINE. *a.* [*internecinus*, Lat.] Endeavouring mutual destruction. *Hudibras.*

INTERNE'CION. *s.* [*internecio*, Lat.] Mutual destruction; massacre; slaughter. *Hale.*

INTERNU'NCIO. *s.* [*internuncius*, Lat.] Messenger between two parties.

INTERPELLA'TION. *s.* [*interpellatio*, Lat.] A summons; a call upon. *Ayliffe.*

To INTE'RPOLATE. *v. a.* [*interpolo*, Latin.]
1. To foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong. *Pope.*
2. To renew; to begin again. Not used. *Hale.*

INTERPOLA'TION. *s.* [*interpolation*, Fr.] Something added or put into the original matter *Cromwell.*

INTERPOLA'TOR. *s.* [Lat.] One that foists in counterfeit passages. *Swift.*

INTERPO'SAL. *s.* [from *interpose.*]
1. Interposition; agency between two persons. *South.*
2. Intervention. *Glanville.*

To INTERPO'SE. *v. a.* [*interpono*, Latin.]
1. To place between; to make intervenient. *Bacon.*
2. To thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience. *Swift.*
3. To offer as a succour or relief. *Woodw.*

To INTERPO'SE. *v. n.*
1. To mediate; to act between two parties.
2. To put in by way of interpretation. *Boyle.*

INTERPO'SER. *s.* [from *interpose.*]
1. One that comes between others *Shakesp.*
2. An intervenient agent; a mediator.

INTERPOSI'TION. *s.* [*interpositio*, Latin.]
1. Intervenient agency. *Atterbury.*
2. Mediation; agency between parties. *Add.*
3. Intervention; state of being placed between two. *Raleigh.*
4. Any thing interposed. *Milton.*

To INTE'RPRET *v. a.* [*interpretor*, Lat.] To explain; to translate; to decipher; to

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give a ſolution to. *Daniel.*

INTE'RPRETABLE. *a.* [from *interpret.*] Capable of being expounded. *Collier.*

INTERPRETA'TION. *s.* [*interpretatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of interpreting; explanation. *Sh.*
2. The ſenſe given by an interpreter; expoſition. *Hooker.*
3. The power of explaining. *Bacon.*

INTE'RPRETATIVE. *a.* [from *interpret.*] Collected by interpretation. *Hammond.*

INTE'RPRETATIVELY. *ad.* As may be collected by interpretation. *Ray.*

INTE'RPRETER. *s.* [*interpres*, Lat.]
1. An expoſitor; an expounder. *Burnet.*
2. A tranſlator. *Sherburne.*

INTERPU'NCTION. *s.* [*interpungo*, Latin.] Pointing between words or ſentences.

INTERREGNUM. *s.* [Latin.] The time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and acceſſion of another. *Cowley.*

INTERRE'IGN. *s.* [*interrègne*, Fr. *interregnum*, Lat.] Vacancy of the throne. *Bacon.*

To INTE'RROGATE. *v. a.* [*interrogo*, Latin.] To examine; to queſtion.

To INTE'RROGATE. *v. n.* To aſk; to put queſtions. *Hammond.*

INTERROGA'TION. *s.* [*interrogatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of queſtioning.
2. A queſtion put; an inquiry. *Pope.*
3. A note that marks a queſtion: thus?

INTERRO'GATIVE. *a.* [*interrogativus*, Lat.] Denoting a queſtion; expreſſed in a queſtionary form of words.

INTERRO'GATIVE. *s.* A pronoun uſed in aſking queſtions: as, who? what?

INTERRO'GATIVELY. *ad.* In form of a queſtion.

INTERROGA'TOR. *s.* [from *interrogate.*] An aſker of queſtions.

INTERRO'GATORY. *s.* [*interrogatoire*, Fr.] A queſtion; an inquiry. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTERRO'GATORY. *a.* Containing a queſtion; expreſſing a queſtion.

To INTERRU'PT. *v. a.* [*interruptus*, Lat.]
1. To hinder the proceſs of any thing by breaking in upon it. *Hale.*
2. To hinder one from proceeding by interpoſition. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
3. To divide; to ſeparate.

INTERRU'PT. *a.* Containing a chaſm. *Mil.*

INTERRU'PTEDLY. *ad.* [from *interrupted.*] Not in continuity; not without ſtoppages. *Boyle.*

INTERRU'PTER. *s.* [from *interrupt.*] He who interrupts.

INTERRU'PTION. *s.* [*interruptio*, Lat.]
1. Interpoſition; breach of continuity. *Hale.*
2. Intervention; interpoſition. *Dryden.*
3. Hinderance; ſtop; let; obſtruction. *Sh.*
4. Intermiſſion. *Addiſon.*

INTERSCA'PULAR. *a.* [*inter* and *ſcapula*, Lat.] Placed between the ſhoulders.

To INTERSCI'ND. *v. a.* [*inter* and *ſcindo*, Lat.] To cut off by interruption.

To INTERSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*inter* and *ſcribo*, Lat.] To write between.

INTERSE'CANT. *a.* [*interſecans*, Lat.] Dividing any thing into parts.

To INTERSE'CT. *v. a.* [*interſeco*, Lat.] To cut; to divide each other mutually. *Brown.*

To INTERSE'CT. *v. n.* To meet and croſs each other. *Wiſeman.*

INTERSE'CTION. *s.* [*interſectio*, Lat.] Point where lines croſs each other. *Dudley.*

To INTERSE'RT. *v. a.* [*interſero*, Lat.] To put in between other things. *Brerewood.*

INTERSE'RTION. *s.* [from *interſert.*] An inſertion, or thing inſerted between any thing. *Hammond.*

To INTERSPE'RSE. *v. a.* [*interſpergo*, Lat.] To ſcatter here and there among other things. *Swift.*

INTERSPE'RSION. *s.* [from *interſperſe.*] The act of ſcattering here and there. *Watts.*

INTERSTE'LLAR. *a.* [*inter* and *ſtella*, Lat.] Intervening between the ſtars. *Bacon.*

INTERSTICE. *s.* [*interſtitium*, Lat.]
1. Space between one thing and another. *Ark.*
2. Time between one act and another. *Ayl.*

INTERSTI'TIAL. *a.* [from *interſtice.*] Containing interſtices. *Brown.*

INTERTE'XTURE. *s.* [*intertexo*, Latin.] Diverſification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To INTERTWI'NE. } *v. a.* [*inter* and *twine*,
To INTERTWI'ST. } or *twiſt.*] To unite by twiſting one in another. *Milton.*

INTERVAL. *s.* [*intervallum*, Lat.]
1. Space between places; interſtice; vacuity; ſpace unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant place. *Newton.*
2. Time paſſing between two aſſignable points. *Swift.*
3. Remiſſion of a delirium or diſtemper. *Ar.*

To INTERVE'NE. *v. n.* [*intervenio*, Lat.]
1. To come between things or perſons.
2. To make intervals. *Milton.*
3. To croſs unexpectedly. *Taylor.*

INTERVE'NE. *s.* [from the verb.] Oppoſition, or perhaps interview. Out of uſe. *Wotton.*

INTERVE'NIENT. *a.* [*intervenions*, Latin.] Intercedent; interpoſed; paſſing between. *Bacon.*

INTERVE'NTION. *s.* [*interventio*, Lat.]
1. Agency between perſons. *Atterbury.*
2. Agency between antecedents and conſecutives. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Interpoſition; the ſtate of being interpoſed. *Holder.*

To INTERVE'RT. *v. a.* [*interverto*, Lat.]
1. To turn to another courſe. *Wotton.*
2. To turn to another uſe.

INTERVI'EW. *s.* [*entrevue*, French.] Mutual ſight; ſight of each other. *Hooker.*

To INTERVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*intervolvo*, Lat.] To involve one within another. *Milton.*

To INTERWE'AVE. *v. a.* pret. *interwove*, part. paſſ. *interwoven*, *interwove*, or *interweaved.* [*inter* and *weave.*] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle. *Milton.*

To INTERWI'SH. *v. a.* [*inter* and *wiſh.*] To

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with mutually to each other. *Donne.*

INTE'STABLE. *a.* [*inteſtabilis*, Lat.] Diſqualified to make a will. *Ayliffe.*

INTE'STATE. *a.* [*inteſtatus*, Lat.] Wanting a will; dying without a will. *Dryden.*

INTESTINAL. *a.* [*inteſtinal*, Fr. from *inteſtina.*] Belonging to the guts. *Arbuthnot.*

INTE'STINE. *a.* [*inteſtin*, French; *inteſtinus*, Latin.]

1. Internal; inward; not external. *Duppa.*
2. Contained in the body. *Milton.*
3. Domeſtick; not foreign. *Pope.*

INTE'STINE. *s.* [*inteſtinum*, Latin.] The gut; the bowels. *Arbuthnot.*

To INTHRA'LL. *v. a.* [*in* and *thrall.*] To enſlave; to ſhackle; to reduce to ſervitude. *Prior.*

INTHRA'LMENT. *s.* [from *inthrall.*] Servitude; ſlavery. *Milton.*

To INTHRO'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *throne.*] To raiſe to royalty; to ſeat on a throne. *Thomſ.*

INTIMACY. *s.* [from *intimate.*] Cloſe familiarity. *Rogers.*

INTIMATE. *a.* [*intimus*, Latin.]

1. Inmoſt; inward; inteſtine. *Tillotſon.*
2. Near; not kept at diſtance. *South.*
3. Familiar; cloſely acquainted. *Roscommon.*

INTIMATE. *s.* [*intime*, Fr. *intimus*, Lat.] A familiar friend; one who is truſted with our thoughts. *Government of the Tongue.*

To INTIMATE. *v. a.* [*intimer*, French.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly. *Locke.*

INTIMATELY. *ad.* [from *intimate.*]

1. Cloſely; with intermixture of parts. *Arb.*
2. Nearly; inſeparably. *Addiſon.*
3. Familiarly; with cloſe friendſhip.

INTIMATION. *s.* [from *intimate.*] Hint; obſcure or indirect declaration or direction. *Addiſon.*

INTIME. *a.* Inward; being within the maſs; internal. Not uſed. *Digby.*

To INTIMIDATE. *v. a.* [*intimider*, Fr.] To make fearful; to daſtardiſe; to make cowardly *Young.*

INTIRE. *a.* [*entier*, Fr. ſee ENTIRE.] Whole; undiminiſhed; unbroken. *Hooker.*

INTIRENESS. *s.* [from *intire.*] Wholeneſs; integrity. *Donne.*

INTO. *prep.* [*in* and *to.*]

1. Noting entrance with regard to place: *he went into the houſe.* *Wotton.*
2. Noting penetration beyond the outſide: *moiſture ſoaks* into *the body.* *Pope.*
3. Noting a new ſtate to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cauſe: *he was brought* into *danger by raſhneſs.* *Boyle.*

INTOLERABLE. *a.* [*intolerabilis*, Latin.]

1. Inſufferable; not to be endured; not to be born. *Taylor.*
2. Bad beyond ſufferance.

INTOLERABLENESS. *s.* Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTOLERABLY. *ad.* [from [*intolerable.*] To a degree beyond endurance.

INTOLERANT. *a.* [*intolerant*, Fr.] Not enduring; not able to endure. *Arbuthnot.*

To INTOMB. *v. a.* [*in* and *tomb.*] To encloſe in a funeral monument; to bury. *Dryden.*

To INTONATE. *v. a.* [*intono*, Latin.] To thunder.

INTONATION. *s.* [*intonation*, Fr. from *intonate.*] The act of thundering.

To INTONE. *v. n.* [from *tone.*] To make a ſlow protracted noiſe. *Pope.*

To INTORT. *v. a.* [*intortus*, Lat.] To twiſt; to wreath; to wring. *Pope.*

To INTOXICATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *toxicum*, Lat.] To inebriate; to make drunk. *Bacon.*

INTOXICATION. *s.* [from *intoxicate.*] Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the ſtate of being drunk. *South.*

INTRACTABLE. *a.* [*intractabilis*, Latin.]

1. Ungovernable; violent; ſtubborn; obſtinate. *Rogers.*
2. Unmanageable; furious. *Woodward.*

INTRACTABLENESS. *s.* Obſtinacy; perverſeneſs.

INTRACTABLY. *ad.* [from *intractable.*] Unmanageably; ſtubbornly.

INTRANQUILITY. *s.* [*in* and *tranquillity.*] Unquietneſs; want of reſt. *Temple.*

INTRANSMUTABLE. *a.* [*in* and *tranſmutable.*] Unchangeable to any other ſubſtance. *Ray.*

To INTREASURE. *v. a.* [*in* and *treaſure.*] To lay up as in a treaſury. *Shakeſpeare.*

To INTRE'NCH. *v. a.* [*in* and *trencher*, French.] To invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another. *Dryden.*

To INTRE'NCH. *v. a.*

1. To break with hollows. *Milton.*
2. To fortify with a trench: as, the allies were *intrenched* in the camp.

INTRE'NCHANT. *a.* Not to be divided; not to be wounded; indiviſible. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTRE'NCHMENT. *s.* [from *intrench.*] Fortification with a trench.

INTRE'PID. *a.* [*intrepide*, Fr. *intrepidus*, Lat.] Fearleſs; daring; bold; brave. *Thomſon.*

INTREPI'DITY. *s.* [from *intrepidité*, Fr.] Fearleſneſs; courage; boldneſs. *Swift.*

INTRE'PIDLY. *ad.* [from *intrepid.*] Fearleſſly; daringly. *Pope.*

INTRICACY. *s.* [from *intricate.*] State of being entangled; perplexity; involution; complication of facts or notions. *Addiſon.*

INTRICATE. *a.* [*intricatus*, Lat.] Entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obſcure. *Addiſon.*

To INTRICATE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To perplex; to darken. Not proper, nor in uſe. *Camden.*

INTRICATELY. *ad.* [from *intricate.*] With involution of one in another; with perplexity. *Swift.*

INTRICATENESS. *s.* [from *intricate.*] Perplexity; involution; obſcurity. *Sidney.*

INTRIGUE. *s.* [*intrigue*, French.]

1. A plot; a private tranſaction in which many parties are engaged. *Addiſon.*
2. Intricacy; complication. *Hale.*

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3. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem; artful involution of feigned tranſaction. *Pope.*

To INTRI'GUE. *v. n.* [*intriguer*, Fr.] To form plots; to carry on private deſigns.

INTRI'GUER. *s.* [*intriguer*, Fr.] One who buſies himſelf in private tranſactions; one who forms plots; one who purſues women. *Add.*

INTRI'GUINGLY. *ad.* [from *intrigue.*] With intrigue; with ſecret plotting.

INTRI'NSECAL. *a.* [*interinſecus*, Latin.]
1. Internal; ſolid; natural; not accidental; not merely apparent. *Bentley.*
2. Intimate; cloſely familiar. Not uſed. *Wot.*

INTRI'NSECALLY. *ad*
1. Internally; naturally; really. *South.*
2. Within; at the inſide. *Wotton.*

INTRI'NSECATE. *a.* Perplexed; entangled. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTRI'NSICK. *a.* [*intrinſecus*, Latin.]
1. Inward; internal; real; true. *Hammond.*
2. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing. *Rogers.*

To INTRODU'CE. *v. a.* [*introduco*, Latin.]
1. To conduct or uſher into a place, or to a perſon. *Locke.*
2. To bring ſomething into notice or practice. *Brown.*
3. To produce; to give occaſion to. *Locke.*
4. To bring into writing or diſcourſe by proper preparatives.

INTRODU'CER. *s.* [from *introduce.*]
1. One who conducts another to a place or perſon.
2. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice. *Wotton.*

INTRODU'CTION. *s.* [*introductio*, Latin.]
1. The act of conducting or uſhering to any place or perſon; the ſtate of being uſhered or conducted.
2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice. *Clarendon.*
3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODU'CTIVE. *a.* [*introductif*, Fr.] Serving as means to ſomething elſe. *South.*

INTRODU'CTORY. *a.* [from *introductus*, Lat.] Previous; ſerving as conveyance to ſomething further. *Boyle.*

INTROGRE'SSION. *s.* [*introgreſſio*, Latin.] Entrance; the act of entering.

INTRO'IT. *s.* [*introit*, French.] The beginning of the maſs; the beginning of publick devotions

INTROMI'SSION. *s.* [*intromiſſio*, Lat.] The act of ſending in. *Peacham.*

To INTROMI'T. *v. a.* [*intromitto*, Lat.]
1. To ſend in; to let in; to admit.
2. To allow to enter; to be the medium by which any thing enters. *Newton.*

To INTROSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*introſpectus*, Latin.] to take a view of the inſide.

INTROSPE'CTION. *s.* [from *introſpect.*] A view of the inſide. *Dryden.*

INTROVE'NIENT. *a.* [*inter* and *venio*, Latin.] Entering; coming in. *Brown.*

To INTRU'DE. *v. n.* [*intrudo*, Latin.]
1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permiſſion. *Watts.*
2. To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted *Colaſſians.*

To INTRU'DE. *v. a.* To force without right or welcome. *Pope.*

INTRU'DER. *s.* [from *intrude.*] One who forces himſelf into company or affairs without right or welcome. *Addiſon.*

INTRU'SION. *s.* [*introſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of thruſting or forcing any thing or perſon into any place or ſtate. *Locke.*
2 Encroachment upon any perſon or place; unwelcome entrance. *Wake.*
3. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing. *Watton.*

To INTRU'ST. *v. a.* [*in* and *truſt.*] To treat with confidence; to charge with any ſecret commiſſion. or thing of value *Arbuthnot.*

INTU'ITION. *s.* [*intuitus*, Latin.]
1. Sight of any thing; immediate knowledge. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reaſon, but inſtantaneouſly accompanying the ideas which are its object *Glanville.*

INTU'ITIVE. *a.* [*intuitivus*, Latin.]
1. Seen by the mind immediately. *Locke.*
2. Seeing, not barely believing. *Hooker.*
3. Having the power of diſcovering truth immediately without ratiocination. *Hooker.*

INTU'ITIVELY. *ad.* [*intuitivement*, French.] Without deduction of reaſon; by immediate perception. *Hooker.*

INTUME'SCENCE. } *s.* [*intumeſcence*, Fr. *intu-*
INTUME'SCENCY. } *meſco*, Lat.] Swell; tumour *Brown.*

INTURGE'SCENCE. *s.* [*in* and *turgeſco*, Lat.] Swelling; the act or ſtate of ſwelling. *Brown.*

INTU'SE. *s.* [*intuſus*, Lat.] Bruiſe *Spenſer.*

To INTWI'NE. *v. a.* [*in* and *twine.*]
1. To twiſt, or wreath together. *Hooker.*
2. To be inſerted by being wreathed or twiſted. *Dryden.*

To INVA'DE. *v. a.* [*invado*, Latin.]
1. To attack a country; to make a hoſtile entrance. *Knolles.*
2. To attack; to aſſail; to aſſault. *Shakeſp.*
3. To violate by the firſt act of hoſtility; to attack. *Dryden.*

INVA'DER. *s.* [from *invade*, Latin.]
1. One who enters with hoſtility into the poſſeſſions of another. *Bacon.*
2. An aſſailant.
3. Encroacher; intruder. *Hammond.*

INVALE'SCENCE. *s.* [*invaleſco*, Latin.] Strength; health; force.

INVA'LID. *a.* [*invalidus*, Latin.] Weak; of no weight or cogency. *Milton.*

To INVA'LIDATE. *v. a.* [from *invalid.*] To weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

INVALI'DE. *s.* [French.] One diſabled by ſickneſs or hurts. *Prior.*

INVALI'DITY. *s.* [*invalidité*, French.]
1. Weakneſs; want of cogency.
2. Want of bodily ſtrength. *Temple.*

INVA'LUABLE. *a.* [*in* and *valuable.*] Pre-

cious above eſtimation; ineſtimable. *Aſterb.*

INVA'RIABLE. *a.* [*invariable*, Fr.] Unchangeable; conſtant. *Brown.*

INVA'RIABLENESS. *s.* [from *invariable.*] Immutability; conſtancy.

INVA'RIABLY. *ad.* [from *invariable.*] Unchangeably; conſtantly. *Atterbury.*

INVA'SION. *s.* [*invaſio*, Lat.]

1. Hoſtile entrance upon the rights or poſſeſſions of another; hoſtile encroachment. *Dr.*

2. Attack of a diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot.*

INVA'SIVE. *a* [from *invade.*] Entering hoſtilely upon other men's poſſeſſions. *Dryden.*

INVE'CTIVE. *s.* [*invective*, Fr.] A cenſure in ſpeech or writing; a reproachful accuſation. *Hooker.*

INVE'CTIVE. *a.* [from the noun.] Satirical; abuſive. *Dryden.*

INVE'CTIVELY. *ad.* Satirically; abuſively.

To INVE'IGH. *v. a.* [*invebo*, Latin.] To utter cenſure or reproach. *Arbuthnot.*

INVE'IGHER. *s.* [from *inveigh.*] Vehement railer. *Wiſeman.*

To INVE'IGLE. *v. a.* [*invogliare*, Italian.] To perſuade to ſomething bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure; to ſeduce. *Hudibras.*

INVE'IGLER. *s.* [from *inveigle.*] Seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill. *Sandys.*

To INVE'NT. *v. a.* [*inventer*, Fr.]

1. To diſcover; to find out; to excogitate; to produce ſomething not made before. *Arbuth.*

2. To forge; to contrive falſely; to fabricate. *Stillingfleet.*

3. To feign; to make by the imagination. *Sh.*

4. To light on; to meet with. Not uſed. *Sp.*

INVE'NTER. *s.* [from *inventeur*, Fr.]

1. One who produces ſomething new; a deviſer of ſomething not known before. *Garth.*

2. A forger.

INVE'NTION. *s.* [*invention*, Fr.]

1. Excogitation; the act or power of producing ſomething new. *Dryden.*

2. Diſcovery. *Ray.*

3. Forgery; fiction. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. The thing invented. *Milton.*

INVE'NTIVE. *a.* [*inventif*, Fr.]

1. Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients. *Acham.*

2. Having the power of excogitation or fiction. *Raleigh.*

INVE'NTOR. *s.* [*inventor*, Latin.]

1. A finder out of ſomething new. *Milton.*

2. A contriver; a framer. *Shakeſpeare.*

INVENTO'RIALLY. *ad.* [from *inventory*, whence perhaps *inventorial.*] In a manner of an inventory. *Shakeſpeare.*

INVE'NTORY. *s.* [*inventoire*, Fr.] An account or catalogue of moveables. *Addiſon.*

To INVENTORILY. *v. a.* [*inventorier*, Fr.] To regiſter; to place in a catalogue. *Shak.*

INVE'NTRESS *s.* [*inventrice*, Fr. from *inventor.*] A female that invents. *Burnet.*

INVE'RSE. *a.* [*inverſe*, Fr. *inverſus*, Lat.] Inverted; reciprocal: oppoſed to *direct.*

INVE'RSION. *s.* [*inverſion*, Fr. *inverſio*, Lat.]

1. Change of order or time, ſo as that the laſt is firſt, and firſt laſt. *Dryden.*

2. Change of place, ſo that each takes the room of the other.

To INVE'RT. *v. a.* [*inverto*, Lat.]

1. To turn upſide down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before. *Watts.*

2. To place the laſt firſt. *Prior.*

3. To divert; to turn into another channel; to imbezzle; to convert. *Knolles.*

INVE'RTEDLY. *ad.* [from *inverted.*] In contrary or reverſed order. *Derham.*

To INVE'ST. *v. a.* [*inveſtio*, Lat.]

1. To dreſs; to clothe; to array. *Milton.*

2. To place in poſſeſſion of a rank or office. *Hooker. Clarendon.*

3. To adorn; to grace. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To confer; to give. *Bacon.*

5. To encloſe; to ſurround ſo as to intercept ſuccours or proviſions.

INVE'STIENT. *a.* [*inveſtiens*, Latin.] Covering; clothing. *Woodward.*

INVE'STIGABLE. *a.* [from *inveſtigate.*] To be ſearched out; diſcoverable by rational diſquiſition *Hooker.*

To INVE'STIGATE. *v. a.* [*inveſtigo*, Lat.] To ſearch out; to find out by rational diſquiſition. *Cheyne.*

INVESTIGATION. *s.* [*inveſtigatio*, Lat.]

1. The act of the mind by which unknown truths are diſcovered. *Watts.*

2. Examination. *Pope.*

INVE'STITURE. *s.* [French.]

1. The right of giving poſſeſſion of any manor, office, or benefice. *Raleigh.*

2. The act of giving poſſeſſion.

INVE'STMENT. *s.* [*in* and *veſtment.*] Dreſs; clothes; garment; habit. *Shakeſpeare.*

INVE'TERACY. *s* [*inveteratio*, Lat.]

1. Long continuance of any thing bad; obſtinacy confirmed by time. *Addiſon.*

2. [In phyſick.] Long continuance of a diſeaſe.

INVE'TERATE. *a.* [*inveteratus*, Lat.]

1. Old; long eſtabliſhed. *Bacon.*

2. Obſtinate by long continuance. *Swift.*

To INVE'TERATE. *v. a.* [*inveterо*, Latin.] To fix and ſettle by long continuance. *Bacon.*

INVE'TERATENESS. *s.* [from *inveterate.*] Long continuance of any thing bad; obſtinacy confirmed by time. *Brown.*

INVETERA'TION. *s.* [*inveteratio*, Lat.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVI'DIOUS. *a.* [*invidioſus*, Lat.]

1. Envious; malignant. *Evelyn.*

2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. *Swift.*

INVI'DIOUSLY. *ad.*

1. Malignantly; enviouſly.

2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVI'DIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *invidious.*] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVI'GORATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *vigour.*] To endue with vigour; to ſtrengthen; to animate; to enforce. *Addiſon.*

INVIGORA'TION. *s.* [from *invigorate.*]

1. The act of invigorating.
2. The state of being invigorated. *Norris.*

INVI'NCIBLE. *a.* [*invincible*, Fr.] Insuperable; unconquerable; not to be subdued. *Sh.*

INVI'NCIBLENESS. *s.* Unconquerableness; insuperableness.

INVI'NCIBLY. *ad.* [from *invincible.*] Insuperably; unconquerably. *Milton.*

INVI'OLABLE. *a.* [*inviolable*, Fr.]
1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured. *Mil.*
2. Not to be broken. *Hooker.*
3. Insusceptible of hurt or wound. *Milton.*

INVI'OLABLY. *ad.* [from *inviolable.*] Without breach; without failure. *Sprat.*

INVI'OLATE. *a.* [*inviolatus*, Latin.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken. *Dryden.*

I'NVIOUS. *a.* [*invius*, Lat.] Impassable; untrodden. *Hudibras.*

To INVI'SCATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *viscus*, Latin.] To lime; to entangle in glutinous matter. *Brown.*

INVISIBI'LITY. *s.* [*invisibilité*, Fr.] The state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to sight. *Ray.*

INVI'SIBLE. *a.* [*invisible*, Fr.] Not perceptible by the sight; not to be seen. *Sidney.*

INVI'SIBLY. *ad.* [from *invisible.*] Imperceptibly to the sight. *Denham.*

INVITA'TION. *s.* [*invitatio*, Lat.] The act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility. *Dryden.*

To INVI'TE. *v. a.* [*invito*, Lat.]
1. To bid; to ask to any place with intreaty and complaisance. *Swift.*
2. To allure; to persuade; to induce by hope or pleasure. *Bacon.*

To INVI'TE. *v. n.* To ask or call to any thing pleasing. *Milton.*

INVI'TER. *s.* [from *invite.*] He who invites. *Smalridge.*

INVI'TINGLY. *ad.* [from *inviting.*] In such manner as invites or allures. *Decay of Piety.*

To INU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*inumbro*, Latin.] To shade; to cover with shades.

INU'NCTION. *s.* [*inunctus*, Lat.] The act of smearing or anointing. *Ray.*

INUNDA'TION. *s.* [*inundatio*, Lat.]
1. The overflow of waters; flood. *Dryden.*
2. A confluence of any kind. *Spenser.*

To I'NVOCATE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Lat.] To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to. *Milton.*

INVOCA'TION. *s.* [*invocatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of calling upon in prayer. *Hooker.*
2. The form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being. *Addison.*

I'NVOICE. *s.* [perhaps corrupted from the French *envoyez*, send.] A catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.

To INVO'KE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Lat.] To call upon; to implore; to pray to. *Sidney.*

To INVO'LVE. *v. a.* [*involvo*, Lat.]
1. To inwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent. *Dryden.*
2. To imply; to comprise. *Tillotson.*
3. To intwist; to join. *Milton.*
4. To take in; to catch. *Sprat.*
5. To entangle. *Locke.*
6. To complicate; to make intricate. *Locke.*
7. To blend; to mingle together confusedly. *Milton.*

INVO'LUNTARILY. *ad.* [from *involuntary.*] Not by choice; not spontaneously.

INVO'LUNTARY. *a.* [*involuntaire*, Fr.]
1. Not having the power of choice. *Pope.*
2. Not chosen; not done willingly. *Locke.*

INVOLU'TION. *s.* [*involutio*, Lat.]
1. The act of involving or inwrapping.
2. The state of being entangled; complication. *Glanville.*
3. That which is wrapped round any thing. *Brown.*

To INU'RE. *v. a.* [*in* and *ure.*] To habituate; to make ready or willing by practice; to accustom. *Addison.*

INU'REMENT. *s.* [from *inure.*] Practice; habit; use; custom; frequency. *Wotton.*

To INU'RN. *v. a.* [*in* and *urn.*] To intomb; to bury. *Shakespeare.*

INU'STION. *s.* [*inustio*, Latin.] The act of burning.

INU'TILE. *a.* [*inutile*, Fr. *inutilis*, Lat.] Useless; unprofitable. *Bacon.*

INUTI'LITY. *s.* [*inutilitas*, Lat.] Uselessness; unprofitableness.

INVU'LNERABLE. *a.* [*invulnerable*, Fr.] Not to be wounded; secure from wound. *Shak.*

To INWA'LL. *v. a.* To enclose or fortify with a wall. *Spenser.*

I'NWARD. } *ad.* [mpeapd, Sax.]
I'NWARDS. }
1. Toward the internal parts; within. *Bac.*
2. With inflection or incurvity; concavely. *Dryden.*
3. Into the mind or thought. *Hooker.*

I'NWARD. *a.*
1. Internal; placed not on the outside but within. *Milton.*
2. Reflecting; deeply thinking. *Prior.*
3. Intimate; domestick; familiar. *Job.*
4. Seated in the mind. *Shakespeare.*

I'NWARD. *s.*
1. Any thing within, generally the bowels. Seldom has in this sense a singular. *Milton.*
2. Intimate; near acquaintance. *Shakespeare.*

I'NWARDLY. *ad.* [from *inward.*]
1. In the heart; privately. *Shakespeare.*
2. In the parts within; internally. *Arbuthnot.*
3. With inflection or concavity.

I'NWARDNESS. *s.* [from *inward.*] Intimacy; familiarity. *Shakespeare.*

To INWE'AVE. preter. *inwove* or *inweaved*, part. pass. *inwoven* or *inwove.* [*in* and *weave.*]
1. To mix any thing in weaving, so that it forms part of the texture. *Pope.*
2. To intertwine; to complicate. *Milton.*

To INWO'OD. *v. a.* [*in* and *wood.*] To hide in woods. Not used. *Sidney.*

To INWRA'P. *v. a* [*in* and *wrap.*]
1. To cover by involution; to involve. *Spens.*

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2. To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity. *Bacon.*
3. To ravish; to transport. *Milton.*

INWRO'UGHT. *a.* [*in* and *wrought.*] Adorned with work. *Milton.*

To INWRE'ATH. *v. a.* [*in* and *wreath.*] To surround as with a wreath. *Milton.*

JOB. *s.* [A low word, of which the etymology is not known.]
1. Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance-work.
2. A low mean lucrative busy affair. *Pope.*
3. A sudden stab with a sharp instrument.

To JOB. *v. a.*
1. To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument. *L'Estrange.*
2. To drive in a sharp instrument. *Moxon.*

To JOB. *v. n.* To play the stockjobber; to buy and sell as a broker. *Pope.*

JOB's *tears. s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

JO'BBER. *s.* [from *job.*]
1. A man who sells stocks in the publick funds. *Swift.*
2. One who does chance-work.

JOBBERKNO'WL. *s.* [*jobbe*, Flemish, dull, and *nowl*, *knol*, Saxon, a head.] Loggerhead; blockhead. *Hudibras.*

JO'CKEY. *s.* [from *Jack.*]
1. A fellow that rides horses in the race. *Add.*
2. A man that deals in horses.
3. A cheat; a trickish fellow.

To JO'CKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To justle by riding against one.
2. To cheat; to trick.

JOCO'SE. *a.* [*jocosus*, Latin.] Merry; waggish; given to jest. *Watts.*

JOCO'SELY. *ad.* Waggishly; in jest; in game. *Broome.*

JOCO'SENESS. } *s.* [from *jocose.*] Waggery;
JOCO'SITY. } merriment. *Brown.*

JO'CULAR. *a.* [*jocularis*, Latin.] Used in jest; merry; jocose; waggish. *Dryden.*

JO'CULA'RITY. *s.* [from *jocular.*] Merriment; disposition to jest. *Brown.*

JOCU'ND. *a.* [*jocundus*, Lat.] Merry; gay; airy; lively. *Milton.*

JOCU'NDLY. *ad.* Merrily; gayly. *South.*

To JOG. *v. a.* [*schocken*, Dutch.] To push; to shake by a sudden impulse; to give notice by a sudden push. *Norris.*

To JOG. *v. n.*
1. To move by succussation; to move with small shocks like those of a low trot. *Shak.*
2. To travel idly and heavily. *Dryden.*

JOG. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A push; a slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or shake; a hint given by a push. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A rub; a small stop; an irregularity of motion. *Glanville.*

JO'GGER. *s.* [from *jog.*] One who moves heavily and dully. *Dryden.*

To JO'GGLE. *v. a.* To shake. *Derham.*

JO'HNAPPLE. *s.* A sharp apple. *Mortimer.*

To JOIN. *v. a.* [*joindre*, French.]
1. To add one to another in contiguity. *Leahb.*
2. To couple; to combine. *Locke.*
3. To unite in league or marriage. *Dryden.*
4. To dash together; to collide; to encounter. *Knolles.*
5. To associate. *Act.*
6. To unite in one act. *Dryden.*
7. To unite in concord. *Corinthians.*
8. To act in concert with. *Dryden.*

To JOIN. *v. n.*
1. To grow to; to adhere; to be continuous. *Act.*
2. To close; to clash. *Shakespeare.*
3. To unite with in marriage, or any other league. *Ezra.*
4. To become confederate. *Maccabees.*

JO'INDER. *s.* [from *join.*] Conjunction; joining. Not used. *Shakespeare.*

JO'INER. *s.* [from *join.*] One whose trade is to make utensils of wood compacted. *Moxon.*

JO'INERY. *s.* [from *joiner.*] An art whereby several pieces of wood are fitted and joined together. *Moxon.*

JOINT. *s.* [*jointure*, French.]
1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies. *Temple.*
2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts. *Sidney.*
3. [In joinery.] Straight lines, in joiners language, is called a *joint*, that is, two pieces of wood are shot or planed. *Moxon.*
4. A knot or commissure in a plant.
5. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher. *Swift.*
6. *Out of* JOINT. Luxated; slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves. *Herbert.*
7. *Out of* JOINT. Thrown into confusion and disorder; confused. *Shakespeare.*

JOINT. *a.*
1. Shared among many. *Shakespeare.*
2. United in the same possession. *Donne.*
3. Combined; acting together in concert. *Addison.*

To JOINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To form in articulations. *Ray.*
2. To form many parts into one. *Dryden.*
3. To join together in confederacy. *Shak.*
4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints. *Dryden.*

JO'INTED. *a.* [from *joint.*] Full of joints, knots, or commissures. *Philips.*

JO'INTER. *s.* [from *joint.*] A sort of plane. *Moxon.*

JO'INTLY. *ad.* [from *joint.*]
1. Together; not separately. *Hooker.*
2. In a state of union or co-operation. *Dryden.*

JO'INTRESS. *s.* [from *jointure.*] One who holds any thing in jointure. *Shakespeare.*

JOINTSTO'OL. *s.* [*joint* and *stool.*] A stool made not merely by insertion of the feet.

JO'INTURE. *s.* [*jointure*, French.] Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease. *Pope.*

JOIST. *s.* [from *joindre*, French.] The secondary beam of a floor. *Mortimer.*

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To JOIST. v. a. [from the noun.] To fit in the smaller beams of a flooring.

JOKE. s. [*jocus*, Latin.] A jeſt; ſomething not ſerious. *Watts.*

To JOKE. v. n. [*jocor*, Latin.] To jeſt; to be merry in words or actions. *Gay.*

JO'KER. s. [from *joke*.] A jeſter; a merry fellow. *Dennis.*

JOLE. s. [*geueule*, Freneh.]
1. The face or cheek. *Collier.*
2. The head of a fiſh. *Pope.*

To JOLL. v. a. [from *jole*, the head.] To beat the head againſt any thing; to claſh with violence.

JO'LLILY. *ad.* [from *jolly*.] In a diſpoſition to noiſy mirth. *Dryden.*

JO'LLIMENT. s. [from *jolly*.] Mirth; merriment; gaiety. *Spenser.*

JO'LLINESS, } s. [from *jolly*.]
JO'LLITY. }
1. Gaiety; elevation of ſpirit. *Sidney.*
2. Merriment; feſtivity. *Addiſon.*

JO'LLY. a. [*joli*, French.]
1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful. *Burton.*
2. Plump; like one in high health. *South.*

To JOLT. v. n. To ſhake as a carriage on rough ground. *Swift.*

To JOLT. v. a. To ſhake one as a carriage does.

JOLT. s. [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation *Swift.*

JO'LTHEAD. s. A great head; a dolt; a blockhead. *Grew.*

JONQUI'LLE. s. [*jonquille*, French.] A ſpecies of daffodil. *Thomſon.*

JO'RDEN. s. [ɣop, *ſtereus*, and ꝺen, *receptaculum*.] A pot. *Pope.*

To JO'STLE. v. a. [*jouſter*, French.] To juſtle; to ruſh againſt.

JOT. s. [ιωτα.] A point; a tittle. *Spenſer.*

JO'VIAL. a. [*jovial*, French.]
1. Under the influence of Jupiter. *Brown.*
2. Gay; airy; merry. *Bacon.*

JO'VIALLY. *ad.* [from *jovial*.] Merrily; gaily.

JO'VIALNESS. s. [from *jovial*.] Gaiety; merriment

JO'UISSANCE. s. [*rejouiſſance*, French.] Jollity; merriment; feſtivity. *Spenſer.*

JO'URNAL. s. [*journale*, French; *giornale*, Italian.] Daily; quotidian. *Shakeſpeare.*

JO'URNAL. s. [*journale*, French.]
1. A diary; an account kept of daily tranſactions. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Any paper publiſhed.

JO'URNALIST. s. [from *journal*.] A writer of journals.

JO'URNEY. s. [*journée*, French.]
1. The travel of a day. *Milton.*
2. Travel by land; a voyage or travel by ſea. *Rogers.*
3. Paſſage from place to place. *Burnet.*

To JO'URNEY. v. n. [from the noun.] To travel; to paſs from place to place.

JO'URNEYMAN. s. [*journée*, a day's work, French, and *man*.] A hired workman.

JO'URNEYWORK. s. [*journée*, French, and *work*.] Work performed for hire.

JOUST. s. [*jouſt*, French.] Tilt; tournament; mock fight. It is now written leſs properly *juſt*. *Milton.*

To JOUST. v. n. [*jouſter*, French.] To run in the tilt. *Milton.*

JO'WLER. s. A kind of hunting dog. *Dryden.*

JO'WTER. s. A fiſh-driver. *Carew.*

JOY. s. [*joye*, French.]
1. The paſſion produced by any happy accident; gladneſs. *Smith.*
2. Gaiety; merriment; feſtivity. *Dryden.*
3. Happineſs; felicity. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A term of fondneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To JOY. v. n. [from the noun.] To rejoice; to be glad; to exult. *Watts.*

To JOY. v. a.
1. To congratulate; to entertain kindly.
2. To gladden; to exhilarate. *Sidney.*
3. [*Jouer de*, French.] To enjoy; to have happy poſſeſſion. *Milton.*

JO'YANCE. s. [*joiant*, old French.] Gaiety; feſtivity. *Spenſer.*

JO'YFUL. a [*joy* and *full*.] Full of joy; glad; exulting. *King.*

JO'YFULLY. *ad.* [from *joyful*.] With joy; gladly. *Wake.*

JO'YFULNESS. s. [from *joyful*.] Gladneſs; joy. *Deuteronomy.*

JO'YLESS. a. [from *joy*.]
1. Void of joy; feeling no pleaſure. *Shak.*
2. It has ſometimes *of* before the object.
3 Giving no pleaſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

JO'YOUS. a. [*joyeux*, French.]
1. Glad; gay; merry. *Prior.*
2. Giving joy. *Spenſer.*

IPECACUA'NHA. s. An Indian plant, taken to procure vomits. *Hill.*

IRA'SCIBLE. a. [*iraſcibilis*, low Latin; *iraſcible*, French.] Partaking of the nature of anger. *Digby.*

IRE. s. [French; *ira*, Latin.] Anger; rage; paſſionate hatred. *Dryden.*

I'REFUL. a. [*ire* and *full*.] Angry; raging; furious. *Dryden.*

I'REFULLY. *ad.* [from *ire*.] With ire: in an angry manner.

IRIS. s. [Latin.]
1. The rainbow. *Brown.*
2 Any appearance of light reſembling the rainbow. *Newton.*
3. The circle round the pupil of the eye.
4. The flower-de-luce. *Milton.*

To IRK. v. a. [*yrk*, work, Iſlandick.] *It irks me*; I am weary of it. *Shakeſpeare.*

I'RKSOME a. [from *irk*.] Wearieſome; tedious; troubleſome. *Swift.*

I'RKSOMELY. *ad.* [from *irkſome*.] Wearieſomely; tediouſly.

I'RKSOMENESS. s. [from *irkſome*.] Tediouſneſs; wearieſomeneſs.

I'RON. s. [ɪ̃en, Saxon.]
1. A metal common to all parts, and of a ſmall price. Though the lighteſt of all metals, except tin, it is the hardeſt; and when pure, naturally malleable; when wrought into

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steel, or when in the impure state from its first fusion, it is scarce malleable. It is the only known substance that is attracted by the loadstone. Iron has greater medicinal virtues than any of the other metals. *Hill.*

2. Any instrument or utensil made of iron; as, a flat *iron*, or smoothing *iron*. *Pope.*

3. Chain; shackle; manacle. *Psalms.*

IRON. *a.*

1. Made of iron. *Mortimer.*

2. Resembling iron in colour. *Woodward.*

3. Harsh; severe; rigid; miserable. *Crawshaw.*

4. Indissoluble; unbroken. *Philips.*

5. Hard; impenetrable. *Shakespeare.*

To IRON *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To smooth with an iron.

2. To shackle with irons.

IRO'NICAL. *a.* [from *irony.*] Expressing one thing and meaning another; speaking by contraries. *Brown.*

IRO'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *ironical.*] By the use of irony. *Bacon.*

IRONMO'NGER. *s.* [*iron* and *monger.*] A dealer in iron.

IRONWOOD. *s.* A kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water.

IRONWORT. *s.* [*sideritis.*] A plant. *Mill.*

IRONY. *a.* [from *iron.*] Made of iron; partaking of iron. *Hammond.*

IRONY. *s.* [*ironie*, French.] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words. *Swift.*

IRRA'DIANCE. } *s.* [*irradiance*, French.]
IRRA'DIANCY. }

1. Emission of rays or beams of light upon any object. *Brown.*

2. Beams of light emitted. *Milton.*

To IRRA'DIATE. *v. a.* [*irradio*, Latin.]

1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten. *South.*

2. To enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate. *Milton.*

3. To animate by heat or light. *Hale.*

4. To decorate with shining ornaments. *Pope.*

IRRADIATION. *s.* [*irradiation*, French.]

1. The act of emitting beams of light. *Digby.*

2. Illumination; intellectual light. *Hale.*

IRRATIONAL. *a.* [*irrationalis*, Latin.]

1. Void of reason; void of understanding; wanting the discoursive faculty. *Milton.*

2. Absurd; contrary to reason. *Harvey.*

IRRATIONA'LITY. *s.* [from *irrational.*] Want of reason.

IRRA'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *irrational.*] Without reason; absurdly.

IRRECLA'IMABLE. *a.* [*in* and *reclaimable.*] Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better. *Addison.*

IRRECONCI'LABLE. *a.* [*irreconcileable*, Fr.] Not to be recalled to kindness; not to be appeased. *Dryden.*

2. Not to be made consistent. *Rogers.*

IRRECONCI'LABLENESS. *s.* [from *irreconcilable.*] Impossibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCI'LABLY. *ad.* [from *irreconcilable.*] In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRECONCI'LED. *a.* [*in* and *reconciled.*] Not atoned. *Shakespeare.*

IRRECO'VERABLE. *a.* [*in* and *recoverable.*]

1. Not to be regained; not to be restored or repaired. *Rogers.*

2. Not to be remedied. *Hooker.*

IRRECO'VERABLY. *ad.* [from *irrecoverable.*] Beyond recovery; past repair. *Milton.*

IRREDU'CIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *reducible.*] Not to be brought or reduced. *Boyle.*

IRREFRAGABI'LITY. *s.* [from *irrefragable.*] Strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRA'GABLE. *a.* [*irrefragabilis*, Lat.] Not to be confuted; superiour to argumental opposition. *Swift.*

IRREFRA'GABLY. *ad.* [from *irrefragable.*] With force above confutation. *Atterbury.*

IRREFU'TABLE. *a.* [*irrefutabilis*, Lat.] Not to be overthrown by argument.

IRRE'GULAR. *a.* [*irregulier*, Fr. *irregularis*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from rule, custom, or nature. *Prior.*

2. Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order. *Milton. Cowley.*

3. Not being according to the laws of virtue.

IRREGULA'RITY. *s.* [*irregularité*, Fr.]

1. Deviation from rule.

2. Neglect of method and order. *Brown.*

3. Inordinate practice; vice. *Rogers.*

IRRE'GULARLY. *ad.* [from *irregular.*] Without observation of rule or method. *Locke.*

To IRRE'GULATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *regula*, Lat.] To make irregular; to disorder. *Brown.*

IRRE'LATIVE. *a.* [*in* and *relativus*, Lat.] Having no reference to any thing; single; unconnected. *Brown.*

IRRELI'GION. *s.* [*irreligion*, Fr.] Contempt of religion; impiety. *Rogers.*

IRRELI'GIOUS. *a.* [*irreligieux*, French.]

1. Contemning religion; impious. *South.*

2. Contrary to religion. *Swift.*

IRRELI'GIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *irreligious.*] With impiety; with irreligion.

IRRE'MEABLE. *a.* [*irremeabilis*, Latin.] Admitting no return. *Dryden.*

IRREME'DIABLE. *a.* [*irremediable*, Fr.] Admitting no cure; not to be remedied. *Bacon.*

IRREME'DIABLY. *ad.* [from *irremediable.*] Without cure. *Taylor.*

IRREMI'SSIBLE. *a.* [*irremissible*, Fr.] Not to be pardoned.

IRREMI'SSABLENESS. *s.* The quality of being not to be pardoned. *Hammond.*

IRREMO'VEABLE. *a.* [*in* and *remove.*] Not to be moved; not to be changed. *Shakespeare.*

IRRENO'WNED. *a.* [*in* and *renown.*] Void of honour; unrenowned. *Spenser.*

IRRE'PARABLE. *a.* [*irreparabilis*, Latin.] Not to be recovered; not to be repaired. *Sh.*

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IRRERE'PARABLY. *ad.* [from *irrepayable.*] Without recovery; without amends. *Boyle.*
IRREPLE'VIABLE. *a.* [*in* and *replevy.*] Not to be redeemed. A law term.
IRREPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*irreprehensibilis*, Latin.] Exempt from blame.
IRREPREHE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *irreprehensible.*] Without blame.
IRREPRESE'NTABLE. *a.* [*in* and *represent.*] Not to be figured by any representation. *Still.*
IRREPRO'ACHABLE. *a.* [*in* and *reproachable*] Free from blame; free from reproach. *Atterbury.*
IRREPRO'ACHABLY. *ad.* [from *irreproachable.*] Without blame; without reproach.
IRREPRO'VEABLE. *a.* [*in* and *reprovable.*] Not to be blamed; irreproachable.
IRRESISTIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *irresistible.*] Power or force above opposition. *Hammond.*
IRRESI'STIBLE. *a.* [*irresistible*, Fr.] Superiour to opposition. *Hooker.*
IRRESI'STIBLY. *ad.* [from *irresistible.*] In a manner not to be opposed. *Rogers.*
IRRESOLUBLE. *a.* [*in* and *resolubilis*, Lat.] Not to be broken; not to be dissolved. *Boyle.*
IRRESOLUBLENESS. *s.* [from *irresoluble.*] Resistance to separation of the parts. *Boyle.*
IRRESO'LVEDLY. *ad.* [*in* and *resolved.*] Without settled determination. *Boyle.*
IRRESOLUTE. *a.* [*in* and *resolute.*] Not constant in purpose; not determined. *Temple.*
IRRESOLUTELY. *ad.* Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.
IRRESOLU'TION. *s.* [*irrésolution*, French.] Want of firmness of mind. *Addison.*
IRRESPE'CTIVE. *a.* [*in* and *respective.*] Having no regard to any circumstances. *Rogers.*
IRRESPE'CTIVELY. *ad.* Without regard to circumstances. *Hammond.*
IRRETRIE'VABLE. *a.* [*in* and *retrieve.*] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.
IRRETRIE'VABLY. *ad.* Irreparably; irrecoverably. *Woodward.*
IRRE'VERENCE. *s.* [*irreverentia*, Latin; *irreverence*, French.]
1. Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of respect. *Pope.*
2. State of being disregarded. *Clarendon.*
IRRE'VERENT. *a.* [*irreverent*, Fr.] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect. *Raleigh.*
IRRE'VERENTLY. *ad.* Without due respect or veneration. *Government of the Tongue.*
IRREVE'RSIBLE. *a.* [*in* and *reverse.*] Not to be recalled; not to be changed. *Rogers.*
IRREVE'RSIBLY. *ad.* [from *irreversible.*] Without change. *Hammond.*
IRRE'VOCABLE. *a.* [*irrevocabilis*, Latin.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be reversed. *Dryden.*
IRRE'VOCABLY. *ad.* [from *irrevocable.*] Without recall. *Boyle.*
To IRRIGATE. *v. a.* [*irrigo*, Lat.] To wet; to moisten; to water. *Ray.*
IRRIGA'TION. *s.* [from *irrigate.*] The act of watering or moistening. *Bacon.*
IRRI'GUOUS. *a.* [from *irrigate.*]
1. Watery; watered. *Milton.*
2. Dewy; moist. *Philipt.*
IRRI'SION *s.* [*irrisio*, Latin.] The act of laughing at another. *Woodward.*
To IRRITATE. *v. a.* [*irrito*, Latin.]
1. To provoke; to tease. *Clarendon.*
2. To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to stimulate; to vellicate. *Bacon.*
3. To agitate; to enforce. *Bacon.*
IRRITA'TION. *s.* [*irritatio*, Latin.]
1. Provocation; exasperation.
2. Stimulation; vellication. *Arbuthnot.*
IRRU'PTION. *s.* [*irruptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of any thing forcing an entrance. *Burnet.*
2. Inroad; burst of invaders into any place. *Addison.*
IS. [ip, Saxon.] The third person singular of *to be*: I am, thou art, he *is*.
ISCHIA'DICK. *a.* [ισχιαδικος.] In anatomy, an epithet to the crural vein: in pathology, the *ischiadick* passion is the gout in the hip, or the sciatica.
ISCHURE'TICK. *s.* [*ischuretique*, Fr.] Such medicines as force urine when suppressed.
I'SCHURY. *s.* [ισχυρια; *ischurie*, French.] A stoppage of urine.
ISH. *a.* [ipc, Saxon.]
1. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution of any quality: as, *blueish*, tending to blue.
2. It is likewise sometimes the determination of a gentile or possessive adjective: as *Swedish*.
3. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive to which it is added: as, *mon*, *mannish*.
I'SICLE. *s.* [more properly *icicle*, from *ice.*] A pendent shoot of ice. *Dryden.*
ISINGLA'SS. *s.* [from *ice*, or *ise*, and *glass.*] A tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue. The fish from which *isinglass* is prepared is a species of sturgeon. From the intestines of this fish the *isinglass* is prepared by boiling. *Hill.*
I'SINGLASS *Stone.* A fossil which is one of the purest of the natural bodies. It is found in broad masses composed of thin flakes. The masses are brownish or reddish; but the plates separated, are perfectly colourless, and more pellucid than the finest glass. *Hill.*
I'SLAND. *s.* [*insula*, Latin; *isola*, Italian. It is pronounced *iland.*] A tract of land surrounded by water. *Thomson.*
I'SLANDER. *s.* [from *island*] An inhabitant of a country surrounded by water. *Pope.*
ISLE. *s.* [*isle*, French. Pronounced *ile*]
1. An island; a country surrounded by wa-

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ter. *Waller.*
2. A long walk in a church, or publick building. *Pope.*

ISOPERIME'TRICAL. *a.* [*ισος*, *περι*, and *μετρον*.] In geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences, of which the circle is the greatest. *Harris.*

ISO'SCELES. *a.* [*isoscele*, French.] That which hath only two sides equal. *Harris.*

ISSUE. *s.* [*issue*, French.]
1. The act of passing out.
2. Exit; egress; passage out. *Proverbs.*
3. Event; consequence. *Fairfax.*
4. Termination; conclusion. *Broome.*
5. Sequel deduced from premises. *Shakespeare.*
6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours. *Wiseman.*
7. Evacuation. *Matthew.*
8. Progeny; offspring. *Dryden.*
9. [In law.] *Issue* hath divers applications: sometimes used for the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes for profits growing from an amercement; sometimes for profits of lands or tenements; sometimes for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury. *Cowel.*

To ISSUE. *v. n.* [*issir*, Fr.]
1. To come out; to pass out of any place. *Pope.*
2. To make an eruption; to break out. *Dry.*
3. To proceed as an offspring. *Kings.*
4. To be produced by any fund. *Ayliffe.*
5. To run out in lines. *Bacon.*

To ISSUE. *v. a.*
1. To send out; to send forth. *Bacon.*
2. To send out judiciaily or authoritatively. *Clarendon.*

ISSUELESS. *a.* [from *issue*.] Having no offspring; wanting descendants. *Carew.*

ISTHMUS. *s.* [*isthmus*, Lat.] A neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent. *Sand.*

IT. *pronoun.* [hit, Saxon.]
1. The neutral demonstrative. *Cowley.*
2. *It* is used absolutely for the state of a person or affair. *Shakespeare.*
3. *It* is used for the thing; the matter; the affair. *Shakespeare.*
4. *It* is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis. *Locke.*
5. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrously, or rudely to persons. *Shakespeare.*

ITCH. *s.* [gicha, Saxon.]
1. A cutaneous disease extremely contagious, which overspreads the body with small pustules filled with a thin serum, and raised by a small animal. It is cured by sulphur. *Hudibras.*
2. The sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing.
3. A constant teasing desire. *Pope.*

To ITCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing. *Dryden.*
2. To long; to have continual desire. *Shakspeare.*

ITCHY. *a.* [from *itch*.] Infected with the itch.

ITEM. *ad.* [Latin.] Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.

ITEM. *s.*
1. A new article. *Shakespeare.*
2. A hint; an inuendo. *Glanville.*

To ITERATE. *v. a.* [*itero*, Latin.]
1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention. *Hooker.*
2. To do over again. *Milton.*

ITERANT. *a* [*iterans*, Lat.] Repeating. *Bacon.*

ITERATION. *s.* [*iteratio*, Latin.] Repetition; recital over again. *Hammond.*

ITINERANT. *a.* [*itinerant*, Fr.] Wandering; not settled. *Addison.*

ITINERARY. *s.* [*itinerarium*, Lat.] A book of travels. *Addison.*

ITINERARY. *a.* [*itinerarius*, Latin.] Travelling; done on a journey. *Bacon.*

ITSELF. *pronoun.* [*it* and *self*.] The neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

JUBILANT. *a.* [*jubilans*, Latin.] Uttering songs of triumph. *Milton.*

JUBILATION. *s.* [*jubilation*, Fr. *jubilatio*, Lat.] The act of declaring triumph.

JUBILEE. *s.* [*jubilum*, low Latin.] A publick festivity; a time of rejoicing; a season of joy. *Dryden.*

JUCUNDITY. *s.* [*jucunditas*, Lat.] Pleasantness; agreeableness. *Brown.*

JUDAS *Tree.* *s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

To JUDAIZE. *v. n.* [*judaizo*, low Lat.] To conform to the manner of the Jews. *Sandys.*

JUDGE. *s.* [*juge*, Fr.] *judex*, Latin.]
1. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal. *Milton.*
2. One who presides in a court of judicature. *Shakespeare.*
3. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing. *Pope.*

To JUDGE. *v. a.* [*juger*, French.]
1. To pass sentence. *Genesis.*
2. To form or give an opinion. *Milton.*
3. To discern; to distinguish; to consider accurately. *Addison.*

To JUDGE. *v. a.*
1. To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to determine finally. *Dryden.*
2. To pass severe censure; to doom severely. *Matthew.*

JUDGER. *s.* [from *judge*.] One who forms judgment, or passes sentence. *Digby.*

JUDGMENT. *s.* [*jugement*, French.]
1. The power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another. *Locke.*
2. Doom; the right or power of passing judgment. *Shakespeare.*
3. The act of exercising judicature. *Addison.*
4. Determination; decision. *Burnet.*
5. The quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; criticism. *Dennis.*
6. Opinion; notion. *Shakespeare.*
7. Sentence against a criminal. *Milton.*

8. Condemnation. *Tillotson.*
9. Punishment inflicted by providence. *Addi.*
10. Distribution of justice. *Arbuthnot.*
11. Judiciary law; statute. *Deuteronomy.*
12. The last doom. *Shakespeare.*

JUDICATORY. *s.* [*judico*, Latin.]
1. Distribution of justice. *Clarendon.*
2. Court of justice. *Atterbury.*

JUDICATURE. *s.* [*judicature*, French.]
1. Power of distributing justice. *Bacon.*
2. Court of justice. *South.*

JUDICIAL. *a.* [*judicium*, Latin.]
1. Practised in the distribution of publick justice. *South.*
2. Inflicted on as a penalty. *South.*

JUDICIALLY. *ad.* In the forms of legal justice. *Grew.*

JUDICIARY. *a.* [*judiciare*, French.] Passing judgment upon any thing. *Boyle.*

JUDICIOUS. *a.* [*judicieux*, Fr.] Prudent; wise; skilful. *Locke.*

JUDICIOUSLY. *ad.* Skilfully; wisely; with just determination. *Dryden.*

JUG. *s.* [*jugge*, Danish.] A large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly. *Swift.*

To JUGGLE. *v. n.* [*jouglar*, French.]
1. To play tricks by slight of hand. *Digby.*
2. To practise artifice or imposture. *Shakespeare.*

JUGGLE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A trick by legerdemain.
2. An imposture; a deception. *Tillotson.*

JUGGLER. *s.* [from *juggle.*]
1. One who practises slight of hand; one who deceives by nimble conveyance. *Sandys.*
2. A cheat; a trickish fellow. *Donne.*

JUGGLINGLY. *ad.* [from *juggle.*] In a deceptive manner.

JUGULAR. *a.* [*jugulum*, Latin.] Belonging to the throat. *Wiseman.*

JUICE. *s.* [*jus*, French.]
1. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits. *Watts.*
2. The fluid in animal bodies *Ben Jonson.*

JUICELESS. *a.* [from *juice.*] Dry; without moisture. *More.*

JUICINESS. *s.* [from *juice.*] Plenty of juice; succulence.

JUICY. *a.* [from *juice.*] Moist; full of juice; succulent. *Milton.*

To JUKE. *v. n.* [*jucher*, Fr.] To perch upon any thing as birds.

JUJUB. } *s.* A plant. The fruit is like a
JUJUBES. } small plum, but it has little flesh upon the stone. *Miller.*

JULAP. *s.* [Arabick; *julapium*, low Latin.] An extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened, and serving for a vehicle to other forms not so convenient to take alone. *Quincy.*

JULUS. *s.*
1. July flower.
2. Those long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular down from hazels, &c. *Miller.*

JULY. *s.* [*Julius*, Latin.] The month anciently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March, named *July* in honour of *Julius Cæsar*; the seventh month from January.

JUMART. *s* [French.] The mixture of a bull and a mare. *Locke.*

To JUMBLE. *v. a.* To mix violently and confusedly together. *Locke.*

To JUMBLE. *v. n.* To be agitated together. *Swift.*

JUMBLE. *s.* [from the verb.] Confused mixture; violent and confused agitation. *&c.*

JUMENT. *s.* [*jument*, Fr.] Beasts of burden. *Brown.*

To JUMP. *v. n.* [*gumpen*, Dutch.]
1. To leap; to skip; to move without step or sliding *Swift.*
2. To leap suddenly. *Collier.*
3. To jolt. *Nelson.*
4. To agree; to tally; to join. *Hakewill.*

To JUMP. *v. a.* To pass by a leap; to pass eagerly or carelessly over. *Shakespeare.*

JUMP. *ad.* Exactly; nicely. Obsolete. *Shakespeare.*

JUMP. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of jumping; a leap; a skip; a bound. *Locke.*
2. A lucky chance. *Shakespeare.*
3. [*jupe*, Fr.] A waistcoat; a kind of limber stays worn by sickly ladies. *Cleaveland.*

JUNCATE. *s.* [*juncade*, French.]
1. Cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar.
2. Any delicacy. *Milton.*
3. A furtive or private entertainment. Now improperly written *juntet.*

JUNCOUS. *a.* [*juncus*, Latin.] Full of bulrushes.

JUNCTION. *s.* [*junction*, French.] Union; coalition. *Addison.*

JUNCTURE. *s.* [*junctura*, Latin.]
1. The line at which two things are joined together. *Boyle.*
2. Joint; articulation. *Hale.*
3. Union; amity. *K. Charles.*
4. A critical point or article of time. *Addison.*

JUNE. *s.* [*Juin*, Fr. *Junius*, Lat.] The sixth month from January.

JUNIOR. *a.* [*junior*, Latin.] One younger than another. *Swift.*

JUNIPER. *s.* [*juniperus*, Latin.] A tree.

JUNK. *s.* [probably an Indian word.]
1. A small ship of China. *Bacon.*
2. Pieces of old cable.

JUNKET. *s.* [properly *juncate.*]
1. A sweetmeat. *Shakespeare.*
2. A stolen entertainment.

To JUNKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To feast secretly; to make entertainments by stealth. *Swift.*
2. To feast. *South.*

JUNTO. *s.* [Italian.] A cabal; a kind of

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men combined in any secret design. *Swift.*

IVORY. *s.* [*ivoire*, Fr.] A hard, solid, and firm substance, of a fine white colour. The elephant carries on each side of his jaws a tooth of six or seven feet in length; the two sometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds: these *ivory* tusks are hollow from the base to a certain height. *Hill.*

JUPPON. *s.* [*juppon*, French.] A short close coat. *Dryden.*

JURAT. *s.* [*juratus*, Latin.] A magistrate in some corporations.

JURATORY. *a.* [*juratoire*, Fr.] Comprising an oath. *Ayliffe.*

JURIDICAL. *a.* [*juridicus*, Latin.]
1. Acting in the distribution of justice.
2. Used in courts of justice. *Hale.*

JURIDICALLY. *ad.* With legal authority; according to forms of justice.

JURISCONSULT. *s.* [*juris consultus*, Lat.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law. *Arbuthnot.*

JURISDICTION. *s.* [*jurisdictio*, Lat.]
1. Legal authority; extent of power. *Hayward.*
2. District to which any authority extends.

JURISPRUDENCE. *s.* [*jurisprudence*, Fr. *jurisprudentia*, Lat.] The science of law.

JURIST. *s* [*juriste*, Fr.] A civil lawyer; a man who professes the science of the law; a civilian. *Bacon.*

JUROR. *s.* [*juro*, Latin.] One that serves on the jury. *Spenser. Dryden.*

JURY. *s* [*jurati*, Latin; *juré*, French.] A company of men, sworn to deliver truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question. Trial by assise, be the action civil or criminal, personal or real, is referred for the fact to a *jury*, and as they find it, so passeth the judgment. This *jury* is most notorious in the great assises, and in the quarter-sessions, and in them it is called a *jury*, whereas in other courts it is often termed an inquest. The grand *jury* consists ordinarily of twenty-four, who consider of all bills of indictment, which they either approve by writing upon them *billa vera*, or disallow by writing *ignoramus*. Such as they approve, are further referred to another *jury*. These that pass upon civil causes real, are so many as can be had, of the hundred, where the land in question doth lie, and four at the least. *Cowel.*

JURYMAN. *s.* [*jury* and *man*.] One who is impannelled on a jury. *Swift.*

JURYMAST. *s.* So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight, or by a storm. *Harris.*

JUST. *a.* [*juste*, Fr.]
1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the distribution of justice. *Dryden.*
2. Honest; without crime in dealing with others. *Tillotson.*
3. Exact; proper; accurate. *Glanville.*
4. Virtuous; innocent; pure. *Matthew.*
5. True; not forged. *Hooker.*
6. Grounded on principles of justice; rightful. *Milton.*
7. Equally retributed. *Romans.*
8. Complete without superfluity. *Bacon.*
9. Regular; orderly. *Addison.*
10. Exactly proportioned. *Shakspeare.*
11. Full; of full dimensions. *Knolles.*

JUST. *ad.*
1. Exactly; nicely; accurately. *Hooker.*
2. Merely; barely. *Dryden.*
3. Nearly; almost. *Temple.*

JUST. *s.* [*joute*, Fr.] Mock encounter on horseback. *Joust* is more proper. *Dryden.*

To JUST. *v. n.* [*jouster*, French.]
1. To engage in a mock fight; to tilt
2. To push; to drive; to justle.

JUSTICE. *s.* [*justice*, Fr. *justitia*, Lat.]
1. The virtue by which we give to every man what is his due. *Locke.*
2. Equity; agreeableness to right.
3. Vindicative retribution; punishment. *Bacon.*
4. Right; assertion of right. *Shakespeare.*
5. [*justiciarius*, Latin.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgement. *Cowel.*
6. JUSTICE *of the King's Bench.* [*justiciarius de Banco Regis.*] Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the rest; he is called *capitalis justiciarius Angeliæ*. His office is to determine all pleas of the crown; such as concern offences committed against the king; as treasons, felonies, and mayhems.
7. JUSTICE *of the Common Pleas.* Is a lord by his office, and is called *dominus justiciarius communium placitorum*. He originally did determine all causes at the common law; that is, all civil causes between common persons, as well personal as real; for which cause it was called the court of common pleas, in opposition to the pleas of the crown.
8. JUSTICES *of Assize.* Are such as were wont, by special commission, to be sent into this or that county to take assises.
9. JUSTICES *in Eyre.* In ancient times they were sent into divers counties, to hear pleas of the crown, for the ease of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the King's Bench.
10. JUSTICES *of Goal Delivery.* Are such as are sent to determine all causes pertaining to such as for an offence are cast into goal.
11. JUSTICES *of Nisi Prius.* Are all one nowa-days with justices of assise.
12. JUSTICES *of Peace.* [*justiciarii ad pacem.*] Are appointed by the king's commission to attend the peace of the county where they dwell; of whom some are made of the quorum, because business of importance may not be dealt in without the presence of one of them. *Cowel.*

To JUSTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To administer justice to any. Not in use. *Hayward.*

JUSTICEMENT. *s* [from *justice*.] Procedure in courts.

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KE'NLY. *ad.* [from *keen.*] Sharply; vehemently; eagerly; bitterly.

KE'NNESS. *s.* [from *keen.*]
1. Sharpneſs; edge. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Rigour of weather; piercing cold.
3. Aſperity; bitterneſs of mind. *Clarendon.*
4. Eagerneſs; vehemence.

To KEEP. *v. a.* [cepan, Sax. *kepen*, old Dut.]
1. To retain; not to loſe. *Temple.*
2. To have in cuſtody. *Knolles.*
3. To preſerve; not to let go. *Chronicles.*
4. To preſerve in a ſtate of ſecurity. *Addiſon.*
5. To protect; to guard. *Geneſis.*
6. To reſtrain from flight. *Acts.*
7. To detain, or hold as a motive. *Dryden.*
8. To hold for another. *Milton.*
9. To tend; to have care of. *Carew.*
10. To preſerve in the ſame tenour or ſtate. *Addiſon.*
11. To regard; to attend. *Dryden.*
12. To not ſuffer to fall. *Pſalms.*
13. To hold in any ſtate. *Locke.*
14. To retain by ſome degree of force in any place or ſtate. *Sidney.*
15. To continue any ſtate or action. *Knolles.*
16. To preſerve in any ſtate. *Ecclus.*
17. To practiſe; to uſe habitually. *Pope.*
18. To copy carefully. *Dryden.*
19. To obſerve or ſolemnize any thing. *Milton.*
20. To obſerve; not to violate. *Shakeſpeare.*
21. To maintain; to ſupport with neceſſaries of life. *Milton.*
22. To have in the houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
23. Not to intermit. *Ecclus.*
24. To maintain; to hold. *Hayward.*
25. To remain in; not to leave a place. *Shakeſpeare.*
26. Not to reveal; not to betray. *Tillotſon.*
27. To reſtrain; to withhold. *Boyle.*
28. To debar from any place. *Milton.*
29. *To* KEEP *back.* To reſerve; to withhold. *Jeremiah.*
30. *To* KEEP *back.* To withhold; to reſtrain. *Pſalms.*
31. *To* KEEP *company.* To frequent any one; to accompany. *Donne.*
32. *To* KEEP *company with.* To have familiar intercourſe. *Broome.*
33. *To* KEEP *in.* To conceal; not to tell. *Addiſon.*
34. *To* KEEP *in.* To reſtrain; to curb. *Locke.*
35. *To* KEEP *off.* To bear to diſtance.
36. *To* KEEP *off.* To hinder. *Locke.*
37. *To* KEEP *up.* To maintain without abatement. *Addiſon.*
38. *To* KEEP *up.* To continue; to hinder from ceaſing. *Taylor.*
39. *To* KEEP *under.* To oppreſs; to ſubdue. *Atterbury.*

To KEEP. *v. n.*
1. To remain by ſome labour or effort in a certain ſtate. *Pope.*
2. To continue in any place or ſtate; to ſtay. *Sidney.*
3. To remain unhurt; to laſt. *Sidney.*
4. To dwell; to live conſtantly. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To adhere ſtrictly. *Addiſon.*
6. *To* KEEP *on.* To go forward. *Dryden.*
7. *To* KEEP *up.* To continue unſubdued.

KEEP. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Cuſtody; guard. *Dryden.*
2. Guardianſhip; reſtraint. *Aſcham.*

KE'EPER. *s.* [from *keep.*]
1. One who holds any thing for the uſe of another. *Sidney.*
2. One who has priſoners in cuſtody. *Dryden.*
3. One who has the care of parks, or beaſts of chaſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. One that has the ſuperintendance or care of any thing. *Kings.*

KE'EPER *of the great ſeal.* Is called lord *keeper* of the great ſeal of England, and is of the privy council, under whoſe hands paſs all charters, commiſſions, and grants of the king, ſtrengthened by the great ſeal. This lord *keeper*, by the ſtatute of 5 Eliz. hath the like juriſdiction and advantages, as the lord chancellor of England. *Cowel.*

KE'EPERSHIP. *s.* [from *keeper.*] Office of a keeper. *Carew.*

KEG. *s.* [*caque*, French.] A ſmall barrel, commonly uſed for a fiſh barrel.

KELL. *s.* A ſort of pottage; a ſoup made with ſhreded greens. *Ainſworth.*

KELL. *s.* The omentum; that which inwraps the guts. *Wiſeman.*

KELP. *s.* A ſalt produced from calcined ſea weed. *Boyle.*

KE'LSON. *s.* [more properly *keelſon.*] The wood next the keel. *Raleigh.*

To KEMB. *v. a.* [cœmban, Saxon.] To ſeparate or diſentangle by a denticulated inſtrument; to comb. *Ben Jonſon.*

To KEN. *v. a.* [cennan, Saxon.]
1. To ſee at a diſtance; to deſcry. *Addiſon.*
2. To know. Obſolete. *Gay.*

KEN. *s.* [from the verb.] View; reach of ſight. *Shakeſpeare. Locke.*

KE'NNEL. *s.* [*chenil*, French.]
1. A cot for dogs. *Sidney.*
2. A number of dogs kept in a kennel. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The hole of a fox or other beaſt.
4. [*kennel*, Dutch; *chenal*, French.] The watercourſe of a ſtreet. *Arbuthnot.*

To KE'NNEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to dwell. Uſed of beaſts, and of man in contempt. *L'Eſtrange.*

KEPT. The pert. and part paſſ. of *keep.*

KERCHE'IF. *s.* [*couvrechef*, *Chaucer*; *couvre*, to cover, and *chef*, the head.]
1. A headdreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Any looſe cloth uſed in dreſs. *Hayward.*

KERCHE'IFED } *a.* [from *kerchief.*] Dreſſ-
KERCHE'IFT. } ed; hooded. *Milton.*

KERF. *s.* [ceorpan, Saxon, to cut.] The ſawn away ſlit between two pieces of ſtuff. *Moxon.*

KE'RMES. *s.* A roundiſh body, of the bigneſs of a pea, and of a brownish red colour

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It contains a multitude of little distinct granules, soft, and when crushed, yield a scarlet juice. *Hill.*

KERN. *s.* [Irish.] Irish foot-soldier; an Irish boor *Philips.*

KERN. *s.* A handmill consisting of two pieces of stone, by which corn is ground.

To KERN. *v. n.* [probably from kernel.]
1. To harden as ripened corn. *Carew.*
2. To take the form of grains; to granulate. *Grew.*

KE'RNEL. *s.* [cyrnel, a gland, Saxon.]
1. The edible substance contained in a shell.
2 Any thing inclosed in a husk or integument. *Denham.*
3. The seed of pulpy fruits. *Bacon.*
4. The central part of any thing upon which the ambient strata are concreted. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Knobby concretions in children's flesh.

To KE'RNEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ripen to kernels. *Mortimer.*

KE'RNELLY. *a.* [from *kernel.*] Full of kernels; having the quality or resemblance of kernels.

KE'RNELWORT. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

KE'RSEY. *s.* [*korsay*, Dutch.] Coarse stuff.

KEST. The preterite tense of *cast.* *Fairfax.*

KESTREL. *s.* A little kind of bastard hawk.

KETCH. *s.* [from *caicchio*, Italian, a barrel.] A heavy ship. *Shakespeare.*

KE'TTLE. *s.* [cetl, Saxon.] A vessel in which liquor is boiled. *Dryden.*

KE'TTLEDRUM. *s.* [*kettle* and *drum.*] A drum of which the head is spread over a body of brass. *Shakespeare.*

KEY. *s.* [cæg, Saxon.]
1. An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock. *Shakesp.*
2. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned. *Swift.*
3. An explanation of any thing difficult. *Locke.*
4. The parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers. *Pamela.*
5. [In musick.] Is a certain tone whereto every composition, whether long or short ought to be fitted. *Harris.*
6. [*kaye*, Dutch; *quai*, French.] A bank raised perpendicular for the use of lading and unlading ships. *Dryden.*

KE'YAGE. *s.* [from *key.*] Money paid for lying at the key, or quay. *Ainsworth.*

KEYHO'LE. *s.* [*key* and *hole.*] The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put. *Prior.*

KE'YSTONE. *s.* [*key* and *stone.*] The middle stone of an arch. *Moxon.*

KIBE. *s.* [from *kerb*, a cut, German.] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel. *Shakespeare.*

KI'BED. *a.* [from *kibe.*] Troubled with kibes.

To KICK. *v. a.* [*kauchen*, German.] To strike with the foot. *Swift.*

To KICK. *v. n.* To beat the foot in anger or contempt. *Tillotson.*

KICK. *s.* [from the verb.] A blow with the foot. *Dryden.*

KI'CKER. *s.* [from *kick.*] One who strikes with his foot.

KI'CKSHAW. *s.* [a corruption of *quelque chose*, something.]
1. Something uncommon or fantastical; something ridiculous *Milton.*
2. A dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known. *Fenton.*

KICKSY-WICKSEY. *s.* [from *kick* and *wince.*] A made word in ridicule and disdain of a wife. *Shakespeare.*

KID. *s.* [*kid*, Danish.]
1. The young of a goat. *Spenser*
2. [from *cidwlen*, Welsh, a faggot.] A bundle of heath or furze.

To KID. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring forth kids.

KI'DDER. *s.* An engrosser of corn to enhance its price. *Ainsworth.*

To KIDNA'P. *v. a.* [from *kid*, Dutch, a child, and *nap.*] To steal children; to steal human beings.

KIDNA'PPER. *s.* [from *kidnap.*] One who steals human beings. *Spectator.*

KI'DNEY. *s.* [Etymology unknown.]
1. These are two in number, one on each side: they have the same figure as kidney-beans: their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickness two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the spleen. The use of the kidneys is to separate the urine from the blood. *Quincy.*
2. Sort; kind: in ludicrous language. *Shakespeare.*

KI'DNEYBEAN. *s.* [So named from its shape.] A leguminous plant. *Mortimer.*

KI'DNEYVETCH. } *s.* Plants. *Ainsworth.*
KI'DNEYWORT. }

KI'LDERKIN. *s.* [*kindekin*, a baby, Dutch.] A small barrel. *Dryden.*

To KILL. *v. a.* [anciently *to quell*, cpellan, Saxon; *kelen*, Dutch.]
1 To deprive of life; to put to death, as an agent. *Macculloch.*
2. To destroy animals for food. *Shakespeare.*
3 To deprive of life, as a cause or instrument. *Bacon.*
4. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities. *Floyer.*

KI'LLER. *s.* [from *kill.*] One that deprives of life. *Sidney. Wallis.*

KI'LLOW. *s.* An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour. *Woodward.*

KILN. *s.* [cyln, Saxon.] A stove; a fabrick formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in it. *Bacon.*

To KI'LNDRY. *v. n.* [*kiln* and *dry.*] To dry by means of a kiln. *Mortimer.*

KILT. for *killed.* *Spenser.*

KI'MBO. *a* [*a schembo*, Italian.] Crooked; bent; arched. *Arbuthnot.*

KIN. *s.* [cynne, Saxon.]

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2. Relation either of consanguinity or affinity. *Bacon.*
2. Relatives; those who are of the same race. *Dryden.*
3. A relation; one related. *Davies.*
4. The same generical class. *Boyle.*
5. A diminutive termination from *kind*, as child, Dutch.

KIND. *a.* [from cynne, relation, Saxon.]
1. Benevolent; filled with general good-will. *South.*
2. Favourable; beneficent. *Luke.*

KIND. *s.* [cynne, Saxon.]
1. Race; generical class. *Hooker.*
2. Particular nature. *Baker.*
3. Natural state. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*
4. Nature; natural determination. *Shakespeare.*
5. Manner; way. *Bacon.*
6. Sort. *Bacon.*

To KI'NDLE. *v. a.*
1. To set on fire; to light; to make to burn. *King Charles.*
2. To inflame the passions; to exasperate; to animate. *Daniel.*

To KI'NDLE. *v. n.* [*ainan*, Welsh; cynnelan, Saxon.]
1. To catch fire. *Isaiah.*
2. [From cennan, Saxon.] To bring forth.

KI'NDLER. *s.* [from *kindle.*] One that lights; one who inflames. *Gay.*

KI'NDLY. *ad.* [from *kind.*] Benevolently; favourably; with good will. *Shakespeare.*

KI'NDLY. *a.* [from *kind.*]
1. Homogeneal; congeneal; kindred. *Hammond.*
2. Bland; mild; softening. *Dryden.*

KI'NDNESS. *s.* [from *kind.*] Benevolence; beneficence; good will; love. *Collier.*

KI'NDRED. *s.* [cynnene, Saxon.]
1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; affinity. *Dryden.*
2. Relation; sort. *Shakespeare.*
3. Relatives. *Denham.*

KI'NDRED. *a.* Congeneal; related; cognate. *Dryden.*

KINE. *s.* plur. from *cow.* *Ben Jonson.*

KING. *s.* [*cuning*, or *cyning*, Teut.]
1. Monarch; supreme governour. *Pope.*
2. It is taken by *Bacon* in the feminine; as *prince* also is.
3. A card with the picture of a king.
4. KING *at Arms*, or of heralds, a principal officer at arms, of whom there are three: Garter, Norry, and Clarencieux. *Philips.*

To KING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To supply with a king. *Shakespeare.*
2. To make royal; to raise to royalty. *Shakespeare.*

KI'NGAPPLE. *s.* A kind of apple.

KI'NGCRAFT. *s.* [*king* and *craft.*] The act of governing.

KI'NGCUP. *s.* [*king* and *cup.*] A flower.

KI'NGDOM. *s.* [from *king.*]
1. The dominion of a king; the territories subject to a monarch. *Shakespeare.*
2. A different class or order of beings, as the mineral kingdom. *Locke.*
3. A region; a track. *Shakespeare.*

KI'NGFISHER. *s.* A species of bird. *Mey.*

KI'NGLIKE. } *a.* [from *king.*]
KI'NGLY. }
1. Royal; sovereign; monarchical. *Shakesp.*
2. Belonging to a king. *Shakespeare.*
3. Noble; august. *Sidney.*

KI'NGLY. *ad.* With an air of royalty; with superiour dignity. *Dunciad.*

KI'NGSEVIL. *s.* [*king* and *evil.*] A scrofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king. *Wiseman.*

KI'NGSHIP. *s.* [from *king.*] Royalty; monarchy. *King Charles. South.*

KI'NGSPEAR. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

KI'NGSTONE. *s.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

KI'NSFOLK. *s.* [*kin* and *folk.*] Relations; those who are of the same family. *Spectator.*

KI'NSMAN. *s.* [*kin* and *man.*] A man of the same race or family.

KI'NSWOMAN. *s.* [*kin* and *woman.*] A female relation. *Dennis.*

KIRK. *s.* [cyrce, Saxon.] An old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland. *Cleaveland.*

KI'RTLE. *s.* [cyrtel, Saxon.] An upper garment; a gown. *Shakespeare.*

To KISS. *v. a.* [*cusan*, Welsh; *xuv.*]
1. To touch with the lips. *Sidney.*
2. To treat with fondness. *Shakespeare.*
3. To touch gently. *Shakespeare.*

KISS. *s.* [from the verb.] Salute given by joining lips. *Dryden.*

KI'SSER. *s.* [from *kiss.*] One that kisses.

KI'SSINGCRUST. *s.* [*kissing* and *crust.*] Crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another. *King's Cookery.*

KIT. *s.* [*kitte*, Dutch]
1. A large bottle. *Skinner.*
2. A small diminutive fiddle. *Grew.*
3. A small wooden vessel.

KI'TCHEN. *s.* [*kegin*, Welsh; *cuisine*, Fr.] The room in a house where the provisions are cooked. *Hooker.*

KI'TCHENGARDEN. *s.* [*kitchen* and *garden.*] Garden in which esculent plants are produced. *Spectator.*

KI'TCHENMAID. *s.* [*kitchen* and *maid.*] A cookmaid, or undercook.

KI'TCHENSTUFF. *s.* [*kitchen* and *stuff.*] The fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.

KI'TCHENWENCH. *s.* [*kitchen* and *wench.*] Scullion; maid employed to clean the instruments of cookery. *Shakespeare.*

KI'TCHENWORK. *s.* [*kitchen* and *work.*] Cookery; work done in the kitchen.

KITE. *s.* [cyta, Saxon.]

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1. A bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens. *Grew.*
2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity.
3. A fictitious bird made of paper. *Government of the Tongue.*

KI'TESFOOT. *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

KI'TTEN. *s.* [*kattekin*, Dutch.] A young cat. *Prior.*

To KI'TTEN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring forth young cats. *Shakespeare.*

To KLICK. *v. n.* [from *clack*.] To make a small sharp noise.

To KNAB. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.] To bite. *L'Estrange.*

KNACK. *s.* [*cnec*, Welsh; cnapunge, skill, Sax.]
1. A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy. *Shakespeare.*
2. A readiness; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity. *Ben Jonson.*
3. A nice trick. *Pope.*

To KNACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a sharp, quick noise, as when a stick breaks.

KNA'CKER. *s.* [from *knack*.]
1. A master of small work. *Mortimer.*
2. [*rectio*, Latin.] A ropemaker. *Ainsworth.*

KNAG. *s.* [*knag*, a wart, Danish.] A hard knot in wood.

KNA'GGY. *a.* [from *knag*.] Knotty; set with hard rough knots.

KNAP. *s* [*cnap*, Welsh, a protuberance.] A protuberance; a swelling prominence. *Bacon.*

To KNAP. *v. a.* [*knappen*, Dutch.]
1. To bite; to break short *Common Prayer.*
2. [*cnapp*, Erse.] To strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking. *Bacon.*

To KNAP. *v. n.* To make a short sharp noise. *Wiseman.*

To KNA'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *knap*.] To break off with sharp, quick noise. *Ainsworth.*

KNA'PSACK. *s.* [from *knappen*, to eat.] The bag which a soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions. *King Charles.*

KNA'PWEED. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

KNARE. *s.* [*knor*, German.] A hard knot.

KNAVE *s.* [cnapa, Saxon.]
1. A boy; a male child.
2. A servant. Both obsolete. *Sidney.*
3. A petty rascal; a scoundrel. *South.*
4. A card with a soldier painted on it. *Hudibras.*

KNA'VERY. *s.* [from *knave*.]
1. Dishonesty; tricks; petty villany. *Shakespeare.*
2. Mischievous tricks or practices. *Shakespeare.*

KNA'VISH. *a.* [from *knave*.]
1. Dishonest; wicked; fraudulent. *Pope.*
2. Waggish; mischievous. *Shakespeare.*

KNA'VISHLY. *ad.* [from *knavish*.]
1. Dishonestly; fraudulently.
2. Waggishly; mischievously.

To KNEAD. *v. a.* [cnæwan, Saxon.] To beat or mingle any stuff or substance. *Dennis.*

KNE'ADINGTROUGH. *s.* [*knead* and *trough*.] A trough in which the paste of bread is worked together. *Exodus.*

KNEE. *s.* [cneop, Saxon.]
1. The joint where the leg is joined to the thigh. *Bacon.*
2. A *knee* is a piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle. *Bacon.*

To KNEE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To supplicate by kneeling. *Shakespeare.*

KNE'ED. *a.* [from *knee*.]
1. Having knees; as, *in-kneed.*
2. Having joints; as, *kneed* grass.

KNE'EDEEP. *a.* [*knee* and *deep*.]
1. Rising to the knees.
2. Sunk to the knees. *Dryden.*

KNE'EHOLM. *s.* An herb.

KNE'EPAN. *s.* [*knee* and *pan*.] A little round bone at the knee, about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both sides and covered with a smooth cartilage on its foreside. *Quincy.*

To KNEEL. *v. n.* [from *knee*.] To perform the act of genuflection; to bend the knee.

KNE'ETRIBUTE. *s.* [*knee* and *tribute*.] Genuflection; worship or obeisance shown by kneeling. *Milton.*

KNEL. *s.* [*cnil*, Welsh; cnyllan, Saxon.] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral. *Cowley.*

KNEW. The preterite of *know*.

KNIFE. *s.* plur. *knives*. [cnif Saxon.] An instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut. *Watts.*

KNIGHT. *s.* [cniht, Saxon.]
1. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. It was anciently the custom to knight every man of fortune. In England knighthood confers the title of *sir*: as, *sir* Thomas, *sir* Richard. When the name was not known, it was usual to say, *sir* knight. *Daniel.*
2. Among us the order of gentlemen next to the nobility, except the baronets.
3. A champion *Drayton.*

KNIGHT *Errant*. A wandering knight. *Denham. Hudibras.*

KNIGHT *Errantry*. *s.* [from *knight errant*.] The character or manners of wandering knights. *Norris.*

KNIGHT *of the Post*. A hireling evidence. *South.*

KNIGHT *of the Shire*. The representative of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an estate in land of six hundred pounds a year is qualified.

To KNIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To create one a knight. *Wotton.*

KNI'GHTLY. *a.* [from *knight*.] Befitting a knight; becoming a knight. *Sidney.*

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L

L A liquid conſonant, which preſerves always the ſame ſound in Engliſh.

At the end of a monoſyllable it is always doubled: as *ſhall*, *ſtill*; except after a diphthong; as, *foil*, *feel*. In a word of more ſyllables it is written ſingle; as, *channel*, *canal*. It is ſometimes put before *e*, and ſounded feebly after it; as, *bible*, *title*.

LA *interj.* See; look; behold. *Shakeſpeare.*

LA'BDANUM. *s.* A reſin of the ſofter kind. This juice exſudates from a low ſpreading ſhrub, of the ciſtus kind, in Crete. *Hill.*

To LA'BEFY. *v. a.* [*labefacio*, Lat.] To weaken, to impair.

LA'BEL. *s.* [*labellum*, Lat.]
1. A ſmall ſlip or ſcrip of writing. *Shak.*
2. Any thing appendant to a larger writing. *Ayliffe.*
3. [In law.] A narrow ſlip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending ſeal. *Harris.*

LA'BENT. *a.* [*labens*, Lat.] Sliding; gliding; ſlipping. *Dict.*

LA'BIAL. *a.* [*labialis*, Lat.] Uttered by the lips. *Holder.*

LA'BIATED. *a.* [*labium*, Latin.] Formed with lips.

LA'BIODENTAL. *a.* [*labium* and *dentalis*, Lat.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth. *Holder.*

LABO'RANT. *s.* [*laborans*, Lat.] A chymiſt. *Boyle.*

LA'BORATORY. *s.* [*laboratoire*, French.] A chemiſt's workroom. *Boyle.*

LABO'RIOUS. *a.* [*laborieux*, Fr. *laboriosus*, Latin.]
1. Diligent in work; aſſiduous. *South.*
2. Requiring labour; tireſome; not eaſy *Dryden.*

LABO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *laborious.*] With labour; with toil. *Decay of Piety.*

LABO'RIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *laborious.*]
1. Toilſomeneſs: difficulty. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Diligence; aſſiduity.

LA'BOUR. *s.* [*labeur*, Fr. *labor*, Lat.]
1. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of ſtrength; pains; toil. *Shak.*
2. Work to be done. *Hooker.*
3. Work done; performance.
4. Exerciſe; motion with ſome degree of violence. *Harvey.*
5. Childbirth; travail. *South.*

To LA'BOUR. *v. n.* [*laboro*, Lat.]
1. To toil; to act with painful effort. *Shak.*
2. To do work; to take pains. *Eccluſ.*
3. To move with difficulty. *Granville.*
4. To be diſeaſed with. *Ben Jonſon.*
5. To be in diſtreſs; to be preſſed. *Wake.*
6. To be in child-birth; to be *in* travail. *Dryden.*

To LA'BOUR. *v. a.*
1. To work at; to move with difficulty. *Clar.*
2. To beat; to belabour. *Dryden.*

LA'BOURER. *s.* [*labourer*, Fr.]
1. One who is employed in coarſe and toilſome work *Swift.*
2. One who takes pains in any employment. *Granville.*

LA'BOURSOME. *a.* [from *labour.*] Made with great labour and diligence. *Shakeſpeare.*

LA'BRA *s.* [Spaniſh.] A lip. *Shakespeare.*

LA'BYRINTH. *s.* [*labyrinthus*, Lat.] A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings. *Denne. Denham.*

LAC. *s. Lac* is of three ſorts. 1, The ſtick *lac.* 2. The ſeed *lac.* 3. The ſhell *lac.* *Hill.*

LACE. *s.* [*lacet*, Fr.]
1. A ſtring; a cord. *Spenſer.*
2. A ſnare; a gin. *Fairfax.*
3. A plated ſtring with which women faſten their clothes. *Swift.*
4. Ornaments of fine thread curiouſly woven. *Bacon.*
5. Texture of thread with gold and ſilver. *Herbert.*
6. Sugar. A cant word. *Prior.*

To LACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To faſten with a ſtring run through eilet holes. *Congreve.*
2. To adorn with gold or ſilver textures ſewed on. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To embelliſh with variegations. *Shakesp.*
4. To beat. *L'Eſtrange.*

LA'CED *Mutton.* An old word for a whore. *Shakeſpeare.*

LA'CEMAN. *s.* [*lace* and *man.*] One who deals in lace. *Addiſon.*

LA'CERABLE. *a.* [from *lacerate.*] Such as may be torn. *Harvey.*

To LA'CERATE. *v. a.* [*lacero*, Lat.] To tear; to rend. *Derham.*

LACERA'TION. *s.* [from *lacerate.*]
1. The act of tearing or rending.
2. The breach made by tearing. *Arbuthnot.*

LA'CERATIVE. *a.* [from *lacerate.*] Tearing; having the power to tear *Harvey.*

LA'CHRYMAL. *a.* [*lachrymal*, Fr.] Generating tears. *Cheyne.*

LA'CHRYMARY. *a.* [*lachryma*, Lat.] Containing tears. *Addiſon.*

LACHRYMA'TION. *s.* [from *lachryma*, Lat.] The act of weeping, or ſhedding tears.

LA'CHRYMATORY. *a.* [*lachrymatoire*, Fr.] A veſſel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

LACI'NIATED. *a.* [from *lacinia*, Lat.] Adorned with fringes and borders.

To LACK. *v. a.* [*lacken*, to leſſen, Dutch.] To want; to need; to be without. *Daniel.*

To LACK. *v. n.*

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1. To be in want. *Common Prayer.*
2. To be wanting. *Genesis.*

LACK. *s.* [from the verb.] Want; need; failure. *Hooker.*

LA'CKBRAIN. *s.* [*lack* and *brain.*] One that wants wit. *Shakespeare.*

LA'CKER. *s.* A kind of varnish, which, spread upon a white substance, exhibits a gold colour.

To LA'CKER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To do over with lacker. *Pope.*

LA'CKEY. *s.* [*lacquais*, French.] An attending servant; a foot-boy. *Dryden.*

To LA'CKEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attend servilely. *Milton.*

To LA'CKEY. *v. n.* To act as a foot-boy; to pay servile attendance. *Sandys.*

LA'CKLINEN. *a.* [*lack* and *linen.*] Wanting shirts. *Shakespeare.*

LA'CKLUSTRE. *a.* [*lack* and *lustre.*] Wanting brightness. *Shakespeare.*

LA'CONICK. *a.* [*laconicus*, Lat.] Short; brief. *Pope.*

LACO'NISM. *s.* [*laconisme*, Fr.] A concise style. *Collier.*

LACO'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *laconick.*] Briefly; concisely. *Camden.*

LA'CTARY. *a.* [*lactis*, Lat.] Milky. *Brown.*

LA'CTARY. *s.* [*lactarium*, Latin.] A dairy-house.

LACTA'TION. *s.* [*lacto*, Lat.] The act or time of giving suck.

LA'CTEAL *a.* [from *lac*, Latin.] Conveying chyle. *Locke.*

LA'CTEAL. *s.* The vessel that conveys chyle. *Arbuthnot.*

LA'CTEOUS. *a.* [*lacteus*, Lat.]
1. Milky. *Brown.*
2. Lacteal; conveying chyle. *Bentley.*

LACTE'SCENCE. *s.* [*lacteſco*, Lat.] Tendency to milk. *Boyle.*

LACTE'SCENT. *a.* [*lacteſcens*, Lat.] Producing milk. *Arbuthnot.*

LACTI'FEROUS. *a.* [*lac* and *fero*, Lat.] What conveys or brings milk. *Ray.*

LAD. *s.* [leve, Saxon.]
1. A boy; a stripling, in familiar language. *Watts.*
2. A boy; a swain, in pastoral language. *Spen.*

LA'DDER. *s.* [hlaðe, Sax.]
1. A frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces. *Swift. Prior.*
2. Any thing by which one climbs. *Sidney.*
3. A gradual rise. *Swift.*

LADE. *s.* The mouth of a river, from the Saxon lade, which signifies a purging or discharging. *Gibson.*

To LADE. *v. a.* preter. and part. passive, *laded* or *laden*, [hladen, Sax.]
1. To load; to freight; to burthen. *Bacon.*
2. [hladan, to draw, Sax.] To heave out; to throw; used of liquids taken out or put in by the hand. *Temple.*

LA'DING. *s.* [from *lade.*] Weight; burthen. *Sw.*

LA'DLE. *s.* [hlade, Sax.]
1. A large spoon; a vessel with a long handle used in throwing out any liquid. *Prior.*
2. The receptacles of a mill-wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

LA'DY. *s.* [hlæfdig, Sax.]
1. A woman of high rank: the title of *lady* properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and of all higher ranks. *K. Charles.*
2. An illustrious or eminent woman. *Shakespeare.*
3. A word of complaisance used of women. *Shakespeare.*

LA'DY-BEDSTRAW. *s.* [*Gallium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

LA'DYBIRD. } *s.* A small, red insect vi-
LA'DY-COW. } nopennous. *Gay.*
LA'DY-FLY. }

LA'DY-DAY. *s.* [*lady* and *day.*] The day on which the annunciation of the blessed Virgin is celebrated; twenty-fifth of March.

LA'DY-LIKE. *a.* [*lady* and *like.*] Soft; delicate; elegant. *Dryden.*

LA'DY-MANTLE. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

LA'DYSHIP. *s.* [from *lady.*] The title of a lady. *Ben Jonson.*

LA'DY-SLIPPER. *s.* A flower. *Miller.*

LA'DY's SMOCK. *s.* A flower.

LAG. *a.* [*lagg*, Swedish, the end.]
1. Coming behind; falling short. *Carew.*
2. Sluggish; slow; tardy. *Shak. Dryden.*
3. Last; long delayed. *Shakespeare.*

LAG. *s.*
1. The lowest class; the rump; the fag end. *Shakespeare.*
2. He that comes last, or hangs behind. *Pope.*

To LAG. *v. n.*
1. To loiter; to move slowly. *Dryden.*
2. To stay behind; not to come in. *Swift.*

LA'GGER. *s.* [from *lag.*] A loiterer; an idler.

LA'ICAL. *a.* [*laique*, Fr. *laicus*, Lat. λαϊκος.] Belonging to the laity or people, as distinct from the clergy. *Camden.*

LAID. Preterite participle of *lay.* *Swift.*

LAIN. Preterite participle of *lye.* *Boyle.*

LAIR. *s.* [*lai*, French.] The couch of a beast; wild beast. *Milton.*

LAIRD. *s.* [hlaford, Sax.] The lord of a manor in the Scottish dialect. *Clarendon.*

LA'ITY. *s.* [λαος.]
1. The people as distinguished from the clergy. *Swift.*
2. The state of a layman. *Ayliffe.*

LAKE. *s.* [*lac*, Pr. *lacus*, Lat.]
1. A large diffusion of inland water. *Dryden.*
2. A small plash of water.
3. A middle colour, betwixt ultramarine and vermillion. *Dryden.*

LAMB. *s.* [*lamb*, Gothick and Saxon.]
1. The young of a sheep.
2. Typically, the Saviour of the world. *Colossians.*

LA'MBATIVE. *a.* [from *lambo*, Latin.] Taken by licking.

LA'MBATIVE. *s.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

LA'MBKIN. *s.* [from *lamb.*] A little lamb.

LA'MBS-WOOL. *s.* [*lamb* and *wool.*]

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mixed with the pulp of roasted apples.
Song of the King and Miller.

LA'MBENT. *a.* [*lambens*, Latin.] Playing about; gliding over without harm. *Dryden.*

LAMDOI'DAL. *a.* [λαμβδα and *eidos*.] Having the form of the letter lamda or A. *Sharp.*

LAME. *a.* [laam, lama, Saxon.]
1. Crippled; disabled in the limbs.
Daniel. Arbuthnot. Pope.
2. Hobbling; not smooth; alluding to the feet of a verse. *Dryden.*
3. Imperfect; unsatisfactory. *Bacon.*

To LAME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To cripple. *Shakespeare.*

LA'MELLATED. *a.* [*lamella*, Latin.] Covered with films or plates. *Derham.*

LA'MELY. *ad.* [from *lame*.]
1. Like a cripple; without natural force or activity. *Wiseman.*
2. Imperfectly. *Dryden.*

LA'MENESS. *s.* [from *lame*.]
1. The state of a cripple; loss or inability of limbs. *Dryden.*
2. Imperfection; weakness. *Dryden.*

To LAME'NT. *v. n.* [*lamentor*, Latin.] To mourn; to wail; to grieve; to express sorrow. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

To LAME'NT. *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn; to bemoan; to sorrow for. *Dryden.*

LAME'NT. *s.* [*lamentum*, Latin.]
1. Sorrow audibly expressed; lamentation. *Dryden.*
2. Expression of sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

LA'MENTABLE. *a.* [*lamentabilis*, Latin.]
1. To be lamented; causing sorrow. *Shak.*
2. Mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow. *Sidney.*
3. Miserable, in a ludicrous or low sense; pitiful. *Stilling fleet.*

LA'MENTABLY. *ad.* [from *lamentable*.]
1. With expressions or tokens of sorrow. *Sid.*
2. So as to cause sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
3. Pitifully; despicably; meanly.

LAMENTA'TION. *s.* [*lamentatio*, Lat.] Expression of sorrow; audible grief. *Shakespeare.*

LAME'NTER. *s.* [from *lament*.] He who mourns or laments. *Spectator.*

LA'MENTINE. *s.* A fish called a sea-cow or manatee, which is near twenty feet long, the head resembling that of a cow, and two short feet, with which it creeps on the shallows and rocks to get food, but has no fins. *B.*

La'MINA. s. [Latin.] Thin plate; one coat laid over another.

LA'MINATED. *a.* [from *lamina*.] Plated; used of such bodies whose conterture discovers such a disposition as that of plates lying over one another. *Sharp.*

To LAMM. *v. a.* To beat soundly with a cudgel. *Dict.*

LA'MMAS. *s.* The first of August. *Bacon.*

LAMP. *s.* [*lampe*, Fr. *lampas*, Latin.]
1. A light made with oil and a wick. *Boyle.*
2. Any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical. *Rowe.*

LA'MPAS. *s.* [*lampas*, French.] A lump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth. *Farrier's Dict.*

LAMPBLA'CK. *s.* [*lamp* and *black*.] It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a bason, and as it is furred strike it with a feather into some shell. *Peacham.*

LA'MPING. *a.* [λαμπρίαων.] Shining; sparkling. *Spenser.*

LAMPO'ON. *s.* A personal satire; abuse; censure written not to inform but to vex. *Dryd.*

To LAMPO'ON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To abuse with personal satire.

LAMPO'ONER. *s.* [from *lampoon*.] A scribbler of personal satire. *Tatler.*

LA'MPREY. *s.* [*lamproye*, French.] A fish much like the eel

LA'MPRON. *s.* A kind of sea-fish. *Broome.*

LANCE. *s.* [*lance*, Fr. *lancea*, Latin.] A long spear. *Sidney.*

To LANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pierce; to cut. *Shakespeare.*
2. To open chirurgically; to cut in order to cure. *Dryden.*

LA'NCELY. *a.* [from *lance*.] Suitable to a lance. *Sidney.*

LANCEPE'SADE. *s.* [*lance spezzate*, Ital.] The officer under the corporal. *Cleaveland.*

LA'NCET. *s.* [*lancette*, French.] A small pointed chirurgical instrument. *Wiseman.*

To LANCH. *v. n.* [lancer, French.] This word is too often written *launch*.] To dart; to cast as a lance. *Pope.*

LANCINA'TION. *s.* [from *lancino*, Latin.] Tearing; laceration.

To LA'NCINATE. *v. a.* [*lancino*, Lat.] To tear; to rend.

LAND *s.* [land, Gothick.]
1. A country; a region, distinct from other countries. *Spenser.*
2. Earth, distinct from water. *Sidney. Abbot.*
3. Ground; surface of the place. *Locke.*
4. An estate real and immoveable. *Knolles.*
5. Nation; people. *Dryden.*
6. Urine. *Shakespeare.*

To LAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set on shore. *Dryden.*

To LAND. *v. n.* To come on shore. *Bacon.*

LAND FORCES. *s.* [*land* and *forces*.] Warlike power not naval; soldiers that serve on land. *Shakespeare.*

LA'NDED. *a.* [from *land*.] Having a fortune in land. *Shakespeare.*

LA'NDFALL. *s.* [*land* and *fall*.] A sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

LA'NDFLOOD. *s.* [*land* and *flood*.] Inundation by rain. *Clarendon.*

LA'NDGRAVE. *s.* [*land* and *grave*, a count; German.] A German title of dominion.

LA'NDHOLDER. *s.* [*land* and *holder*.] One whose fortune is in land. *Locke.*

LA'NDJOBBER. *s.* [*land* and *job*.] One who buys and sells lands for other men *Swift.*

LA'NDING. *s.* [from *land*.] The top of stairs. *Addison.*

LA'NDING-PLACE.

LA'NDLADY. *s.* [*land* and *lady*.]

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1. A woman who has tenants holding from her.
2. The mistress of an inn. *Swift.*

LA'NDLESS. *a.* [from *land.*] Without property; without fortune. *Shakespeare.*

LA'NDLOCKED. *a.* [*land* and *lock.*] Shut in, or inclosed with land. *Addison.*

LA'NDLOPER. *s.* [*land* and *looper*, Dutch.] A landman; a term of reproach used by seamen of those who pass their lives on shore.

LA'NDLORD. *s.* [*land* and *lord.*]
1. One who owns lands or houses. *Spenser.*
2. The master of an inn. *Addison.*

LA'NDMARK. *s.* [*land* and *mark.*] Any thing set up to preserve boundaries. *Dryden.*

LA'NDSCAPE. *s.* [*landschape*, Dutch.]
1. A region; the prospect of a country. *Milton. Addison.*
2. A picture, representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it. *Addison. Pope.*

LA'ND-TAX. *s.* [*land* and *tax.*] Tax laid upon land and houses. *Locke.*

LA'NDWAITER. *s.* [*land* and *waiter.*] An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed. *Swift.*

LA'NDWARD. *ad.* [from *land.*] Toward the land. *Sandys.*

LANE. *s.* [*laen*, Dutch.]
1. A narrow way between hedges. *Milt. Otw.*
2. A narrow street; an alley. *Spratt.*
3. A passage between men standing on each side. *Bacon.*

LA'NERET. *s.* A little hawk.

LA'NGUAGE. *s.* [*langage*, French.]
1. Human speech. *Holder.*
2. The tongue of one nation as distinct from others. *Shakespeare.*
3. Stile; manner of expression. *Roscommon.*

LA'NGUAGED. *a.* [from the noun.] Having various languages. *Pope.*

LA'NGUAGE-MASTER. *s.* [*language* and *master.*] One whose profession is to teach languages. *Spectator.*

LA'NGUET. *s.* [*languette*, Fr.] Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

LA'NGUID. *a.* [*languidus*, Latin.]
1. Faint; weak; feeble. *Bentley.*
2. Dull; heartless. *Addison.*

LA'NGUIDLY. *ad.* [from *languid.*] Weakly; feebly. *Boyle.*

LA'NGUIDNESS. *s.* [from *languid.*] Weakness; feebleness.

To LA'NGUISH. *v. n.* [*languir*, Fr. *langueo*, Latin.]
1. To grow feeble; to pine away; to lose strength. *Dryden.*
2. To be no longer vigorous in motion. *Dry.*
3. To sink or pine under sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
4. To look with softness or tenderness. *Dryd.*

LA'NGUISH. *s.* [from the verb.] Soft appearance. *Pope.*

LA'NGUISHINGLY. *ad.* [from *languishing.*]
1. Weakly; feebly; with feeble softness. *Pope.*
2. Dully; tediously. *Sidney.*

LA'NGUISHMENT. *s.* [*languissement*, Fr.]
1. State of pining. *Spenser.*
2. Softness of mien. *Dryden.*

LA'NGUOR. *s.* [*languor*, Lat.] Langour and lassitude signify a faintness, which may arise from want or decay of spirits. *Quincy. Dunciad.*

LA'NGUOROUS. *a.* [*languoreux*, French.] Tedious; melancholy. *Spenser.*

To LA'NIATE. *v. a.* [*lanio*, Latin.] To tear in pieces; to rend, to lacerate.

LA'NIFICE. *s.* [*lanificium*, Latin.] Woollen manufacture. *Bacon.*

LANI'GEROUS. *a.* [*laniger*, Latin.] Bearing wool.

LANK. *a.* [*lanke*, Dutch.]
1. Loose; not filled up; not stiffened out.
2. Not fat. *Boyle.*
3. Faint; languid. *Milton.*

LA'NKNESS. *s.* [from *lank.*] Want of plumpness.

LA'NNER. *s.* [*lanier*, Fr. *lanarius*, Lat.] A species of hawk.

LA'NSQUENET. *s.*
1. A common foot soldier.
2. A game at cards.

LA'NTERN. *s.* [*lanterne*, French.]
1. A transparent case for a candle. *Locke.*
2. A lighthouse; a light hung out to guide ships. *Addison.*

LA'NTERN *jaws.* A thin visage. *Addison.*

LANU'GINOUS *a.* [*lanuginosus*, Latin.] Downy; covered with soft hair.

LAP. *s.* [læppe, Saxon]
1. The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure. *Swift.*
2. The part of the clothes that is spread horizontally over the knees. *Shakespeare.*

To LAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To wrap or twist round any thing. *Newt.*
2. To involve in any thing. *Swift.*

To LAP. *v. n.* To be spread or twisted over any thing. *Grew.*

To LAP. *v. n.* [lappan, Saxon.] To feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue. *Digby.*

To LAP. *v. a.* To lick up. *Chapman.*

LA'PDOG. *s.* [*lap* and *dog.*] A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap. *Dryden.*

LA'PFUL. *a.* [*lap* and *full.*] As much as can be contained in the lap. *Locke.*

LA'PICIDE. *s.* [*lapicida*, Latin.] A stone cutter. *Dict.*

LA'PIDARY *s.* [*lapidaire*, Fr.] One who deals in stones or gems. *Woodward.*

To LA'PIDATE. *v. a.* [*lapido*, Latin.] To stone; to kill by stoning.

LAPIDA'TION. *s.* [*lapidatio*, Latin; *lapidation*, French.] A stoning.

LAPI'DEOUS. *a.* [*lapideus*, Latin.] Stony; of the nature of stone. *Ray.*

LAPIDE'SCENCE. *s.* [*lapidescо*, Lat.] Stony concretion. *Brown.*

LAPIDE'SCENT *a.* [*lapidescens*, Lat.] Growing or turning to stone.

LAPIDIFICA'TION *s.* [*lapidification*, Fr.] The act of forming stones. *Bacon.*

LAPIDI'FICK. *a.* [*lapidifique*, Fr.] Forming stones. *Grew.*

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KNI'GHTHOOD. *s.* [from *knight.*] The character or dignity of a knight. *Ben Jonson.*

KNI'GHTLESS. *a.* [from *knight*] Unbecoming a knight. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

To KNIT. *v. a.* preter *knit* or *knitted.* [cnyttan, Saxon.]
1. To make or unite by texture without a loom. *Waller.*
2. To tye. *Shakespeare.*
3. To join; to unite. *Shakespeare.*
4. To contract. *Addison.*
5. To tye up. *Acts.*

To KNIT. *v. n.*
1. To weave without a loom. *Dryden.*
2. To join; to close; to unite. *Shakespeare.*

KNIT. *s.* [from the verb] Texture. *Shakespeare.*

KNI'TTER. *s.* [from *knit.*] One who weaves or knits. *Shakespeare.*

KNI'TTINGNEEDLE *s.* [*knit* and *needle.*] A wire which women use in knitting. *Arbuthnot.*

KNI'TTLE. *s.* [from *knit.* A string that gathers a purse round. *Ainsworth.*

KNOB. *s.* [*knop*, Dutch.] A protuberance; any part bluntly rising above the rest. *Ray.*

KNO'BBED. *a.* [from *knob.*] Set with knobs; having protuberances. *Grew.*

KNO'BBINESS. *s.* [from *knobby.*] The quality of having knobs.

KNO'BBY. *a.* [from *knob.*]
1. Full of knobs.
2. Hard; stubborn. *Howel.*

To KNOCK. *v. n.* [cnucian, Saxon.]
1. To clash; to be driven suddenly together. *Bentley.*
2. To beat at a door for admittance.
3. *To* KNOCK *under.* A common expression, denoting that a man yields or submits.

To KNOCK. *v. a.*
1. To affect or change in any respect by blows. *Dryden.*
2. To dash together; to strike; to collide with a sharp noise. *Dryden Rowe.*
3. *To* KNOCK *down.* To fell by a blow.
4. *To* KNOCK *on the head.* To kill by a blow; to destroy. *South.*

KNOCK. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A sudden stroke; a blow. *Brown.*
2. A loud stroke at a door for admission.

KNO'CKER. *s.* [from *knock.*]
1. He that knocks.
2. The hammer which hangs at the door for strangers to strike. *Pope.*

To KNOLL. *v. a.* [from *knell.*] To ring the bell, generally for a funeral. *Shakespeare.*

KNOLL. *v. n.* To sound as a bell. *Shakespeare.*

KNOLL. *s.* A little hill. *Ainsworth.*

KNOP. *s.* [A corruption of *knap.*] Any tufty top. *Ainsworth.*

KNOT. *s.* [cnotta, Saxon]
1. A complication of a cord or string not easy to be disentangled. *Addison.*
2. Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other. *Prior.*
3. Any bond of affociation or union. *Cowley.*
4. A hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and consequently by a transverse direction of the fibres. *Wisdom.*
5. A confederacy; an association; a small band. *Ben Jonson.*
6. Difficulty; intricacy. *South.*
7. An intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs. *Dryden.*
8. A cluster; a collection. *Dryden.*

To KNOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To complicate in knots.
2. To entangle; to perplex.
3. To unite. *Bacon.*

To KNOT. *v. n.*
1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation. *Mortimer.*
2. To knit knots for fringes.

KNO'TBERRYBUSH. *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

KNO'TGRASS. *s.* [*knot* and *grass.*] A plant.

KNO'TTED. *a.* [from *knot.*] Full of knots.

KNO'TTINESS. *s.* [from *knotty.*] Fulness of knots; unevenness; intricacy. *Peacham.*

KNO'TTY. *a.* [from *knot.*]
1. Full of knots *Shakespeare.*
2. Hard; rugged. *Rowe.*
3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed. *Bacon.*

To KNOW. *v. a.* preter. *I knew, I have known.* [cnapan, Saxon.]
1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discursive. *Locke.*
2. To be informed; to be taught. *Milton.*
3. To distinguish. *Locke.*
4. To recognise. *Shakespeare.*
5. To be no stranger to. *Shakespeare.*
6. To converse with another sex.
7. To see with approbation. *Hosea.*

To KNOW. *v. n.*
1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful. *Acts.*
2. Not to be ignorant. *Bacon.*
3. To be informed. *Shakespeare.*
4. *To* KNOW *for.* To have knowledge of.
5. *To* KNOW *of.* To take cognisance of.

KNO WABLE. *a.* [from *know.*] Cognoscible; possible to be discovered or understood.

KNO'WER. *s.* [from *know.*] One who has skill or knowledge. *Glanville.*

KNO'WING. *a.* [from *know.*]
1. Skilful; well instructed; remote from ignorance. *Boyle.*
2. Conscious; intelligent. *Blackmore.*

KNO'WING. *s.* [from *know.*] Knowledge

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KNO'WINGLY. *ad.* [from *knowing*.] With skill; with knowledge. *Atterbury.*

KNO'WLEDGE. *s.* [from *know*.]
1. Certain perception. *Locke.*
2. Learning; illumination of the mind. *Shakespeare.*
3. Skill in any thing. *Shakespeare.*
4. Acquaintance with any fact or any person. *Sidney.*
5. Cognisance; notice. *Ben Jonson.*
6. Information; power of knowing. *Sidney.*

To KNO'WLEDGE. *v. a.* [not in use.] To acknowledge; to avow. *Bacon.*

To KNU'BBLE. *v. a.* [*knipler*, Danish.] To beat. *Skinner.*

KNU'CKLE. *s.* [cnucle, Saxon.]
1. The joints of the fingers protuberant with the fingers close. *Garth.*
2. The knee-joint of a calf. *Bacon.*
3. The articulation or joint of a plant. *Bacon.*

To KNU'CKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To submit.

KNU'CKLED. *a.* [from *knuckle*.] Jointed. *Bacon.*

KNUFF. *s.* A lout. An old word. *Heywood.*

KNUR. } *s.* [*knor*, German.] A knot;
KNURLE. } a hard substance. *Woodward.*

KNO'ED, for *knew*. *Spenser.*

To KYD. *v. n.* [cnŷ̃, Saxon.] To know. *Spenser.*

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LA'PIDIST. *s.* [from *lapidis*, Lat.] A dealer in ſtones or gems. *Ray.*

LA'PIS. s. [Latin.] A ſtone.

LA'PIS *Lazuli.* Azure ſtone, a copper ore, very compact and hard, ſo as to take a high poliſh; it is worked into toys. The beautiful ultramarine colour uſed by painters is only a calcination of *lapis lazuli.* *Hill.*

LA'PPER. *s.* [from *lap.*]
1. One who wraps up. *Swift.*
2. One who laps or licks.

LA'PPET. *s.* [diminutive of *lap.*] The part of a headdreſs that hangs looſe. *Swift.*

LAPSE. *s.* [*lapſus*, Latin.]
1. Flow; fall; glide; ſmooth courſe. *Hale.*
2. Petty errour; ſmall miſtake. *Rogers.*
3. Tranſition of right from one to another.

To LAPSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To glide ſlowly; to fall by degrees. *Swift.*
2. To fall in any thing; to ſlip. *Shakeſp.*
3. To ſlip, as by inadvertency or miſtake. *Ad.*
4. To loſe the proper time. *Ayliffe.*
5. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor or another. *Ayliffe.*
6. To fall from perfection, truth, or faith. *Stilling fleet.*

LA'PWING. *s.* [*lap* and *wing.*] A clamorous bird with long wings. *Dryden.*

LA'PWORK. *s.* [*lap* and *work.*] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other. *Grew.*

LA'RBOARD. *s.* The left-hand ſide of a ſhip, when you ſtand with your face to the head: oppoſed to the *ſtarboard.* *Harris.*

LA'RCENY. *s.* [*larcin*, French: *latrocinium*, Lat.] Petty theft. *Spectator.*

LARCH. *s.* [*larix*, Latin.] A tree.

LARD. *s.* [*lardum*, Latin; *lard*, French.]
1. The greaſe of ſwine. *Donne.*
2. Bacon; the fleſh of ſwine. *Dryden.*

To LARD. *v. a.* [*larder*, French.]
1. To ſtuff with bacon. *King.*
2. To fatten. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To mix with ſomething elſe by way of improvement. *Dryden.*

LA'RDER. *s.* [*lardier*, old French.] The room where meat is kept or ſalted. *Aſcham.*

LA'RDERER. *s.* [from *larder.*] One who has the charge of the larder.

LARDON s. [French.] A bit of bacon.

LARGE. *a.* [*large*, French.]
1. Big; bulky. *Temple.*
2. Wide; extenſive. *Carew.*
3. Liberal; abundant; plentiful. *Thomſon.*
4. Copious; diffuſe. *Clarendon.*
5. *At* LARGE. Without reſtraint. *Bacon.*
6. *At* LARGE. Diffuſively. *Watts.*

LA'RGELY. *ad.* [from *large.*]
1. Widely; extenſively.
2. Copiouſly; diffuſely; amply. *Watts.*
3. Liberally; bounteouſly. *Swift.*
4. Abundantly; without ſparing. *Milton.*

LA'RGENESS. *s.* [from *large.*]
1. Bigneſs; bulk. *Spratt.*
2. Greatneſs; comprehenſion. *Collier.*
3. Extenſion; amplitude. *Hooker.*
4. Wideneſs.

LA'RGESS. *s.* [*largeſſe*, French.] A preſent; a gift; a bounty. *Denham.*

LARGI'TION. *s.* [*largitio*, Lat.] The act of giving.

LARK. *s.* [lapence, Saxon.] A ſmall ſinging bird. *Shakeſpeare.*

LA'RKER. *s.* [from *lark.*] A catcher of larks.

LA'RKSPUR. *s.* [*delphinium.*] A plant.

LA'RVATED. *a.* [*larvatus*, Lat.] Maſked.

LA'RUM. *s.* [from *alarum* or *alarm.*]
1. Alarm; noiſe denoting danger. *Shakeſp.*
2. An inſtrument that makes a noiſe at a certain hour. *Wilkins.*

LARY'NGOTOMY. *s.* [λαρυγξ and τεμνω, *laryngotomie*, French.] An operation where the forepart of the larynx is divided to aſſiſt reſpiration, during the large tumours upon the upper parts; as in a quinſy. *Quincy.*

LA'RYNX. *s.* [λαρυγξ.] The upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue, before the pharynx. *Quincy.*

LASCI'VIENT. *a.* [*laſciviens*, Lat.] Frolickſome; wantoning.

LASCI'VIOUS. *a.* [*laſcivus*, Latin.]
1. Lewd; luſtful. *South.*
2. Wanton; ſoft; luxurious. *Shakeſpeare.*

LASCI'VIOUSLY. *ad.* Lewdly; wantonly; looſely.

LASCI'VIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *laſcivious.*] Wantonneſs; looſeneſs. *Dryden.*

LASH. *s.* [*ſchlagen*, Dutch.]
1. A ſtroke with any thing pliant and tough. *Dryden.*
2. The thong or point of the whip. *Shakeſ.*
3. A leaſh, or ſtring in which an animal is held Out of uſe. *Tuſſer.*
2. A ſtroke of ſatire a ſarcaſm. *L'Eſtrange.*

To LASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſtrike with any thing pliant; to ſcourge. *Garth.*
2. To move with a ſudden ſpring or jirk. *Dr.*
3. To beat; to ſtrike with a ſharp ſound. *Prior.*
4. To ſcourge with ſatire. *Pope.*
5. To tie any thing down to the ſide or maſt of a ſhip: properly to *lace.*

To LASH. *v. n.* To ply the whip. *Gay.*

LA'SHER. *s.* [from *laſh.*] One that whips or laſhes.

LASS. *s.* A girl; a maid; a young woman. *Philips.*

LA'SSITUDE *s.* [*laſſitudo*, Latin.] Wearineſs; fatigue. *More.*

LA'SSLORN. *a.* [*laſs* and *lorn.*] Forſaken by his miſtreſs. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

LAST. *a.* [lærert, Saxon.]
1. Lateſt; that follows all the reſt in time. *Samuel.*
2. Hindermoſt; which follows in order of place. *Pope.*
3. Beyond which there is no more. *Cowley.*
4. Loweſt; meaneſt. *Pope.*
5. Next before the preſent: as, *laſt* week.
6. Utmoſt. *Dryden.*
7. *At* LAST. In concluſion; at the end. *Gen.*
8. *The* LAST; the end. *Pope.*

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LAST. *ad.*
1. The laſt time; the time next before the preſent. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. In concluſion. *Dryden.*

To LAST. *v. n.* [læſtan, Saxon.] To endure; to continue; to perſevere. *Locke.*

LAST. *s.* [læſt, Saxon.]
1. The mould on which ſhoes are formed. *Addiſon.*
2. [*laſt*, German.] A load; a certain weight or meaſure.

LA'STAGE. *s.* [*lestage*, Fr. *laſtagie*, Dut.]
1. Cuſtom paid for freightage.
2. The ballaſt of a ſhip.

LA'STERY. *s.* A red colour. *Spenſer.*

LA'STING. *particip. a.* [from *laſt.*]
1. Continuing; durable. *Ray.*
2. Of long continuance; perpetual. *Boyle.*

LA'STINGLY. *ad.* Perpetually; durably.

LA'STINGNESS. *s.* [from *laſting.*] Durableneſs; continuance. *Newton.*

LA'STLY. *ad.* [from *laſt.*]
1. In the laſt place. *Bacon.*
2. In the concluſion; at laſt; finally.

LA'TCH. *s.* [*letſe*, Dutch.] A catch of a door moved by a ſtring, or a handle. *Smart.*

To LATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To faſten with a latch. *Locke.*
2. [*lecher*, Fr.] To ſinear. *Shakeſpeare.*

LA'TCHES. *s. Latches* or laſkets, in a ſhip, are ſmall lines like loops, faſtened by ſewing into the bonnets and drablers, in order to lace the bonnets to the courſes, or the drablers to the bonnets. *Harris.*

LA'TCHET. *s.* [*lacet*, Fr.] The ſtring that faſtens the ſhoe. *Mark.*

LATE. *a.* [læt, Saxon.]
1. Contrary to early; ſlow; tardy; long delayed. *Milton.*
2. Laſt in any place, office, or character. *Ad.*
3. The deceaſed: as, *the works of the* late *Mr. Pope.*
4. Far in the day or night.

LATE. *ad.*
1. After long delays; after a long time. *Phil.*
2. In a later ſeaſon. *Bacon.*
3. Lately; not long ago. *Spenſer.*
4 Far in the day or night. *Dryden.*
5. *Of late*; lately; in time paſt. *Milton.*

LA'TED. *a.* [from *late.*] Belated; ſurpriſed by the night. *Shakeſpear.*

LA'TELY. *a.* [from *late.*] Not long ago. *Acts.*

LA'TENESS. *s.* [from *late.*] Time far advanced. *Swift.*

LA'TENT. *a.* [*latens*, Lat.] Hidden; concealed; ſecret. *Woodward.*

LA'TERAL. *a.* [*lateral*, French.]
1. Growing out on the ſide; belonging to the ſide. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Placed, or acting on the ſide. *Milton.*

LATERA'LITY. *s.* [from *lateral.*] The quality of having diſtinct ſides. *Brown.*

LA'TERALLY. *ad.* [from *lateral.*] By the ſide; ſidewiſe. *Holder.*

LA'TEWARD. *ad.* [*late* and peapo, Saxon] Somewhat late.

LATH. *s.* [lætt, Saxon; *late*, *latte*, Fr.] A ſmall long piece of wood uſed to ſupport the tiles of houſes. *Moxon.*

To LATH. *v. a.* [*latter*, French; from the noun.] To fit up with laths. *Mortimer.*

LATH. *s.* [læð, Sax.] A part of a county. *Bac.*

LATHE. *s.* The tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter ſo as to ſhape it by the chiſel. *Ray.*

To LA'THER. *v. n.* [leþpian, Saxon.] To form a foam. *Beynard.*

To LA'THER. *v. a.* To cover with a foam of water and ſoap.

LA'THER. *s.* [from, the verb.] A foam or froth made commonly by beating ſoap with water.

LA'TIN. *a.* [*Latinus.*] Written or ſpoken in the language of the old Romans. *Aſchem.*

LA'TINISM. *s.* [*latinism*, Fr. *latinismus*, low Lat.] A Latin idiom; a mode of ſpeech peculiar to the Latin. *Addiſon.*

LA'TINIST. *s.* One ſkilled in Latin. *Oldham.*

LATI'NITY. *s.* [*latinité*, Fr. *latinitas*, Lat.] The Latin tongue. *Dennis.*

To LA'TINIZE. *v. a.* [*latiniſer*, Fr.] To uſe words or phraſes borrowed from the Latin.

To LA'TINIZE. *v. n.* To give names a Latin termination, to make them Latin. *Watts.*

LA'TISH. *a.* [from *late.*] Somewhat late.

LATIRO'STROUS. *a.* [*latus* and *roſtrum*, Latin.] Broad-beaked. *Brown.*

LA'TITANCY. *s.* [from *latitans*, Lat.] Deliteſcence; the ſtate of lying hid. *Brown.*

LA'TITANT. *a.* [*latitans*, Lat.] Deliteſcent, concealed; lying hid. *Boyle.*

LATITA'TION. *s.* [from *latito*, Lat.] The ſtate of lying concealed.

LA'TITUDE. *s.* [*latitude*, French.]
1. Breadth; width; in bodies of unequal dimenſions the ſhorter axis. *Watton.*
2. Room; ſpace; extent. *Locke.*
3. The extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole. *Swift.*
4. A particular degree, reckoned from the equator. *Addiſon.*
5. Unreſtrained acceptation. *King Charles.*
6. Freedom from ſettled rules; laxity. *Taylor.*
7. Extent; diffuſion. *Brown.*

LATITUDINA'RIAN. *a.* [*latitudinarius*, low Lat.] Not reſtrained; not confined. *Col.*

LATITUDINA'RIAN. *s.* One who departs from orthodoxy.

LA'TRANT. *a.* [*latrans*, Latin.] Barking. *Tickel.*

LATRIA. s. [Latin, λατρεια.] The higheſt kind of worſhip. *Stilling fleet.*

LA'TTEN. *s.* [*leton*, Fr.] Braſs; a mixture of copper and calaminaris ſtone. *Peacham.*

LA'TTER. *a.*
1. Happening after ſomething elſe. *Locke.*
2. Modern; lately done or paſt. *Watts.*
3. Mentioned laſt of two.

LA'TTERLY. *ad.* [from *latter.*] Of late.

LA'TTICE. *s.* [*latis*, French.] A reticulated window, a window made with ſticks or irons, croſing each other at ſmall diſtances. *Clarke.*

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To LA'TTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decuſſate, or croſs; to mark with croſs parts like a lattice.

LAVA'TION. *s.* [*lavatio*, Latin.] The act of waſhing. *Hakewill.*

LA'VATORY. *s.* [from *lavo*, Latin.] A waſh; ſomething in which parts diſeaſed are waſhed. *Harvey.*

LAUD. *s.* [*laus*, Latin.]
1. Praiſe; honour paid; celebration. *Pope.*
2. That part of divine worſhip which conſiſts in praiſe. *Bacon.*

To LAUD. *v. a.* [*laudo*, Latin.] To praiſe; to celebrate.

LA'UDABLE. *a.* [*laudabilis*, Latin.]
1. Praiſe-worthy; commendable. *Locke.*
2. Healthy; ſalubrious. *Arbuthnot.*

LA'UDABLENESS. *s.* [from *laudable.*] Praiſe-worthineſs.

LA'UDABLY. *ad.* [from *laudable.*] In a manner deſerving praiſe. *Dryden.*

LA'UDANUM. *s.* [a cant word, from *laudo*, Latin.] A ſoporifick tincture.

To LAVE. *v. a.* [*lavo*, Latin.]
1. To waſh; to bathe. *Dryden.*
2. [*lever*, French.] To throw up; to lade; to draw out. *Ben Jonſon.*

To LAVE. *v. n.* To waſh himſelf; to bathe. *Pope.*

To LAVE'ER. *v. n.* To change the direction often in a courſe. *Dryden.*

LA'VENDER. *s.* [*lavendula*, Lat.] One of the verticillate plants. *Miller.*

LA'VER. *s.* [*lavoir*, French; from *lave.*] A waſhing veſſel. *Milton.*

To LAUGH. *v. n.* [hlahan, Sax. *lachen*, Ger.]
1. To make that noiſe which ſudden merriment excites. *Bacon.*
2. [In poetry.] To appear gay, favourable, pleaſant, or fertile. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. *To* LAUGH *at.* To treat with contempt; to ridicule. *Shakeſpeare.*

To LAUGH. *v. a.* To deride; to ſcorn. *Shak.*

LAUGH. *s.* [from the verb.] The convulſion cauſed by merriment; an inarticulate expreſſion of ſudden merriment. *Pope.*

LA'UGHABLE. *a.* [from *laugh.*] Such as may properly excite laughter. *Dryden.*

LA'UGHER. *s.* [from *laugh.*] A man fond of merriment. *Pope.*

LA'UGHINGLY. *ad.* [from *laughing.*] In a merry way; merrily.

LA'UGHINGSTOCK. *s.* [*laugh* and *ſtock.*] A butt; an object of ridicule. *Spenſer.*

LA'UGHTER. *s.* [from *laugh.*] Convulſive merriment; an inarticulate expreſſion of ſudden merriment. *Shakeſpeare.*

LA'VISH. *a.* [from to *lave*, to *throw out.*]
1. Prodigal; waſteful; indiſcretely liberal. *Rowe.*
2. Scattered in waſte; profuſe.
3. Wild; unreſtrained. *Shakeſpeare.*

To LA'VISH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To laviſh with profuſion; to waſte. *Addiſon.*

LA'VISHER. *s.* [from *laviſh*] A prodigal; a profuſe man.

LA'VISHLY. *ad.* [from *laviſh.*] Profuſely; prodigally. *Shakeſpeare.*

LA'VISHMENT. } *s.* [from *laviſh.*] Prodi-
LA'VISHNESS. } gality; profuſion. *Spenſer.*

To LAUNCH. *v. n.*
1. To force a veſſel into the ſea. *Locke.*
2. To rove at large; to expatiate; to make excurſions. *Davies.*

To LAUNCH. *v. a.*
1. To puſh to ſea. *Pope.*
2. To dart from the hand; to launch. *Dryd.*

LAUND. *s.* [*lande*, French.] Lawn; a plain extended between woods. *Shakeſpeare.*

LAU'NDRESS. *s.* [*lavandierre*, French] A woman whoſe employment is to waſh clothes. *Camden.*

LA'UNDRY. *s.* [as if *lavanderie.*]
1. The room in which clothes are waſhed. *Sw.*
2. The act or ſtate of waſhing. *Bacon.*

LAVOLTA. s. [*la volte*, French.] An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering. *Shakeſpeare.*

LA'UREATE. *s.* [*laureatus*, Lat.] Decked or inveſted with a laurel. *Pope.*

LAUREATION. *s.* [from *laureate.*] In the Scottiſh univerſities, the act or ſtate of having degrees conferred, as they have in ſome of them a flowery crown, in imitation of laurel among the ancients.

LA'UREL. *s.* [*laurus*, Lat.] A tree called alſo the cherry bay. *Mortimer.*

LA'URELED. *a.* [from *laurel.*] Crowned or decorated with laurel; laureate. *Dryden.*

LAW. *s.* [laga, Saxon.]
1. A rule of action. *Dryden.*
2. A decree, edict, ſtatue, or cuſtom, publickly eſtabliſhed. *Davies.*
3. Judicial proceſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Conformity to law; any thing lawful. *Sh.*
5. An eſtabliſhed and conſtant mode or proceſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. The Moſaical inſtitution: diſtinguiſhed from the *prophets*, and the *goſpel.*
7. Juriſprudence; the ſtudy of law.

LA'WFUL. *a.* [*law* and *full.*] Agreeable to law; allowed by law. *Shakeſpeare.*

LA'WFULLY. *ad.* [from *lawful.*] Legally; agreeably to law. *South*

LA'WFULNESS. *s.* [from *lawful.*] Legality; allowance of law. *Bacon.*

LA'WGIVER. *s.* [*law* and *giver.*] Legiſlator; one that makes laws. *Bacon.*

LA'WGIVING. *a.* [*law* and *giving.*] Legiſlative, *Waller.*

LA'WLESS. *a.* [from *law.*]
1. Unreſtrained by any law; not ſubject to laws. *Raleigh. Roſcommon.*
2. Contrary to law; illegal. *Dryden.*

LA'WLESSLY. *ad.* [from *lawleſs.*] In a manner contrary to law. *Shakeſpeare.*

LA'WMAKER. *s.* [*law* and *maker.*] Legiſlator; one who makes laws; a lawgiver. *Hook.*

LAWN. *s.* [*land*, Daniſh; *lawn*, Welſh.]
1. An open ſpace between woods. *Pope.*
2. [*linon*, French.] Fine linen, remarkable for being uſed in the ſleeves of biſhops. *Prior.*

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LA'WSUIT. *s.* [*law* and *suit.*] A proceſs in law; a litigation. *Swift.*

LA'WYER. *s.* [from *law.*] Profeſſor of law; advocate; pleader. *Whitgift.*

LAX. *a.* [*laxus*, Latin.]
1. Looſe; not confined. *Milton.*
2. Diſunited; not ſtrongly combined. *Wood.*
3. Vague; not rigidly exact. *Baker.*
4. Looſe in body, ſo as to go frequently to ſtool. *Quincy.*
5. Slack; not tenſe. *Holder.*

LAX. *s.* A looſeneſs; a diarrhœa.

LAXA'TION. *s.* [*laxatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of looſening or ſlackening.
2. The ſtate of being looſened or ſlackened.

LA'XATIVE. *a.* [*laxatif*, French.] Having the power to eaſe coſtiveneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

LA'XATIVE. *s.* A medicine ſlightly purgative; a medicine that relaxes the bowels without ſtimulation. *Dryden.*

LA'XATIVENESS. *s.* [from *laxative.*] Power of eaſing coſtiveneſs.

LA'XITY. *s.* [*laxitas*, Latin.]
1. Not compreſſion; not cloſe coheſion; ſlackneſs of contexture. *Bentley.*
2. Contrariety to rigorous preciſion: as, laxity of expreſſion.
3. Looſeneſs; not coſtiveneſs *Brown.*
4. Slackneſs; contrariety to tenſion. *Quincy.*
5. Openneſs; not cloſeneſs. *Digby.*

LA'XNESS. *s.* Laxity; not tenſion; not preciſion; not coſtiveneſs. *Holder.*

LAY. Preterite of *lie.*

To LAY. *v. a.* [leczan, Saxon.]
1. To place; to put; to repoſite. *Milton.*
2. To place along. *Ecclus.*
3. To beat down corn or graſs. *Bacon.*
4. To keep from riſing; to ſettle; to ſtill. *Roy.*
5. To fix deep; *to* lay *foundations.* *Bacon.*
6. To put; to place. *Shakespeare.*
7. To bury; to inter. *Acts.*
8. To ſtation or place privily. *Proverbs.*
9. To ſpread on a ſurface. *Watts.*
10. To paint; to enamel. *Locke.*
11. To put into any ſtate of quiet. *Bacon.*
12. To calm; to ſtill; to allay. *Ben Jonson.*
13. To prohibit a ſpirit to walk. *L'Eſtrange.*
14. To ſet on the table. *Hosea.*
15. To propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground. *Mortimer.*
16. To wager; to ſtake. *Dryden.*
17. To repoſite any thing. *Pſalms.*
18. To exclude eggs. *Bacon.*
19 To apply with violence. *Ezekiel.*
20. To apply nearly *L'Eſtrange.*
21. To add; to conjoin. *Iſaiah.*
22. To put in a ſtate. *Donne.*
23. To ſcheme; to contrive. *Chapman.*
24. To charge as a payment. *Locke.*
25. To impute; to charge. *Temple.*
26. To impoſe, as evil or puniſhment. *Shak.*
27. To enjoin as a duty, or a rule of action. *Wycherly.*
28. To exhibit; to offer. *Atterbury.*
29. To throw by violence. *Dryden.*
30. To place in compariſon. *Raleigh.*
31. *To* LAY *apart.* To reject; to put away. *Jones.*
32. *To* LAY *aſide.* To put away; not to retain. *Hebrews. Grenville.*
33. *To* LAY *away.* To put from one; not to keep. *Ezek.*
34. *To* LAY *before.* To expoſe to view; to ſhow; to diſplay. *Wake.*
35. *To* LAY *by.* To reſerve for ſome future time. *Corinthians.*
36. *To* LAY *by.* To put from one; to diſmiſs. *Bacon.*
37. *To* LAY *down.* To depoſite as a pledge, equivalent, or ſatisfaction. *Addiſon.*
38. *To* LAY *down.* To quit; to reſign. *Dryden.*
39. *To* LAY *down.* To commit to repoſe. *Dryden.*
40. *To* LAY *down.* To advance as a propoſition. *Stillingfleet.*
41. To LAY *for.* To attempt by ambuſh, or inſidious practices. *Knolles.*
42. *To* LAY *forth.* To diffuſe; to expatiate. *L'Eſtrange.*
43. *To* LAY *forth.* To place when dead in a decent poſture. *Shakespeare.*
44. *To* LAY *hold of.* To ſeize; to catch. *Locke.*
45. *To* LAY *in.* To ſtore; to treaſure. *Addiſon.*
46. *To* LAY *on.* To apply with violence. *Locke.*
47. *To* LAY *open.* To ſhow; to expoſe. *Sidney.*
48. *To* LAY *over.* To incruſt; to cover; to decorate ſuperficially. *Hooker.*
49. *To* LAY *out.* To expend. *Bacon.*
50. *To* LAY *out.* To diſplay; to diſcover. *Atterbury.*
51. *To* LAY *out.* To diſpoſe; to plan.
52. *To* LAY *out.* With the reciprocal pronoun; to exert; to put forth. *Smalridge.*
53. *To* LAY *to.* To charge upon. *Sidney.*
54. *To* LAY *to.* To apply with vigour. *Temple.*
55. *To* LAY *to.* To haraſs; to attack. *Daniel.*
56. *To* LAY *together.* To collect; to bring into one view. *Addiſon.*
57. *To* LAY *under.* To ſubject to. *Addiſon.*
58. *To* LAY *up.* To confine to the bed or chamber. *Temple.*
59. *To* LAY *up.* To ſtore; to treaſure; to repoſite for future uſe. *Hooker.*

To LAY. *v. n.*
1. To bring eggs. *Mortimer.*
2. To contrive; to form a ſcheme. *Dryden.*
3. *To* LAY *about.* To ſtrike on all ſides; to act with great diligence and vigour. *Swift.*
4. *To* LAY *at.* To ſtrike; to endeavour to ſtrike. *Job.*
5. *To* LAY *in for.* To make overtures by oblique invitation. *Dryden.*
6. *To* LAY *on.* To ſtrike; to beat without intermiſſion. *Dryden.*
7. *To* LAY *on.* To act with vehemence. Uſed of expences. *Shakespeare.*
8. *To* LAY *out.* To take meaſures. *Wotton.*
9. *To* LAY *upon.* To importune. *Knolles.*

LAY. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A row; a ſtratum; a layer. *Burnet.*
2. A wager.

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LAY. *s.* [ley, leag, Sax.] Graſſy ground; meadow; ground unplowed; lea. *Dryden.*

LAY. *s.* [*lay*, Fr. ley, leoð, Sax.] A ſong; a poem. *Waller. Dryden.*

LAY. *a.* [*laicus*, Latin; λαϊκὸς.] Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as diſtinct from the clergy. *Dryden.*

LA'YER. *s.* [from *lay*.]
1. A ſtratum, or row; a bed; one body ſpread over another. *Evelyn.*
2. A ſprig of a plant. *Miller.*
3. A hen that lays eggs. *Mortimer.*

LAYMAN. *s.* [*lay* and *man*.]
1. One of the people diſtinct from the clergy. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
2. An image uſed by painters in contriving attitudes. *Dryden.*

LA'YSTALL. *s.* A heap of dung. *Spenſer.*

LA'ZAR. *s.* [from *Lazarus* in the goſpel.] One deformed and nauſeous with filthy and peſtilential diſeaſes. *Dryden.*

LA'ZAR-HOUSE. } *s.* [*lazaret*, Fr. *lazzaretto*,
LAZARE'TTO. } Italian; from *Lazar*.] A houſe for the reception of the diſeaſed; a hoſpital. *Milton.*

LA'ZARWORT. *s.* A plant.

LA'ZILY. *ad.* [from *lazy*.] Idly; ſluggiſhly; heavily. *Locke.*

LA'ZINESS. *s.* [from *lazy*.] Idleneſs; ſluggiſhneſs; liſtleſſneſs; tardineſs. *Dryden.*

LA'ZING. *a.* [from *lazy*.] Sluggiſh; idle. *South.*

LA'ZULI. *s.* A blue ſtone, veined and ſpotted with white, and a gliſtering or metallick yellow. *Woodward.*

LA'ZY. *a.* [*läſer*, Daniſh.]
1. Idle; ſluggiſh; unwilling to work. *Pope.*
2. Slow; tedious. *Clarendon.*

LD, is a contraction of *lord*.

LEH. *s.* [ley, a fallow; leag, a paſture, Sax.] Ground enclоſed; not open. *Milton.*

LEAD. *s.* [læd, Saxon.]
1. The heavieſt metal except gold and quickſilver, but the ſofteſt of all the metals, and very ductile: it is very little ſubject to ruſt, and the leaſt ſonorous of all the metals except gold. *Hill.*
2. [In the plural] Flat roof to walk on, covered with lead. *Shakeſpeare. Bacon.*

To LEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with lead in any manner. *Bacon.*

To LEAD. *v. a.* preter. *I led*, part. *led*. [læban, Saxon.]
1. To guide by the hand. *Luke.*
2. To conduct to any place. *Samuel.*
3. To conduct a head or commander. *South.*
4. To introduce by going firſt. *Fairfax.*
5. To guide; to ſhow the method of attaining. *Watts.*
6. To draw; to entice; to allure. *Clarendon.*
7. To induce; to prevail on by pleaſing motives. *Swift.*
8. To paſs; to ſpend in any certain manner. *Atterbury.*

To LEAD. *v. n.*
1. To go firſt, and ſhow the way. *Geneſis.*
2. To conduct as a commander. *Temple.*
3. To ſhow the way, by going firſt. *Wotton.*

LEAD. *s.* [from the verb,] Guidance; firſt place. *Herring.*

LE'ADEN. *a.* [leaden, Saxon.]
1. Made of lead. *Wilkins.*
2. Heavy; unwilling; motionleſs. *Shakeſp.*
3. Heavy; dull. *Shakeſpeare.*

LE'ADER. *s.* [from *lead*.]
1. One that leads, or conducts.
2. Captain; commander. *Hayward.*
3. One who goes firſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. One at the head of any party or faction. *Swift.*

LE'ADING. *part. a.* Principal; chief. *Locke.*

LE'ADING STRINGS. *s.* [*lead* and *ſtring*.] Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling. *Dryden.*

LE'ADMAN. *s.* [*lead* and *man*.] One who begins or leads a dance. *Ben Jonſon.*

LE'ADWORT. *s.* [*plumbago*.] A plant

LEAF. *s.* *leaves*, plural. [leaf, Saxon.]
1. The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers. *Boyle.*
2. A part of a book, containing two pages. *Spenſer.*
3. One ſide of a double door. *Kings.*
4. Any thing foliated, or thinly beaten. *Digby.*

To LEAF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring leaves; to bear leaves. *Broome.*

LE'AFLESS. *a.* [from *leaf*.] Naked of leaves. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

LE'AFY. *a.* [from *leaf*.] Full of leaves. *Shak.*

LEAGUE. *s.* [*ligue*, French. *ligo*, Latin.] A confederacy; a combination either of intereſt or friendſhip. *Bacon.*

To LEAGUE. *v. n.* To unite on certain terms; to confederate. *South.*

LEAGUE. *s* [*lieue*, Fr.] A meaſure of length, containing three miles. *Addiſon.*

LE'AGUED. *a.* [from *league*.] Confederated. *Philips.*

LE'AGUER. *s.* [*belegeren*, Dutch.] Siege; inveſtment of a town. *Shakeſpeare.*

LEAK. *s.* [*leck*, *lek*, Dutch.] A breach or hole that lets in water. *Hooker.*

To LEAK. *v. n.*
1. To let water in or out. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To drop through a breach. *Dryden.*

LE'AKAGE. *s.* [from *leak*.] Allowance made for accidental loſs in liquid meaſures.

LE'AKY. *a.* [from *leak*.]
1. Battered or pierced, ſo as to let water in or out. *Dryden.*
2. Loquacious; not cloſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

To LEAN. *v. n.* pret. *leaned* or *leant*. [hlinan, Saxon. *lenen*, Dutch.]
1. To incline againſt; to reſt againſt. *Peacham.*
2. To propend; to tend toward. *Spenſer.*
3. To be in a bending poſture. *Dryden.*

LEAN. *a.* [hlæne, Saxon.]
1. Not fat; meagre; wanting fleſh; bare-boned.
2. Not unctuous; thin; hungry. *Burnet.*

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3. Low; poor: in opposition to *great* or *rich*. *Shakespeare.*

4. Jejune; not comprehensive; not embellished: as, a *lean* dissertation.

LEAN. *s.* That part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat. *Farquhar.*

LE'ANLY. *ad.* [from *lean*.] Meagerly; without plumpness.

LE'ANNESS. *s.* [from *lean*.]

1. Extenuation of body; want of flesh; meagerness. *Ben Jonson.*

2. Want of matter; thinness; poverty. *Shak.*

To LEAP. *v. n.* [hleapan, Saxon.]

1. To jump; to move upward or progressively without change of the feet. *Cowley.*

2. To rush with vehemence. *Sandys.*

3. To bound; to spring. *Luke.*

4. To fly; to start. *Shakespeare.*

To LEAP. *v. a.*

1. To pass over, or into by leaping. *Prior.*

2. To compress, as beasts. *Dryden.*

LEAP. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Bound; jump; act of leaping.

2. Space passed by leaping. *L'Estrange.*

3. Sudden transition. *Swift.*

4. An assault of an animal of prey. *L'Estr.*

5. Embrace of animals. *Dryden.*

6. Hazard, or effect of leaping. *Dryden.*

LEAP-FROG. *s.* [*leap* and *frog*.] A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs. *Shakespeare.*

LEAP-YEAR. *s.* *Leap-year* or bissextile is every fourth year, and so called from its *leaping* a day more that year than in a common year: so that the common year hath 365 days, but the *leap-year* 366; and then February hath 29 days, which in common years hath but 28.

To LEARN. *v. a.* [leornian, Saxon.]

1. To gain the knowledge or skill of. *Knolles.*

2. To teach. Obsolete. *Shakespeare.*

To LEARN. *v. n.* To take pattern. *Bacon.*

LE'ARNED. *a.* [from *learn*.]

1. Versed in science and literature. *Swift.*

2. Skilled; skilful; knowing. *Granville.*

3. Skilled in scholastick knowledge. *Locke.*

LE'ARNEDLY *ad.* [from *learned*.] With knowledge; with skill. *Hooker.*

LE'ARNING. *s.* [from *learn*.]

1. Literature; skill in languages or sciences; generally scholastick knowledge. *Prior.*

2. Skill in any thing good or bad. *Hooker.*

LE'ARNER. *s.* [from *learn*.] One who is yet in the rudiments; one who is acquiring some new art or knowledge. *Grauut.*

LEASE. *s.* [*laisser*, French.]

1. A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands. *Denham.*

2. Any tenure. *Milton.*

To LEASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To let by lease. *Ayliffe.*

To LEASE. *v. n.* [*lesen*, Dutch.] To glean; to gather what the harvest men leave. *Dryden.*

LE'ASER. *s.* [from *lease*.] Gleaner; gatherer after the reaper. *Swift.*

LEASH. *s.* [*laisse*, French. *laise*, Dutch.]

1. A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a coutser leads his greyhound. *Shakespeare.*

2. A tierce; three: as a *brace* is two. *Hudib.*

3. A band wherewith to tie any thing in general. *Dennis.*

To LEASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to hold in a string. *Shakespeare.*

LE'ASING. *s.* [leare, Saxon.] Lies; falsehood. *Prior.*

LEAST. *a.* The superlative of *little*. [læst, Sax.] Little beyond others; smallest. *Locke.*

LEAST. *ad.* In the lowest degree; in a degree below others. *Pope.*

At LEAST. } To say no more; not to
At the LEAST. } demand or affirm more
At LE'ASTWISE. } than is barely sufficient; at the lowest degree. *Milton. Hooker.*

LE'ASY. *a.* Flimsy; of weak texture. Not in use. *Ascham.*

LE'ATHER. *s.* [leðer, Saxon.]

1. Dressed hides of animals. *Shakespeare.*

2. Skin. Ironically. *Swift.*

LE'ATHERCOAT. *s.* [*leather* and *coat*.] An apple with a tough rind. *Shakespeare.*

LE'ATHERDRESSER. *s.* [*leather* and *dresser*.] He who prepares leather; he who manufactures hides for use. *Pope.*

LE'ATHER-MOUTHED. *a.* [*leather* and *mouth*.] By a *leather-mouthed* fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat; as the chub, or chevin. *Walton.*

LE'ATHERN. *a.* [from *leather*.] Made of leather. *Philips.*

LE'ATHERSELLER. *s.* [*leather* and *seller*.] He who deals in leather.

LE'ATHERY. *a.* [from *leather*.] Resembling leather. *Grew.*

LEAVE. *s.* [leꝛe, Saxon.]

1. Grant of liberty; permission; allowance. *Pope.*

2. Farewell; adieu. *Shakespeare.*

To LEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *I left*; *I have left*.

1. To quit; to forsake. *Ben Jonson.*

2. To desert; to abandon. *Exclus.*

3. To have remaining at death. *Exclus.*

4. Not to deprive of. *Taylor.*

5. To suffer to remain. *Bacon.*

6. Not to carry away. *Knolles.*

7. To reject; not to choose. *Steele.*

8. To fix as a token of remembrance. *Locke.*

9. To bequeath; to give as inheritance. *Dry.*

10. To give up; to resign. *Leviticus.*

11. To permit without interposition. *Locke.*

12. To cease to do; to desist from. *Sanrd.*

13. *To* LEAVE *off*. To desist from; to forbear. *Addison.*

14. *To* LEAVE *off*. To forsake. *Arbuthnot.*

15. *To* LEAVE *out*. To omit; to neglect. *Ad.*

To LEAVE. *v. n.*

1. To cease; to desist. *Shakespeare.*

2. *To* LEAVE *off*. To desist. *Knolles.*

3. *To* LEAVE *off*. To stop. *Daniel.*

To LEAVE. *v. a.* [*lever*, Fr.] To levy; to raise. A corrupt word. *Spenser.*

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LE'AVED. *a.* [from *leaves* of *leaf*.]
1. Furnished with foliage.
2. Made with leaves or folds. *Isaiah.*

LE'AVEN. *s.* [*levain*, French.]
1. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light. *Floyer.*
2. Any mixture which makes a general change in the mass. *King Charles.*

To LE'AVEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ferment by something mixed. *Shakesp.*
2. To taint; to imbue. *Prior.*

LE'AVER. *s.* [from *leave*.] One who deserts or forsakes. *Shakespeare.*

LEAVES *s.* The plural of *leaf*.

LE'AVINGS. *s.* [from *leave*.] Remnant; relicks; offal; refuse. *Addison.*

LE'AVY. *a.* [from *leaf*.] Full of leaves; covered with leaves. *Sidney.*

To LECH. *v. a.* [*lecher*, French.] To lick over. *Shakespeare.*

LE'CHER. *s.* A whoremaster. *Pope.*

To LE'CHER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To whore. *Shakespeare.*

LE'CHEROUS. *a.* [from *lecher*.] Lewd; lustful. *Derham.*

LE'CHEROUSLY. *ad.* Lewdly; lustfully.

LE'CHEROUSNESS. *s.* [from *lecherous*.] Lewdness.

LE'CHERY. *s.* [from *lecher*.] Lewdness; lust. *Ascham.*

LE'CTION. *s.* [*lectio*, Lat.] A reading; a variety in copies. *Watts.*

LE'CTURE. *s.* [*lecture*, French.]
1. A discourse pronounced upon any subject. *Sidney. Taylor.*
2. The act or practice of reading; perusal. *Brown.*
3. A magisterial reprimand; a pedantick discourse. *Addison.*

To LE'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To instruct formally.
2. To instruct insolently and dogmatically.

To LE'CTURE. *v. n.* To read in publick; to instruct an audience by a formal explanation or discourse.

LE'CTURER. *s.* [from *lecture*.]
1. An instructor; a teacher by way of lecture.
2. A preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector or vicar. *Clarendon.*

LE'CTURESHIP. *s.* [from *lecture*.] The office of a lecturer. *Swift.*

LED. The part. pret. of *lead*.

LEDGE. *s.* [*legge*n, Dutch.]
1. A row; layer; stratum. *Wotton.*
2. A ridge rising above the rest, or projecting beyond the rest. *Swift.*
3. Any prominence, or rising part. *Dryden.*

LE'DHORSE. *s.* [*led* and *horse*.] A sumpter horse.

LEE. *s.* [*lie*, French.]
1. Dregs; sediment; refuse. *Prior.*
2. [Sea term.] It is generally that side which is opposite to the wind, as the *lee* shore is that the wind blows on. To be under the *lee* of the shore, is to be close under the weather shore.

LEECH. *s.* [læc, Saxon.]
1. A physician; a professor of the art of healing. *Spenser.*
2. A kind of small water serpent, which fastens on animals, and sucks the blood. *Roscom.*

To LEECH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with medicaments.

LE'ECHCRAFT. *s.* [*leech* and *craft*.] The art of healing. *Davies.*

LEEF. *a.* [*leve*, Dutch.] Kind; fond. *Spenser.*

LEEK. *s.* [leac, Saxon.] A plant. *Gay.*

LEER. *s.* [hleape, Saxon.]
1. An oblique view. *Milton.*
2. A laboured cast of countenance. *Swift.*

To LEER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To look obliquely; to look archly. *Swift.*
2. To look with a forced countenance. *Dryd.*

LEES. *s.* [*lie*, French.] Dregs; sediment. It has seldom a singular. *Ben Jonson.*

To LEESE. *v. a.* [*lesen*, Dutch.] To lose. An old word. *Tusser. Donne.*

LEET. *s.* A law-day. The word seemeth to have grown from the Saxon le̓te, which was a court of jurisdiction above the wapentake or hundred, comprehending three or four of them, otherwise called thirthing, and containing the third part of a province or shire. *Cowel.*

LE'EWARD. *a.* [lee and peapo, Saxon.] Toward the wind. *Arbuthnot.*

LEFT. The participle preter. of *leave*.

LEFT. *a.* [*lufte*, Dutch; *lævus*, Latin.] Sinistrous; not right. *Dryden.*

LEFT-HANDED. *a.* [*left* and *hand*.] Using the left hand rather than right. *Brown.*

LEFT-HANDEDNESS. *s.* [from *left-handed*.] Habitual use of the left hand. *Donne.*

LEG. *s.* [*leg*, Danish.]
1. The limb by which we walk; particularly that part between the knee and the foot. *Add.*
2. An act of obeisance; a bow with the leg drawn back. *Hudibras.*
3. *To stand on his own* LEGS. To support himself. *Collier.*
4. That by which any thing is supported on the ground: as, *the* leg *of a table.*

LE'GACY. *s.* [*legatum*, Latin.] A particular thing given by last will and testament. *Cowley.*

LE'GAL. *a.* [*legal*, French.]
1. Done or conceived according to law. *Hale.*
2. Lawful; not contrary to law. *Milton.*

LEGA'LITY *s.* [*legalité*, Fr.] Lawfulness.

To LE'GALIZE. *v. a.* [*legaliser*, French.] To authorize; to make lawful. *South.*

LE'GALLY. *ad.* [from *legal*.] Lawfully; according to law. *Taylor.*

LE'GATARY. *s.* [*legataire*, French.] One who has a legacy left. *Ayliffe.*

LE'GATE. *s.* [*legatus*, Latin.]
1. A deputy; an ambassador. *Dryden.*
2. A kind of spiritual ambassador from the pope. *Atterbury.*

LEGATE'E. *s.* [from *legatum*, Latin.] One who has a legacy left him. *Swift.*

LE'GATINE. *a.* from *legate*.]
1. Made by a legate. *Ayliffe.*
2. Belonging to a legate of the Roman see. *Sh.*

LEGATION. *s.* [*legatio*, Latin.] Deputation; commission; embassy. *Wotton.*

LEGATOR. *s.* [from *lego*, Latin.] One who makes a will, and leaves legacies. *Dryden.*

LE'GEND. *s.* [*legenda*, Latin.]

1. A chronicle or register of the lives of saints. *Hooker.*
2. Any memorial or relation. *Fairfax.*
3. An incredible unauthentick narrative. *Blackmore.*
4. Any inscription; particularly on medals or coins. *Addison.*

LE'GER. *s.* [from *legger*, Dutch.] Any thing that lies in a place: as, *a leger ambassador, a resident;* a leger-*book, a book that lies in the counting-house.* *Shakespeare.*

LE'GERDEMAIN. *s.* [*legereté de main*, Fr.] Slight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick. *South.*

LEGE'RITY. *s.* [*legerité*, French.] Lightness; nimbleness. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

LE'GGED. *a.* [from *leg.*] Having legs; furnished with legs.

LE'GIBLE. *a* [*legibilis*, Latin.]

1. Such as may be read. *Swift.*
2. Apparent; discoverable. *Collier.*

LE'GIBLY. *ad* [from *legible.*] In such a manner as may be read.

LE'GION. *s.* [*legio*, Latin.]

1. A body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand. *Addison.*
2. A military force. *Philips.*
3. Any great number. *Rogers.*

LE'GIONARY. *a.* [from *legion.*]

1. Relating to a legion.
2. Containing a legion.
3. Containing a great indefinite number. —*Brown.*

LEGISLATION. *s.* [from *legislator*, Latin.] The act of giving laws. *Littleton.*

LEGISLATIVE. *a.* [from *legislator.*] Giving laws; lawgiving. *Denham.*

LEGISLATOR. *s.* [*legislator*, Latin.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community. *Pope.*

LEGISLATURE. *s.* [from *legislator*, Latin.] The power that makes laws. *Swift.*

LEGITIMACY. *s.* [from *legitimate.*]

1. Lawfulness of birth. *Ayliffe.*
2. Genuineness; not spuriousness. *Woodw.*

LEGITIMATE. *a.* [from *legitimus*, Latin; *legitime*, Fr.] Born in marriage; lawfully begotten. *Taylor.*

To LEGITIMATE. *v. a.* [*legitimer*, Fr.]

1. To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth. *Ayliffe.*
2. To make lawful. *Decay of Piety.*

LEGITIMATELY. *ad.* [from *legitimate*]

1. Lawfully.
2. Genuinely. *Dryden.*

LEGITIMATION. *s.* [*legitimation*, Fr.]

1. Lawful birth. *Locke.*
2. The act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth.

LE'GUME. } *s.* [*legume*, Fr. *legumen*, Latin.]
LEGU'MEN. } Seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hand; as, beans: in general, all larger seeds: pulse. *Boyle.*

LEGU'MINOUS. *a.* [*leguminous*, Fr. from *legumen.*] Belonging to pulse; consisting of pulse. *Arbuthnot.*

LE'ISURABLE. *a.* [from *leisure.*] Done at leisure; not hurried; enjoying leisure. *Brown.*

LE'ISURABLY. *ad.* [from *leisurable.*] At leisure; without tumult or hurry. *Hooker.*

LE'ISURE. *s.* [*loisir*, Fr.]

1. Freedom from business or hurry; vacancy of mind; power to spend time according to choice. *Temple.*
2. Convenience of time. *Shakespeare.*
3. Want of leisure. Not used. *Shakespeare.*

LE'ISURELY. *a.* [from *leisure.*] Not hasty; deliberate; done without hurry. *Addison.*

LE'ISURELY. *ad* [from *leisure.*] Not in a hurry; slowly; deliberately. *Addison.*

LE'MAN. *s.* [*Paimant*, the lover, Fr.] A sweetheart; a gallant. *Hanmer.*

LE'MMA. *s.* [λημμα.] A proposition previously assumed.

LE'MON. *s.* [*limon*, French.]

1. The fruit of the lemon tree. *Mortimer.*
2. The tree that bears lemons.

LEMONA'DE. *s.* [from *lemon.*] Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons. *Arbuthnot.*

To LEND. *v. a.* preterite and part. pass. lent. [lænan, Saxon.]

1. To afford or supply, on condition of return. *Dryden.*
2. To suffer to be used on condition that it be restored. *Shakespeare.*
3. To afford; to grant in general. *Addison.*

LE'NDER. *s.* [from *lend.*]

1. One who lends any thing.
2. One who makes a trade of putting money to interest. *Addison.*

LENGTH. *s.* [from leng, Saxon.]

1. The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longest line that can be drawn through a body. *Bacon.*
2. Horizontal extension. *Dryden.*
3. A certain portion of space or time. *Locke.*
4. Extent of duration or space. *Locke.*
5. Long duration or protraction. *Addison.*
6. Reach or expansion of any thing. *Woodward.*
7. Full extent; uncontracted state. *Addison.*
8. Distance. *Clarendon.*
9. End; latter part of any assignable time. *Bacon.*
10. *At* LENGTH. At last; in conclusion. *Dryden.*

To LE'NGTHEN, *v. a.* [from *length.*]

1. To draw out; to make longer; to elongate. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To protract; to continue. *Bacon.*
3. To protract pronunciation. *Bacon.*
4. *To* LENGTHEN *out.* To protract; to extend. *Bacon.*

To LE'NGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow longer; to increase in length.

LE'NGTHWISE. *ad.* [*length* and *wise.*] According to the length.

1. Assuasive; softening; mitigating. *Pope.*
2. Laxative; emollient. *Arbuthnot.*

LE'NIENT. *s.* An emollient, or assuasive application. *Wiseman.*

To LE'NIFY. *v. a.* [*lenifier*, old French.] To assuage; to mitigate. *Dryden.*

LE'NITIVE. *a.* [*lenitif*, Fr. *lenio*, Latin.] Assuasive; emollent. *Arbuthnot.*

LE'NITIVE. *s.*
1. Any thing medicinally applied to ease pain.
2. A palliative. *South.*

LE'NITY. *s.* [*lenitas*, Lat.] Mildness; mercy; tenderness; softness of temper. *Daniel.*

LENS. *s.* [from resemblance to the seed of a lentil.] A glass spherically convex on both sides, is usually called a *lens*; such as is a burning-glass, or spectacle-glass, or an object-glass of a telescope. *Newton.*

LENT. The part. pass. of *lend.*

LENT. *s.* [lenzen, the spring, Saxon.] The quadragesimal fast; a time of abstinence; the time from Ash wednesday to Easter. *Camden.*

LE'NTEN. *a.* [from *lent*.] Such as is used in lent; sparing. *Shakespeare.*

LENTICULAR. *a.* [*lenticulaire*, French.] Double convex; of the form of a lens. *Ray.*

LE'NTIFORM. *a.* [*lens* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a lens.

LENTIGINOUS. *a.* [from *lentigo*, Latin.] Scurfy; scurfuraceous.

LENTIGO. s. [Latin.] A freckly or scurfy eruption upon the skin. *Quincy.*

LE'NTIL. *s.* [*lens*, Latin; *lentille*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

LE'NTISCK. *s.* [*lentiscus*, Latin.] *Lentisk* wood is of a pale brown colour, almost whitish resinous, of a fragrant smell and acrid taste; it is the tree which produces mastich, esteemed astringent and balsamick. *Hill.*

LE'NTITUDE. *s* [from *lentus*, Latin.] Sluggishness; slowness.

LE'NTNER. *s.* A kind of hawk. *Walton.*

LENTOR. s. [Latin.]
1. Tenacity; viscosity. *Bacon.*
2. Slowness; delay. *Arbuthnot.*
3. [In physick.] That sizy, viscid, coagulated part of the blood, which, in malignant fevers, obstructs the capillary vessels. *Quincy.*

LE'NTOUS. *a.* [*lentus*, Lat.] Viscous; tenacious; capable to be drawn out. *Brown.*

LE'OD. *s.* The people; or, rather, a nation, country, *&c.* *Gibson.*

LE'OF. *s. Leof* denotes love; so *leofwin* is a winner of love. *Gibson.*

LE'ONINE. *a.* [*leoninus*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion.
2. Leonine verses are those of which the end rhymes to the middle, so named from *Leo* the inventor: as,

Gloria factorum temere conceditur horum.

LE'OPARD. *s.* [*leo* and *pardus*, Latin.] A spotted beast of prey. *Shakespeare.*

LE'PER. *s.* [*lepra*, *leprosus*, Latin.] One infected with a leprosy. *Hakewill.*

LE'PEROUS. *a.* [formed from *leprous.*] Causing leprosy. *Shakespeare.*

LE'PORINE. *a.* [*leporinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

LEPRO'SITY. *s.* [from *leprous.*] Squamous disease. *Bacon.*

LE'PROSY. *s.* [*lepra*, Lat. *lepre*, Fr.] A loathsome distemper, which covers the body with a kind of white scales. *Wiseman.*

LE'PROUS. *a.* [*lepra*, Lat. *lepreux*, French.] Infected with a leprosy. *Donne.*

LERE. *s.* [læpe, Saxon.] A lesson; lore; doctrine. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

LE'RRY. *s.* [from *lere.*] A rating; a lecture.

LESS. A negative or privative termination. [leap, Sax. *loos*, Dut.] Joined to a substantive it implies the absence or privation of the thing expressed by that substantive: as, *a* witless *man*, a man without wit.

LESS. *a.* [leap, Saxon.] The comparative of *little*: opposed to *greater*. *Locke.*

LESS. *s.* Not so much; opposed to *more*, or to *as much*. *Exodus.*

LESS. *ad.* In a smaller degree; in a lower degree. *Dryden.*

LESSE'E. *s.* The person to whom a lease is given.

To LE'SSEN. *v. a.* [from less.]
1. To make less; to diminish in bulk.
2. To diminish the degree of any state or quality; to make less intense. *Denham.*
3. To degrade; to deprive of power or dignity. *Atterbury.*

To LE'SSEN. *v. n.* To grow less; to shrink; to be diminished. *Temple.*

LE'SSER. *a.* A corruption of *less*. *Pope.*

LE'SSER. *ad.* [formed by corruption from *less.* *Shakespeare.*

LE'SSES. *s.* [*lisses*, French.] The dung of beasts left on the ground.

LE'SSON. *s.* [*leçon*, French.]
1. Any thing read or repeated to a teacher, in order to improvement. *Denham.*
2. Precept; notion inculcated. *Spenser.*
3. Portion of scripture read in divine service. *Hooker.*
4. Tune pricked for an instrument. *Davies.*
5. A rating lecture. *Sidney.*

To LE'SSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To teach; to instruct. *Shakespeare.*

LE'SSOR. *s.* One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise, by lease. *Denham. Ayliffe.*

LEST. *conj.* [from the adjective *least.*] That not: *I bide it* lest *it may be lost*; that is, *I bide it that it may not be lost.* *Addison.*

To LET. *v. a.* [lætan, Saxon.]
1. To allow; to suffer; to permit. *Dryden.*
2. A sign of the optative mood used before the first, and imperative before the third person. Before the first person singular it signifies relation, fixed purpose, or ardent wish. *Judges.*
3. Before the first person plural, *let* implies exhortation: let *us die bravely.* *Mark.*
4. Before the third person, singular or plural *let* implies permission: let *him go free.* *Dry.*
5. Before a thing in the passive voice, *let* implies command: let *the door be opened.* *Dry.*
6. *Let* has an infinitive mood after it without

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the particle *to*. *Dryden.*
7. To leave. *L'Estrange.*
8. To more than permit. *Shakespeare.*
9. To put to hire; to grant to a tenant. *Swift.*
10. To suffer any thing to take a course which requires no impulsive violence. *Joshua.*
11. To permit to take any state or course. *Sidney.*
12. *To* LET *blood*, is elliptical for *to let out blood*. To free it from confinement; to suffer it to stream out of the vein. *Shakespeare.*
13. *To* LET *in*. To admit. *Knolles.*
14. *To* LET *in*, or *into*. To procure admission. *Locke.*
15. *To* LET *off*. To discharge. *Swift.*
16. *To* LET *out*. To lease out; to give to hire or farm.

To LET. *v. a.* [lettan, Saxon.]
1. To hinder; to obstruct; to oppose. *Dryd.*
2. *To* LET, when it signifies *to permit* or *leave*, has *let* in the preterite and part. passive; but when it signifies *to hinder*, it has *letted*: as, *many things have* letted *me*.

To LET. *v. n.* To forbear; to withhold himself. *Bacon.*

LET. *s.* [from the verb.] Hinderance; obstacle; obstruction; impediment. *Hooker.*

LET, the termination of diminutive words, from lyte, Saxon, *litl*, *small*: as *rivulet*, a *small* stream; *hamlet*, a *little* village.

LETHA'RGICK. *a.* [*lethargique*, French.] Sleepy by disease, beyond the natural power of sleep. *Hammond.*

LETHA'RGICKNESS. *s.* Morbid sleepiness; drowsiness to a disease. *Herbert.*

LE'THARGIED. *a.* [from *lethargy*.] Laid asleep; entranced. *Shakespeare.*

LE'THARGY. *s.* [λησαργια.] A morbid drowsiness; a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake. *Atterbury.*

LE'THE. *s.* [ληση.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion. *Shakespeare.*

LE'TTER. *s.* [from *let*.]
1. One who lets or permits.
2. One who hinders.
3 One who gives vent to any thing: as, *a* blood *letter*.

LE'TTER. *s.* [*lettre*, French.]
1. One of the elements of syllables; a character in the alphabet. *Shakespeare.*
2. A written message; an epistle. *Abbot.*
3. The verbal expression; the literal meaning. *Taylor.*
4. *Letters* without the singular; learning. *John.*
5. Any thing to be read. *Addison.*
6. Type with which books are printed. *Mox.*

To LE'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stamp with letters. *Addison.*

LE'TTERED. *a.* [from *letter*.] Literate; educated to learning. *Collier.*

LE'TTUCE. *s.* [*lactuca*, Latin.] A plant.

LE'VANT. *a.* [*levant*, Fr.] Eastern. *Milton.*

LE'VANT. *s.* The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.

LEVA'TOR. s. [Latin.] A chirurgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up. *Wiseman.*

LEUCOPHLE'GMACY. *s.* [from *leucophlegmatick*.] Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings. *Arbuthnot.*

LEUCOPHLEGMA'TICK. *a.* [λευκος and φλεγμα.] Having such a constitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold. *Quincy.*

LE'VEE. s. [French.]
1. The time of rising.
2. The concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning. *Dryden.*

LE'VEL. *a.* [læpel, Saxon.]
1. Even; not having one part higher than another. *Bentley.*
2. Even with any thing else; in the same line or plane with any thing. *Tillotson.*
3. Having no gradations of superiority. *Bent.*

To LE'VEL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make even; to free from inequalities.
2. To reduce to the same height with something else. *Dryden.*
3. To lay flat. *Raleigh.*
4. To bring to equality of condition *D. of P.*
5. To point in taking aim; to aim. *Dryden.*
6. To direct to any end. *Swift.*
7. To suit; to proportion. *Dryden.*

To LE'VEL. *v. n.*
1. To aim at; to bring the gun or arrow to the same line with the mark. *Hooker.*
2. To conjecture; to attempt, to guess. *Shak.*
3. To be in the same direction with a mark. *Hudibras.*
4. To make attempts; to aim. *Shakespeare.*
5. To efface distinction or superiority.

LE'VEL. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. A plane, a surface without protuberances or inequalities. *Sandys.*
2. Rate; standard; customary height. *Sidney.*
3. Suitable or proportionate height. *Daniel.*
4. A state of equality. *Atterbury.*
5. An instrument whereby masons adjust their work. *Moxon.*
6. Rule; plan; scheme; borrowed from the mechanick level. *Prior.*
7. The line of direction in which any missive weapon is aimed. *Waller.*
8. The line in which the sight passes. *Pope.*

LE'VELLER. *s.* [from *level*.]
1 One who makes any thing even.
2. One who destroys superiority; one who endeavours to bring all to the same state of equality. *Collier.*

LE'VELNESS. *s.* [from *level*.]
1. Evenness; equality of surface.
2. Equality with something else. *Peacham.*

LE'VEN. *s.* [*levain*, French.]
1. Ferment; that which being mixed in bread makes it rise and ferment.
2. Any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater mass. *Wiseman.*

LE'VER. *s.* [*levier*, French.] The second mechanical power, used to elevate or raise a great weight. *Harris.*

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LE'VERET. *s.* [*levret*, French.] A young hare. *Waller.*

LE'VET. *s.* [from *lever*, French.] A blaſt on the trumpet. *Hudibras.*

LE'VEROOK. *s.* [lapepe, Saxon.] This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the lark. *Walton.*

LE'VIABLE. *a.* [from *levy.*] That may be levied. *Bacon.*

LEVIATHAN. s. [לויתן]A water animal mentioned in the book of *Job.* By ſome imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale. *Thomſon.*

To LE'VIGATE. *v. a.* [*levigo*, Latin.]
1. To rub or grind to an impalpable powder.
2. To mix till the liquor becomes ſmooth and uniform. *Arbuthnot.*

LEVIGA'TION. *s.* [from *levigate.*] The reducing of hard bodies into a ſubtile powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller. *Qu.*

LE'VITE. *s.* [*levita*, Latin.]
1. One of the tribe of Levi; one born to the office of prieſthood among the Jews.
2. A prieſt. Uſed in contempt.

LEVI'TICAL. *a.* [from *levite.*] Belonging to the Levites; making part of the religion of the Jews. *Ayliffe.*

LE'VITY. *s.* [*levitas*, Latin.]
1. Lightneſs; not heavineſs. *Bentley.*
2. Inconſtancy; changeableneſs. *Hooker.*
3. Unſteadineſs; laxity of mind. *Milton.*
4. Idle pleaſure; vanity. *Calamy.*
5. Trifling gayety; want of ſeriouſneſs. *Att.*

To LE'VY. *v. a.* [*lever*, French.]
1. To raiſe; to bring together men. *Davies.*
2. To raiſe money. *Clarendon.*
3. To raiſe war. *Milton.*

LE'VY. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of raiſing money or men. *Addiſon.*
2. War raiſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

LEWD. *a.* [læpeve, Saxon.]
1. Lay; not clerical. Obſolete. *Davies.*
2. Wicked; bad; diſſolute. *Whitgift.*
3. Luſtful; libidinous. *Shakeſpeare.*

LE'WDLY. *ad.* [from *lewd.*]
1. Wickedly; naughtily. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Libidinouſly; luſtfully. *Dryden.*

LE'WDNESS. *s.* [from *lewd.*] Luſtful licentiouſneſs. *Dryden.*

LE'WDSTER. *s.* [from *lewd.*] A lecher; one given to criminal pleaſures. *Shakeſpeare.*

LEXICO'GRAPHER. *s.* [λεξικον and γραφω.] A writer of dictionaries; a harmleſs drudge, that buſies himſelf in tracing the original, and detailing the ſignification of words. *Watts.*

LEXICO'GRAPHY. *s.* [λεξικον and γραφω.] The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LE'XICON. *s.* [λεξικον.] A dictionary. *Milton.*

LEY. *s. Ley, lee, lay*, are all from the Saxon leag, a field or paſture. *Gibſon.*

LI'ABLE. *a* [*liable*, from *lier*, old French.]
Obnoxious; not exempt; ſubject. *Milton.*

LIAR. *s.* [from *lie.*] One who tells falſehoods; one who wants veracity. *Shakeſpeare.*

LIARD. *a.* Mingled roan. *Markham.*

LIBATION. *s.* [*libatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of ſome deity. *Bacon.*
2. The wine ſo poured. *Stillingfleet.*

LI'BBARD. *s.* [*liebard*, German; *leopardus*, Latin.] A leopard. *Brerewood.*

LI'BEL. *s.* [*libellus*, Latin.]
1. A ſatire; defamatory writing; a lampoon. *Decay of Piety.*
2. In the civil law.] A declaration or charge in writing againſt a perſon exhibited in court.

To LI'BEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſpread defamation, written or printed. *Donne.*

To LI'BEL. *v. a.* To ſatirize; to lampoon. *Dry.*

LI'BELLER. *s.* [from *libel.*] A defamer by writing; a lampooner. *Dryden.*

LI'BELLOUS. *a.* [from *libel.*] Defamatory. *Wotton.*

LI'BERAL. *a.* [*liberalis*, Latin.]
1. Not mean; not low in birth.
2. Becoming a gentleman.
3. Munificent; generous; bountiful. *Milton.*

LIBERA'LITY. *s.* [*liberalitas*, Lat. *liberalité*, French.] Munificence; bounty; generoſity; generous profuſion. *Shakespeare.*

LI'BERALLY. *ad.* [from *liberal.*]
1. Bounteouſly; bountifully; largely. *James.*
2. Not meanly; magnanimouſly.

LI'BERTINE. *s.* [*libertin*, French.]
1. One unconfined; one at liberty. *Shakeſp.*
2. One who lives without reſtraint or law. *Rowe.*
3. One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion. *Shakespeare. Collier.*
4. [in law; *libertinus*, Lat.] A freedman; or rather, the ſon of a freedman. *Ayliffe.*

LI'BERTINE. *a.* [*libertin*, Fr.] Licentious; irreligious. *Swift.*

LI'BERTINISM. *s.* [from *libertine.*] Irreligion; licentiouſneſs of opinions and practice. *Atterbury.*

LI'BERTY. *s.* [*liberté*, French; *libertas*, Latin.]
1. Freedom, as oppoſed to ſlavery. *Addiſon.*
2. Exemption from tyranny or inordinate government. *Milton.*
3. Freedom, as oppoſed to neceſſity. *Locke.*
4. Privilege; exemption; immunity. *Davies.*
5. Relaxation of reſtraint. *Milton.*
6. Leave; permiſſion. *Locke.*

LIBI'DINOUS. *a.* [*libidinoſus*, Lat.] Lewd; luſtful. *Bentley.*

LIBI'DINOUSLY. *ad.* Lewdly; luſtfully.

LI'BRAL. *a.* [*libralis*, Latin.] Of a pound weight.

LIBRA'RIAN. *s.* [*librarius*, Lat.]
1. One who has the care of a library.
2. One who tranſcribes books. *Broome.*

LI'BRARY. *s.* [*libraire*, French.] A large collection of books. *Dryden.*

To LI'BRATE. *v. a.* [*libro*, Lat.] To poiſe; to balance; to hold in equipoiſe.

LIBRATION. *s.* [*libratio*, Latin.]
1. The ſtate of being balanced. *Thomſon.*
2. [In aſtronomy.] The balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the ſun, and the latitude of the ſtars, change from time to time. *Grew.*

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LI'BRATORY. *a.* [from *libro*, Latin.] Balancing; playing like a balance.

LICE, the plural of *louse*. *Dryden.*

LI'CEBANE. *s.* [*lice* and *bane*.] A plant.

LI'CENSE. *s.* [*licentia*, Latin; *licence*, Fr.]
1. Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and neceſſary reſtraint. *Sidney.*
2. A grant of permiſſion. *Addiſon.*
3 Liberty; permiſſion. *Acts.*

To LI'CENSE. *v. a.* [*licencier*, French.]
1: To permit by a legal grant. *Pope.*
2. To diſmiſs. Not in uſe. *Wotton.*

LI'CENSER. *s.* [from *licenſe*.] A granter of permiſſion.

LICE'NTIATE. *s.* [*licentiatus*, low Latin.]
1. A man who uſes licenſe. *Camden.*
2 A degree in Spaniſh univerſities. *Ayliffe.*

To LICE'NTIATE. *v. a.* [*licentier*, Fr.] To permit; to encourage by licenſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

LICE'NTIOUS. *a.* [*licentioſus*, Latin.]
1. Unreſtrained by law or mortailty *Shakesp.*
2. Preſumptuous; unconfined. *Roscommon.*

LICE'NTIOUSLY. *ad.* With too much liberty; without juſt reſtraint.

LICE'NTIOUSNESS. *s.* Boundleſs liberty; contempt of juſt reſtraint. *Swift.*

LICH. *s.* [hice, Sax.] A dead carcaſe; whence *lichwake*, the time or act of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave; *Lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordſhire, ſo named from martyred chriſtians.

LI'CHOWL. *s.* [*lich* and *owl*.] A ſort of owl, by the vulgar ſuppoſed to foretell death.

To LICK. *v. a.* [hicean, Saxon.]
1. To paſs over with the tongue. *Addiſon.*
2. To lap; to take in by the tongue. *Shakesp.*
3. *To* LICK *up*. To devour. *Pope.*

LICK. *s.* [from the verb.] A blow. *Dryden.*

LI'CKERISH. } *a.* [licceɔna, a glutton,
LI'CKEROUS. } Saxon.]
1. Nice in the choice of food; ſqueamiſh. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Eager; greedy to ſwallow. *Sidney.*
3. Nice; tempting the appetite. *Milton.*

LI'CKERISHNESS. *s.* [from *lickeriſh*.] Niceneſs of palate.

LI'CORICE. *s.* [*liquoricia*, Ital.] A root of ſweet taſte.

LICTOR. *s.* [Latin.] A beadle. *Shakespeare.*

LID. *s.* [hlıð, Saxon.]
1. A cover; any thing that ſhuts down over a veſſel. *Addiſon.*
2. The membrane that, when we ſleep or wink, is drawn over the eye. *Prior.*

LIE. *s.* [*lie*, Fr.] Any thing impregnated with ſome other body; as, ſoap or ſalt. *Peacham.*

LIE. *s.* [lıge, Saxon.]
1. A criminal falſehood. *Watts.*
2. A charge of falſehood. *Locke.*
3. A fiction. *Dryden.*

To LIE. *v. n.* [leogan, Sax. *liegen*, Dut.]
1. To utter criminal falſehood. *Shakespeare.*
2. To exhibit falſe repreſentation. *Swift.*

To LIE. *v. n.* pret. *I lay*: *I have lain* or *lien*, [hlegan, Saxon; *liggen*, Dutch]
1. To reſt horizontally, or with very great inclination againſt ſomething elſe.
2. To reſt; to preſs upon. *Shakespeare.*
3. To be repoſited in the grave. *Genesis.*
4. To be in a ſtate of decumbiture. *Mark.*
5. To paſs the time of ſleep. *Dryden.*
6. To be laid up or repoſited. *Bacon.*
7. To remain fixed. *Temple.*
8. To reſide. *Genesis.*
3. To be placed or ſituate with reſpect to ſomething elſe. *Collier.*
10. To preſs upon afflictively. *Crashaw.*
11. To be troubleſome or tedious. *Addiſon.*
12. To be judicially imputed. *Shakespeare.*
13. To be in any particular ſtate. *Watts.*
14. To be in a ſtate of conceallment. *Locke.*
15. To be in priſon. *Shakespeare.*
16. To be in a bad ſtate. *L'Eſtrange.*
17. To be in a helpleſs or expoſed ſtate. *Swift.*
18. To conſiſt. *Shakespeare.*
19. To be in the power; to belong to. *Sa.*
20. To be valid in a court of judicature: as, *an action* lieth *againſt one*.
21. To coſt: as, it lies *me in more money*.
22. *To* LIE *at*. To importune; to teaſe.
23. *To* LIE *by*. To reſt; to remain ſtill.
24. *To* LIE *down*. To reſt; to go into a ſtate of repoſe. *Locke.*
25. *To* LIE *down*. To ſink into the grave.
26. *To* LIE *in*. To be in childbed. *Wiseman.*
27. *To* LIE *under*. To be ſubject to; to be oppreſſed by. *Swift.*
28. *To* LIE *upon*. To become the matter of obligation or duty, *Rogers.*
29. *To* LIE *with*. To converſe in bed. *Shakespeare.*

LIEF. *a.* [leof, Sax.] Dear; beloved. *Spenser.*

LIEF. *ad* Willingly. *Shakespeare.*

LIEGE. *a.* [*liege*. French.]
1. Bound by ſome feudal tenure; ſubject.
2. Sovereign.

LIEGE. *s.* Sovereign; ſuperiour lord. *Fairfax.*

LI'EGEMAN. *s.* A ſubject. Not in uſe.

LI'EGER. *s.* [more proper *leger*.] A reſident ambaſſadour. *Davenant.*

LI'EN. The participle of *lie*. *Genesis.*

LIENTE'RICK. *a.* [from *lientery*.] Pertaining to a lientery. *Cocker.*

LI'ENTERY. *s.* [from λειος, *leve*, ſmooth, and εντερον, *inteſtinum*, gut.] A particular looſeneſs, wherein the food paſſes ſuddenly through the ſtomach and guts. *Quincy.*

LI'ER. *s.* [from *to lie*.] One that reſts or lies down, or remains concealed. *Taylor.*

LIEU. *s.* [Fr.] Place; room; ſtead. *Addiſon.*

LIEVE. *ad.* [See LIEF.] Willingly. *Shakespeare.*

LIEUTE'NANCY. *s.* [*lieutenance*, French.]
1. The office of a lieutenant. *Shakespeare.*
2. The body of lieutenants. *Milton.*

LIEUTE'NANT. *s.* [*lieutenant*, French.]
1. A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority; vicegerent.
2. In war, one who holds the next rank to ſuperiour of any denomination. *Clarendon.*

LIEUTE'NANTSHIP. *s.* [from *lieutenant*.] The rank or office of lieutenant.

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LIFE. *s.* plural *lives*. [lipian, to live, Saxon.]
1. Union and co-operation of soul with body; vitality; animation. *Genesis.*
2. Present state. *Cowley.*
3. Enjoyment or possession of existence. *Prior.*
4. Blood, the supposed vehicle of life. *Pope.*
5. Conduct; manner of living with respect to virtue or vice. *Pope.*
6. Condition; manner of living with respect to happiness or misery. *Dryden.*
7. Continuance of our present state. *Locke.*
8. The living form. *Brown.*
9. Exact resemblance. *Denham.*
10. General state of man. *Milton.*
11. Common occurrences; human affairs; the course of things. *Asham.*
12. Living person. *Shakespeare.*
13. Narrative of a life past. *Pope.*
14. Spirit; briskness; vivacity; resolution. *Sidney.*
15. Animated existence; animal being. *Thom.*
16. System of animal nature. *Pope.*

LIFEBLOOD. *s.* [*life* and *blood*.] The blood necessary to life; the vital blood. *Spectator.*

LIFEEVERLASTING. *s.* An herb. *Ainsw.*

LIFEGIVING. *a.* [*life* and *giving*.] Having the power to give life. *Spenser.*

LIFEGUARD. *s.* [*life* and *guard*.] The guard of a king's person.

LIFELESS. *a.* [from *life*.]
1. Dead; deprived of life. *Prior.*
2. Unanimated; void of life. *Milton.*
3. Wanting power, force or spirit. *Prior.*

LIFELESSLY. *ad.* [from *lifeless*.] Without vigour; frigidly; jejunely.

LIFELIKE. *a.* [*life* and *like*.] Like a living person. *Pope.*

LIFESTRING. *s.* [*life* and *string*.] Nerve; string imagined to convey life. *Daniel.*

LIFETIME. *s.* [*life* and *time*.] Continuance or duration of life. *Addison.*

LIFEWEARY. *a.* [*life* and *weary*.] Wretched; tired of living. *Shakespeare.*

To LIFT. *v. a.* [*lifta*, Swedish.]
1. To raise from the ground; to heave; to elevate; to hold on high. *Dryden.*
2. To bear; to support. Not in use. *Spenser.*
3. To rob; to plunder. *Dryden.*
4. To exalt; to elevate mentally. *Pope.*
5. To raise in fortune. *Eccles.*
6. To raise in estimation. *Hooker.*
7. To exalt in dignity. *Addison.*
8. To elevate; to swell, as with pride. *Atterb.*

To LIFT. *v. n.* To strive to raise by strength. *Locke.*

LIFT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The manner of lifting. *Bacon.*
2. The act of lifting. *L'Estrange.*
3. Effort; struggle. *Hudibras.*
4. A load or surcharge of any thing.
5. [In Scottish.] The sky.
6. *Lifts* of a sail, are ropes to raise or lower them at pleasure.

LIFTER. *s.* [from *lift*.] One that lifts. *Psalms.*

To LIG. *v. n.* [*liggen*, Dutch.] To lie. *Spenser.*

LIGAMENT. *s.* [*ligamentum*, from *ligo*, Lat.]
1. A white and solid body, softer than a cartilage, but harder than a membrane: their chief use is to fasten the bones, which are articulated together for motion, lest they should be dislocated with exercise. *Quincy.*
2. Any thing which connects the parts of the body. *Denham.*
3. Bond; chain; entanglement. *Addison.*

LIGAME'NTAL. } *a.* [from *ligament*.] Com-
LIGAME'NTOUS. } posing a ligament. *Brown. Wiseman.*

LIGATION. *s.* [*ligatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of binding.
2. The state of being bound. *Addison.*

LI'GATURE. *s.* [*ligature*, Fr.]
1. Any thing tied round another; bandage. *Spectator.*
2. The act of binding. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The state of being bound. *Mortimer.*

LIGHT. *s.* [leohr, Sax.]
1. That material medium of sight; that body by which we see. *Newton.*
2. State of the elements, in which things become visible: opposed to *darkness*. *Gen.*
3. Power of perceiving external objects by the eye: opposed to *blindness*. *Milton.*
4. Day. *Milton.*
5. Life. *Pope.*
6. Artificial illumination. *Numbers.*
7. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge. *Bacon.*
8. The part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or on which the light is supposed to fall. *Dryden.*
9. Reach of knowledge; mental view. *Bacon.*
10. Point of view; situation; direction in which the light falls. *Addison.*
11. Publick notice; publick view. *Pope.*
12. The publick. *Pope.*
13. Explanation. *Locke.*
14. Any thing that gives light; a pharos; a taper; any luminous body. *Glanville.*

LIGHT. *a.* [leohr, Saxon.]
1. Not tending to the centre with great force; not heavy. *Addison.*
2. Not burdensome; easy to be worn, or carried, or lifted; not onerous. *Bacon.*
3. Not afflictive; easy to be endured. *Hooker.*
4. Easy to be performed; not difficult. *Dry.*
5. Easy to be acted on by any power. *Dryden.*
6. Not heavily armed. *Knolles.*
7. Active; nimble. *Spenser.*
8. Unencumbered; unembarrassed; clear of impediments. *Bacon.*
9. Slight; not great. *Boyle.*
10. Not dense; not gross. *Numbers.*
11. Easy to admit any influence; unsteady; unsettled; loose. *Shakespeare.*
12. Gay; airy; wanting dignity or solidity; trifling. *Shakespeare.*
13. Not chaste; not regular in conduct. *Sh.*
14. [from *light*, *s.*] Bright; clear. *Genesis.*
15. Not dark; tending to whiteness. *Dryden.*

LIGHT. *ad.* Lightly; cheaply. *Hooker.*

To LIGHT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To kindle; to inflame; to set on fire. *Boy.*

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4. To give light to; to guide by light. *Craſh.*
3. To illuminate; to fill with light. *Dryden.*
4. [from the adjective.] To lighten; to eaſe of a burden. *Spenſer.*

To LIGHT. *v. n.* pret. *lighted* or *light*, or *lit.* [*liehtt*, by chance, Dutch.]
1. To happen to find; to fall upon by chance. *Sidney.*
2. To fall in any particular direction. *Dryden.*
3. To fall; to ſtrike on. *Spenſer.*
4 [lıhtan, Saxon.] To deſcend from a horſe or carriage. *Kings.*
5. To ſettle; to reſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To LI'GHTEN. *v. n.* [lıt, lıgt, Saxon.]
1. To flaſh, with thunder. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſhine like lightning. *Shakespeare.*
3. To fall; to light. [from *light.*] *Com. Pray.*

To LI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light.*]
1. To illuminate; to enlighten. *Davies.*
2. To exonerate; to unload. *Jonah.*
3. To make leſs heavy. *Milton.*
4. To exhilarate; to cheer. *Dryden.*

LI'GHTER. *s.* [from *light*, to make *light.*] A heavy boat into which ſhips are lightened or unloaded. *Pope.*

LI'GHTERMAN. *s.* [*lighter* and *man.*] One who manages a lighter. *Child.*

LIGHTFI'NGERED. *a.* [*light* and *finger.*] Nimble at conveyance; thieviſh.

LI'GHTFOOT. *a.* [*light* and *foot.*] Nimble in running or dancing; active. *Spenſer.*

LI'GHTFOOT. *s.* Veniſon. A cant word.

LIGHTHE'ADED. *a.* [*light* and *head.*]
1. Unſteady; looſe; thoughtleſs; weak. *Clar.*
2. Delirious; diſordered in the mind by diſeaſe.

LIGHTHE'ADEDNESS. *s.* Deliriouſneſs; diſorder of the mind

LIGHTHEA'RTED. *a.* [*light* and *heart.*] Gay; merry; airy; cheerful.

LI'GHTHOUSE. *s.* [*light* and *houſe.*] A high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ſhips at ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

LIGHTLE'GGED. *a.* [*light* and *leg.*] Nimble; ſwift. *Sidney.*

LI'GHTLESS. *a.* Wanting light; dark.

LI'GHTLY. *ad.* [from *light.*]
1. Without weight. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Without deep impreſſion. *Prior.*
3. Eaſily; readily; without difficulty; of courſe. *Hooker.*
4. Without reaſon. *Taylor.*
5. Without dejection; cheerfully. *Shakeſp.*
6. Not chaſtely. *Swift.*
7. Nimbly; with agility; not heavily or tardily. *Dryden.*
8. Gayly; airily; with levity.

LIGHTMI'NDED. *a.* [*light* and *mind.*] Unſettled; unſteady. *Ecclus.*

LI'GHTNESS. *s.* [from *light.*]
1. Want of weight; not heavineſs. *Burnet.*
2. Inconſtancy; unſteadineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Unchaſtity; want of conduct in women. *Sidney.*
4. Agility; nimbleneſs.

LI'GHTNING. *s.* [from *lighten.*]
1. The flaſh that attends thunder. *Davies.*
2. Mitigation; abatement. *Addiſon.*

LIGHTS. *s.* The lungs; the organs of breathing. *Hayward.*

LI'GHTSOME. *a.* [from *light.*]
1. Luminous; not dark; not obſcure; not opake. *Raleigh.*
2. Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate. *South.*

LI'GHTSOMENESS. *s.* [from *lightſome.*]
1. Luminouſneſs; not opacity; not obſcurity; not darkſomeneſs. *Cheyne.*
2. Cheerfulneſs; merriment; levity.

LIGNA'LOES. *s.* [*lignum aloes*, Latin.] Aloes wood. *Numbers.*

LI'GNEOUS. *a.* [*ligneus*, Latin.] Made of wood; wooden; reſembling wood. *Grew.*

LI'GNUMVITÆ. s. [Latin.] Guaiacum; a very hard wood.

LI'GURE. *s.* A precious ſtone. *Exodus.*

LIKE. *a.* [lic, Sax. *liik*, Dutch.]
1. Reſembling; having reſemblance. *Baker.*
2. Equal; of the ſame quantity. *Sprat.*
3. [for *likely.*] Probable; credible. *Bacon.*
4. Likely; in a ſtate that gives probable expectations. *Shakeſpeare.*

LIKE. *s.*
1. Some perſon or thing reſembling another. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Near approach; a ſtate like to another ſtate. *Raleigh.*

LIKE. *ad.*
1. In the ſame manner; in the ſame manner as. *Spenſer. Philips.*
2. In ſuch a manner as befits. *Samuel.*
3. Likely; probably. *Shakeſpeare.*

To LIKE. *v. a.* [lican, Saxon.]
1. To chooſe with ſome degree of preference. *Clarendon.*
2. To approve; to view with approbation, not fondneſs. *Sidney.*
3. To pleaſe; to be agreeable to. *Bacon.*

To LIKE. *v. n.*
1. To be pleaſed with. Obſolete. *Hooker.*
2. To chooſe; to liſt; to be pleaſed. *Locke.*

LI'KELIHOOD. } *s.* [from *likely.*]
LI'KELINESS. }
1. Appearance; ſhow. Obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Reſemblance; likeneſs. Obſolete. *Raleigh.*
3. Probability; veriſimilitude; appearance of truth. *Hooker.*

LI'KELY. *a.* [from *like.*]
1. Such as may be liked; ſuch as may pleaſe. Obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Probable; ſuch as may in reaſon be thought or believed.

LI'KELY. *ad.* Probably; as may reaſonably be thought. *Glanville.*

To LI'KEN. *v. a.* [from *like.*] To repreſent as having reſemblance; to compare. *Milton.*

LI'KENESS. *s.* [from *like.*]
1. Reſemblance; ſimilitude. *Dryden.*
2. Form; appearance. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. One who reſembles another. *Prior.*

LI'KEWISE. *ad.* [*like* and *wiſe.*] In like manner; alſo; moreover; too. *Arbuthnot.*

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LI'KING. *a.* Plump; in a ſtate of plumpneſs. *Daniel.*

LI'KING. *s.* [from *like.*]
1. Good ſtate of body; plumpneſs. *Dryden.*
2. State of trial. *Dryden.*
3. Inclination. *Spenſer.*

LI'LACH. *s.* [*lilac, lilâs,* Fr.] A tree. *Bacon.*

LI'LIED. *a.* [from *lily.*] Embelliſhed with lillies. *Milton.*

LI'LY. *s.* [*lilium,* Latin.] A flower. *Peacham.*

LILY-DAFFODIL. *s.* [*lilio-narciſſus.*] A foreign flower.

LI'LY *of the Valley,* or *May lily. s. Miller.*

LILYLI'VERED. *a.* [*lily* and *liver.*] White-livered; cowardly. *Shakeſpeare.*

LI'MATURE *s.* [*limatura,* Latin.] Filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.

LIMB. *s.* [lim, Saxon.]
1. A member; a jointed or articulated part of animals. *Milton.*
2. [*limbe,* Fr.] An edge; a border. *Newton.*

To LIMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1 To ſupply with limbs. *Milton*
2. To tear aſunder; to diſmember.

LI'MBECK. *s.* [corrupted from *alembick.*] A ſtill. *Fairfax. Howel.*

LI'MBED. *a.* [from *limb.*] Formed with regard to limbs. *Pope.*

LI'MBER. *a.* Flexible; eaſily bent; pliant; lithe. *Ray. Harvey.*

LI'MBERNESS. *s.* Flexibility; pliancy.

LI'MBO. *s.*
1. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleaſure nor pain. *Shakeſp.*
2. Any place of miſery and reſtraint. *Hudib.*

LIME. *s.* [lim, Saxon.]
1. A viſcous ſubſtance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it. *Dryden.*
2. Matter of which mortar is made: ſo called becauſe uſed in cement. *Bacon.*
3. [linn, Saxon.] The linden tree. *Pope.*
4. [*lime,* Fr.] A ſpecies of lemon. *Thomſon.*

To LIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To entangle; to enſnare. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To ſmear with lime. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. To cement. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To manure ground with lime. *Child.*

LI'MEKILN. *s.* [*lime* and *kiln.*] Kiln where ſtones are burnt to lime. *Woodward.*

LI'MESTONE. *s.* [*lime* and *ſtone.*] The ſtone of which lime is made. *Mortimer.*

LIME-WATER. *s.* A medicine made by pouring water upon quicklime. *Hill.*

LI'MIT. *s.* [*limite,* French.] Bound; border; utmoſt reach. *Exodus.*

To LI'MIT. *v. a.* [*limiter,* French.]
1. To confine within certain bounds; to reſtrain; to circumſcribe. *Swift.*
2 To reſtrain from a lax or general ſignification; as, the univerſe is here *limited* to this earth.

LI'MITARY. *a.* [from *limit.*] Placed at the boundaries as a guard or ſuperintendant. *Milt.*

LIMITATION. *s.* [*limitation,* French.]
1. Reſtriction; circumſcription, *Hooker.*
2. Confinement from a lax or undeterminate import. *Hooker.*

LI'MMER. *s.* A mongrel.

To LIMN. *v. n.* [*enluminer,* French.] To draw; to paint any thing. *Peacham.*

LI'MNER. *s.* [corrupted from *enluminer,* Fr.] A painter; a picture-maker. *Glanville.*

LI'MOUS. *a.* [*limoſus,* Latin.] Muddy; ſlimy. *Brown.*

LIMP. *a.* [*limpio,* Italian.] Vapid; weak.

To LIMP. *v. n.* [limpen, Saxon.] To halt; to walk lamely. *Prior.*

LI'MPET. *s.* A kind of ſhellfiſh. *Airſworth.*

LI'MPID. *a.* [*limpidus,* Latin.] Clear; pure; tranſparent. *Woodward.*

LI'MPIDNESS. *s.* Clearneſs; purity.

LI'MPINGLY. *ad.* [from *limpidneſs.*] In a lame halting manner.

LI'MY. *a.* [from *lime.*]
1. Viſcous; glutinous. *Spenſer.*
2. Containing lime. *Grew.*

To LIN. *v. n.* [ablinnan, Saxon.] To yield; to give over. *Spenſer.*

LI'NCHPIN. *s.* An iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree.

LI'NCTUS. *s.* [from *lingo,* Latin.] Medicine licked up by the tongue.

LI'NDEN. *s.* [linn, Sax.] The lime tree. *Dryd.*

LINE. *s.* [*linea,* Latin.]
1. Longitudinal extenſion. *Bentley.*
2. A ſlender ſtring. *Moxon.*
3. A thread extended to direct any operations. *Dryden.*
4. The ſtring that ſuſtains the angler's hook. *Waller.*
5. Lineaments, or marks in the hand or face. *Cleaveland.*
6. Delineation; ſketch. *Temple.*
7. Contour; outline. *Pope.*
8. As much as is written from one margin to the other; a verſe. *Garth.*
9. Rank of ſoldiers. *Addiſon.*
10. Work thrown up; trench. *Dryden.*
11. Method; diſpoſition. *Shakeſpeare.*
12. Extenſion; limit. *Milton.*
13. Equator; equinoctial circle. *Creech.*
14. Progeny; family, aſcending or deſcending. *Shakeſpeare.*
15. A *line* is one tenth of an inch. *Locke.*
16. [In the plural.] A letter: as, *I read your* lines.
17. Lint or flax.

To LINE. *v. a.*
1. To cover on the inſide. *Boyle.*
2. To put any thing in the inſide. *Carew.*
3. To guard within. *Clarendon.*
4. To ſtrengthen by inner works. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To cover with ſomething ſoft. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To double; to ſtrengthen *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To impregnate: applied to animals generating. *Creech.*

LI'NEAGE. *s.* [*lineage,* Fr.] Race; progeny; family, aſcending or deſcending. *Atterbury.*

LI'NEAL. *a.* [*linealis,* Latin.]
1. Compoſed of lines; delineated. *Wotton.*
2. Deſcending in a direct genealogy. *Locke.*

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3. Hereditary; derived from anceſtors. *Shak.*
4. Allied by direct deſcent. *Dryden.*

LI'NEALLY. *ad.* [from *lineal.*] In a direct line. *Clarendon.*

LI'NEAMENT. *s.* [*lineament*, Fr.] Feature; diſcriminating mark in the form. *Shakesp.*

LI'NEAR *a.* [*linearis*, Latin.] Compoſed of lines; having the form of lines *Woodward.*

LINEA'TION. *s.* [*lineatio*, from *linea*, Latin.] Draught of a line or lines. *Woodward.*

LI'NEN. *s.* [*linum*, Latin.] Cloth made of hemp or flax. *Dryden.*

LI'NEN. *a.* [*lineus*, Latin.]
1. Made of linen. *Shakespeare.*
2. Reſembling linen. *Shakespeare.*

LINEN-DRAPER. *s.* [*linen* and *draper.*] He who deals in linen.

LING. *s.* [*ling*, Iſlandick.]
1. Heath. *Bacon.*
2. [*lingbe*, Dutch.] A kind of ſea fiſh.

LING. The termination notes commonly diminution; as, *kitling*, from *klin*, German, *little*: ſometimes a quality; as *firſtling*, from *langen*, Teut. *to belong*

To LI'NGER. *v. n.* [from leng, Saxon, *long.*]
1. To remain long in languor and pain. *Pope.*
2. To heſitate; to be in ſuſpenſe. *Milton.*
3. To remain long. *Dryden.*
4. To remain long without any action or determination. *Shakespeare.*
5. To wait long in expectation or uncertainty. *Dryden.*
6. To be long in producing effect. *Shakesp.*

To LI'NGER. *v. a.* To protract; to draw out to length. Out of uſe. *Shakespeare.*

LI'NGERER. *s.* One who lingers.

LI'NGERINGLY. *ad.* [from *lingering.*] With delay; tediouſly. *Hale.*

LI'NGET. *s.* [*lingot*, French.] A ſmall maſs of metal. *Camden.*

LI'NGO. s. [Portugueſe.] Language; tongue; ſpeech. *Congreve.*

LINGUA'CIOUS. *a.* [*linguax*, Latin.] Full of tongue; talkative.

LINGUADE'NTAL. *a.* [*lingua* and *dens*, Lat.] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth. *Holder.*

LI'NGUIST. *s.* [from *lingua*, Latin.] A man ſkilful in languages. *Milton.*

LI'NGWORT. *s.* An herb.

LI'NIMENT. *s.* [*liniment.* Fr.; *linimentum*, Lat.] Ointment; balſam; unguent. *Ray.*

LI'NING. *s.* [from *line.*]
1. The inner covering of any thing. *Prior.*
2. That which is within. *Shakespeare.*

LINK. *s.* [*glenche*, German.]
1. A ſingle ring of a chain. *Prior.*
2. Any thing doubled and cloſed together.
3. A chain; any thing connecting. *Shakesp.*
4. Any ſingle part of a ſeries or chain of conſequences. *Hale.*
5. A torch made of pitch and hards. *Howel.*

To LINK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To complicate: as, the links of a chain.
2. To unite; to join in concord. *Shakesp.*
3. To join; to connect. *Pope.*
4. To join by confederacy or contract. *Hooker.*
5. To connect, as concomitant. *Tillotson.*
6. To unite or concatenate in a regular ſeries of conſequences. *Hooker.*

LI'NKBOY. } *s.* [*link* and *boy.*] A boy that
LI'NKMAN. } carries a torch to accommodate paſſengers with light. *More. Guy.*

LI'NNET. *s.* [*linot*, French.] A ſmall ſinging bird. *Pope.*

LI'NSEED. *s.* The ſeed of flax. *Mortimer.*

LI'NSEYWOOLSEY. *a.* [*linen* and *wool.*] Made of linen and wool mixed; vile; mean; of different and unſuitable parts. *Pope.*

LI'NSTOCK. *s.* [*lente*, Teutonick.] A ſtaff of wood with a match at the end of it, uſed by gunners in firing cannon. *Dryden.*

LINT. *s.* [*linetum*, Latin.]
1. The ſoft ſubſtance commonly called flax.
2. Linen ſcraped into ſoft woolly ſubſtance to lay on ſore. *Wiſeman.*

LI'NTEL. *s.* [*linteal*, French.] That part of the door frame that lies croſs the door poſts over head. *Pope.*

LI'ON. *s.* [*lion*, French; *leo*, Latin.]
1. The fierceſt and moſt magnanimous of four-footed beaſts. *Milton.*
2. A ſign in the zodiack. *Creech.*

LI'ONESS. *s.* [feminine of *lion.*] A ſhe lion.

LI'ONLEAF. *s.* [*leontopetalon.*] A plant. *Mill.*

LION's-MOUTH.
LION's-PAW.
LION's-TAIL.
LION's-TOOTH. } *s.* [from *lion.*] The name of an herb.

LIP. *s.* [lippe, Saxon.]
1. The outer part of the mouth, the muſcles that ſhoot beyond the teeth. *Sandys.*
2. The edge of any thing. *Burnet.*
3. *To make a* LIP. To hang the lip in fullneſs and contempt. *Shakespeare.*

To LIP. *v. a.* To kiſs. Obſolete. *Shakespeare.*

LIPLA'BOUR. *s.* [*lip* and *labour.*] Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without ſentiments. *Taylor.*

LIPO'THYMOUS. *a.* [λειπω and θυμος.] Swooning; fainting. *Harvey.*

LIPO'THYMY. *s.* [λειποθυμια.] Swoon; fainting fit. *Taylor.*

LI'PPED. *a.* [from *lip.*] Having lips.

LI'PPITUDE. *s.* [*lippitude*, French; *lippitudo*, Latin.] Bleareneſs of the eyes. *Bacon.*

LI'PWISDOM. *s.* [*lip* and *wiſdom.*] Wiſdom in talk without practice. *Sidney.*

LI'QUABLE. *a.* [from *liquo*, Latin.] Such as may be melted.

LIQUA'TION. *s.* [from *liquo*, Latin.]
1. The act of melting.
2. Capacity to be melted. *Brown.*

To LI'QUATE. *v. n.* [*liquo*, Latin.] To melt; to liquefy. *Woodward.*

LIQUEFA'CTION. *s.* [*liquefactio*, Lat.] The act of melting; the ſtate of being melted. *Bac.*

LI'QUEFIABLE. *a.* [from *liquefy.*] Such as may be melted. *Bacon.*

To LI'QUEFY. *v. a.* [*liquefier*, French.] To melt; to diſſolve. *Bacon.*

To LI'QUEFY. *v. n.* To grow liquid. *Addiſon.*

LIQUE'SCENCY. *s.* [*liqueſcentia*, Latin.] Aptneſs to melt.

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LIQUE'SCENT. *a.* [*liquescens*, Lat.] Melting.

LI'QUID. *a.* [*liquide*, French.]
1. Not solid; not forming one continuous substance; fluid. *Daniel.*
2. Soft; clear. *Cæsarv.*
3. Pronounced without any jar or harshness. *Dryden.*
4. Dissolved, so as not to be obtainable by law. *Ayliffe.*

LI'QUID. *s.* Liquid substance; liquor. *Philips.*

To LI'QUIDATE. *v. a.* [from *liquid.*] To clear away; to lessen debts.

LIQUI'DITY. *s.* [from *liquid.*] Subtilty; thinness. *Glanville.*

LI'QUIDNESS. *s.* [from *liquid.*] Quality of being liquid; fluency. *Boyle.*

LI'QUOR. *s.* [*liquor*, Latin.]
1. Any thing liquid. *Milton.*
2. Strong drink: in familiar language.

To LI'QUOR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drench or moisten. *Bacon.*

LIRICONFA'NCY. *s.* A flower.

LISNE. *s.* A cavity; a hollow. *Hale.*

To LISP. *v. n.* [hlyp, Saxon.] To speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate. *Cleaveland.*

LISP. *s.* The act of lisping. *Tatler.*

LI'SPER. *s.* [from *lisp.*] One who lisps.

LIST. *s.* [*liste*, French.]
1. A roll; a catalogue. *Prior.*
2. [*lice*, French.] Enclosed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought. *Pope.*
3. Bound; limit. *Shakespeare.*
4. [lyrtan, Sax.] Desire; willingness. *Dryden.*
5. [*lisse*, French.] A strip of cloth. *Boyle.*
6. A border. *Hooker.*

To LIST. *v. n.* [lyrtan, Saxon.] To choose; to desire; to be disposed. *Whitgift.*

To LIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To enlist; to enrol or register. *South.*
2. To retain and enrol soldiers. *Temple.*
3. To enclose for combats. *Dryden.*
4. To sew together, in such a sort as to make a particoloured show. *Wotton.*
5. [contracted from *listen.*] To hearken to; to listen; to attend. *Shakespeare.*

LI'STED. *a.* Striped; particoloured in long streaks. *Milton.*

To LI'STEN. *v. a.* To hear; to attend. *Shakespeare.*

To LI'STEN. *v. n.* To hearken; to give attention. *Bacon.*

LI'STENER. *s.* [from *listen.*] One that hearkens; a hearkener. *Swift.*

LI'STLESLY. *ad.* [from *listless.*] Without thought; without attention. *Locke.*

LI'STLESNESS. *s.* [from *listless.*] Inattention; want of desire. *Taylor.*

LI'STLESS. *a.* [from *list.*]
1. Without inclination; without any determination to one more than another. *Tillotson.*
2. Careless; heedless. *Dryden.*

LIT. The preterite of *light.* *Addison.*

LITANY. *s.* [λιτανια.] A form of supplicatory prayer. *Hooker. Taylor.*

LITERAL. *a.* [*literal*, French.]
1. According to the primitive meaning, not figurative. *Hammond.*
2. Following the letter, or exact words. *Hooke.*
3. Consisting of letters.

LI'TERAL. *s.* Primitive or literal meaning. *Brown.*

LITERA'LITY. *s.* [from *literal.*] Original meaning. *Brown.*

LI'TERALLY. *ad.* [from *literal.*]
1. According to the primitive import of words; not figuratively. *Swift.*
2. With close adherence to words. *Dryden.*

LI'TERARY. *a.* [*literarius*, Latin.] Respecting letters; regarding learning.

LITERA'TI. *s.* [Italian.] The learned. *Spect.*

LI'TERATURE. *s.* [*literatura*, Lat.] Learning; skill in letters. *Bacon. Addison.*

LI'THARGE. *s.* [*lithargyrum*, Latin.] *Litharge* is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper. This recrement is of two kinds, *litharge* of gold, and *litharge* of silver. It is collected from the furnaces where silver is separated from lead, or from those where gold and silver are purified by means of that metal. The *litharge* sold in the shops is produced in the copper-works, where lead has been used to purify that metal, or to separate silver from it. *Hill.*

LI'THE. *a.* [lithe, Saxon.] Limber; flexible; pliant; easily bent. *Milton.*

LI'THENESS. *s.* Limberness; flexibility.

LI'THER. *a.* [from *lithe.*]
1. Soft; pliant. *Shakespeare.*
2. [lyðen, Sax.] Bad; sorry; corrupt.

LITHO'GRAPHY. *s.* [λιθος and γραφω.] The art or practice of engraving upon stones.

LITHOMANCY. *s.* [λιθος and μαντια.] Prediction by stones. *Brown.*

LITHONTRI'PTICK. *s.* [λιθος and τριβω.] Any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHO'TOMIST. *s.* [λιθος and τεμνω.] A chirurgeon who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.

LITHO'TOMY. *s.* [λιθος and τεμνω.] The art or practice of cutting for the stone.

LI'TIGANT. *s.* [*litigans*, Latin.] One engaged in a suit of law. *L'Estrange.*

LI'TIGANT. *a.* Engaged in a juridical contest. *Ayliffe.*

To LI'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*litigo*, Lat.] To contest in law; to debate by judicial process.

To LI'TIGATE. *v. n.* To manage a suit; to carry on a cause. *Ayliffe.*

LITIGA'TION. *s.* [*litigatio*, Latin.] Judicial contest; suit of law. *Clarendon.*

LITI'GIOUS. *a.* [*litigieux*, French.]
1. Inclinable to lawsuits; quarrelsome; wrangling. *Donne.*
2. Disputable; controvertible. *Dryden.*

LITI'GIOUSLY. *ad.* Wranglingly.

LITI'GIOUSNESS. *s.* A wrangling disposition; Inclination to vexatious suits.

LI'TTER. *s.* [*littere*, French.]
1. A kind of vehiculary bed. *Dryden.*

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2. The straw laid under animals. *Shakesp.*
3. A brood of young. *L'Estrange.*
4. A birth of animals. *Dryden.*
5. Any number of things thrown sluttishly about. *Swift.*

To LI'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bring forth: used of beasts, or of human beings in contempt. *Brown.*
2. To cover with things negligently. *Swift.*
3. To cover with straw. *Dryden.*
4. To supply cattle with bedding.

LI'TTLE. *a.* comp. *less.*; superlat. *least.* [*litel*, Gothick; lytel, Saxon.]
1. Small in extent. *Joshua.*
2. Not great; small; diminutive. *Locke.*
3. Of small dignity, power, or importance. *Samuel.*
4. Not much; not many. *Pope.*
5. Some, not none. *Locke.*

LI'TTLE. *s.*
1. A small space. *Dryden.*
2. A small part; a small proportion. *Locke.*
3. A slight affair. *Prior.*
4. Not much. *Cheyne.*

LI'TTLE. *ad.*
1. In a small degree. *Watts.*
2. In a small quantity. *Otway.*
3. In some degree, but not great. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Not much. *Swift.*

LI'TTLENESS, *s.* [from *little.*]
1. Smallness of bulk. *Burnet.*
2. Meanness; want of grandeur. *Addison.*
3. Want of dignity. *Collier.*

LI'TTORAL. *a.* [*littoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the shore.

LI'TURGY. *s.* [*liturgie*, Fr.] Form of prayers; formulary of publick devotions. *Taylor.*

To LIVE. *v. n.* [lyfian, lyfiꝛan, Saxon.]
1. To be in a state of animation; to be not dead. *Dryden.*
2. To pass life in any certain manner with regard to habits, good or ill, happiness or misery. *Hammond.*
3. To continue in life. *Shakespeare.*
4. To live emphatically; to be in a state of happiness. *Dryden.*
5. To be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual. *Thessalonians.*
6. To remain undestroyed. *Burnet.*
7. To continue; not to be lost. *Pope.*
8. To converse; to cohabit. *Shakespeare.*
9. To feed. *Arbuthnot.*
10. To maintain one's self. *Temple.*
11. To be in a state of motion or vegetation. *Dryden.*
12. To be unextinguished. *Dryden.*

LIVE. *a.* [from *alive.*]
1. Quick; not dead. *Exodus.*
2. Active; not extinguished. *Boyle.*

LI'VELESS. *a.* [from *live.*] Wanting life: rather, *lifeless.* *Shakespeare.*

LI'VELIHOOD. *s.* Support of life; maintenance; means of living. *Clarendon.*

LI'VELINESS. *s.* [from *lively.*]
1. Appearance of life. *Dryden.*
2. Vivacity; sprightliness. *Locke.*

LI'VELODE. *s.* Maintenance; support; livelihood, *Spenser.*

LI'VELONG. *a.* [*live* and *long.*]
1. Tedious; long in passing. *Shakespeare.*
2. Lasting; durable. Not used. *Milton.*

LI'VELY. *a.* [*live* and *like.*]
1. Brisk; vigorous; vivacious. *Milton.*
2. Gay; airy. *Pope.*
3. Representing life. *Dryden.*
4. Strong; energetick. *Newton.*

LI'VELY or LIVELILY. *ad.*
1. Briskly; vigorously. *Heyward.*
2. With strong resemblance of life. *Dryden.*

LI'VER. *s.* [from *live.*]
1. One who lives. *Prior.*
2. One who lives in any particular manner. *Atterbury.*
3. [from lıpepe, Sax.] One of the entrails. *Sh.*

LI'VERCOLOUR. *a.* [*liver* and *colour.*] Dark red. *Woodward.*

LI'VERGROWN. *a.* [*liver* and *grown.*] Having a great liver. *Grant.*

LI'VERWORT. *s.* [*lichen.*] A plant. *Milton.*

LI'VERY. *s.* [from *livrer*, French.]
1. The act of giving or taking possession. *Sha.*
2. Release from wardship. *King Charles.*
3. The writ by which possession is obtained.
4. The state of being kept at a certain rate. *Spenser.*
5. The clothes given to servants. *Pope.*
6. A particular dress; a garb worn as a token or consequence of any thing. *Sidney.*

LI'VERYMAN. *s.* [*livery* and *man.*]
1. One who wears a livery; a servant of an inferiour kind. *Arbuthnot.*
2. [In London.] A freeman of some standing in a company.

LIVES. The plural of *life.*

LI'VID. *a.* [*livide*, French.] Discoloured, as with a blow; black and blue. *Bacon.*

LIVI'DITY. *s.* [*lividité*, French.] Discoloration, as by a blow. *Arbuthnot.*

LI'VING. *particip. adj.*
1. Vigorous; active.
2. Being in motion.

LI'VING. *s.* [from *live.*]
1. Support; maintenance; fortune on which one lives. *Sidney.*
2. Power of continuing life. *L'Estrange.*
3. Livelihood. *Dryden.*
4. Benefice of a clergyman. *Spenser.*

LI'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *living.*] In the living state. *Brown.*

LI'VRE. s. [French.] The sum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our ten-pence.

LIXI'VIAL. *a.* [from *lixivium*, Latin.]
1. Impregnated with salts like a lixivium.
2. Obtained by lixivium. *Boyle.*

LIXI'VIATE. *a.* [from *lixivium*, Lat.] Making a lixivium. *Brown.*

LIXI'VIUM. s. [Latin.] Lie; water impregnated with alkaline salt; a liquor which has the power of extraction. *Boyle.*

LI'ZARD. *s.* [*lisarde*, Fr.] An animal resembling a serpent, with legs added to it. *Shak.*

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LI'ZARDSTONE. *s.* A kind of ſtone.
LI'ZARDTAIL. *s.* A plant.
L. L. D. [*legum doctor.*] A doctor of the canon and civil laws.
LO. *interj.* [la, Sax.] Look! ſee! behold! *Sh.*
LOACH. *s.* [*loche*, French.] A ſmall fiſh, of the ſhape of an eel, and with a beard of wattels like a barbel. *Walton.*
LOAD. *s.* [hlaſe, Saxon.]
1. A burden; a freight; lading. *Dryden.*
2. Weight; preſſure; encumberance. *Pope.*
3. Weight, or violence of blows. *Dryden.*
4. Any thing that depreſſes. *Ray.*
5. As much drink as one can bear. *L'Eſtr.*

To LOAD. *v. a.* [hlaſan, Saxon.]
1. To burden; to freight. *Shakespeare.*
2. To encumber; to embarraſs. *Locke.*
3. To charge a gun. *Wiſeman.*
4. To make heavy by ſomething appended or annexed. *Addiſon.*

LOAD. *s.* [anciently and more properly *lode*; from læban, Saxon, to lead.] The leading vein in a mine. *Carew.*
LO'ADER. *s.* [from *load.*] He who loads.
LO'ADSMAN. *s.* [*load* or *lode* and *man.*] He who leads the way; a pilot.
LO'ADSTAR. *s.* [more properly *lodeſtar*, from læban, Sax. to lead.] The poleſtar; the cynoſure; the leading or guiding ſtar. *Spenſ.*
LO'ADSTONE. *s.* [properly *lodeſtone*, or *leading-ſtone.*] The magnet; the ſtone on which the mariners compaſs needle is touched to give it a direction north and ſouth. *Hill.*
LOAF. *s.* [from hlaf, Saxon.]
1. A maſs of bread as it is formed by the baker: a loaf is thicker than a cake. *Haywa.*
2. Any thick maſs into which a body is wrought. *Mortimer.*

LOAM. *s.* [lum, laam, Saxon.] Fat, unctuous, tenacious earth; marl. *Shakespeare.*
To LOAM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſmear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay. *Moxon.*
LO'AMY. *a.* [from *loam.*] Marly. *Bacon.*
LOAN. *s.* [hlæn, Saxon.] Any thing lent; any thing given to another, on condition of return or repayment. *Bacon.*
LOATH. *a.* [laþ, Saxon.] Unwilling; diſliking; not ready; not inclined. *Southern.*
To LOATHE. *v. a.* [from *loath.*]
1. To hate; to look on with abhorrence. *Sid.*
2. To conſider with the diſguſt of ſatiety. *Cowley.*
3. To ſee food with diſlike. *Quincy.*

To LOATHE. *v. n.*
1. To create diſguſt; to cauſe abhorrence. *Sp.*
2. To feel abhorrence or diſguſt. *Exodus.*

LO'ATHER. *s.* One that loathes.
LO'ATHFUL. *a.* [*loath* and *full.*]
1. Abhorring; hating. *Spenſer.*
2. Abhorred; hated. *Spenſer.*

LO'ATHINGLY. *a.* [from *loath.*] In a faſtidious manner.
LO'ATHLY. *a.* [from *loath.*] Hateful; abhorred; exciting hatred. *Shakespeare.*
LO'ATHLY. *ad.* [from *loath*] Unwillingly; without liking or inclination. *Donne.*
LO'ATHNESS. *s.* [from *loath.*] Unwillingneſs. *Bacon.*
LO'ATHSOME. *a.* [from *loath.*]
1. Abhorred; deteſtable. *South.*
2. Cauſing ſatiety or faſtidiouſneſs. *Shakesp.*

LO'ATHSOMENESS. *s.* [from *loathſome.*] Quality of raiſing hatred. *Addiſon.*
LOAVES. The plural of *loaf.*
LOB. *s.*
1. Any one heavy, clumſey, or ſluggiſh. *Sh.*
2. Lob's pound; a priſon. *Hudibras.*
3. A big worm. *Walton.*

To LOB. *v. a.* To let fall in a ſlovenly or lazy manner. *Shakespeare.*
LO'BBY. *s.* [*laube*, German.] An opening before a room. *Wotton.*
LOBE. *s.* [λοβος.] A diviſion; a diſtinct part: uſed commonly for a part of the lungs. *Ark.*
LO'BSTER. *s.* [lobꝑten, Sax.] A cruſtaceous fiſh. *Bacon.*
LO'CAL. *a.* [*locus*, Latin.]
1. Having the properties of a place. *Prior.*
2. Relating to place. *Stilling fleet.*
3. Being in a particular place. *Digby.*

LOCA'LITY. *s.* [from *local.*] Exiſtence in place; relation of place, or diſtance. *Glan.*
LO'CALLY. *ad.* [from *local.*] With reſpect to place. *Glanville.*
LOCA'TION. *s.* [*locatio*, Lat.] Situation with reſpect to place; act of placing; ſtate of being placed. *Locke.*
LOCH. *s.* A lake. Scottiſh. *Cheyne.*
LOCK. *s.* [loc, Saxon.]
1. An inſtrument compoſed of ſprings and bolts, uſed to faſten doors or cheſts. *Spenser.*
2. The part of the gun by which fire is ſtruck. *Grew.*
3. A hug; a grapple. *Milton.*
4. Any incloſure. *Dryden.*
3. A quantity of hair or wool hanging together. *Spenser.*
6. A tuft. *Addiſon.*

To LOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhut or faſten with locks. *Dryden.*
2. To ſhut up or confine, as with locks. *Shak.*
3. To cloſe faſt. *Gay.*

To LOCK. *v. n.*
1. To become faſt by a lock. *Spenſer.*
2. To unite by mutual inſertion. *Boyle.*

LO'CKER. *s.* [from *lock.*] Any thing that is cloſed with a lock; a drawer. *Cruſoe.*
LO'CKET. *s.* [*loquet*, Fr.] A ſmall lock; any catch or ſpring to faſten a necklace, or other ornament. *Hudibras.*
LO'CKRAM. *s.* A ſort of coarſe linen. *Shak.*
LO'CRON. *s.* A kind of ranunculus.
LOCOMO'TION. *s.* [*locus* and *motus*, Lat.] Power of changing place. *Brown.*
LOCOMO'TIVE. *a.* [*locus* and *moveo*, Lat.] Changing place; having the power of removing or changing place. *Derham.*
LO'CUST. *s.* [*locuſta*, Latin.] A devouring inſect. *Arbuthnot.*
LO'CUST-TREE. *s.* A tree. *Miller.*
LO'DESTAR. See LOADSTAR.
LO'DESTONE. See LOADSTONE.

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To LODGE. *v. a.* [logian, Saxon.]
1. To place in a temporary habitation. *Bacon.*
2. To afford a temporary dwelling. *Dryden.*
3. To place; to plant. *Otway.*
4. To fix; to settle. *Shakespeare.*
5. To place in the memory. *Bacon.*
6. To harbour or cover. *Addison.*
7. To afford place to. *Cheyne.*
8. To lay flat. *Shakespeare.*

To LODGE *v. n.*
1. To reside; to keep residence. *Milton.*
2. To take a temporary habitation. *Shakesp.*
3. To take up residence at night. *Taylor.*
4. To lie flat. *Mortimer.*

LODGE. *s.* [*logis*, French.]
1. A small house in a park or forest. *Milton.*
2. Any small house appendant to a greater; as, *the porter's* lodge.

LO'DGEMENT. *s.* [from *lodge*; *logement*, Fr.]
1. Disposition or collocation in a certain place. *Derham.*
2. Accumulation; collection. *Shakespeare.*
3. Possession of the enemy's work. *Addison.*

LO'DGER. *s.* [from *lodge.*]
1. One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another. *Arbuthnot.*
2. One that resides in any place. *Pope.*

LO'DGING. *s.* [from *lodge.*]
1. Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another. *Bacon.*
2. Place of residence. *Spenser.*
3. Harbour; covert. *Sidney.*
4. Convenience to sleep on. *Ray.*

LOFT. *s.* [*lloft*, Welsh; or from *lift.*]
1. A floor. *Bacon.*
2. The highest floor. *Spenser.*
3. Rooms on high. *Milton.*

LO'FTILY. *ad.* [from *lofty.*]
1. On high; in an elevated place.
2. Proudly; haughtily. *Psalms.*
3. With elevation of language or sentiment; sublimely. *Spenser.*

LO'FTINESS. *s.* [from *lofty.*]
1. Height; local elevation.
2. Sublimity; elevation of sentiment. *Dry.*
3. Pride; haughtiness *Collier.*

LO'FTY. *a.* [from *loft*, or *lift.*]
1. High; hovering; elevated in place. *Pope.*
2. Elevated in condition or character. *Isaiah.*
3. Sublime; elevated in sentiment. *Milton.*
4. Proud; haughty. *Dryden.*

LOG. *s.*
1. A shapeless bulky piece of wood. *Bacon.*
2. An Hebrew measure, which held a quarter of a cab, or five-sixths of a pint. *Calmet.*

LO'GARITHMS. *s.* [λογος and αριθμος.] The indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another. *Harris.*

LO'GGATS. *s.* A play or game. *Shakespeare.*

LO'GGERHEAD. *s.* [*log* and *head.*] A dolt; a blockhead; a thickscull. *Shakespeare.*

To fall to LO'GGERHEADS. } To scuffle; to
To go to LO'GGERHEADS. } fight without weapons *L'Estrange.*

LO'GGERHEADED. *a.* [from *loggerhead.*] Dull; stupid; doltish. *Shakespeare.*

LO'GICK. *s.* [*logica*, Lat.] The art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watts.*

LO'GICAL. *a.* [from *logick.*]
1. Pertaining to logick. *Hooker.*
2. Skilled in logick. *Addison.*

LO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *logical.*] According to the laws of logick. *Prior.*

LOGI'CIAN. *s.* [*logicien*, Fr. *logicus*, Latin.] A teacher or professor of logick; a man versed in logick. *Swift.*

LO'GMAN. *s.* [*log* and *man.*] One whose business is to carry logs. *Shakespeare.*

LO'GOMACHY. *s.* [λογομαχια.] A contention in words; a contention about words. *Hooker.*

LO'GWOOD. *s.* Wood of a very dense and firm texture, the heart only of the tree that produces it, and of a deep, strong, red colour. *Bill.*

LO'HOCKS. *s.* Medicines which are now called eclegmas, lambatives, or linctuses. *Quin.*

LOIN. *s.* [*lleyn*, Welsh.]
1. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher.
2. *Loins*; the reins. *Milton.*

To LO'TTER. *v. n.* [*loteren*, Dutch.] To linger; to spend time carelessly; to idle. *Locke.*

LO'TTERER. *s.* [from *loiter.*] A lingerer; an idler; a lazy wretch. *Otway.*

To LOLL. *v. n.*
1. To lean idly; to rest lazily against any thing. *Dryden.*
2. To hang out. Used of the tongue.

To LOLL. *v. a.* To put out. *Dryden.*

LOMP. *s.* A kind of roundish fish.

LONE. *a.* [contracted from *alone.*]
1. Solitary; having no company. *Savage.*
2. Single; not conjoined. *Pope.*

LO'NELINESS. *s.* [from *lonely.*]
1. Solitude; want of company. *Sidney.*
2. Disposition to solitude. *Shakespeare.*

LO'NELY. *a.* [from *lone.*]
1. Solitary. *Shakespeare.*
2. Addicted to solitude. *Rowe.*

LO'NENESS. *s.* [from *lone.*] Solitude; state of company. *Dennis.*

LO'NESOME. *a.* [from *lone.*] Solitary; dismal. *Blackmore.*

LONG. *a.* [*longus*, Latin.]
1. Not short. *Locke.*
2. Having one of its geometrical dimensions in a greater degree than either of the other. *Boyle.*
3. Of any certain measure in length. *Pope.*
4. Not soon ceasing, or at an end. *Milton.*
5. Dilatory. *Esther.*
6. Tedious in narration. *Prior.*
7. Continued by succession to a great length. (from the verb.) Longing; desirous. *Hill.*
8. Protracted: as, *a* long *syllable.*
9.

LONG. *ad.*
1. To a great length in space. *Pope.*
2. Not for a short time. *Knolles.*
3. In the comparative, it signifies for more time; and in the superlative, for most time. *Genesis. Exodus.*

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4. Not soon. *Ash.*
5. At a point of duration far distant. *Tillotſ.*
6. [for *along*.] All along; throughout. *Shak.*

LONG. *ad.* [gelang, a fault, Sax.] By the fault; by the failure. *Shakeſpeare.*

To LONG. *v. n.* [*gelangen*, German, to aſk.] To deſire earneſtly; to wiſh with eagerneſs continued. *Fairfax.*

LONGANI'MITY. *s.* [*longanimitas*, Latin.] Forbearance; patience of offences. *Howel.*

LO'NGBOAT. *s.* The largeſt boat belonging to a ſhip. *Wotton.*

LONGE'VITY. *s.* [*longævus*, Latin.] Length of life. *Arbuthnot.*

LONGI'MANOUS. *a.* [*longimanus*, Latin.] Longhanded; having long hands. *Brown.*

LONGI'METRY. *s.* [*longus* and *μετρεω*; *longimetrie*, French.] The art or practice of meaſuring diſtances. *Cheyne.*

LO'NGING. *s.* [from *long*.] Earneſt deſire; continual wiſh. *Locke.*

LO'NGINGLY. *ad.* [from *longing*.] With inceſſant wiſhes. *Dryden.*

LO'NGITUDE. *s.* [*longitude*, French.]
1. Length; the greateſt dimenſion. *Wotton.*
2. The circumference of the earth meaſured from any meridian. *Abbot.*
3. The diſtance of any part of the earth to the eaſt or weſt of any place. *Arbuthnot.*
4. The poſition of any thing to eaſt or weſt. *Brown.*

LONGITU'DINAL. *a.* [*longitudinal*, Fr.] Meaſured by the length; running in the longeſt direction. *Cheyne.*

LO'NGLY. *ad.* [from *long*.] Longingly; with great liking. *Shakeſpeare.*

LO'NGSOME. *a.* [from *long*.] Tedious; weariſome by its length. *Bacon.*

LO'NGSUFFERING. *a.* [*long* and *ſuffering*.] Patient; not eaſily provoked. *Exodus.*

LO'NGSUFFERING. *s.* Patience of offence; clemency. *Rogers.*

LO'NGTAIL. *s.* [*long* and *tail*.] Cut and long tail: a canting term for one or another. *Sh.*

LO'NGWAYS. *ad.* In the longitudinal direction. Properly *longwiſe*. *Addiſon.*

LO'NGWINDED. *a.* [*long* and *wind*.] Long-breathed; tedious. *Swift.*

LO'NGWISE *ad.* [*long* and *wiſe*.] In the longitudinal direction. *Bacon.*

LOO. *s.* A game at cards. *Addiſon.*

LO'OBILY. *a.* [*looby* and *like*.] Awkward; clumſy. *L'Eſtrange.*

LO'OBY. *s.* [*llabe*, a clown, Welſh.] A lubber; a clumſy clown. *Swift.*

LO'OF. *s.* That part aloft of the ſhip which lies juſt before the cheſs trees, as far as the bulkhead of the caſtle. *Sea Dictionary.*

To LOOF. *v. a.* To bring the ſhip cloſe to a wind.

LO'OFED. *a.* [from *aloof*.] Gone to a diſtance. *Shakeſpeare.*

To LOOK. *v. n.* [locan, Saxon.]
1. To direct the eye to or from any object.
2. To have power of ſeeing. *Dryden.*
3. To direct the intellectual eye. *Stilling fleet.*
4. To expect. *Clarendon.*
5. To take care; to watch. *Locke.*
6. To be directed with regard to any object. *Proverbs.*
7. To have any particular appearance; to ſeem. *Burnet.*
8. To have any air, mien, or manner. *Shak.*
9. To form the air in any particular manner, in regarding or beholding. *Milton.*
10. *To* LOOK *about one.* To be alarmed; to be vigilant. *Harvey.*
11. *To* LOOK *after.* To attend; to take care of. *Locke.*
12. To LOOK *for.* To expect. *Sidney.*
13. *To* LOOK *into.* To examine; to ſift; to inſpect cloſely. *Atterbury.*
14. *To* LOOK *on.* To reſpect; to eſteem; to regard as good or bad *Dryden.*
15. To LOOK *on.* To conſider; to conceive of; to think. *Smith.*
16. *To* LOOK *on.* To be a mere idle ſpectator. *Bacon.*
17. *To* LOOK *over.* To examine; to try one by one. *Locke.*
18. To LOOK *out.* To ſearch; to ſeek. *Swift.*
19. To LOOK *out.* To be on the watch. *Colli.*
20. *To* LOOK *to.* To watch; to take care of. *Shakeſpeare.*
21. *To* LOOK *to.* To behold.

To LOOK. *v. a.*
1. To ſeek; to ſearch for. *Spenſer.*
2. To turn the eye upon. *Kings.*
3. To influence by looks. *Dryden.*
4. *To* LOOK *out.* To diſcover by ſearching.

LOOK. *interj.* See! lo! behold! obſerve! *Sh.*

LOOK. *s.*
1. Air of the face; mien; caſt of the countenance. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The act of looking or ſeeing. *Dryden.*

LO'OKER. *s.* [from *look*.]
1. One that looks.
2. LOOKER *on.* Spectator, not agent. *Addiſon.*

LO'OKING-GLASS. *s.* [*look* and *glaſs*.] Mirror; a glaſs which ſhows forms reflected. *Sh.*

LOOM. *s.* [*lo me*, a tool or inſtrument. *Junius.*] The frame in which the weavers work their cloth. *Addiſon.*

To LOOM. *v. n.* [leoman, Saxon.] To appear at ſea. *Skinner.*

LOOM. *s.* A bird, as big as a gooſe; dark, dappled with white ſpots on the neck, back, and wings; each feather marked near the point with two ſpots. *Grew.*

LOON. *s.* A lown; a ſorry fellow; a ſcoundrel; a raſcal. *Dryden.*

LOOP. *s.* [from *loopen*, Dutch.] A double through which a ſtring or lace is drawn; an ornamental double or fringe. *Spenſer.*

LO'OPED. *a.* [from *loop*.] Full of holes. *Sh.*

LO'OPHOLE. *s.* [*loop* and *hole*.]
1. Aperture; hole to give a paſſage. *Milton.*
2. A ſhift; an evaſion. *Dryden.*

LO'OPHOLED. *a.* [from *loophole*.] Full of holes; full of openings. *Hudibras.*

LOORD. *s.* [*loerd*, Dutch.] A drone. *Spenſer.*

To LOOSE. *v. a.* [leyan, Saxon.]

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1. To unbind; to untie any thing fastened.
2. To relax. *Daniel.*
3. To unbind any one bound. *Luke.*
4. To free from imprisonment. *Isaiah.*
5. To free from any obligation. *Corinthians.*
6. To free from any thing that shackles the mind. *Dryden.*
7. To free from any thing painful. *Luke.*
8. To disengage. *Dryden.*

To LOOSE. *v. n.* To set sail; to depart by loosing.

LOOSE, *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Unbound; untied. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not fast; not fixed. *Bentley.*
3. Not tight: as, *a loose robe.*
4. Not crowded; not close. *Milton.*
5. Wanton; not chaste. *Spenser.*
6. Not close; not concise; lax. *Felton.*
7. Vague; indeterminate. *Arbuthnot.*
8. Not strict; not rigid. *Hooker.*
9. Unconnected; rambling, *Watts.*
10. Lax of body; not costive. *Locke.*
11. Disengaged; not enslaved. *Atterbury.*
12. Disengaged from obligation. *Addison.*
13. Free from confinement. *Prior.*
14. Remiss; not attentive.
15. *To break* LOOSE. To gain liberty. *Locke.*
16. *To let* LOOSE. To set at liberty; to set at large; to free from any restraint. *Taylor.*

LOOSE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Liberty; freedom from restraint. *Prior.*
2. Dismission from any restraining force. *Ba.*

LOOSELY. *ad.* [from *loose.*]
1. Not fast; not firmly. *Dryden.*
2. Without bandage. *Spenser.*
3. Without union or connexion. *Norris.*
4. Irregularly. *Camden.*
5. Negligently; carelessly. *Hooker.*
6. Unsolidly; meanly; without dignity. *Sb.*
7. Unchastely. *Pope.*

To LOOSEN. *v. n.* [from *loose.*] To part; to tend to separation. *Sharp.*

To LOOSEN. *v. a.* [from *loose.*]
1. To relax any thing tied.
2. To make less coherent. *Bacon.*
3. To separate a compages. *Milton.*
4. To free from restraint. *Dryden.*
5. To make not costive. *Bacon.*

LOOSENESS. *s.* [from *loose.*]
1. State contrary to that of being fast or fixed. *Bacon.*
2. Latitude; criminal levity. *Atterbury.*
3. Irregularity; neglect of laws. *Hayward.*
4. Lewdness; unchastity. *Spenser.*
5. Diarrhœa; flux of the belly. *Arbuthnot.*

LOOSESTRIFE. *s.* [*lysimachia.*] An herb.

To LOP. *v. a.* [from *laube*, Germ. a leaf.]
1. To cut the branches of trees. *Shakespeare.*
2. To cut any thing. *Howel.*

LOP. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. That which is cut from trees. *Mortimer.*
2. [*loppa*, Swedish.] A flea.

LOPE. The old pret. of *leap.* *Spenser.*

LOPPER. *s.* [from *lop.*] One that cuts trees.

LOPPERED. *a.* Coagulated: as, *loppered* milk. *Ainsworth.*

LOQUA'CIOUS. *a.* [*loquax*, Latin.]
1. Full of talk; full of tongue. *Milton.*
2. Speaking. *Philips.*
3. Blabbing; not secret.

LOQUA'CITY. *s.* [*loquacitas*, Latin.] Too much talk. *Ray.*

LORD. *s.* [hlapopd, Saxon.]
1. Monarch; ruler; governour. *Milton.*
2. Master; supreme person. *Shakespeare.*
3. A tyrant; an oppressive ruler. *Heywood.*
4. A husband. *Pope.*
5. One who is at the head of any business; an overseer. *Tusser.*
6. A nobleman. *Shakespeare.*
7. A general name for a peer of England.
8. A baron.
9. An honorary title applied to officers: as, lord *chief justice*, lord *mayor.*

To LORD. *v. n.* To domineer; to rule despotically. *Spenser. Philips.*

LO'RDING. *s.* [from *lord.*] A little lord; a lord in contempt or ridicule. *Shakespeare.*

LO'RDLING. *s.* A diminutive lord. *Swift.*

LO'RDLINESS. *s.* [from *lordly.*]
1. Dignity; high station *Shakespeare.*
2. Pride; haughtiness.

LO'RDLY. *a.* [from *lord.*]
1. Befitting a lord. *South.*
2. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent. *Sh.*

LO'RDLY. *ad.* Imperiously; despotically; proudly. *Dryden.*

LO'RDSHIP. *s.* [from *lord.*]
1. Dominion; power. *Sidney.*
2. Seigniory; domain. *Dryden.*
3. Title of honour used to a nobleman not a duke. *Ben Jonson.*
4. Titulary compellation of judges, and some other persons in authority and office.

LORE. *s.* [from læpan, Saxon, to learn.] Lesson; doctrine; instruction. *Milton. Pope.*

LORE. *a.* [leopan, Saxon.] Lost; destroyed.

LO'REL. *s.* [from leopan, Saxon.] An abandoned scoundrel. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

To LO'RICATE. *v. a.* To plate over. *Ray.*

LO'RIMER. } *s.* [*lorimer*, French.] Bridle-cut-
LO'RINER. } ter.

LO'RIOT. *s.* [*galgulus.*] A kind of bird.

LORN. pret. pass. [of leopan, Sax.] Forsaken; lost. *Spenser.*

To LOSE. *v. a.* pret. and part. *lost.* [leopan Saxon.]
1. To forfeit by unsuccessful contest. *Dryden.*
2. To forfeit as a penalty. *Pope.*
3. To be deprived of. *Knolles.*
4. To suffer diminution of. *Matthew.*
5. To possess no longer. *Addison.*
6. To miss, so as not to find. *Swift.*
7. To separate or alienate. *Swift.*
8. To ruin; to send to perdition. *Addison.*
9. To bewilder, so as that the way is no longer known. *K. Charles.*
10. To deprive of. *Temple.*
11. Not to employ; not to enjoy. *Dryden.*
12. To squander; to throw away. *Pope.*
13. To suffer to vanish from view. *Pope.*
14. To destroy, by shipwreck. *Prior.*

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15. To employ ineffectually. *Pope.*
16. To miſs; to part with, ſo as not to recover. *Clarendon.*
17. To be freed from. *Parnel.*

To LOSE. *v. a.*
1. Not to win. *Shakespeare.*
2. To decline; to fail. *Milton.*

LO'SEABLE. *a.* [from *loſe.*] Subject to privation. *Boyle.*

LO'SEL. *s* [from loſ-an, to periſh.] A ſcoundrel; a ſorry worthleſs fellow. Obſolete. *Sp.*

LO'SER. *s.* [from *loſe.*] One that is deprived of any thing; one that forfeits any thing: the contrary to *winner* or *gainer.* *Taylor.*

LOSS. *s.* [from *loſe.*]
1. Detriment: the contrary to *gain.* *Hooker.*
2. Miſs; privation. *Shakespeare.*
3. Deprivation; forfeiture. *Milton.*
4. Deſtruction. *Dryden.*
5. Fault; puzzle. *South.*
6. Uſeleſs application. *Addiſon.*

LOST. *participial. a.* [from *loſe.*] No longer perceptible. *Pope.*

LOT. *s.* [hlot, Saxon.]
1. Fortune; ſtate aſſigned. *Pope.*
2. A die, or any thing uſed in determining chances. *Dryden.*
3. A lucky or wiſhed chance. *Shakespeare.*
4. A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot.
5. Proportion of taxes: as, *to pay rent and* lot.

LOTE *tree*, or *nettle tree.* *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

LO'TION. *s.* [*lotio*, Latin; *lotion*, French.] A medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, uſed to waſh any part with. *Quincy.*

LO'TTERY. *s.* [*lotterie*, French; from *lot.*] A game of chance; a ſortilege; diſtribution of prizes by chance. *South.*

LO'VAGE. *s.* [*levoſticum*, Latin.] A plant.

LOUD. *a.*
1. Noiſy; ſtricking the ear with great force.
2. Clamorous; turbulent. *Proverbs.*

LO'UDLY. *ad.* [from *loud.*]
1. Noiſily; ſo as to be heard far. *Denham.*
2. Clamorouſly. *Swift.*

LO'UDNESS. *s.* Noiſe; force of ſound; turbulence; vehemence of clamour. *South.*

To LOVE. *v. a.* [lufian, Saxon.]
1. To regard with paſſionate affection. *Cowl.*
2. To regard with the affection of a friend. *Cowley.*
3. To regard with parental tenderneſs. *John.*
4. To be pleaſed with; to delight in. *Bacon.*
5. To regard with reverent unwillingneſs to offend. *Deuteronomy.*

LOVE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The paſſion between the ſexes. *Pope.*
2. Kindneſs; good-will; friendſhip. *Cowley.*
3. Courtſhip. *Bacon.*
4. Tenderneſs; parental care. *Tillotſon.*
5. Liking; inclination to. *Fenton.*
6. Object beloved. *Pope.*
7. Lewdneſs. *Shakespeare.*
8. Unreaſonable liking. *Taylor.*
9. Fondneſs; concord. *Shakespeare.*
10. Principle of union. *South.*
11. Picturesque repreſentation of love. *Dryd.*
12. A word of endearment. *Dryden.*
13. Due reverence to God. *Hammond.*
14. A kind of thin ſilk ſtuff. *Boyle.*

LO'VEAPPLE. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

LO'VEKNOT. *s.* [*love* and *knot.*] A complicated figure, by which affection interchanged is figured.

LO'VELETTER. *s.* [*love* and *letter.*] Letter of courtſhip. *Addiſon.*

LO'VELILY. *ad.* [from *lovely.*] Amiably; in ſuch a manner as to excite love. *Ozway.*

LO'VELINESS. *s.* [from *lovely.*] Amiableneſs; qualities of mind or body that excite love. *Ad.*

LO'VELORN. *a.* [*love* and *lorn.*] Forſaken of one's love. *Milton.*

LO'VELY. *a.* [from *love.*] Amiable; exciting love. *Tillotſon.*

LO'VEMONGER. *s.* [*love* and *monger.*] One who deals in affairs of love. *Shakeſpeare.*

LO'VER. *s.* [from *love.*]
1. One who is in love. *Dryden.*
2. A friend; one who regards with kindneſs. *Shakespeare.*
3. One who likes any thing. *Burnet.*

LO'UVER. *s.* [from *l'ouvert*, French.] An opening for the ſmoke. *Spenser.*

LO'VESECRET. *s.* [*love* and *secret.*] Secret between lovers. *Drydon.*

LO'VESICK. *a.* Diſordered with love; languiſhing with amorous deſire. *Granville.*

LO'VESOME. *a.* [from *love.*] Lovely. *Dryden.*

LO'VESONG. *s.* [*love* and *song.*] Song expreſſing love. *Shakespeare.*

LO'VESUIT. *s.* [*love* and *ſuit.*] Courtſhip. *Sh.*

LO'VETALE. *s.* [*love* and *tale.*] Narrative of love. *Milton.*

LO'VETHOUGHT. *s.* [*love* and *thought.*] Amorous fancy. *Shakespeare.*

LO'VETOY. *s.* [*love* and *toy.*] Small preſents given by lovers. *Pope.*

LO'VETRICK. *s.* [*love* and *trick.*] Art of expreſſing love. *Donne.*

LOUGH. *s.* [*loch*, Iriſh, a lake.] A lake; a large inland ſtanding water. *Fairfax.*

LO'VING. *participial a.* [from *love.*]
1. Kind; affectionate. *Heywood.*
2. Expreſſing kindneſs. *Eſther.*

LO'VINGKINDNESS. *s.* Tenderneſs; favour; mercy. *Rogers.*

LO'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *loving.*] Affectionately; with kindneſs. *Taylor.*

LO'VINGNESS. *s.* [from *loving.*] Kindneſs; affection. *Sidney.*

LOUIS D'OR. s. [French.] A golden coin of France, valued at about twenty ſhillings. *Spec.*

To LOUNGE. *v. n.* [*luyeren*, Dutch.] To idle; to live lazily.

LO'UNGER. *s.* [from *lounge.*] An idler.

LO'USE. *s.* plural *lice.* [luſ, Saxon.] A ſmall animal, of which different ſpecies live on the bodies of men, of beaſts, and perhaps of all living creatures. *Bentley.*

To LOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from lice. *Spenser*

LO'USEWORT. *s.* A plant; cockſcomb.

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LO'USILY. *ad.* [from *lousy.*] In a paltry, mean, and scurvy way.

LOU'SINESS *s.* [from *lousy.*] The state of abounding with lice.

LO'USY. *a.* [from *louse.*]
1. Swarming with lice; overrun with lice. *Dr.*
2. Mean; low born; bred on the dunghill. *Sh.*

LOUT. *s.* [*loete*, old Dutch.] A mean awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown. *Sidney.*

To LOUT. *v. n.* [hlutan, Saxon.] To bend; to bow; to stoop. Obsolete. *Ben Jonson.*

To LOUT. *v. a.* To overpower. *Shakespeare.*

LO'UTISH. *a.* [from *lout.*] Clownish; bumpkinly. *Sidney.*

LO'UTISHLY. *ad.* With the air of a clown; with the gait of a bumpkin.

LOW. *a.*
1. Not high. *Milton.*
2. Not rising far upward. *Ezekiel.*
3. Not elevated in situation. *Burnet.*
4. Descending far downward; deep. *Milton.*
5. Not deep; not swelling high; shallow: used of water. *L'Estrange.*
6. Not of high price: as, *corn is* low.
7. Not loud; not noisy. *Waller.*
8. In latitudes near to the line. *Abbot.*
9. Not rising to so great a sum as some other accumulation of particulars. *Burnet.*
10. Late in time: as, *the* lower *empire.*
11. Dejected; depressed. *Prior.*
12. Impotent; subdued. *Granut.*
13. Not elevated in station; abject. *Shakesp.*
14. Dishonourable; betokening meanness of mind. *Milton.*
15. Not sublime; not exalted in thought or diction. *Felton.*
16. Submissive; humble; reverent. *Milton.*

LOW. *ad.*
1. Not aloft; not on high. *Creech.*
2. Not at a high price; meanly. *Pope.*
3. In times near our own. *Locke.*
4. With depression of the voice. *Addison.*
5. In a state of subjection. *Spenser.*

To LOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To sink; to make low. *Swift.*

To LOW. *v. n.* [hlopan, Saxon.] To bellow as a cow. *Roscommon.*

LO'WBELL. *s.* A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net.

LOWE, Low. The termination of local names, comes from the Saxon, hleap, a hill, heap, or barrow. *Gibson.*

To LO'WER. *v. a.* [from *low.*]
1. To bring low; to bring down by way of submission. *Prior.*
2. To suffer to sink down. *Woodward.*
3. To lessen; to make less in price or value. *Child.*

To LO'WER. *v. n.* To grow less; to fall; to sink. *Shakespeare.*

To LO'WER. *v. n.*
1. To appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; to be clouded. *Addison.*
2. To frown; to pout; to look sullen. *Dryd.*

LO'WER. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Cloudiness; gloominess.
2. Cloudiness of look. *Sidney.*

LO'WERINGLY. *ad.* [from *lower.*] With cloudiness; gloomily.

LO'WERMOST. *a.* [from *low*, *lower*, and *most.*] Lowest. *Bacon.*

LO'WLAND. *s.* [*low* and *land.*] The country that is low in respect of neighbouring hills; the marsh. *Dryden.*

LO'WLILY. *ad.* [from *lowly.*]
1. Humbly; without pride.
2. Meanly; without dignity.

LO'WLINESS. *s.* [from *lowly.*]
1. Humility; freedom from pride. *Attob.*
2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject depression. *Dryden.*

LO'WLY. *a.* [from *low.*]
1. Humble; meek; mild. *Matthew.*
2. Mean; wanting dignity; not great. *Pope.*
3. Not lofty; not sublime. *Dryden.*

LO'WLY. *ad.* [from *low.*]
1. Not highly; meanly; without grandeur; without dignity. *Shakespeare.*
2. Humbly; meekly; modestly. *Milton.*

LO'WN. *s.* [*lian*, Irish.] A scoundrel; a rascal. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

LO'WNESS. *s.* [from *low.*]
1. Contrariety to height; small distance from the ground *Addison.*
2. Meanness of character or condition, whether mental or external. *Shakespeare.*
3. Want of rank; want of dignity. *South.*
4. Want of sublimity; contrary to loftiness of style or sentiment. *Dennis.*
5. Submissiveness. *Bacon.*
6. Depression; dejection. *Swift.*

LOWTHO'UGHTED. *a.* Having the thoughts withheld from sublime or heavenly meditations; mean of sentiment. *Pope.*

LO'WSPIRITED. *a.* Dejected; depressed; not lively; not vivacious. *Locke.*

LOXODRO'MICK. *s.* [λοξος and δρομος.] The art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when you sail neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the same meridian, but across them. *Harris.*

LO'YAL. *a.* [*loyal*, French.]
1. Obedient; true to the prince. *Knolles.*
2. Faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover. *Milton.*

LO'YALIST. *s.* [from *loyal.*] One who professes uncommon adherence to his king. *Howel.*

LO'YALLY. *ad.* [from *loyal.*] With fidelity; with true adherence to a king; with fidelity to a lover. *Pope.*

LO'YALTY. *s.* [*loiauté*, French.]
1. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince. *Milton.*
2. Fidelity to a lady, or lover.

LO'ZENGE. *s.* [*lozenger*, French.]
1. A rhomb. *Watts.*
2. *Lozenge* is a form of a medicine made into small pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted, or wasted.
3. A cake of preserved fruit.

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LP. A contraction for *lordſhip*.

LU'BBARD. *s.* [from *lubber*.] A lazy ſturdy fellow. *Swift.*

LU'BBER. *s.* [*lubbel*, Daniſh, fat.] A ſturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky loſel; a booby. *Car.*

LU'BBERLY. *a.* [from *lubber*.] Lazy and bulky. *Shakeſpeare.*

LU'BBERLY. *ad.* Awkwardly; clumſily. *Dr.*

LU. *s.* A game at cards. *Pope.*

To LU'BRICATE. *v. a.* [from *lubricus*, Lat.] To make ſmooth or ſlippery; to ſmooth. *Arb.*

LUBRI'CITY. *s.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]
1. Slipperineſs; ſmoothneſs of ſurface.
2. Aptneſs to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion. *Ray.*
3. Uncertainty; inſtability. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Wantonneſs; lewdneſs. *Dryden.*

LU'BRICK. *a.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]
1. Slippery; ſmooth on the ſurface. *Craſh.*
2. Uncertain; unſteady. *Wotton.*
3. Wanton; lewd. *Dryden.*

LU'BRICOUS. *a.* [*lubricus*, Latin.]
1. Slippery; ſmooth. *Woodward.*
2. Uncertain. *Glanville.*

LUBRIFICA'TION. *s.* [*lubricus* and *fio*, Lat.] The act of ſmoothing. *Ray.*

LUBRIFA'CTION. *s.* [*lubricus* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of lubricating or ſmoothing. *Bacon.*

LUCE. *s.* [perhaps from *lupus*, Latin.] A pike full grown *Shakeſpeare.*

LU'CENT. *a.* [*lucens*, Lat.] Shining; bright; ſplendid. *Ben Jonſon.*

LU'CERN. *s.* [*medika.*] An herb remarkable for quick growth.

LU'CID. *a.* [*lucidus*, Latin.]
1. Shining; bright; glittering. *Newton.*
2. Pellucid; tranſparent. *Milton.*
3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madneſs. *Bentley.*

LUCI'DITY. *s.* [from *lucid.*] Splendour; brightneſs.

LUCI'FEROUS. *a.* [*lucifer*, Latin.] Giving light; affording means of diſcovery. *Boyle.*

LUCI'FICK. *a.* [*lux* and *facio*, Lat.] Making light; producing light. *Grew.*

LUCK. *s.* [*geluck*, Dutch.]
1. Chance; accident; hap; caſual event. *Boy.*
2. Fortune, good or bad. *Temple.*

LU'CKILLY. *ad.* [from *lucky.*] Fortunately; by good hap. *Addiſon.*

LU'CKINESS. *s.* [from *lucky.*] Good fortune; good hap; caſual happineſs. *Locke.*

LU'CKLESS. *a.* [from *lucky.*] Unfortunate; unhappy. *Suckling.*

LU'CKY. *a.* [from *luck*; *geluckig*, Dutch.] Fortunate; happy by chance. *Addiſon.*

LU'CRATIVE. *a.* [*lucrativus*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable; bringing money. *Bacon.*

LU'CRE. *s.* [*lucrum*, Latin.] Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage. *Pope.*

LUCRI'FEROUS. *a.* [*lucrum* and *fero*, Latin.] Gainful; profitable. *Boyle.*

LUCRI'FICK. *a.* [*lucrum* and *facio*, Latin.] Producing gain.

LUCTATION. *s.* [*luctor*, Latin.] Struggle; effort; conteſt.

To LU'CUBRATE. *v. n.* [*lucubror*, Lat.] To watch; to ſtudy by night.

LUCUBRA'TION. *s.* [*lucubratio*, Lat.] Study by candlelight; nocturnal ſtudy; any thing compoſed by night. *Tatler.*

LUCUBRA'TORY. *a.* [*lucubratorius*, Latin.] Compoſed by candlelight. *Pope.*

LU'CULENT. *a.* [*luculentus*, Latin.]
1. Clear; tranſparent; lucid. *Thomſon.*
2. Certain; evident. *Hooker.*

LU'DICROUS. *a.* [*ludicer*, Latin.] Burleſque; merry; ſportive; exciting laughter. *Broome.*

LU'DICROUSLY. *ad.* [from *ludicrous.*] Sportively; in burleſque.

LU'DICROUSNESS. *s.* [from *ludicrous.*] Burleſque; ſportiveneſs.

LUDIFICA'TION. *s.* [*ludificor*, Latin.] The act of mocking.

To LUFF. *v. n.* [or *loof.*] To keep cloſe to the wind. Sea term. *Dryden.*

To LUG. *v. a.* [aluccan, Saxon, to pull.]
1. To haul or drag; to pull with rugged violence. *Collier.*
2. *To* LUG *out.* To draw a ſword, in burleſque language. *Dryden.*

To LUG. *v. n.* To drag; to come heavily.

LUG. *s.*
1. A kind of ſmall fiſh. *Carew.*
2. [In Scotland.] An ear.
3. A land meaſure; a pole or perch. *Spenſer.*

LU'GGAGE. *s.* [from *lug.*] Any thing cumbrous and unwieldy that is to be carried away. *Glanville.*

LUGU'BRIOUS. *a.* [*lugubre*, French; *lugubris*, Lat.] Mournful; ſorrowful. *Dec. of Piety.*

LU'KEWARM. *a.*
1. Moderately or mildly warm. *Newton.*
2. Indifferent; not ardent; not zealous. *Add.*

LU'KEWARMLY. *ad.*
1. With moderate warmth.
2. With indifference.

LU'KEWARMNESS. *s.* [from *lukewarm.*]
1. Moderate or pleaſing heat.
2. Indifference; want of ardour. *Spratt.*

To LULL. *v. a.* [*lulo*, Daniſh; *lallo*, Latin.]
1. To compoſe to ſleep by a pleaſing ſound. *Sp.*
2. To compoſe; to quiet; to put to reſt. *Milt.*

LU'LLABY. *s.* [from *lull.*] A ſong to ſtill babes. *Fairfax. Locke.*

LUMBA'GO. *s.* [*lumbi*, Latin, the loins.] *Lumbagos* are pains very troubleſome about the loins and ſmall of the back, ſuch as precede ague fits and fevers. *Quincy.*

LU'MBER. *s.* [ɣeloma, Saxon, houſehold-ſtuff.] Any thing uſeleſs or cumberſome; any thing of more bulk than value. *Dryden.*

To LU'MBER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To heap like uſeleſs goods irregularly. *Rymer.*

To LU'MBER. *v. n.* To move heavily, as burdened with his own bulk. *Dryden.*

LU'MINARY. *s.* [*luminare*, Latin.]
1. Any body which gives light. *Milton.*
2. Any thing which gives intelligence. *Wot.*
3. Any one that inſtructs mankind. *Bentley.*

LUMINA'TION. *s.* [from *lumen*, Latin.] Emiſſion of light.

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LU'MINOUS. *a.* [*luminaux*, French.]
1. Shining; emitting light. *Bacon.*
2. Enlightened. *Milton.*
3. Shining; bright. *Newton.*

LUMP. *s.* [*lompe*, Dutch.]
1. A small mass of any matter. *Boyle.*
2. A shapeless mass. *Keil.*
3. Mass undistinguished. *Woodward.*
4. The whole together; the gross. *Addison.*

To LUMP. *v. a.* To take in the gross, without attention to particulars. *Addison.*

LU'MPFISH. *s.* [*lump* and *fish*] A sort of fish.

LU'MPING. *a.* [from *lump.*] Large; heavy; great. *Arbuthnot.*

LU'MPISH. *a.* [from *lump.*] Heavy; gross; dull; unactive; bulky. *Raleigh.*

LU'MPISHLY. *ad.* With heaviness; with stupidity.

LU'MPISHNESS. *s.* [from *lumpish.*] Stupid heaviness.

LU'MPY. *a.* [from *lump.*] Full of lumps; full of compact masses. *Mortimer.*

LU'NACY. *s.* [from *luna*, Lat. the moon.] A kind of madness influenced by the moon; madness in general. *Suckling.*

LU'NAR. } *a.* [*lunaire*, French; *lunaris*,
LU'NARY. } Latin]
1. Relating to the moon. *Dryden.*
2. Being under the influence of the moon. *Br.*

LU'NARY. *s.* [*lunaria*, Latin; *lunaire*, Fr.] Moonwort. *Drayton.*

LU'NATED. *a.* [from *luna*, Latin.] Formed like a half moon.

LU'NATICK. *a.* [*lunaticus*, Latin.] Mad; having the imagination influenced by the moon. *Shakespeare.*

LU'NATICK. *s.* A madman. *Gratant.*

LUNA'TION. *s.* [*lunaison*, French.] The revolution of the moon. *Holder.*

LU'NCH. } *s.* [from *clutch*, or *clunch.*]
LU'NCHEON. } As much food as one's hand can hold. *Gay.*

LUNE. *s.* [*luna*, Latin.]
1. Any thing in the shape of a half moon.
2. Fits of frenzy; mad freaks. *Shakespeare.*

LUNE'TTE. *s.* [French.] A small half moon. *Trevoux.*

LUNGS. *s.* [lungen, Saxon.] The lights; the part by which breath is inspired and expired.

LU'NGED. *a.* [from *lungs.*] Having lungs; having the nature of lungs. *Dryden.*

LUNG-GROWN. *a.* [*lung* and *grown.*] The lungs sometimes grow fast to the skin that lines the breast; such are *lung-grown.* *Harv.*

LU'NGWORT. *s.* [*pulmonaria.*] A plant. *Mil.*

LUNISO'LAR. *a.* [*lunisolaire*, Fr.]. Compounded of the revolution of sun and moon.

LUNT. *s.* [*lonte*, Dutch] The matchcord with which guns are fired.

LU'PINE. *s.* [*lupin*, French; *lupinus*, Latin.] A kind of pulse. *Dryden.*

LURCH. *s. To leave in the* LURCH. To leave in a forlorn or deserted condition. *Arbuth.*

To LURCH. *v. n.* [*loeren*, Dutch.]
1. To shift; to play tricks. *Shakespeare.*
2. To lie in wait: we now use *lurk. L'Estr.*

To LURCH. *v. a.* [*lurcor*, Latin.]
1. To devour; to swallow greedily. *Bacon.*
2. To defeat; to disappoint. *South.*
3. To steal privily; to filch; to pilfer.

LU'RCHER. *s.* [from *lurch.*]
1. One that watches to steal, or to betray or entrap. *Gay.*
2. A dog that watches for his game. *Tatler.*
3. [*lurco*, Lat.] A glutton; a gormandizer.

LURE. *s.* [*leurre*, French.]
1. Something held out to call a hawk. *Bacon.*
2. Any enticement; any thing that promises advantage. *Milton.*

To LURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To call hawks. *Bacon.*

To LURE. *v. a.* To attract; to entice. *Gay.*

LU'RID. *a.* [*luridus*, Latin.] Gloomy; dismal. *Thomson.*

To LURK. *v. n.* To lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie close. *Spenser.*

LU'RKER. *s.* [from *lurk.*] A thief that lies in wait.

LU'RKING-PLACE. *s.* [*lurk* and *place.*] Hiding place; secret place. *Samuel.*

LU'SCIOUS. *a.* [from *luxurious.*]
1. Sweet, so as to nauseate.
2. Sweet in a great degree. *Dryden.*
3. Pleasing; delightful. *South.*

LU'SCIOUSLY. *ad.* Sweet in a great degree.

LU'SCIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *luscious.*] Immoderate sweetness. *Decay of Piety.*

LUSE'RN. *s.* [*lupus cervarius*, Lat.] A lynx.

LUSH. *a.* Of a dark, deep, full colour, opposite to pale and faint. *Shakespeare.*

LUSK. *a.* [*luscbe*, Fr.] Idle; lazy; worthless.

LU'SKISH. *a.* [from *lusk.*] Somewhat indinable to laziness or indolence.

LU'SKISHLY. *ad.* Lazily; indolently.

LU'SKISHNESS. *s.* [from *luskish.*] A disposition to laziness. *Spenser.*

LUSO'RIOUS. *a.* [*luforius*, Latin.] Used in play; sportive. *Sanderson.*

LU'SORY. *a.* [*luforius*, Latin] Used in play. *Watts.*

LUST. *s.* [luꝛt, Saxon.]
1. Carnal desire. *Taylor.*
2. Any violent or irregular desire. *Pearson.*
3. Vigour; active power. Not used. *Bacon.*

To LUST. *v. n.*
1. To desire carnally. *Reformation.*
2. To desire vehemently. *Knolles.*
3. To list; to like. Out of use. *Psalms.*
4. To have irregular dispositions. *James.*

LU'STFUL. *a.* [*luft* and *full.*]
1. Libidinous; having irregular desires. *Ps.*
2. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust. *Milton.*

LU'STFULLY. *ad.* [from *luftful.*] With sensual concupiscence.

LU'STFULNESS. *s.* [from *luftful.*] Libidinousness.

LU'STIHED. } *s.* [from *lufty.*] Vigour;
LU'STIHOOD. } sprightliness; corporal ability. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

LU'STILY. *ad.* [from *lufty.*] Stoutly; with vigour; with mettle. *Dryden.*

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LU'STINESS. *s.* [from *lusty*.] Stoutneſs; ſturdineſs; ſtrength; vigour of body. *Dryden.*
LU'STLESS. *a.* [from *luſt*.] Not vigorous; weak. *Spenser.*
LUSTRAL. *a.* [*luſtrale*, French; *luſtralis*, Lat.] Uſed in purification. *Garth.*
LUSTRA'TION. *s.* [*luſtratio*, Latin.] Purification by water. *Prior.*
LU'STRE. *s.* [*luſtre*. French.]
1. Brightneſs; ſplendour; glitter. *Davies.*
2. A ſconce with lights. *Pope.*
3. Eminence; renown. *Swift.*
4. The ſpace of five years.
LU'STRING. *s.* [from *luſtre*.] A ſhining ſilk.
LU'STROUS. *a.* [from *luſtre*.] Bright; ſhining; luminous. *Shakespeare.*
LU'STWORT. *s.* [*luſt* and *wort*.] An herb.
LU'STY. *a.* [*luſtig*, Dutch.] Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body. *Otway.*
LUTANIST. *s.* [from *lute*.] One who plays upon the lute.
LUTA'RIOUS. *a.* [*lutarius*, Latin.]
1. Lying in mud.
2. Of the colour of mud. *Grew.*
LUTE. *s.* [*luth*, *lut*, French.]
1. A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick. *Arbuth.*
2. A compoſition like clay, with which chymiſts cloſe up their veſſels. *Garth.*
To LUTE. *v. a.* To cloſe with lute, or chymiſts clay. *Wilkins.*
LU'TULENT. *a.* [*lutulentus*, Latin.] Muddy; turbid.
To LUX. } *v. a.* [*luxo*, Lat.] To put out
To LU'XATE. } of joint; to diſjoint. *Wiſeman.*
LUXATION. *s.* [from *luxo*, Latin.]
1. The act of diſjointing.
2. Any thing diſjointed. *Floyer.*
LUXE. s. [French; *luxus*, Latin.] Luxury; voluptuouſneſs. Not uſed. *Prior.*
LUXU'RIANCE. } *s.* [from *luxuriant*, Lat.]
LUXU'RIANCY. } Exuberance; abundant or wanton plenty or growth. *Spectator.*
LUXU'RIANT. *a.* [*luxurians*, Latin.] Exuberant; ſuperfluouſly plenteous. *Milton.*
To LUXU'RIATE. *v. n.* [*luxurior*, Lat.] To grow exuberantly; to ſhoot with ſuperfluous plenty.

LUXU'RIOUS. *a.* [*luxurieux*, Fr. *luxurioſus*, Latin.]
1. Delighting in the pleaſures of the table.
2. Adminiſtring to luxury. *Milton.*
3. Luſtful; libidinous. *Shakespeare.*
4. Voluptuous; enſlaved to pleaſure. *Milton.*
5. Softening by pleaſure. *Dryden.*
6. Luxuriant; exuberant. *Milton.*
LUXU'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *luxurious*.] Deliciouſly; voluptuouſly. *Shakespeare.*
LU'XURY. *s.* [*luxuria*, Latin.]
1. Voluptuouſneſs; addictedneſs to pleaſure. *Milton.*
2. Luſt; lewdneſs. *Shakespeare.*
3. Luxuriance; exuberance. *Bacon.*
4. Delicious fare. *Addison.*
LY. When *ly* terminates the name of a place it is derived from leax, Sax. a field: when it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from *lich*, *like*; as *beaſtly*, *beaſtlike*.
LYCA'NTHROPY. *s.* [λυκος and ανθρωπος.] A kind of madneſs, in which men have the qualities of wild beaſts. *Taylor.*
LYKE. *a.* For *like*. *Spenſer.*
LY'ING. *participle noun*, from *lie*. *Shakeſpeare.*
LYMPH. *s.* [*lympha*, Latin.] Water; tranſparent colourleſs liquor. *Arbuthnot.*
LY'MPHATED. *a.* [*lymphatus*, Latin.] Mad.
LY'MPHATICK. *s.* [from *lympha*, Latin.] The *lymphaticks* are ſlender pellucid tubes, whoſe cavities are contracted at ſmall and unequal diſtances; they are carried into the glands of the meſentery. *Cheyne.*
LY'MPHEDUCT. *s.* [*lympha* and *ductus*, Lat. A veſſel which conveys the lymph. *Blackm.*
LYNX. s. [Latin.] A ſpotted beaſt, remarkable for ſpeed and ſharp ſight. *Locke.*
LYRE. *s.* [*lyre*, French; *lyra*, Latin.] A harp; a muſical inſtrument to which poetry is ſuppoſed to be ſung. *Prior.*
LY'RICAL. } *a.* [*lyricus*, Latin.] Pertaining
LY'RICK. } to a harp, or to odes or poetry ſung to a harp; ſinging to a harp. *Pope.*
LY'RICK. *s.* A poet who writes ſongs to the harp. *Addiſon.*
LY'RIST. *s.* [*lyriſte*, Latin.] A muſician who plays upon the harp. *Pope.*

M

MAC

MAC

MHas in Engliſh, one unvaried ſound, by compreſſion of the lips; as *mine*, *tame*.
MACARO'ON. *s.* [*macarone*, Italian.]
1. A coarſe, rude, low fellow: whence *macaronick* poetry, in which the language is purpoſely corrupted. *Donne.*
2. [*macaron*, Fr.] A kind of ſweet biſcuit, made of flower, almonds, eggs, and ſugar.
MA'CAW. *s.* A bird in the Weſt Indies, the largeſt ſpecies of perrot.

MACA'W-TREE. *s.* A ſpecies of the *palm tree*. *Miller.*
MACE. *s.* [maꝛꝛ, Saxon; *maſa*, Spaniſh.]
1. An enſign of authority born before magiſtrates. *Spenſer.*
2. [*maſſue*, French; *maſſa*, Latin.] A heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal. *Knolles.*
3. [*macis*, Latin.] A kind of ſpice. The nutmeg is incloſed in a threefold covering, of which the ſecond is *mace*. *Hale.*

MACEA'LE. *s.* [*mace* and *ale.*] Ale ſpiced with mace. *Hill.*

MA'CEBEARER. *s.* [*mace* and *bearer.*] One who carries the mace before perſons in authority. *Spectator.*

To MA'CERATE. *v. a.* [*macero*, Latin.]
1. To make lean; to wear away. *Harvey.*
2. To mortify; to haraſs with corporal hardſhips. *Burton.*
3. To ſteep almoſt to ſolution. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'CERA'TION. *s.* [from *macerate.*]
1. The act of waſting, or making lean.
2. Mortification; corporal hardſhip.
3. *Maceration* is an infuſion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almoſt diſſolved. *Quincy.*

MA'CHINAL. *a.* [from *machina*, Latin.] Relating to machines.

To MA'CHINATE. *v. a.* [*machinor*, Latin.] To plan; to contrive.

MACHINA'TION. *s.* [*machinatio*, Lat.] Artifice; contrivance; malicious ſcheme. *Spratt.*

MACHI'NE. *s.* [*machina*, Lat. *machine*, Fr.]
1. Any complicated work in which one part contributes to the motion of another. *Prior.*
2. An engine. *Dryd.n.*
3. Supernatural agency in poems. *Pope.*

MACHI'NERY. *s.* [from *machine.*]
1. Enginery; complicated workmanſhip.
2. The *machinery* ſignifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem. *Pope.*

MA'CHINIST. *s.* [*machineſte*, French.] A conſtructor of engines or machines.

MA'CILENCY. *s.* [from *macilent.*] Leanneſs.

MA'CILENT. *a.* [*macilentus*, Latin.] Lean.

MA'CKEREL. *s.* [*maskereel*, Dutch.] A ſea fiſh. *Gay.*

MA'CKEREL-GALE. A ſtrong breeze. *Dry.*

MA'CROCOSM. *s.* [*μακρος* and *κοσμος.*] The whole world, or viſible ſyſtem, in oppoſition to the microcoſm, or world of man.

MACTA'TION. *s.* [*mactatus*, Latin.] The act of killing for ſacrifice.

MA'CULA. s. [Latin.]
1. A ſpot. *Burnet.*
2. [In phyſick.] Any ſpots upon the ſkin, whether thoſe in fevers or ſcorbutick habits.

To MA'CULATE. *v. a.* [*maculo*, Latin.] To ſtain; to ſpot.

MACULA'TION. *s.* [from *maculate.*] Stain; ſpot; taint. *Shakeſpeare.*

MA'CULE. *s.* [*maculo*, Lat.] A ſpot; a ſtain.

MAD. *a.* [ʒymaaƀ, Saxon.]
1. Diſordered in the mind; broken in the underſtanding; diſtracted. *Taylor.*
2. Expreſſing diſorder of mind. *Milton.*
3. Overrun with any violent or unreaſonable deſire. *Rymer.*
4. Enraged; furious. *Decay of Piety.*

To MAD. *v. a.* To make mad; to make furious; to enrage. *Sidney.*

To MAD. *v. n.* To be mad; to be furious. *Mil.*

MAD. *s.* [maƀu, Sax.] An earthworm. *Ainſw.*

MA'DAM. *s.* [*ma dame*, French, my dame.] The term of compliment uſed in addreſs to ladies of every degree. *Spenſer. Philips.*

MA'DBRAIN. } *a.* [*mad* and *brain.*] Diſ-
MA'DBRAINED. } ordered in the mind; hotheaded. *Shakeſpeare.*

MA'DCAP. *s.* A madman; a wild hotbrained fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

To MA'DDEN. *v. n.* [from *mad.*] To become mad; to act as mad. *Pope.*

To MA'DDEN. *v. a.* To make mad. *Thomſon.*

MA'DDER. *s.* [mapeꝛe, Sax.] A plant. *Hill.*

MADE. The participle preterite of *make.*

MADEFA'CTION. *s.* [*madefacio*, Latin.] The act of making wet. *Bacon.*

To MA'DEFY. *v. a.* [*madefio*, Latin.] To moiſten; to make wet.

MA'DGEHOWLET. *s.* An owl. *Ainſworth.*

MA'DHOUSE. *s.* [*mad* and *houſe.*] A houſe where madmen are cured or confined. *L'Eſt.*

MA'DLY. *ad.* [from *mad.*] Without underſtanding; furiouſly. *Dryden.*

MA'DMAN. *s.* [*mad* and *man.*] A man deprived of his underſtanding. *South.*

MA'DNESS. *s.* [from *mad.*]
1. Diſtraction; loſs of underſtanding; perturbation of the faculties. *Locke.*
2. Fury; wildneſs; rage. *K. Charles.*

MADRI'ER. *s.* A thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity ſufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied againſt a gate. *Bailey.*

MA'DRIGAL. *s.* [*madrigal*, Spaniſh and Fr.] A paſtoral ſong. *Dryden.*

MA'DWORT. *s.* [*mad* and *wort.*] An herb.

MÆRE. *ad.* It is derived from the Saxon mep, famous, great, noted: ſo *aldmere* is all famous. *Gibſon.*

To MA'FFLE. *v. n.* To ſtammer. *Ainſworth.*

MA'FFLER. *s.* A ſtammerer. *Ainſworth.*

MAGAZI'NE. *s.* [*magazine*, French.]
1. A ſtorehouſe, commonly an arſenal of armoury, or repoſitory of proviſions. *Pope.*
2. Of late this word has ſignified a miſcellaneous pamphlet, from a periodical miſcellany called the *Gentleman's Magazine.*

MAGE. *s.* [*magus*, Lat.] A magician. *Spenſer.*

MA'GGOT. *s.* [maƀu, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall grub, which turns into a fly. *Ray.*
2. Whimſey; caprice; odd fancy. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'GGOTTINESS. *s.* [from *maggotty.*] The ſtate of abounding with maggots.

MA'GGOTTY. *a.* [from *maggot.*]
1. Full of maggots. *Bacon.*
2. Capricious; whimſical. *Norris.*

MAGICAL. *a.* [from *magick.*] Acting or performed by ſecret and inviſible powers. *Dryd.*

MA'GICALLY. *ad.* According to the rites of magick; by enchantment. *Camden.*

MA'GICK. *s.* [*magia*, Latin.]
1. The art of putting in action the power of ſpirits; ſorcery; enchantment. *Rogers.*
2. The ſecret operations of natural powers. *Bacon.*

MA'GICK. *a.*
1. Enchanted; necromantick. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Done or produced by magick. *Addiſon.*

MA'GICIAN. *s.* [*magicus*, Lat.] One ſkilled in

magick; an enchanter; a necromancer. *Loc.*

MAGISTE'RIAL. *a.* [from *magister*, Latin.]
1. Such as suits a master. *K. Charles.*
2. Lofty; arrogant; proud; insolent; despotick. *South.*
3. Chymically prepared, after the manner of a magistery. *Grew.*

MAGISTE'RIALLY. *ad.* Arrogantly; with an air of authority. *South.*

MAGISTE'RIALNESS. *s.* [from *magisterial.*] Haughtiness; airs of a master. *Gov. of Tongue.*

MA'GISTERY. *s.* [*magisterium*, Lat.] *Magistery* is a term made use of by chymists to signify sometimes a very fine powder, and sometimes odorous substances; but the most genuine acceptation is that preparation of any body, wherein the whole, or most part, is, by the addition of somewhat, changed into a body of quite another kind. *Quincy.*

MA'GISTRACY. *s.* [*magistratus*, Lat.] Office or dignity of a magistrate. *Ben Jonson.*

MA'GISTRALLY. *ad.* [*magistralis*, low Lat.] Despotically; authoritatively; magisterially. *Bramhall.*

MA'GISTRATE. *s.* [*magistratus*, Lat.] A man publickly invested with authority; a governour. *Decay of Piety.*

MAGNA'LITY. *s.* [*magnalia*, Lat.] A great thing; something above the common rate. *Br.*

MAGNANI'MITY. *s.* [*magnanimité*, Fr. *magnanimus*, Lat.] Greatness of mind; bravery; elevation of soul. *Spenser. Swift.*

MAGNA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*magnanimus*, Latin.] Great of mind; elevated in sentiment; brave. *Grew.*

MAGNA'NIMOUSLY. *ad.* Bravely; with greatness of mind. *Milton.*

MA'GNET. *s.* [*magnes*, Lat.] The loadstone; the stone that attracts iron. *Dryden.*

MAGNE'TICAL. } *a.* [from *magnet.*]
MAGNE'TICK. }
1. Relating to the magnet. *Newton.*
2. Having powers correspondent to those of the magnet. *Newton.*
3. Attractive; having the power to draw things distant. *Donne.*

MA'GNETISM. *s.* [from *magnet.*]
1. Power of the loadstone. *Brown.*
2. Power of attraction. *Glanville.*

MAGNIFI'ABLE. *a.* [from *magnify.*] Worthy to be extolled or praised. Unusual. *Brown.*

MAGNI'FICAL. } *a.* [*magnificus*, Lat.] Illustrious; grand. *Milton.*
MAGNI'FICK. }

MAGNI'FICENCE. *s.* [*magnificentia*, Latin.] Grandeur of appearance; splendour. *Milton.*

MAGNI'FICENT. *s.* [*magnificus*, Latin.]
1. Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous. *Addison.*
2. Fond of splendour; setting greatness to show. *Sidney.*

MAGNI'FICENTLY. *ad.* [from *magnificent.*] Pompously; splendidly. *Grew.*

MAGNIFICO. *s.* [Ital. A grandee of Venice. *Shakespeare.*

MA'GNIFIER. *s.* [from *magnify.*]
1. One that praises; an encomiast; an extoller. *Brown.*
2. A glass that increases the bulk of any object.

To MA'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*magnifico*, Latin.]
1. To make great; to exaggerate; to amplify; to extol. *Bacon.*
2. To exalt; to elevate; to raise in estimation. *Milton.*
3. To raise in pride or pretension. *Daniel.*
4. To increase the bulk of any object to the eye. *Locke.*

MA'GNITUDE. *s.* [*magnitudo*, Latin.]
1. Greatness; grandeur. *Milton.*
2. Comparative bulk. *Newton.*

MA'GPIE. *s.* [from *pie*, and *mag*, contracted from *Margaret.*] A bird sometimes taught to talk. *Peacham.*

MA'GYDARE. *s.* [*magudâris*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MAID. } *s.* [mæden, mæyden, Saxon.
MA'IDEN. } *maegd*, Dutch.]
1. An unmarried woman; a virgin. *Dryden.*
2. A woman servant. *Prior.*
3. Female. *Leviticus.*

MAID. *s.* A species of skate.

MA'IDEN. *a.*
1. Consisting of virgins. *Addison.*
2. Fresh; new; unused; unpolluted. *Shak.*

MA'IDENHAIR. *s.* A plant. *Peacham.*

MA'IDENHEAD. }
MA'IDENHODE. } *s.* [from *maiden.*]
MA'IDENHOOD. }
1. Virginity; virginal purity; freedom from contamination. *Milton.*
2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state. *Wotton.*

MA'IDENLIP. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MA'IDENLY. *a.* [*maiden* and *like.*] Like a maid; gentle, modest, timorous, decent. *Sh.*

MA'IDHOOD. *s.* [from *maid.*] Virginity. *Shak.*

MA'IDMARIAN. *s.* [*jouer ludius*, Latin.] A kind of dance. *Temple.*

MA'IDPALE. *a.* [*maid* and *pale.*] Pale like a sick virgin. *Shakespeare.*

MAIDSE'RVANT. *s.* A female servant. *Sw.*

MAJE'STICAL. } *a.* [from *majesty.*]
MAJE'STICK. }
1. August; having dignity; grand; imperial; regal; great of experience. *Denham.*
2. Stately; pompous; splendid. *Hooker.*
3. Sublime; elevated; lofty. *Dryden.*

MAJE'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *majestical.*] With dignity; with grandeur. *Glanville.*

MA'JESTY. *s.* [*majestas*, Latin.]
1. Dignity; grandeur; greatness of appearance. *Milton.*
2. Power; sovereignty. *Daniel.*
3. Dignity; elevation of manner. *Dryden.*
4. The title of kings and queens. *Shak.*

MAIL. *s.* [*maille*, French.]
1. A coat of steel network worn for defence. *Wotton.*
2. Any armour. *Ga.*
3. A postman's bundle; a bag.

To MAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To arm defensively; to cover, as with

armour. *Shakespeare.*
2. To bundle in a wrapper. *Shakespeare.*

To MAIM. *v. a.* [*mehaigner*, to maim, old Fr.] To deprive of any neceſſary part; to cripple by loſs of a limb. *Shakeſpeare.*

MAIM. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Privation of ſome eſſential part; lameneſs, by a wound or amputation. *Hooker.*
2. Injury; miſchief. *Shakespeare.*
3. Eſſential defect. *Hayward.*

MAIN. *a.* [*magne*, old French.]
1. Principal; chief; leading. *Hooker.*
2. Mighty; huge; overpowering; vaſt. *Mil.*
3. Groſs; containing the chief part. *Shak.*
4. Important; forcible. *Davies.*

MAIN. *s.*
1. The groſs; the bulk; the greater part. *Locke.*
2. The ſum; the whole; the general. *K. Ch.*
3. The ocean; the great ſea. *Prior.*
4. Violence; force. *Hudibras.*
5. A hand at dice. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. The continent. *Bacon.*
7. A hamper. *Ainſworth.*

MA'INLAND. *s.* [*main* and *land.*] Continent. *Spenſer.*

MA'INLY. *ad.* [from *main.*]
1. Chiefly; principally. *Woodward.*
2. Greatly; hugely. *Bacon.*

MA'INMAST. *s.* [*main* and *maſt.*] The chief or middle maſt. *Dryden.*

MA'INPERNABLE. *a.* Bailable; that may be admitted to give ſurety.

MA'INPERNOR. *s.* Surety; bail. *Davies.*

MA'INPRISE. *s.* [*main* and *pris*, Fr.] Delivery into the cuſtody of a friend, upon ſecurity given for appearance; bail. *Davies.*

To MA'INPRISE. *v. a.* To bail.

MA'INSAIL. *s.* [*main* and *ſail.*] The ſail of the mainmaſt. *Acts.*

MA'INSHEET. *s.* [*main* and *ſheet.*] The ſheet or ſail of the mainmaſt. *Dryden.*

To MAINTA'IN. *v. a.* [*maintenir*, French.]
1. To preſerve; to keep. *Harvey.*
2. To defend; to hold out. *Grew.*
3. To vindicate; to juſtify. *Shakespeare.*
4. To continue; to keep up. *Dryden.*
5. To keep up; to ſupport the expence of. *Sh.*
6. To ſupport with the conveniences of life. *South.*
7. To preſerve from failure. *Blackmore.*

To MAINTA'IN. *v. n.* To ſupport by argument; to aſſert as a tenet. *Dryden.*

MAINTA'INABLE. *a.* [from *maintain.*] Defenſible; juſtifiable. *Hayward.*

MAINTA'INER. *s.* [from *maintain.*] Supporter; cheriſher. *Spenſer.*

MA'INTENANCE. *s.* [*maintenant*, French.]
1. Supply of the neceſſaries of life; ſuſtenance; ſuſtentation. *Hooker.*
2. Support; protection; defence. *Spenſer.*
3. Continuance; ſecurity from failure. *South.*

MA'INTOP. *s.* [*main* and *top.*] The top of the mainmaſt. *Addiſon.*

MA'INYARD. *s.* [*main* and *yard.*] The yard of the mainmaſt. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'JOR. *a.* [*major*, Latin.]
1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent.
2. Greater in dignity. *Shakeſpeare.*

MA'JOR. *s.*
1. The officer above the captain; the loweſt field officer.
2. A mayor or head officer of a town.
3. The firſt propoſition of a ſyllogiſm, containing ſome generality. *Boyle.*
4. MAJOR-*general.* The general officer of the ſecond rank. *Tatler.*
5. MAJOR-*domo.* One who holds occaſionally the place of maſter of the houſe.

MAJORA'TION. *s.* [from *major.*] Increaſe; enlargement. *Bacon.*

MAJO'RITY. *s.* [from *major.*]
1. The ſtate of being greater. *Grew.*
2. The greater number. *Addiſon.*
3. Anceſtry. *Brown.*
4. Full age; end of minority. *Dennis.*
5. Firſt rank. Obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. The office of a major.

MAIZE, or *Indian Wheat.* *s.* *Miller.*

To MAKE. *v. a.* [macan, Saxon; *macken*, Gr. *maken*, Dutch.]
1. To create. *Genesis.*
2. To form of materials. *Holder.*
3. To compoſe. *Waller.*
4. To form by art what is not natural. *Spect.*
5. To produce or effect as the agent. *Hooker.*
6. To produce as a cauſe. *Proverbs.*
7. To do; to perform; to practiſe; to act in action. *Dryden.*
8. To cauſe to have any quality. *Clarendon.*
9. To bring into any ſtate or condition. *Job.*
10. To form; to ſettle. *Rowe.*
11. To hold; to keep. *Dryden.*
12. To ſecure from diſtreſs; to eſtabliſh in riches or happineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
13. To ſuffer; to incur. *Rowe.*
14. To commit. *Dryden.*
15. To compel; to force; to conſtrain. *Locke.*
16. To intend; to purpoſe to do. *Dryden.*
17. To raiſe as profit from any thing. *Shak.*
18. To reach; to tend to; to arrive at. *Dry.*
19. To gain. *Milton.*
20. To force; to gain by force. *Temple.*
21. To exhibit.
22. To pay; to give. *Lyttelton.*
23. To put; to place. *Bacon.*
24. To turn to ſome uſe. *Dryden.*
25. To incline to; to diſpoſe to. *Brown.*
26. To effect as an argument. *Hooker.*
27. To repreſent; to ſhow. *Baker.*
28. To conſtitute. *Locke.*
29. To amount to. *Gulstone.*
30. To mould; to form. *Locke.*
31. *To* MAKE *away.* To kill; to deſtroy.
32. *To* MAKE *away.* To transfer.
33. *To* MAKE *account.* To reckon; to believe.
34. *To* MAKE *account of.* To eſteem; to regard.
35. *To* MAKE *free with.* To treat without ceremony.

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36. *To* MAKE *good.* To maintain; to defend; to justify. *Knolles.*
37. *To* MAKE *good.* To fulfil; to accomplish. *Shakespeare.*
38. *To* MAKE *light of.* To consider as of no consequence. *Matthew.*
39. *To* MAKE *love.* To court; to play the gallant. *Addison.*
40. *To* MAKE *merry.* To feast; to partake of an entertainment. *Shakespeare.*
41. *To* MAKE *much of.* To cherish; to foster. *Temple.*
42. *To* MAKE *of. What to make of,* is, how to understand. *Addison.*
43. *To* MAKE *of.* To produce from; to effect. *Addison.*
44. *To* MAKE *of.* To consider; to account; to esteem. *Dryden.*
45. *To* MAKE *of.* To cherish; to foster.
46. *To* MAKE *over.* To settle in the hands of trustees. *Hudibras.*
47. *To* MAKE *over.* To transfer. *Hammond.*
48. *To* MAKE *out.* To clear; to explain; to clear to one's self. *Arbuthnot.*
49. *To* MAKE *out.* To prove; to evince. *Sw.*
50. *To* MAKE *sure of.* To consider as certain. *Dryden.*
51. *To* MAKE *sure of.* To secure to one's possession. *Dryden.*
52. *To* MAKE *up.* To get together. *Locke.*
53. *To* MAKE *up.* To reconcile. *Shakespeare.*
54. *To* MAKE *up.* To repair. *Ezekiel.*
55. *To* MAKE *up.* To compose, as ingredients. *South.*
56. *To* MAKE *up.* To shape. *Arbuthnot.*
57. *To* MAKE *up.* To supply. *Hooker.*
58. *To* MAKE *up.* To compensate. *Atterbury.*
59. *To* MAKE *up.* To adjust. *Rogers.*
60. *To* MAKE *up.* To accomplish; to conclude; to complete. *Locke.*

To MAKE. *v. n.*

1. To tend; to travel; to go any way. *Shak.*
2. To contribute; to have effect. *Swift.*
3. To operate; to act as a proof of argument, or cause. *Hooker. Dryden.*
4. To show; to appear; to carry appearance. *Arbuthnot.*
5. *To* MAKE *away with.* To destroy; to kill; to make away. *Addison.*
6. *To* MAKE *for.* To advantage; to favour. *Bacon.*
7. *To* MAKE *up for.* To compensate; to be instead. *Swift.*
8. *To* MAKE *with.* To concur. *Hooker.*

MAKE. *s.* [from the verb.] Form; structure; nature. *Glanville.*

MAKE. *s.* [maca, Sax.] Companion; favourite friend. *Ben Jonson.*

MA'KEBATE. *s.* [*make* and *debate.*] Breeder of quarrels. *Sidney.*

MA'KER. *s.* [from *make.*]

1. The Creator. *Milton.*
2. One who makes any thing. *Pope.*
3. One who sets any thing in its proper state. *Ascham.*

MA'KEPEACE. *s.* [*make* and *peace.*] Peacemaker; reconciler. *Shakespeare.*

MA'KEWEIGHT. *s.* [*make* and *weight.*] Any small thing thrown in to make up weight. *Pb.*

MALACHI'TE. *s.* This stone is green, so as in colour to resemble the leaf of the mallow, μαλαχη; sometimes it is veined with white, or spotted with blue. *Woodward.*

MA'LADY. *s.* [*maladie,* French.] A disease; a distemper; a disorder of body. *Spenser.*

MALA'NDERS. *s.* [from *mal andre,* Ital.] A dry scab on the pastern of horses.

MA'LAPERT. *a.* [*mal* and *pert.*] Saucy; quick with impudence. *Dryden.*

MA'LAPERTNESS. *s.* [from *malapert.*] Liveliness of reply without decency; quick impudence; saucinefs.

MA'LAPERTLY. *ad.* [from *malapert.*] Impudently; saucily.

To MALA'XATE. *v. a.* [μαλαττω.] To soften, or knead to softness, any body.

MALAXA'TION. *s.* [from *malaxate.*] The act of softening.

MALE. *a.* [*male,* Fr.] Of the sex that begets young; not female. *Swift.*

MALE. *s.* The he of any species. *Bacon.*

MALE, in composition, signifies *ill.*

MALEADMINISTRA'TION. *s.* Bad management of affairs. *Ayliffe.*

MALECONTE'NT. } *a.* [*male* and *content.*]
MALECONTE'NTED. } Discontented; dissatisfied. *Shakespeare.*

MALECONTE'NTEDLY. *ad.* [from *malecontent.*] With discontent.

MALECONTE'NTEDNESS. *s.* [from *malecontent.*] Discontentedness; want of affection to government. *Spectator.*

MALEDI'CTED. *a.* [*maledictus,* Lat.] Accursed.

MALEDI'CTION. *s.* [*malediction,* Fr.] Curse; execration; denunciation of evil. *Wotton.*

MALEFA'CTION. *s.* [*male* and *facio,* Lat.] A crime; an offence. *Shakespeare.*

MALEFA'CTOR. *s.* [*male* and *facio,* Latin.] An offender against law; a criminal. *Rescom.*

MALE'FICK } *a.* [*maleficus,* Lat.] Mischie-
MALE'FIQUE. } vous; hurtful.

MALEPRA'CTICE. *s.* [*male* and *practice.*] Practice contrary to rules.

MALE'VOLENCE. *s.* [*malevolentia,* Lat.] Ill-will; inclination to hurt others; malignity. *Shakespeare.*

MALE'VOLENT. *a.* [*malevolus,* Lat.] Ill-disposed toward others; malignant. *Dryden.*

MALE'VOLENTLY. *ad.* Malignly; malignantly; with ill-will. *Howel.*

MA'LICE. *s.* [*malice,* French.]

1. Badness of design; deliberate mischief. *Taylor.*
2. Ill intention to any one; desire of hurting. *Shakespeare.*

To MA'LICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with ill-will. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

MALI'CIOUS. *a.* [*malicieux,* Fr.] Ill-disposed to any one; intending ill; malignant. *Sh.*

MALI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* With malignity; with intention of mischief. *Swift.*

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MALI'CIOUSNESS. *s.* Malice; intention of mischief to another. *Herbert.*

MALI'GN. *a.* [*maligne*, French.]
1. Unfavourable; ill-disposed to any one; malicious. *South.*
2. Infectious; fatal to the body; pestilential. *Bacon.*

To MA'LIGN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To regard with envy or malice. *South.*
2. To mischief; to hurt; to harm.

MALI'GNANCY. *s.* [from *malignant.*]
1. Malevolence; malice; unfavourableness. *Sh.*
2. Destructive tendency. *Wiseman.*

MALI'GNANT. *a.* [*malignant*, French.]
1. Malign; envious; unpropitious; malicious; mischievous. *Watts.*
2. Hostile to life: as, *malignant* fevers. *Dryd.*

MALI'GNANT. *s.*
1. A man of ill intention, malevolently disposed. *Hooker.*
2. It was a word used for the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel sectaries in the civil wars.

MALI'GNANTLY. *ad.* [from *malignant.*] With ill intention; maliciously; mischievously.

MALI'GNER. *s.* [from *malign.*]
1. One who regards another with ill-will. *Sw.*
2. Sarcastical censurer. *Glanville.*

MALI'GNITY. *s.* [*malignité*, French.]
1. Malice; maliciousness. *Tickel.*
2. Contrariety to life; destructive tendency.
3. Evilness of nature. *South.*

MALI'GNLY. *ad.* [from *malign.*] Enviously; with ill-will; mischievously. *Pope.*

MA'LKIN. *s.* [*mal*, or *Mary*, and *kin.*] A kind of mop made of clouts for sweeping ovens; thence a frightful figure of clouts dressed up; thence a dirty wench. *Shak.*

MALL. *s.* [*malleus*, Lat. a hammer.]
1. A kind of beater or hammer. *Addison.*
2. A stroke; a blow. Not in use. *Hudibras.*
3. A walk where they formerly played with malls and balls. *Pope.*

To MALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat or strike with a mall.

MA'LLARD. *s.* [*malart*, French.] The drake of the wild duck. *Walton.*

MALLEABI'LITY. *s.* [from *malleable.*] Quality of enduring the hammer; quality of spreading under the hammer. *Locke.*

MA'LLEABLE. *a.* [*malleable*, French; from *malleus*, Latin, a hammer.] Capable of being spread by beating. *Newton.*

MA'LLEABLENESS. *s.* [from *malleable.*] Quality of enduring the hammer; malleability; ductility. *Locke.*

To MA'LLEATE. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Lat.] To hammer. *Derham.*

MA'LLET. *s.* [*malleus*, Lat.] A wooden hammer. *Boyle.*

MA'LLOWS. *s.* [*malva*, Lat. mælepe, Sax.] A plant. *Dryden.*

MA'LMSEY. *s.*
1. A sort of grape.
2. A kind of wine. *Shakspeare.*

MALT. *s.* [melt, Saxon.] Grain steeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

To MALT. *v. n.*
1. To make malt.
2. To be made malt. *Mortimer.*

MA'LTDRINK. *s.* All *maltdrink* may be boiled to a slimy syrup. *Bacon.*

MA'LTDUST. *s.* It is an enricher of barren land. *Mortimer.*

MA'LTFLOOR. *s.* A floor to dry malt. *Mort.*

MA'LTHORSE. *s.* A dull dolt. *Shakespeare.*

MA'LTMAN. } *s.* [from *malt.*] One who
MA'LTSTER. } makes malt. *Swift.*

MALVA'CEOUS. *a.* [*malva*, Latin.] Relating to mallows.

MALVERSA'TION. s. [French.] Bad shifts; mean artifices.

MAM. } *s.* [*mamma*, Latin.] The first
MAMMA'. } word for mother. *Peter.*

MA'MMET. *s.* [from *mam* or *mamma.*] A puppet; a figure dressed up. *Shakespeare.*

MA'MMIFORM. *a.* [*mamma* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the shape of paps or dugs.

MAMI'LLARY. *a.* [*mamillaris*, Latin.] Belonging to the paps or dugs.

MA'MMOCK. *s.* A shapeless piece. *Jam.*

To MA'MMOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tear; to break; to pull to pieces.

MA'MMON. s. [Syriack.] Riches.

MAN. *s.* [man, mon, Saxon.]
1. Human being.
2. Not a woman. *Shakespeare.*
3. Not a boy. *Dryden.*
4. A servant; an attendant.
5. A word of familiar address, bordering on contempt. *Shakespeare.*
6. It is used in a loose signification like the French *on*, one, any one: *as though a man's wife be may err.*
7. One of uncommon qualifications.
8. A human being qualified in any particular manner.
9. Individual.
10. Not a beast.
11. Wealthy or independent person.
12. A moveable piece of chess or draughts.
13. MAN *of war.* A ship of war.

To MAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furnish with men.
2. To guard with men. *Shakespeare.*
3. To fortify; to strengthen.
4. To tame a hawk. *Shakespeare.*
5. To attend; to serve; to wait on as a vant. *Ben Jo*
6. To direct in hostility; to point. *Sh*

MA'NACLES. *s.* [*manicæ*, from *manus*, Chain for the hand; shackles.

To MA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] chain the hands; to shackle. *Sh*

To MA'NAGE. *v. a.* [*menager*, French.]
1. To conduct; to carry on.
2. To train a horse to a graceful ac
3. To govern; to make tractable.
4. To wield; to move or use easily.
5. To husband; to make the object tion.
6. To treat with caution or decency.

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To MA'NAGE. *v. a.* To superintend affairs; to transact. *Dryden.*

MA'NAGE. *s.* [*menage*, Fr.]
1. Conduct; administration. *South.*
2. Use; instrumentality. *Bacon.*
3. Government of a horse. *Peacham.*
4. Discipline; governance. *L'Estrange.*

MA'NAGEABLE. *a.* [from *manage.*]
1. Easy in the use. *Newton.*
2. Governable; tractable.

MA'NAGEABLENESS. *s.* [from *manageable.*]
1. Accommodation to easy use. *Boyle.*
2. Tractableness; easiness to be governed.

MA'NAGEMENT. *s.* [*menagement*, Fr.]
1. Conduct; administration. *Swift.*
2. Prudence; cunning practice. *Dryden.*
3. Practice; transaction; dealing. *Addison.*

MA'NAGER. *s.* [from *manage.*]
1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing. *South.*
2. A man of frugality; a good husband. *Dry.*

MA'NAGERY. *s.* [*menagerie*, French.]
1. Conduct; direction; administration. *Cla.*
2. Husbandry; frugality. *Decay of Piety.*
3. Manner of using. *Decay of Piety.*

MANA'TION. *s.* [*manatio*, Latin.] The act of issuing from something else.

MANCHE. s. [French.] A sleeve.

MA'NCHET. *s.* [*michet*, French. *Skinner.*] A small loaf of fine bread. *More.*

MANCHINE'EL *tree. s.* [*mancanilla*, Latin.] It is a native of the West Indies, and grows to the size of an oak: its wood is of a beautiful grain, will polish well and last long: the fruit is of the colour and size of the golden pippin; many Europeans have suffered, and others lost their lives by eating it. *Milton.*

To MA'NCIPATE. *v. a.* [*mancipo*, Latin.] To enslave; to bind; to tie. *Hale.*

MANCIPA'TION. *s.* [from *mancipate.*] Slavery; involuntary obligation.

MA'NCIPLE. *s.* [*manceps*, Lat.] The steward of a community; the purveyor. *Betterton.*

MANDA'MUS. s. [Latin.] A writ granted by the king, so called from the initial word.

MANDARI'N. *s.* A Chinese nobleman or magistrate.

MA'NDATARY. *s.* [*mandataire*, French.] He to whom the pope has, by virtue of his prerogative, and his own proper right, given a mandate for his benefice. *Ayliffe.*

MA'NDATE. *s.* [*mandatum*, Latin.]
1. Command. *Howel.*
2. Precept; charge; commission, sent or transmitted. *Dryden.*

MANDA'TOR. s. [Latin.] Director. *Ayliffe.*

MA'NDATORY. *a.* [*mandare*, Latin.] Preceptive; directory.

MA'NDIBLE. *s.* [*mandibula*, Latin.] The jaw; the instrument of manducation. *Grew.*

MANDI'BULAR. *a.* [from *mandibula*, Latin.] Belonging to the jaw.

MANDI'LION. *s.* [*mandiglione*, Italian.] A soldier's coat. *Skinner.*

MA'NDRAKE. *s.* [*mandragoras*, Lat.] The root of this plant is said to bear a resemblance to the human form. *Miller.*

MA'NDREL. *s.* [*mandrin*, French.] An instrument to hold in the lathe the substance to be turned. *Moxon.*

To MA'NDUCATE. *v. a.* [*manduco*, Latin.] To chew; to eat.

MANDUCA'TION. *s.* [*manducatio*, Latin.] Eating. *Taylor.*

MANE. *s.* [*mane*, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on the neck of horses, or other animals. *Sidney.*

MA'NEATER. *s.* [*man* and *eat.*] A cannibal; an anthropophagite.

MA'NED. *a.* [from *mane.*] Having a mane.

MA'NES, s. [Latin.] Ghost; shade; that which remains of man after death. *Dryden.*

MA'NFUL. *a.* [*man* and *full.*] Bold; stout; daring. *Hudibras.*

MA'NFULLY. *ad.* Boldly; stoutly. *Ray.*

MA'NFULNESS. *s.* [from *manful.*] Stoutness; boldness.

MA'NGANESE. *s.* [*manganesia*, low Latin.] An iron ore of a poorer sort. *Hill.*

MANGCO'RN. *s.* [*mengen*, Dutch, to mingle.] Corn of several kinds mixed.

MANGE. *s.* [*mangeaison*, French.] The itch or scab in cattle. *Ben Jonson.*

MA'NGER. *s.* [*mangeoire*, French.] The place or vessel in which animals are fed with corn. *L'Estrange.*

MA'NGINESS *s.* [from *mangy.*] Scabbiness; infection with the mange.

To MA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*mangelen*, Dutch; *manus*, Latin.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piecemeal; to butcher. *Milton.*

MA'NGLER. *s.* [from *mangle.*] A hacker; one that destroys bunglingly. *Tickel.*

MA'NGO. *s.* [*Mangostan*, French.] A fruit of Java, brought to Europe pickled. *King.*

MA'NGY. *a.* [from *mange.*] Infected with the mange; scabby. *Shakespeare.*

MANHA'TER *s.* [*man* and *hater.*] Misanthrope; one that hates mankind.

MA'NHOOD. *s.* [from *man.*]
1. Human nature. *Milton.*
2. Virility; not womanhood. *Dryden.*
3. Virility; not childhood. *Pope.*
4. Courage; bravery; resolution; fortitude.

MANI'AC. } *a.* [*maniacus*, Lat.] Raging
MANI'ACAL. } with madness. *Grew.*

MA'NIFEST. *a.* [*manifestus*, Latin.]
1. Plain; open; not concealed. *Romans.*
2. Detected. *Dryden.*

MANIFE'ST. *s.* [*manifeste*, French.] Declaration; publick protestation. *Dryden.*

To MANIFE'ST. *v. a.* [*manifester*, Fr. *manifesto*, Lat.] To make appear; to make publick; to show plainly; to discover. *Ham.*

MANIFESTA'TION. *s.* [from *manifest.*] Discovery; publication; clear evidence. *Tillot.*

MANIFE'STIBLE. *a.* [properly *manifestable.*] Easy to be made evident. *Brown.*

MA'NIFESTLY. *ad.* [from *manifest.*] Clearly; evidently; plainly. *Swift.*

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MA'NIFESTNESS. *s.* [from *manifest.*] Perspicuity; clear evidence.

MANIFE'STO. *s.* [Italian.] Publick protestation; declaration. *Addison.*

MA'NIFOLD. *a.* [*many* and *fold.*] Of different kinds; many in number; multiplied; complicated. *Shakespeare.*

MANIFO'LDED. *a.* [*many* and *fold.*] Having many complications. *Spenser.*

MA'NIFOLDLY. *ad.* [from *manifold.*] In a manifold manner. *Sidney.*

MANI'GLIONS. *s.* [In gunnery.] Two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance.

MA'NIKIN. *s.* [*mannikin*, Dutch.] A little man. *Shakespeare.*

MA'NIPLE. *s.* [*manipulus*, Latin.]

1. A handful.
2. A small band of soldiers.

MANI'PULAR. *a.* [from *manipulus*, Latin.] Relating to a maniple.

MANKI'LLER. *s.* [*man* and *killer.*] Murderer. *Dryden.*

MANKI'ND. *s.* [*man* and *kind.*] The race or species of human beings. *Raleigh.*

MA'NKIND. *a.* Resembling man, not woman, in form or nature. *Shakespeare.*

MA'NLESS. *a.* [*man* and *less.*] Without men; not manned. *Bacon.*

MA'NLIKE. *a.* [*man* and *like.*] Having the proper qualities of man. *Sidney.*

MA'NLINESS. *s.* [from *manly.*] Dignity; bravery; stoutness. *Locke.*

MA'NLY. *a.* [from *man.*]

1. Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; stout; undaunted; undismayed. *Dryden.*
2. Not womanish; not childish. *Shakesp.*

MA'NLY. *ad.* With courage like a man.

MA'NNA. *s.* A gum, or honeylike juice concreted, seldom so dry but it adheres to the fingers: its colour is whitish, or brownish, and it has sweetness, and with it a sharpness that renders it agreeable: it is the product of two different trees, both varieties of the ash: when the heats are free from rain, these trees exfudate a white juice. *Hill.*

MA'NNER. *s.* [*maniere*, French.]

1. Form; method. *Dryden.*
2. Custom; habit; fashion. *New Test.*
3. Certain degree. *Bacon.*
4. Sort; kind. *Atterbury.*
5. Mien; cast of the look. *Clarissa.*
6. Peculiar way; distinct mode of person. *Clarendon.*
7. Way; mode. *Atterbury.*
8. [In the plural.] Character of mind. *Add.*
9. General way of life; morals; habits. *Bac.*
10. Ceremonious behaviour; studied civility. *Dryden.*

MA'NNERLINESS. *s.* [from *mannerly.*] Civility; ceremonious complaisance. *Hale.*

MA'NNERLY. *a.* [from *manner.*] Civil; ceremonious; complaisant. *Rogers.*

MA'NNERLY. *ad.* Civilly; without rudeness. *Shakespeare.*

MA'NNIKIN. *s.* [*man* and *klein*, German.] A little man; a dwarf.

MA'NNISH. *a.* [from *man.*] Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine; impudent. *Sidney.*

MA'NOR. *s.* [*manoir*, old French.] *Manor* signifies in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee. Touching the original of these *manors*, it seems, that in the beginning, there was a certain compass or circuit of ground granted by the king to some man of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and to exercise some jurisdiction. *Cowel.*

MANQUE'LLER. *s.* [*man* and *cpellan*, Sax.] A murderer; a mankiller; a manslayer. *Sax.*

MANSE. *s.* [*mansio*, Latin.]

1. Farm and land.
2. A parsonage house.

MA'NSION. *s.* [*mansio*, Latin.]

1. The lord's house in a manor.
2. Place of residence; abode; house. *Dryden.*
3. Residence; abode. *Dryden.*

MANSLA'UGHTER. *s.* [*man* and *slaughter.*]

1. Murder; destruction of the human species. *Ayliffe.*
2. [In law.] The act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice; punished by forfeiture. *Fiyer.*

MA'NSLAYER. *s.* [*man* and *slay.*] One that has killed another. *Numbers.*

MANSU'ETE. *a.* [*mansuetus*, Latin.] Tame; gentle; not ferocious. *Ray.*

MA'NSUETUDE. *s.* [*mansuetude*, Latin.] Tameness; gentleness. *Hooker.*

MA'NTEL. *s.* [*mantel*, old Fr.] Work raised before a chimney to conceal it. *Watts.*

MANTELE'T. *s.* [*mantelet*, French.]

1. A small cloak worn by women.
2. [In fortification.] A moveable penthouse made of planks, about three inches thick, nailed one over another to the height of almost six feet, and driven before the pioneers, as a blind to shelter them. *Harris.*

MANTI'GER. *s.* [*man* and *tiger.*] A large monkey or baboon. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'NTLE. *s.* [*mantell*, Welsh.] A kind of cloak or outer garment. *Heywood.*

To MA'NTLE. *v. a.* [from the verb.] To cloak; to cover; to disguise. *Shakespeare.*

To MA'NTLE. *v. n.*

1. To spread the wings as a hawk in pleasure. *Milton.*
2. To joy; to revel. *Spenser.*
3. To be expanded; to spread luxuriantly. *Gay.*
4. To gather any thing on the surface; to froth. *Pope.*
5. To ferment; to be in sprightly agitation. *Smith.*

MA'NTUA. *s.* [perhaps corrupted from *manteau*, French.] A lady's gown. *Pope.*

MA'NTUAMAKER. *s.* [*mantua* and *maker.*] One who makes gowns for women. *Addison.*

MA'NUAL. *a.* [*manualis*, Latin.]

1. Performed by the hand. *Dryden.*
2. Used by the hand. *Clarendon.*

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MA'NUAL. *s.* A small book, such as may be carried in the hand. *Stilling fleet.*

MANU'BIAL. *a.* [*manubiæ*, Lat.] Belonging to spoil; taken in war.

MANU'BRIUM. s. [Latin.] A handle. *Boyle.*

MANUDU'CTION. *s.* [*manuductio*, Latin.] Guidance by the hand. *South.*

MANUFA'CTURE. *s.* [*manus* and *facio*, Lat.]
1. The practice of making any piece of workmanship.
2. Any thing made by art. *Addison.*

To MANUFA'CTURE. *v. a.* [*manufacturer*, French]
1. To make by art and labour; to form by workmanship.
2. To employ in work; to work up.

MANUFA'CTURER. *s.* [*manufacturier*, Fr.] A workman; an artificer. *Watts.*

To MANUMI'SE. *v. n.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To set free; to dismiss from slavery. *Knolles.*

MANUMI'SSION. *s.* [*manumissio*, Lat.] The act of giving liberty to slaves. *Brown.*

To MANUMI'T. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Latin.] To release from slavery. *Dryden.*

MA'NURABLE. *a.* [from *manure.*] Capable of cultivation. *Hale.*

MA'NURANCE. *s.* [from *manure.*] Agriculture; cultivation. *Spenser.*

To MANU'RE. *v. a.* [*manouvrer*, French.]
1. To cultivate by manual labour. *Milton.*
2. To dung; to fatten with composts. *Wood.*
3. To fatten as a compost. *Addison.*

MANU'RE. *s.* [from the verb.] Soil to be laid on land; dung to fatten land. *Dryden.*

MANU'REMENT. *s.* [from *manure.*] Cultivation; improvement. *Wotton.*

MANU'RER. *s.* [from the verb.] He who manures land; a husbandman.

MA'NUSCRIPT. *s.* [*manuscriptum*, Lat.] A book written, not printed. *Wotton.*

MA'NY. *a.* comp. *more.* superl. *most.* [manig, Saxon.]
1. Consisting of a great number; numerous; more than few. *Digby.*
2. Marking number indefinite. *Exodus.*

MA'NY. *s.*
1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people. *Spenser.*
2. *Many* is used much in composition.

MANYCO'LOURED. *a.* [*many* and *colour.*] Having various colours. *Donne.*

MANYCO'RNERED. *a.* [*many* and *corner.*] Polygonal; having many corners. *Dryden.*

MANYHE'ADED. *a.* [*many* and *head.*] Having many heads. *Sidney.*

MANYLA'NGUAGED. *a.* [*many* and *language.*] Having many languages. *Pope.*

MANYPE'OPLED. *a.* [*many* and *people.*] Numerously populous. *Sandys.*

MANYTIMES, an adverbial phrase. Often; frequently. *Addison.*

MAP. *s.* [*mappa*, low Latin.] A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude. *Sidn.*

To MAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To delineate; to set down. *Shakespeare.*

MA'PLE *tree. s.* [*acer.*] A tree. *Mortimer.*

MA'PPERY. *s.* [from *map.*] The art of planning and designing. *Shakespeare.*

To MAR. *v. a.* [amyrran, Saxon.] To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to mischief; to damage. *Dryden.*

MARANA'THA. s. [Syriack.] It was a form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. *St. Paul.*

MARA'SMUS. *s.* [μαρασμος.] A consumption in which persons waste much of their substance. *Quincy.*

MA'RBLE. *s.* [*marbre*, Fr. *marmor*, Lat.]
1. Stone used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish. *Locke.*
2. Little balls supposed to be of marble, with which children play. *Arbuthnot.*
3. A stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription: as, the Oxford *marbles.*

MA'RBLE. *a.*
1. Made of marble. *Waller.*
2. Variegated, or stained like marble. *Sid.*

To MA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*marbrer*, Fr.] To variegate, or vein like marble. *Boyle.*

MARBLEHE'ARTED. *a.* [*marble* and *heart.*] Cruel; insensible; hardhearted. *Shakesp.*

MA'RCASITE. *s.* A hard fossil, found among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone. There are only three distinct species of it; one of a bright gold colour, another of a bright silver, and a third of a dead white. *Marcasite* is frequent in Cornwall, where the workmen call it mundick. *Hill.*

MARCH. *s.* [from *Mars.*] The third month of the year. *Peacham.*

To MARCH. *v. n.* [*marchir*, French.]
1. To move in military form. *Shakespeare.*
2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner. *Sidney. Davies.*

To MARCH. *v. a.*
1. To put in military movement. *Boyle.*
2. To bring in regular procession. *Prior.*

MARCH. *s.* [*marche*, French.]
1. Military movement; journey of soldiers. *Blackmore.*
2. Grave and solemn walk. *Pope.*
3. Deliberate or laborious walk. *Addison.*
4. Signals to move. *Knolles.*
5. *Marches*, without singular. Borders; limits; confines. *Davies.*

MA'RCHER. *s.* [from *marcheur*, Fr.] President of the marches or borders. *Davies.*

MA'RCHIONESS. *s.* The wife of a marquis.

MARCHPANE. *s.* [*massepane*, French.] A kind of sweet bread, or biscuit. *Sidney.*

MA'RCID. *a.* [*marcidus*, Latin.] Lean; pining, withered. *Dryden.*

MA'RCOUR. *s.* [*marcor*, Lat.] Leanness; the state of withering; waste of flesh. *Brown.*

MARE. *s.* [mare, Saxon.]
1. The female of a horse. *Dryden.*
2. A kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight; the night hag. *Drayton.*

MA'RESCHAL. *s.* [*mareschal*, French.] A chief commander of an army. *Prior.*

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MA'RGARITE. *s.* [*margarita*, Latin.] A pearl. *Peacham.*

MA'RGARITES. *s.* [*bellis.*] An herb. *Ains.*

MARGE. } *s.* [*margo*, Latin; *marge*,
MA'RGENT. } French.]
MA'RGIN. }

1. The border; the brink; the edge; the verge. *Spenser.*
2. The edge of a page left blank. *Hammond.*
3. The edge of a wound or sore. *Sharp.*

MA'RGINAL. *a.* [*marginal*, Fr.] Placed or written on the margin. *Watts.*

MA'RGINATED. *a.* [*marginatus*, Lat.] Having a margin.

MA'RGRAVE. *s.* [*mark* and *graff*, German.] A title of sovereignty in Germany.

MA'RIETS. *s.* A kind of violet.

MA'RIGOLD. *s.* [*Mary* and *gold.*] A yellow flower. *Cleaveland.*

To MA'RINATE. *v. a.* [*mariner*, Fr.] To salt fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar. *King.*

MARI'NE. *a.* [*marinus*, Latin.] Belonging to the sea. *Woodward.*

MARI'NE. *s.* [*la marine*, French.]

1. Sea affairs. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A soldier taken on shipboard to be employed in descents upon the land.

MA'RINER. *s.* [from *mare*, Lat.] A seaman; a sailor. *Swift.*

MA'RJORAM. *s.* [*marjorana*, Latin.] A fragrant plant of many kinds. *Peatham.*

MA'RISH. *s.* [*marais*, French.] A bog; a den; a swamp; watery ground. *Sandys.*

MA'RISH. *a.* Moorish; fenny; boggy; swampy. *Bacon.*

MA'RITAL. *a.* [*maritus*, Latin.] Pertaining to a husband. *Ayliffe.*

MA'RITATED. *a.* [from *maritus.* Latin.] Having a husband.

MARITIMAL. } *a.* [*maritimus*, Latin; *ma-*
MA'RITIME. } *ritime*, French.]

1. Performed on the sea; marine. *Raleigh.*
2. Relating to the sea; naval. *Wotton.*
3. Bordering on the sea. *Milton.*

MARK. *s.* [*marc*, Welsh; *mercke*, Dutch.]

1. A token by which any thing is known. *Sp.*
2. A stamp; an impression. *Addison.*
3. A proof; an evidence. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Notice taken. *Shakespeare.*
5. Conveniency of notice. *Carew.*
6. Any thing at which a missile weapon is directed.
7. The evidence of a horse's age. *Bacon.*
8. [*marque*, French.] Licence of reprisals.
9. [*marc*, French.] A sum of thirteen shillings and fourpence. *Camden.*
10. A character made by those who cannot write their names. *Dryden.*

To MARK. *v. a.* [*merken*, Dutch; meapcan, Saxon.]

1. To impress with a token, or evidence. *Sh.*
2. To notify as by a mark. *D. of Piety.*
3. To note; to take notice of. *Romans.*
4. To heed; to regard as valid. *Swift.*

To MARK. *v. n.* To note; to take notice. *Dr.*

MA'RKER. *s.* [from *mark.*]

1. One that puts a mark on any thing.
2. One that notes, or takes notes.

MA'RKET. *s.* [anciently written *merket*, of *mercatus*, Latin.]

1. A publick time, and appointed place, of buying and selling. *Spenser.*
2. Purchase and sale. *Temple.*
3. Rate; price. [*marche*, French.] *Dryden.*

To MA'RKET. *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or sell; to make bargains.

MA'RKET-BELL. *s.* The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market. *Shak.*

MA'RKET-CROSS. *s.* A cross set up where the market is held. *Shakespeare.*

MA'RKET-DAY. *s.* The day on which things are publickly bought and sold. *Addison.*

MA'RKET-FOLKS. *s.* People that come to the market. *Shakespeare.*

MA'RKET-MAN. *s.* One who goes to the market to sell or buy. *Swift.*

MA'RKET-PLACE. *s.* Place where the market is held. *Sidney.*

MA'RKET-PRICE. } *s.* The price at which
MA'RKET-RATE. } any thing is currently sold. *Locke.*

MA'RKET-TOWN. *s.* A town that has the privilege of a stated market; not a village. *Gay.*

MA'RKETABLE. *a.* [from *market.*]

1. Such as may be sold; such for which a buyer may be found. *Shakespeare.*
2. Current in the market. *Decay of Piety.*

MA'RKMAN. } *s.* [*mark* and *man.*] A man
MA'RKSMAN. } skilful to hit a mark. *Shak.*

MARL. *s.* [*marl*, Welsh.] A kind of clay, which is become fatter, and of a more enriching quality, by a better fermentation. *Quincy.*

To MARL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with marl. *Clarke.*

To MARL. *v. a.* [from *marline.*] To fasten the sails with marline. *Ainsworth.*

MA'RLINE. *s.* [meapn, *Skinner.*] Long wreaths of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which cables are guarded. *Dryden.*

MA'RLINSPIKE. *s.* A small piece of iron for fastening ropes together. *Bailey.*

MA'RLPIT. *s.* [*marl* and *pit.*] Pit out of which marl is dug. *Woodward.*

MA'RLY. *a.* [from *marl.*] Abounding with marl. *Mortimer.*

MA'RMALADE. } *s.* [*marmelade*, French.]
MA'RMALET. } The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar. *Quincy.*

MARMORA'TION. *s.* [*marmor*, Latin.] Incrustation with marble.

MARMO'REAN. *a.* [*marmoreus*, Latin.] Made of marble.

MA'RMOSET. [*marmouset*, Fr.] A small monkey. *Shakespeare.*

MARMO'T. } *s.* [Italian.] The *marmotto*,
MARMO'TTO. } or mus alpinus, as big as bigger than a rabbit, which abscends all winter, doth live upon its own fat. *Bay.*

MA'RQUETRY. *s.* [*marqueterie*, French.] Chequered work; work inlaid with variegation.

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MA'RQUIS. *s.* [*marquis*, French.]
1. In England one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.
2. *Marquis* is used by *Shakespeare* for *marchioness*. [*marquise*, French.]

MA'RQUISATE. *s.* [*marquisat*, French.] The seigniory of a marquis.

MA'RRER. *s.* [from *mar*.] One who spoils or hurts any thing. *Ascham.*

MA'RRIAGE. *s.* [*mariage*, French.]
1. The act of uniting a man and woman for life. *Taylor.*
2. State of perpetual union.

MA'RRIAGEABLE. *a.* [from *marriage*.]
1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married.
2. Capable of union. *Milton.*

MA'RRIED. *a.* [from *marry*.] Conjugal; connubial. *Dryden.*

MA'RROW. *s.* [mepȝ, Saxon.] The bones have either a large cavity, or are full of little cells: in both the one and the other there is an oleaginous substance, called *marrow*. *Quin.*

MA'RROWBONE. *s.* [*marrow* and *bone*.]
1. Bone boiled for the marrow.
2. In burlesque language, the knees. *L'Estr.*

MA'RROWFAT. *s.* A kind of pea.

MA'RROWLESS. *a.* [from *marrow*.] Void of marrow. *Shakespeare.*

To MA'RRY. *v. a.* [*marier*, French.]
1. To join a man and a woman. *Gay.*
2. To dispose of in marriage. *Bacon.*
3. To take for husband or wife.

To MA'RRY. *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state. *Shakespeare.*

MARSH, Mars, Mas, are derived from the Saxon mepȝc, a fen. *Gibson.*

MA'RSH. *s.* [mepȝc, Saxon.] A fen; a bog; a swamp; a watery tract of land. *Drayton.*

MARSH-MELLOW. *s.* [*althæa*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MARSH-MARIGOLD. *s.* [*populago*, Latin.] A flower. *Dryden.*

MA'RSHAL. *s.* [*mareschal*, French.]
1. The chief officer of arms. *Shakespeare.*
2. An officer who regulates combats in the lists. *Dryden.*
3. Any one who regulates rank or order at a feast, or any other assembly. *Spenser.*
4. A harbinger; a purfuivant. *Sidney.*

To MA'RSHAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To arrange; to rank in order. *Glanville.*
2. To lead as a harbinger. *Shakespeare.*

MA'RSHALLER. *s.* [from *marshal*.] One that arranges; one that ranks in order. *Trapp.*

MA'RSHALSEA. *s.* [from *marshal*.] The prison in Southwark belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

MA'RSHALSHIP. *s.* [from *marshal*.] The office of a marshal.

MA'RSHELDER. *s.* A gelderrose, of which it is a species

MA'RSHROCKET. *s.* A species of watercresses.

MA'RSHY. *a.* [from *marsh*.]
1. Boggy; wet; fenny; swampy. *Dryden.*
2. Produced in marshes. *Dryden.*

MART. *s.* [contracted from *market*.]
1. A place of publick traffick. *Hooker.*
2. Bargain; purchase and sale. *Shakespeare.*
3. Letters of *mart*. See Mark.

To MART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To traffick; to buy or sell. *Shakespeare.*

MA'RTEN. } *s.* [*marte*, French.]
MA'RTERN. }
1. A large kind of weesel, whose fur is much valued.
2. [*martelet*, Fr.] A kind of swallow that builds in houses; a martlet. *Peacham.*

MA'RTIAL. *a.* [*martial*, Fr. *martialis*, Lat.]
1. Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave. *Spenser. Chapman.*
2. Having a warlike show; suiting war. *Pope.*
3. Belonging to war; not civil. *Bacon.*
4. Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars. *Brown.*
5. Having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chemists.

MA'RTIALIST. *s.* [from *martial*.] A warriour; a fighter. *Howel.*

MA'RTINGAL. *s.* [*martingale*, French.] A broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse; and running between the two legs to fasten the other end, under the nosband of the bridle. *Harris.*

MA'RTINMAS. *s.* [*Martin* and *mass*.] The feast of St. Martin; the eleventh of November, commonly corrupted to *martilmas* or *martlemas*. *Tusser.*

MA'RTINET. } *s.* [*martinet*, French.] A
MA'RTLET. } kind of swallow. *Shakespeare.*

MA'RTNETS. *s.* Small lines fastened to the leetch of the sail, to bring that part of the leetch which is next to the yard-arm close up to the yard. *Boiley.*

MA'RTYR. *s.* [*μαρτυς*.] One who by his death bears witness to the truth. *K. Charles.*

To MA'RTYR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put to death for virtue, or true profession.
2. To murder; to destroy. *Suckling.*

MA'RTYRDOM. *s.* [from *martyr*.] The death of a martyr; the honour of a martyr; testimony born to truth by voluntary submission to death. *Hooker.*

MARTYRO'LOGIST. *s.* [*martyrologiste*, Fr.] A writer of martyrology.

MARTYRO'LOGY. *s.* [*martyrologe*, Fr.] A register of martyrs. *Stilling fleet.*

MA'RVEL. *s.* [*merveille*, Fr.] A wonder; any thing astonishing. *Shakespeare.*

MA'RVEL *of Peru.* A flower. *Ainsworth.*

To MA'RVEL. *v. n.* [*merveiller*, Fr.] To wonder; to be astonished. Disused. *Shak.*

MA'RVELLOUS. *a.* [*merveilleux*, Fr.]
1. Wonderful; strange; astonishing. *Shak.*
2. Surpassing credit. *Pope.*
3. *The marvellous*, is any thing exceeding natural power, opposite to *the probable*.

MA'RVELLOUSLY. *ad.* Wonderfully; strangely. *Clarendon.*

MA'RVELLOUSNESS. *s.* Wonderfulness; strangeness; astonishingness.

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MA'SCULINE. *a.* [*masculin*, Fr.]
1. Male; not female. *Milton.*
2. Resembling man; virile; not soft; not effeminate. *Addison.*
3. The gender appropriated to the male kind in any word.

MA'SCULINELY. *ad.* [from *masculine.*] Like a man. *Ben Jonson.*

MA'SCULINENESS. *s.* [from *masculine.*] Mannishness; male figure or behaviour.

MASH. *s.* [*masche*, Dutch.]
1. The space between the threads of a net. Commonly written mesh. *Mortimer.*
2. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undistinguished or confused body.
3. A mixture for a horse. *Mortimer.*

To MASH. *v. a.* [*mascher*, French.]
1. To beat into a confused mass. *More.*
2. To mix malt and water together in brewing. *Mortimer.*

MASK. *s.* [*masque*, French.]
1. A cover to disguise the face; a visor.
2. Any pretence or subterfuge. *Prior.*
3. A festive entertainment in which the company is masked. *Shakespeare.*
4. A revel; a piece of mummery. *Milton.*
5. A dramatic performance, written in a tragick stile without attention to rule or probability.

To MASK. *v. a.* [*masquer*, French.]
1. To disguise with a mask or visor. *Hooker.*
2. To cover; to hide. *Crashaw.*

To MASK. *v. n.*
1. To revel; to play the mummer. *Prior.*
2. To be disguised any way.

MA'SKER. *s.* [from *mask.*] One who revels in a mask; a mummer. *Donne.*

MA'SON. *s.* [*maçon*, French.] A builder with stone. *Wotton.*

MA'SONRY. *s.* [*maçonerie*, Fr.] The craft or performance of a mason.

MASQUERA'DE. [from *masque*, Fr.]
1. A diversion in which the company is masked. *Pope.*
2. Disguise. *Felton.*

To MASQUERA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To go in disguise. *L'Estrange.*
2. To assemble in masks. *Swift.*

MASQUERA'DER. *s.* [from *masquerade.*] A person in a mask. *L'Estrange.*

MASS. *s.* [*masse*, French.]
1. A body; a lump; a continous quantity. *Newton.*
2. A large quantity. *Davies.*
3. Bulk; vast body. *Abbot.*
4. Congeries; assemblage indistinct. *Dryden.*
5. Gross body; the general. *Dryden.*
6. [*Missa*, Latin.] The service of the Romish church. *Atterbury.*

To MASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To celebrate mass. *Hooker.*

MA'SSACRE. *s.* [*massacre*, French.]
1. Butchery; indiscriminate destruction.
2. Murder. *Shakespeare.*

MA'SSACRE. *v. a.* [*massacrer*, French.] To butcher; to slaughter indiscriminately. *Decay of Piety. Atterbury.*

*MA'SSICOT. *s.* [French.] Cerus calcined by a moderate degree of fire; of this there are three sorts, the white, the yellow, and that of the golden colour, their difference arising from the different degrees of fire.

MA'SSINESS. } *s.* [from *massy.*] Weight;
MA'SSIVENESS. } bulk; ponderousness. *Hakewill.*

MA'SSIVE. } *a.* [*massif*, French.] Heavy;
MA'SSY. } weighty; ponderous; bulky; continuous. *Dryden.*

MAST. *s.* [*mast*, *mat*, Fr. mæpt, Saxon.]
1. The beam or post raised above the vessel, to which the sail is fixed. *Dryden.*
2. The fruit of the oak and beech. *Bacon.*

MA'STED. *a.* [from *mast.*] Furnished with masts.

MA'STER. *s.* [*meester*, Dutch; *maistre*, Fr.]
1. One who has servants; opposed to man or servant. *Shakespeare.*
2. A director; a governor. *Exodus.*
3. Owner; proprietor. *Dryden.*
4. A lord; a ruler. *Guardian.*
5. Chief; head. *Shakespeare.*
6. Possessour. *Addison.*
7. Commander of a trading ship. *Addison.*
8. One uncontrouled. *Shakespeare.*
9. An appellation of respect. *Shakespeare.*
10. A young gentleman. *Dryden.*
11. One who teaches; a teacher. *South.*
12. A man eminently skilful in any practice or science. *Dryden.*
13. A title of dignity in the universities; as *master* of arts.

To MA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To be a master to; to rule; to govern.
2. To conquer; to overpower. *Calamy.*
3. To execute with skill. *Bacon.*

MA'STERDOM. *s.* [from *master.*] Dominion; rule. *Shakespeare.*

MA'STER-HAND. *s.* The hand of a man eminently skilful. *Pope.*

MASTERJEST. *s.* Principal jest. *Hudibras.*

MASTER-KEY. *s.* The key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one. *Dryden.*

MASTER-LEAVER. *s.* One who leaves or deserts his master. *Shakespeare.*

MASTER-SINEW. *s.* A large sinew that surrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated. *Farrier.*

MASTER-STRING. *s.* Principal string.

MASTER-STROKE. *s.* Capital performance. *Blackmore.*

MA'STERLESS. *a.* [from *master.*]
1. Wanting a master or owner. *Spenser.*
2. Ungoverned; unsubdued.

MA'STERLINESS. *s.* [from *masterly.*] Eminent skill.

MA'STERLY. *ad.* With the skill of a master. *Shakespeare.*

MA'STERLY. *a.* [from *master.*]
1. Suitable to a master; artful; skilful.
2. Imperious; with the sway of a master.

MA'STERPIECE. *s.* [*master* and *piece.*]

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1. Capital performance; any thing done or made with extraordinary skill. *Davies.*
2. Chief excellence. *Clarendon.*

MA'STERSHIP. *s.* [from *master.*]
1. Dominion; rule; power.
2. Superiority; pre-eminence. *Dryden.*
3. Chief work. *Dryden.*
4. Skill; knowledge. *Shakespeare.*
5. A title of ironical respect. *Shakespeare.*

MA'STERWORT. *s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

MA'STERY. *s.* [from *master.*]
1. Dominion; rule. *Raleigh.*
2. Superiority; pre-eminence. *L'Estrange.*
3. Skill; dexterity. *Tillotson.*
4. Attainment of skill or power. *Locke.*

MA'STFUL. *a.* [from *mast.*] Abounding in mast, or fruit of oak, beech, or chestnut. *Dr.*

MASTICATION. *s.* [*masticatio*, Latin.] The act of chewing. *Ray.*

MA'STICATORY. *s.* [*masticatoire*, French.] A medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed. *Bacon.*

MA'STICH. *s.* [*mastic*, Fr.]
1. A kind of gum gathered from trees of the same name. *Wiseman.*
2. A kind of mortar or cement. *Addison.*

MA'STICOT. See MASSICOT. *Dryden.*

MA'STIFF. *s.* *mastives*, plural. [*mastin*, Fr.] A dog of the largest size; a bandog. *Spenser.*

MA'STLESS. *a.* [from *mast.*] Bearing no mast. *Dryden.*

MA'STLIN. *s.* Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye. *Tusser.*

MAT. *s.* [*matte*, Saxon.] A texture of sedge, flags, or rushes. *Carew.*

To MAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with mats.
2. To twist together; to join like a mat. *Dry.*

MATADORE. *s.* [*matador*, Spanish.] One of the three principal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille. *Pope.*

MATACHIN. *s.* [Fr.] An old dance. *Sidney.*

MATCH. *s.* [*meche*, French.]
1. Any thing that catches fire. *Bacon.*
2. [from maca, Sax.] A consort; a game. *Shak.*
3. One equal to another; one able in contest with another. *Rogers.*
4. One that suits or tallies with another.
5. A marriage. *Shakespeare.*
6. One to be married. *Clarendon.*

To MATCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To be equal to. *Shakespeare.*
2. To shew an equal. *South.*
3. To oppose as equal. *Milton.*
4. To suit; to proportion. *Roscommon.*
5. To marry; to give in marriage. *Donne.*

To MATCH. *v. n.*
1. To be married. *Sidney.*
2. To suit; to be proportionate; to tally.

MATCHABLE. *a.* [from *match.*]
1. Suitable; equal; fit to be joined. *Spenser.*
2. Correspondent. *Woodward.*

MATCHLESS. *a.* [from *match.*] Having no equal. *Waller.*

MATCHLESSLY. *ad.* In a manner not to be equalled.

MATCHLESSNESS. *s.* [from *matchless.*] State of being without an equal.

MA'TCHMAKER. *s.* [*match* and *maker.*]
1. One who contrives marriages. *Hudibras.*
2. One who makes matches to burn.

MATE. *s.* [maca, Saxon.]
1. A husband or wife. *Spenser.*
2. A companion, male or female. *Dryden.*
3. The male or female of animals. *Milton.*
4. One that sails in the same ship. *Roscom.*
5. One that eats at the same table.
6. The second in subordination in a ship: as, the master's *mate*; the chirurgeon's *mate.*

To MATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To match; to marry. *Spenser.*
2. To be equal to. *Dryden.*
3. To oppose; to equal. *Shakespeare.*
4. [*matter*, Fr.] To subdue; to confound; to crush. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

MATE'RIAL. *a.* [*materiel*, French.]
1. Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual. *Davies.*
2. Important; momentous; essential. *Whit.*
3. Not formal: as, though the *material* action was the same, it was formally different.

MATE'RIALIST. *s.* [from *material.*] One who denies spiritual substances. *Dryden.*

MATERIA'LITY. *s.* [*materialité*, Fr.] Corporeity; material existence; not spirituality. *Digby.*

MATE'RIALLY. *ad.* [from *material.*]
1. In the state of matter. *Boyle.*
2. Not formally. *South.*
3. Importantly; essentially. *Spenser.*

MATE'RIALNESS. *s.* [from *material.*] State of being material.

MATE'RIALS. *s.* [*materiaux*, Fr.] The substance of which any thing is made. *Brown.*

MATE'RIATE. *a.* [*materiatus*, Latin.]

MATE'RIATED. Consisting of matter.

MATERIA'TION. *s.* [from *materia*, Latin.] The act of forming matter. *Brown.*

MATE'RNAL. *a.* [*maternus*, Lat.] Motherly; befitting or pertaining to a mother. *Dryden.*

MATE'RNITY. *s.* [from *maternus*, Lat.] The character or relation of a mother.

MAT-FELON. *s.* A species of knap weed.

MATHEMA'TICAL. *a.* [*mathematicus*, Lat.]

MATHEMA'TICK. Considered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians. *Denham.*

MATHEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* According to the laws of the mathematical sciences. *Bent.*

MATHEMATICIAN. *s.* [*mathematicus*, Lat.] A man versed in the mathematicks. *Addison.*

MATHEMA'TICKS. *s.* [*μαθηματικη.*] That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured. *Harris.*

MA'THES. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

MATHE'SIS. *s.* [*μαθησις.*] The doctrine of mathematicks. *Pope.*

MA'TIN. *a.* [*matine*, French.] Morning; used in the morning. *Milton.*

MA'TIN. *s.* Morning. *Shakespeare.*

MA'TINS. *s.* [*matines*, Fr.] Morning worship. *Clarendon. Stilling fleet.*

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MA'TRASS. *s.* [*matras*, French.] A chymical glass vessel made for digestion or distillation, being sometimes bellied, and sometimes rising gradually taper into a conical figure. *Quincy.*

MA'TRICE. *s.* [*matrix*, Latin.]
1. The womb; the cavity where the fetus is formed. *Bacon.*
2. A mould; that which gives form to something enclosed. *Woodward.*

MA'TRICIDE. *s.* [*matricidum*, Latin.]
1. Slaughter of a mother. *Brown.*
2. [*matricida*, Lat.] A mother killer. *Ainsw.*

To MATRI'CULATE. *v. a.* [from *matriculo*, Lat.] To enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England; to enlist. *Walton.*

MATRI'CULATE. *s.* [from the verb.] A man matriculated. *Arbuthnot.*

MATRICULA'TION. *s.* [from *matriculate.*] The act of matriculating. *Ayliffe.*

MATRIMO'NIAL. *a.* [*matrimonial*, French.] Suitable to marriage; pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal. *Dryden.*

MATRIMO'NIALLY. *ad.* According to the manner or laws of marriage. *Ayliffe.*

MA'TRIMONY. *s.* [*matrimonium*, Lat.] Marriage; the nuptial state; the contract of man and wife; nuptials. *Com. Prayer.*

MA'TRIX. s. [Lat. *matrice*, Fr.] Womb; a place where any thing is generated or formed; matrice. *Brown.*

MA'TRON. *s.* [*matrone*, Fr. *matrona*, Lat.]
1. An elderly lady. *Tatler.*
2. An old woman. *Pope.*

MATRONAL. *a.* [*matronalis*, Latin.] Suitable to a matron; constituting a matron. *Bac.*

MA'TRONLY. *a.* [*matron* and *like.*] Elderly; ancient. *L'Estrange.*

MATRO'SS. *s. Matrosses* are a sort of soldiers next in degree under the gunners, who assist about the guns in traversing, sponging, firing, and loading them. *Bailey.*

MA'TTER. *s.* [*matiere*, Fr. *materia*, Latin.]
1. Body; substance extended. *Newton.*
2. Materials; that of which any thing is composed. *Bacon.*
3. Subject; thing treated. *Dryden.*
4. The whole; the very thing supposed. *Till.*
5. Affair; business. *Bacon.*
6. Cause of disturbance. *Shakespeare.*
7. Subject or suit of complaint. *Acts.*
8. Import; consequence; importance; moment. *Shakespeare.*
9. Thing; object; that which has some particular relation. *Bacon.*
10. Question considered. *South.*
11. Space or quantity nearly computed. *L'Est.*
12. Purulent running. *Wiseman.*
13. *Upon the* MATTER. With respect to the main; nearly. Out of use. *Saunderson.*

To MA'TTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be of importance; to import. *B. Jons.*
2. To generate matter by suppuration. *Sidney.*

To MA'TTER. *v. a.* To regard; not to neglect. *Bramston.*

MA'TTERY. *a.* [from *matter.*] Purulent; generating matter. *Harvey.*

MA'TTOCK. *s.* [mattuc, Saxon.]
1. A kind of toothed instrument to pull up weeds. *Shakespeare.*
2. A pickaxe. *Brown.*

MA'TTRESS. *s.* [*matras*, French.] A kind of quilt made to lie upon. *Dryden.*

MATURA'TION. *s.* [from *mature*, Latin.]
1. The state of growing ripe. *Bacon.*
2. The act of ripening. *Bentley.*
3. The suppuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter. *Quincy.*

MA'TURATIVE. *a.* [from *mature*, Latin.]
1. Ripening; conducive to ripeness. *Brown.*
2. Conducive to the suppuration of a sore.

MATU'RE. *a.* [*maturus*, Latin.]
1. Ripe; perfected by time. *Prior.*
2. Brought near to a completion. *Shakespeare.*
3. Well-disposed; fit for execution; well-digested.

To MATU'RE. *v. a.* [*maturo*, Latin.]
1. To ripen; to advance to ripeness. *Bacon.*
2. To advance toward perfection. *Pope.*

MATU'RELY. *ad.* [from *mature.*]
1. Ripely; completely.
2. With counsel well-digested. *Swift.*
3. Early; soon. *Bentley.*

MATU'RITY. *s.* [*maturitas*, Latin.] Ripeness; completion. *Bacon.*

MA'UDLIN. *a.* Drunk; fuddled. *Southern.*

MA'UDLIN. *s.* [*ageratum.*] A plant. *Miller.*

MA'UGRE. *ad.* [*malgre*, Fr.] In spite of; notwithstanding. Out of use. *Berners.*

MA'VIS. *s.* [*mauvis*, French.] A thrush. *Sh.*

To MAUL. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Lat.] To beat; to bruise; to hurt in a coarse or butcherly manner. *Dryden.*

MAUL. *s.* [*malleus*, Latin.] A heavy hammer: commonly written *mall.* *Prevalo.*

MAUND. *s.* [mand, Sax.] A hand-basket.

To MA'UNDER. *v. n.* [*maudire*, French.] To grumble; to murmur. *Wiseman.*

MA'UNDERER. *s.* [from *maunder.*] A murmurer; a grumbler.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY. *s.* The Thursday before Good-friday.

MAUSOLE'UM. s. [Latin.] A pompous funeral monument.

MAW. *s.* [maga, Saxon.]
1. The stomach of animals. *Sidney.*
2. The craw of birds. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'WKISH. *a.* [perhaps from *mawe.*] Apt to give satiety; apt to cause loathing. *Pope.*

MA'WKISHNESS. *s.* [from *mawkish.*] Aptness to cause loathing.

MA'WMET. *s.* [or *mammet*; from *mau* or *mother.*] A puppet, anciently an idol.

MA'WMISH. *a.* [from *mawe*, or *mawmet.*] Foolish; idle; nauseous. *L'Estrange.*

MAW-WORM. *s.* Gut worms frequently creep into the stomach; whence they are called stomach or *maw-worms.* *Harvey.*

MA'XILLAR. } *a.* [*maxillaris*, Latin.] Be-
MA'XILLARY. } longing to the jaw-bone. *Bacon.*

MA'XIM. *s.* [*maximum*, Lat.] An axiom; a general principle; a leading truth. *Bacon.*

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MAY, auxiliary verb; preterit *might*, [magan, Saxon.]
1. To be at liberty; to be permitted; to be allowed: as, *you* may *do for me all you can. Locke.*
2. To be possible: *the ditch* may *be filled by labour. Bacon.*
3. To be by chance: *a blind man* may *catch a hare. Shakespeare.*
4. To have power: *the king* may *pardon treason. Shakespeare.*
5. A word expressing desire: may *my friend live long. Dryden.*

MAY *ic.* Perhaps. *Spenser.*

MAY. *s.* [*Maius*, Latin.]
1. The fifth month of the year; the confine of spring and summer. *Milton.*
2. The early or gay part of life. *Shakespeare.*

To MAY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather flowers on May morning. *Sidney.*

MAY-BUG. *s.* [*May* and *bug*.] A chaffer.

MAY DAY. *s.* The first of May. *Shakesp.*

MAY-FLOWER. *s.* A plant. *Bacon.*

MAY-FLY. *s.* An insect. *Walton.*

MAY-GAME. *s.* Diversion; sport; such as are used on the first of May. *Bacon.*

MAY-LILY. *s.* The same with *lily of the valley.*

MAY-POLE. *s.* Pole to be danced round in May. *Pope.*

MAY-WEED. *s.* A species of chamomile, which grows wild. *Miller.*

MA'YOR. *s.* [*major*, Latin.] The chief magistrate of a corporation, who in London and York is called *Lord Mayor. Knolles.*

MA'YORALTY. *s.* [from *mayor*.] The office of a mayor. *Bacon.*

MA'YORESS. *s.* [from *mayor*.] The wife of a mayor.

MA'ZARD. *s.* [*maschoire*, Fr.] A jaw. *Shak.*

MAZE. *s.* [maze, a whirlpool, *Skinner*.]
1. A labyrinth; a place of perplexity and winding passages. *Thomson.*
2. Confusion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity. *Sidney.*

To MAZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewilder; to confuse. *Spenser.*

MA'ZER. *s.* [*maser*, Dutch.] A maple cup. *Spenser. Dryden.*

MA'ZY. *a.* [from *maze*.] Perplexed with windings; confused. *Dryden.*

M. D. *Medicinæ doctor*, doctor of physic.

ME. The oblique case of *I*.

ME'ACOCK. *s* [*mes coq*, Fr. *Skinner*.] An unorious or effeminate man.

ME'ACOCK. *a.* Tame; timorous; cowardly. *Shakespeare.*

MEAD. *s.* [mæte, Saxon.] A kind of drink made of water and honey. *Dryden.*

MEAD. } *s.* [mæde. Saxon.] Ground
ME'ADOW. } somewhat watery, not plowed, but covered with grass and flowers. *Waller.*

ME'ADOW-SAFFRON. *s.* [*colchicum*.] A plant. *Miller.*

ME'ADOW-SWEET. *s.* [*ulmaria*.] A plant.

ME'AGER. *a.* [*maigre*, French.]
1. Lean; wanting flesh; starved. *Dryden.*
2. Poor. hungry. *Dryden.*

To ME'AGER. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make lean. *Knolles.*

ME'AGERNESS. *s.* [from *meagre*.]
1. Leanness; want of flesh.
2. Scantness; bareness. *Bacon.*

MEAK. *s.* A hook with a long handle. *Tusser.*

MEAL. *s.* [male, Saxon.]
1. The act of eating at a certain time. *Arb.*
2. A repast; the food eaten. *Shakespeare.*
3. A part; a fragment. *Edeen.*
4. [mælepe, Saxon; *meel*, Dutch.] The flower or edible part of corn. *Wotton.*

To MEAL. *v. a.* [*mêler*, Fr.] To sprinkle; to mingle. *Shakespeare.*

ME'ALMAN. *s.* [*meal* and *man*.] One that deals in meal.

ME'ALY. *a.* [from *meal*.]
1. Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal; having the qualities of meal. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Besprinkled, as with meal. *Brown.*

ME'ALY-MOUTHED. *a.* Soft mouthed; unable to speak freely. *L'Estrange.*

ME'ALY-MOUTHEDNESS. *s.* Bashfulness; restraint of speech.

MEAN. *a.* [mœne, Saxon.]
1. Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth.
2. Low minded; base; ungenerous; spiritless. *Swalridge.*
3. Contemptible; despicable. *Philips.*
4. Low in the degree of any good quality; low in worth; low in power. *Dryden.*
5. [*moyen*, Fr.] Middle; moderate; without excess. *Sidney.*
6. Intervening; intermediate. *Kings.*

MEAN. *s.* [*moyen*, French.]
1. Mediocrity; middle rate; medium. *Shak.*
2. Measure; regulation. Not used. *Spenser.*
3. Interval; interim; mean time. *Spenser.*
4. Instrument; measure; that which is used in order to any end. *Hooker.*
5. *By all* MEANS. Without doubt; without hesitation; without fail.
6. *By no* MEANS. Not in any degree; not at all. *Addison.*
7. Revenue; fortune. *Shakespeare.*
8. MEAN-TIME *or* MEAN-WHILE. In the intervening time. *Dryden. Addison.*

To MEAN. *v. n.* [*mænen*, Dutch.]
1. To have in the mind; to purpose. *Milton.*
2. To think. *Pope.*

To MEAN. *v. a.*
1. To purpose; to intend; to design. *Milton.*
2. To intend; to hint covertly; to understand. *Dryden.*

MEA'NDER. *s.* Maze; labyrinth; sinuous passage; serpentine winding. *Hale.*

MEA'NDROUS. *a.* [from *meander*.] Winding sinuous.

ME'ANING. *s.* [from *mean*.]
1. Purpose; intention. *Shakespeare.*
2. Habitual intention. *Roscommon.*
3. The sense; the thing understood. *Pope.*
4. Sense; power of thinking. *Pope.*

ME'ANLY. *ad.* [from *mean*.]
1. Moderately; not in a great degree. *Dryd.*
2. Without dignity; poorly. *Milton.*

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3. Without greatneſs of mind; ungenerouſly. *Prior.*
4. Without reſpect. *Watts.*

ME'ANNESS. *s.* [from *mean.*]
1. Want of excellence. *Hooker.*
2. Want of dignity; low rank; poverty.
3. Lowneſs of mind. *South.*
4. Sordidneſs; niggardlineſs.

MEANT. pret. and part. paſſ. of *to mean.*

MEASE. *s.* A *meaſe* of herrings is five hundred.

ME'ASLES. *s.* [*morbilli*, Latin.]
1. *Meaſles* are a critical eruption in a fever, well known in the common practice. *Quincy.*
2. A diſeaſe of ſwine. *J. Jonſon.*
3. A diſeaſe of trees. *Mortimer.*

ME'ASLED. *a.* [from *meaſles.*] Infected with the meaſles. *Hudibras.*

ME'ASLY. *a.* [from *meaſles.*] Scabbed with the meaſles. *Swift.*

ME'ASURABLE. *a.* [from *meaſure.*]
1. Such as may be meaſured. *Bentley.*
2. Moderate; in ſmall quantity.

ME'ASURABLENESS. *s.* Quality of admitting to be meaſured.

ME'ASURABLY. *ad.* Moderately. *Ecclus.*

ME'ASURE. *s.* [*meſure*, French.]
1. That by which any thing is meaſured. *Ar.*
2. The rule by which any thing is adjuſted or proportioned. *More.*
3. Proportion; quantity ſettled. *Hooker.*
4. A ſtated quantity. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Sufficient quantity. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Allotment; portion allotted. *Tillotſon.*
7. Degree; quantity. *Abbot.*
8. Proportionate time; muſical time. *Prior.*
9. Motion harmonically regulated. *Dryden.*
10. A ſtately dance. *Shakeſpeare.*
11. Moderation; not exceſs.
12. Limit; boundary. *Iſaiah. Pſalms.*
13. Any thing adjuſted. *Smalridge.*
14. Syllables metrically numbered; metre.
15. Tune; proportionate notes. *Spenſer.*
16. Mean of action; mean to an end. *Claren.*
17. To have hard *meaſure*; to be hardly treated.

To ME'ASURE. *v. a.* [*meſurer*, French.]
1. To compute the quantity of any thing by ſome ſettled rule. *Bacon.*
2. To paſs through; to judge of extent by marching over. *Dryden.*
3. To judge of quantity or extent, or greatneſs. *Milton.*
4. To adjuſt; to proportion. *Taylor.*
5. To mark out in ſtated quantities. *Addiſon.*
6. To allot or diſtribute by meaſure. *Matt.*

ME'ASURELESS. *a.* [from *meaſure.*] Immenſe; immeaſurable. *Shakeſpeare.*

ME'ASUREMENT. *s.* [from *meaſure.*] Menſuration; act of meaſuring.

ME'ASURER. *s.* One that meaſures.

MEAT. *s.* [*met*, French.]
1. Fleſh to be eaten. *Bacon.*
2. Food in general. *Shakeſpeare.*

ME'ATED. *a.* [from *meat.*] Fed; foddered.

MEATHE. *s.* [*medd*, Welſh.] Drink. *Milton.*

MECHA'NICAL. } *a.* [*mechanicus*, Latin,
MECHA'NICK. } from *μηχανη.*]
1. Conſtructed by the laws of mechanicks.
2. Skilled in mechanicks.
3. Mean; ſervile; of mean occupation. *Sh.*

MECHA'NICK. *s.* A manufacturer; a low workman. *Smith.*

MECHA'NICKS. *s.* [*mechanica*, Latin.] A mathematical ſcience which ſhows the effects of powers, or moving forces, ſo far as they are applied to engines, and demonſtrates the laws of motion. *Harris.*

MECHA'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *mechanick.*] According to the laws of mechaniſm. *Ray.*

MECHA'NICALNESS. *s.* [from *mechanick.*]
1. Agreeableneſs to the laws of mechaniſm.
2. Meanneſs.

MECHANI'CIAN. *s.* [*mechanicien*, French.] A man profeſſing or ſtudying the conſtruction of machines. *Boyle.*

ME'CHANISM. *s.* [*mechaniſme*, French.]
1. Action according to mechanick laws. *Ark.*
2. Conſtruction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.

MECHO'ACAN. *s.* A large root, brought from the province of *Mechoacan*, in South America: a gentle and mild purgative. *Hill.*

MECO'NIUM. *s.* [*μηκωνιον.*]
1. Expreſſed juice of poppy.
2. The firſt excremet of children. *Arbuthnot.*

ME'DAL. *s.* [*medaille*, French.]
1. An ancient coin. *Addiſon.*
2. A piece ſtamped in honour of ſome remarkable performance.

MEDA'LLICK. *a.* [from *medal.*] Pertaining to medals. *Addiſon.*

MEDA'LLION. *s.* [*medaillon*, French.] A large antique ſtamp or medal. *Addiſon.*

ME'DALIST. *s.* [*medalliſte*, French.] A man ſkilled or curious in medals. *Addiſon.*

To ME'DDLE. *v. n.* [*middelen*, Dutch.]
1. To have to do. *Bacon.*
2. To interpoſe; to act in any thing. *Dryden.*
3. To interpoſe or intervene impertunely or officiouſly. *Proverbs.*

To ME'DDLE. *v. a.* [from *meſler*, French.] To mix; to mingle. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

ME'DDLER. *s.* [from *meddle.*] One who buſies himſelf with things in which he has no concern. *Bacon.*

ME'DDLESOME. *a.* Intermeddling. *Addiſon.*

MEDIA'STINE. s. [French; *mediaſtinum*, Lat.] The fimbriated body about which the guts are convolved. *Arbuthnot.*

To ME'DIATE. *v. n.* [from *medius*, Latin.]
1. To interpoſe as an equal friend to both parties; to intercede. *Rogers.*
2. To be between two. *Digby.*

To ME'DIATE. *v. a.*
1. To effect by mediation. *Clarendon.*
2. To limit by ſomething in the middle. *Hale.*

ME'DIATE. *a.* [*mediat*, French.]
1. Interpoſed; intervening. *Prior.*
2. Middle; between two extremes. *Prior.*
3. Acting as a mean. Unuſual. *Watton.*

ME'DIATELY. *ad.* [from *mediate.*] By a ſecondary cauſe. *Raleigh.*

MEDIATION. *s.* [*mediation*, French.]

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1. Interpolition; intervention; agency between two parties, practiſed by a common friend. *Ba.*
2. Agency interpoſed; intervenient power. *South.*
3. Interceſſion; entreaty for another.

MEDIA'TOR. *ſ.* [*mediateur*, French.]
1. One that intervenes between two parties.
2. An interceſſor; an entreater for another. *Stilling fleet.*
3. One of the characters of our bleſſed Saviour. *Milton.*

MEDIATO'RIAL. } *a.* [from *mediator.*] Be-
MEDIA'TORY. } longing to a mediator.

MEDIA'TORSHIP. *ſ.* [from *mediator.*] The office of a mediator.

MEDIA'TRIX. *ſ.* A female mediator. *Ainſw.*

MEDIC. *ſ.* [*medica*, Latin.] A plant.

ME'DICAL. *a.* [*medicus*, Latin.] Phyſical; relating to the art of healing. *Brown.*

ME'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *medical.*] Phyſically; medicinally. *Brown.*

MEDICAMENT. *ſ.* [*medicamentum*, Latin.] Any thing uſed in healing; generally topical applications. *Hammond.*

MEDICAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *medicament.*] Relating to medicine; internal or topical.

MEDICAME'NTALLY. *ad.* After the manner of medicine. *Brown.*

To ME'DICATE. *v. a.* [*medico*, Latin.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal. *Arbuthnot.*

MEDICA'TION. *ſ.* [from *medicate.*]
1. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medical ingredients. *Bacon.*
2. The uſe of phyſick.

MEDI'CINABLE. *a.* [*medicinalis*, Latin.] Having the power of phyſick. *Bacon.*

MEDI'CINAL. *a.* [*medicinalis*, Latin.]
1. Having the power of healing; having phyſical virtue. *Milton.*
2. Belonging to phyſick. *Butler.*

MEDI'CINALLY. *ad.* Phyſically. *Dryden.*

ME'DICINE. *ſ.* [*medicine*, French; *medicina*, Latin.] Phyſick; any remedy adminiſtered by a phyſician. *Dryden.*

To ME'DICINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To affect as phyſick. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

MEDIETY. *ſ.* [*medieté*, Fr.] Middle ſtate; participation of two extremes; half. *Brown.*

MEDIO'CRITY. *ſ.* [*mediocrité*, Fr.]
1. Moderate degree; middle rate. *Wotton.*
2. Moderation; temperance. *Hooker.*

To ME'DITATE. *v. a.* [*meditor*, Latin.]
1. To plan; to ſcheme; to contrive. *Dryden.*
2. To think on; to revolve in the mind. *Sp.*

To ME'DITATE. *v. n.* To think; to muſe; to contemplate. *Taylor.*

MEDITA'TION. *ſ.* [*meditatio*, Latin.]
1. Deep thought; cloſe attention; contrivance; contemplation. *Bentley.*
2. Thought employed upon ſacred objects. *Sp.*
3. A ſeries of thoughts, occaſioned by any object or occurrence.

MEDITATIVE. *a.* [from *meditate.*]
1. Addicted to meditation. *Ainſworth.*
2. Expreſſing intention or deſign.

MEDITERRA'NE. } *a.* [*medius* and *terra*,
MEDITERRA'NEAN. } Latin; *mediterranée*,
MEDITERRA'NEOUS. } French.]
1. Encircled with land. *Brerewood.*
2. Inland; remote from the ſea. *Brown.*

ME'DIUM. *ſ.* [*medium*, Latin.]
1. Any thing intervening. *Bacon.*
2. Any thing uſed in ratiocination, in order to a concluſion. *Baker.*
3. The middle place or degree; the juſt temperature between extremes. *L'Eſtrange.*

ME'DLAR. *ſ.* [*meſpilus*, Latin.]
1. A tree. *Miller.*
2. The fruit of that tree. *Cleaveland.*

To ME'DLE. } *v. a.* To mingle. *Spenſer.*
To ME'DLY. }

ME'DLY. *ſ.* [from *meddle* for *mingle.*] A mixture; a miſcellany; a mingled maſs. *Walſh.*

ME'DLEY. *a.* Mingled; confuſed. *Dryden.*

MEDU'LLAR. } *a.* [*medullaire*, Fr.] Pertain-
MEDU'LLARY. } ing to the marrow. *Chey.*

MEED. *ſ.* [me'd, Saxon.]
1. Reward; recompence. *Milton.*
2. Preſent; gift. *Shakeſpeare.*

MEEK. *a.* [*minkr*, Iſlandick.] Mild of temper; not proud; not rough; ſoft; gentle. *Milton.*

To ME'EKEN. *v. a.* [from *meek.*] To make meek; to ſoften. *Thomſon.*

ME'EKLY. *ad.* [from *meek.*] Mildly; gently.

ME'EKNESS. *ſ.* [from *meek.*] Gentleneſs; mildneſs; ſoftneſs of temper. *Atterbury.*

MEER. *a.* [See MERE.] Simple; unmixed.

MEER. *ſ.* [See MERE.] A lake; a boundary.

ME'ERED. *a.* Relating to a boundary. *Shak.*

MEET. *a* [of obſcure etymology.]
1. Fit; proper; qualified. *Whitgift.*
2. MEET *with.* Even with. *Shakeſpeare.*

To MEET. *v. a.* pret. I *met*; I have *met*; part. *met.* [metan, Saxon, to find.]
1. To come face to face; to encounter. *Shak.*
2. To encounter in hoſtility. *Milton.*
3. To encounter unexpectedly. *Milton.*
4. To join another in the ſame place. *Shak.*
5. To cloſe one with another. *Addiſon.*
6. To find; to light on. *Pope.*

To MEET. *v. n.*
1. To encounter; to cloſe face to face.
2. To encounter in hoſtility. *Dryden.*
3. To aſſemble; to come together. *Tillotſon.*
4. *To* MEET *with.* To light on; to find.
5. *To* MEET *with.* To join. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. *To* MEET *with.* To ſuffer unexpectedly. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To encounter; to engage. *Rowe.*
8. To obviate. *Adatiniſm.* *Bacon.*
9. To advance half way. *South.*
10. To unite; to join.

ME'ETER. *ſ.* [from *meet.*] One that acoſts another. *Shakeſpeare.*

ME'ETING. *ſ.* [from *meet.*]
1. An aſſembly; a convention. *Sprat.*
2. An interview. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A conventicle; an aſſembly of diſſenters.
4. A conflux; as, *the* meeting *of two rivers.*

ME'ETING-HOUSE. *ſ.* [*meeting* and *houſe.*] Place where diſſenters aſſemble to worſhip. *Ad*

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ME'TELY. *ad.* [from the adj.] Fitly; properly.
ME'TENESS. *s.* Fitneſs; propriety.
ME'GRIM. *s.* [from *hemicrany*.] Diſorder of the head. *Bacon.*
To MEINE. *v. a.* To mingle. *Ainſworth.*
ME'INY. *s.* [menȝu, Saxon.] A retinue; domeſtick ſervants. *Shakeſpeare.*
MELANAGO'GUES. *s.* [from μελαινω and αγω.] Such medicines as are ſuppoſed particularly to purge off black choler.
MELANCHO'LICK. *a.* [from *melancholy*.]
1. Diſordered with melancholy; fanciful; hypochondriacal; gloomy. *Clarendon.*
2. Unhappy; unfortunate. *Clarendon.*
ME'LANCHOLY. *s.* [from μελαινω and χολη.]
1. A diſeaſe ſuppoſed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile. *Quincy.*
2. A kind of madneſs, in which the mind is always fixed on one object. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A gloomy, penſive, diſcontented temper. *Taylor.*
ME'LANCHOLY. *a.* [*melancholique*, Fr.]
1. Gloomy; diſmal. *Denham.*
2. Diſeaſed with melancholy; fanciful; habitually dejected. *Locke.*
MELICE'RIS. s. [μελιηρης.] A tumour enclоſed in a cyſtis, and conſiſting of matter like honey. *Sharp.*
ME'LILOT. *s.* [*melilotus*, Lat.] A plant.
To ME'LIORATE. *v. a.* [*meliorer*, Fr. from *melior*, Lat.] To better; to improve. *South.*
MELIORA'TION. *s.* [*melioration*, French.] Improvement; act of bettering. *Bacon.*
MELIO'RITY. *s.* [from *melior*, Lat.] State of being better. *Bacon.*
To MELL. *v. n.* [*meler*, French.] To mix; to meddle. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*
MELLI'FEROUS. *a.* Productive of honey.
MELLIFICA'TION. *s.* [*mellificio*, Lat.] The art or practice of making honey. *Arbuthnot.*
MELLI'FLUENCE. *s.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Latin.] A honied flow; a flow of ſweetneſs.
MELLI'FLUENT. } *a.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Latin.]
MELLI'FLUOUS. } Flowing with honey. *Sh.*
ME'LLOW. *a.* [meapȝa, ſoft, Saxon.]
1. Soft with ripeneſs; full ripe. *Digby.*
2. Soft in ſound. *Dryden.*
3. Soft; unctuous. *Bacon.*
4. Drunk; melted down with drink. *Reſcom.*
To ME'LLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To ripen; to mature; to ſoften by ripeneſs; to ripen by age. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſoften. *Mortimer.*
3. To mature to perfection. *Dryden.*
To ME'LLOW. *v. n.* To be matured; to ripen. *Donne.*
ME'LLOWNESS. *s.* [from *mellow*.]
1. Maturity of fruits; ripeneſs; ſoftneſs by maturity. *Digby.*
2. Maturity; full age.
MELOCO'TON. *s.* [*melocotone*, Spaniſh.] A quince. Obſolete. *Bacon.*
MELO'DIOUS. *a.* [from *melody*.] Muſical; harmonious. *Milton.*
MELO'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *melodious*.] Muſically; harmoniouſly.
MELO'DIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *melodious*.] Harmonioufneſs; muſicalneſs.
ME'LODY. *s.* [μελῳδια.] Muſick; harmony of ſound. *Hooker.*
ME'LON. *s.* [*mala*, Latin.]
1. A plant. *Miller.*
2. The fruit. *Numbers.*
ME'LON-THISTLE. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*
To MELT. *v. a.* [meltan, Saxon.]
1. To diſſolve; to make liquid. *Locke.*
2. To diſſolve; to break in pieces. *Burnet.*
3. To ſoften to love or tenderneſs. *Addiſon.*
4. To waſte away. *Shakeſpeare.*
To MELT. *v. n.*
1. To become liquid; to diſſolve. *Dryden.*
2. To be ſoftened to pity, or any gentle paſſion; to grow tender, mild, or gentle. *Shak.*
3. To be diſſolved; to loſe ſubſtance. *Shak.*
4. To be ſubdued by affliction. *Pſalms.*
ME'LTER. *s.* One that melts metals. *Sidney.*
ME'LTINGLY. *ad.* [from *melting*.] Like ſomething melting. *Sidney.*
ME'LWEL. *s.* A kind of fiſh.
ME'MBER. *s.* [*membre*, Fr. *membrum*, Lat.]
1. A limb; a part appendant to the body.
2. A part of a diſcourſe or period; a head; a clauſe. *Watts.*
3. Any part of an integral. *Addiſon.*
4. One of a community. *Addiſon.*
ME'MBRANE. *s.* [*membrana*, Lat.] A web of ſeveral ſorts of fibres, interwoven for the wrapping up ſome parts; the fibres give them an elaſticity, whereby they can contract, and cloſely graſp the parts they contain. *Quincy.*
MEMBRANA'CEOUS. } *a.* [*membraneux*,
MEMBRA'NEOUS. } Fr, from *membrana*, Lat.]
ME'MBRANOUS. } Conſiſting of membranes. *Boyle.*
MEMENTO. s. [Latin.] A memorial notice; a hint to awaken the memory. *Bacon.*
MEMO'IR. *s.* [*memoire*, French.]
1. An account of tranſactions familiarly written. *Prior.*
2. Hint; notice; account of any thing. *Ark.*
ME'MORABLE. *a.* [*memorabilis*, Latin.] Worthy of memory; not to be forgotten. *Dr.*
ME'MORABLY. *ad.* [from *memorable*.] In a manner worthy of memory.
MEMORA'NDUM. s. [Latin.] A note to help the memory. *Swift.*
MEMO'RIAL. *a.* [*memorialis*, Latin.]
1. Preſervative of memory. *Brown.*
2. Contained in memory. *Watts.*
MEMO'RIAL. *s.*
1. A monument; ſomething to preſerve memory. *South.*
2. Hint to aſſiſt the memory. *Hayward.*
3. An addreſs, reminding of ſervices and ſoliciting reward.
MEMO'RIALIST. *s.* [from *memorial*.] One who writes memorials. *Spectator.*
To MEMO'RIZE. *v. a.* [from *memory*.]
1. To record; to commit to memory by writing. *Watts.*
2. To cauſe to be remembered. *Shakeſpeare.*
ME'MORY. *s.* [*memoria*, Latin.]

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1. The power of retaining or recollecting things paſt; retention; reminiſcence; recollection. *Locke.*
2. Exemption from oblivion. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Time of knowledge. *Milton.*
4. Memorial; monumental record. *Addiſon.*
5. Reflection; attention. Not in uſe. *Shak.*

MEN. The plural of *man.*

MEN-PLEASER. *s.* [*men* and *pleaſer.*] One too careful to pleaſe others. *Epheſians.*

To ME'NACE. *v. a.* [*menacer*, French.] To threaten; to threat. *Shakeſpeare.*

ME'NACE. *s.* [*menace*, Fr.] Threat. *Brown.*

ME'NACER. *s.* [*menaceur*, Fr.] A threatener; one that threats. *Philips.*

MÉNAGE. s. [French.] A collection of animals. *Addiſon.*

ME'NAGOGUE. *s.* [μὴν and ἄγω.] A medicine that promotes the flux of the menſes.

To MEND. *v. a.* [*emendo*, Latin.]
1. To repair from breach or decay. *Chron.*
2. To correct; to alter for the better. *Pope.*
3. To help; to advance. *Locke.*
4. To improve; to increaſe. *Dryden.*

To MEND. *v. n.* To grow better; to advance in any good. *Pope.*

ME'NDABLE. *a.* [from *mend.*] Capable of being mended.

MENDA'CITY. *s.* [from *mendax*, Latin.] Falſehood. *Brown.*

ME'NDER. *s.* [from *mend.*] One that makes any change for the better. *Shakeſpeare.*

ME'NDICANT. *a.* [*mendicans*, Lat.] Begging; poor to a ſtate of beggary. *Fiddes.*

ME'NDICANT. *s.* [*mendicant*, Fr.] A beggar; one of ſome begging fraternity.

To ME'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*mendico*, Lat. *mendier*, Fr.] To beg; to aſk alms.

MENDI'CITY. *s.* [*mendicitas*, Latin.] The life of a beggar.

MENDS, for *amends.* *Shakeſpeare.*

ME'NIAL. *a.* [from *meiny.*] Belonging to the retinue, or train of ſervants. *Dryden.*

ME'NIAL. *s.* [One of the train of ſervants.

ME'NINGES. *s.* [μήνιγξ.] The *meninges* are the two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater. *Wiſeman.*

MENO'LOGY. *s.* [μηνολόγιον.] A regiſter of months. *Stilling fleet.*

ME'NOW. *s.* [commonly *minnow.*] A fiſh.

ME'NSAL. *a.* [*menſalis*, Latin.] Belonging to the table; tranſacted at table. *Clariſſa.*

ME'NSTRUAL. *a.* [*menſtruus*, Latin.]
1. Monthly; happening once a month; laſting a month. *Bentley.*
2. Pertaining to a menſtruum. *Bacon.*

ME'NSTRUOUS. *a.* [*menſtruus*, Lat.]
1. Having the catamenia. *Sandys.*
2. Happening to women at certain times. *Br.*

ME'NSTRUUM. *s.* All liquors are called *menſtrua* which are uſed as diſſolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infuſion, or decoction. *Quincy.*

MENSURABI'LITY. *s.* [*menſurabilité*, Fr.] Capacity of being meaſured.

ME'NSURABLE. *a.* [*menſura*, Lat.] Meaſurable; that may be meaſured. *Holder.*

ME'NSURAL. *a.* [from *menſura*, Lat.] Relating to meaſure.

To ME'NSURATE. *v. a.* [from *menſura*, Lat.] To meaſure; to take the dimenſion of any thing.

MENSURA'TION. *s.* [from *menſura*, Lat.] The act or practice of meaſuring; reſult of meaſuring. *Arbuthnot.*

ME'NTAL. *a.* [*mentale*, Fr. *mentis*, Lat.] Intellectual; exiſting in the mind. *Milton.*

ME'NTALLY. *ad.* Intellectually; in the mind; not practically or externally, but in thought or meditation. *Bentley.*

ME'NTION. *s.* [*mention*, Fr. *mentio*, Lat.]
1. Oral or written recital of any thing. *Rog.*
2. Curſory or incidental nomination. *Milton.*

To ME'NTION. *v. a.* [*mentionner*, French.] To write or expreſs in words or writing. *Iſaiah.*

MEPHI'TICAL. *a.* [*mephitis*, Lat.] Ill-favoured; ſtinking. *Quincy.*

MERA'CIOUS. *a.* [*meracus*, L.] Strong; racy.

ME'RCABLE. *a.* [*mercor*, Latin.] To be ſold or bought.

ME'RCANTANT. *s.* [*mercantante*, Italian.] A foreigner, or foreign trader. *Shakeſpeare.*

ME'RCANTILE. *a.* Trading; commercial.

ME'RCAT. *s.* [*mercatus*, Lat.] Market; trade. *Sprat.*

ME'RCATURE. *s.* [*mercatura*, Latin.] The practice of buying and ſelling.

ME'RCENARINESS. [from *mercenary.*] Venality; reſpect to hire or reward. *Boyle.*

ME'RCENARY. *a.* [*mercenaire*, French.]
1. Venal; hired; ſold for money. *Heyw.*
2. Too ſtudious of profit *South.*

ME'RCENARY. *s.* A hireling; one retained or ſerving for pay. *Sandys.*

ME'RCER. *s.* [*mercier*, French.] One who ſells ſilks. *Howel.*

ME'RCERY. *s.* [*merceric*, Fr.] Trade of mercers; traffick of ſilks. *Graunt.*

To ME'RCHAND. *v. n.* [*marchander*, Fr.] To tranſact by traffick. *Bacon.*

ME'RCHANDISE. *s.* [*marchandiſe*, Fr.]
1. Traffick; commerce; trade. *Taylor.*
2. Wares; any thing to be bought or ſold.

To ME'RCHANDISE. *v. n.* To trade; to traffick; to exerciſe commerce. *Brerewood.*

ME'RCHANT. *s.* [*marchand*, Fr.] One who trafficks to remote countries. *Addiſon.*

ME'RCHANTABLE. *a.* [from *merchant.*] Fit to be bought or ſold. *Brown.*

ME'RCHANTLIKE } *a.* Like a merchant.
ME'RCHANTLY. } *Ainſworth.*

ME'RCHANT-MAN. *s.* A ſhip of trade.

ME'RCIABLE. *a.* The word in *Spenſer* ſignifies *merciful.* Not uſed.

ME'RCIFUL. *a.* [*mercy* and *full.*] Compaſſionate; tender; kind; unwilling to puniſh; willing to pity and ſpare. *Deut.*

ME'RCIFULLY. *ad.* Tenderly; mildly; with pity; with compaſſion. *Atterbury.*

ME'RCIFULNESS. *s.* [from *merciful.*] Tenderneſs; willingneſs to ſpare. *Hammond.*

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ME'RCILESS. *a.* [from *mercy.*] Void of mercy; pitileſs; hardhearted; cruel. *Denham.*
ME'RCILESSLY. *ad.* [from *mercileſs.*] In a manner void of pity.
ME'RCILESSNESS. *s.* [from *mercileſs.*] Want of pity.
MERCU'RIAL. *a.* [*mercurialis*, Latin.]
1. Formed under the influence of Mercury; active; ſprightly. *Bacon.*
2. Conſiſting of quickſilver.
MERCURIFICA'TION. *s.* [from *mercury.*] The act of mixing any thing with quickſilver. *Boyle.*
ME'RCURY. *s.* [*mercurius*, Latin.]
1. The chymiſt's name for quickſilver is *mercury.* *Hill.*
2. Sprightly qualities. *Pope.*
3. A news paper.
4. It is now applied to the carriers of news.
ME'RCURY. *s.* [*mercurialis*, Latin.] A plant.
ME'RCY. *s.* [*merci*, French.]
1. Tenderneſs; goodneſs; pity; willingneſs to ſpare and ſave; clemency; mildneſs; unwillingneſs to puniſh. *Pſalms.*
2. Pardon. *Dryden.*
3. Diſcretion; power of acting at pleaſure. *Sh.*
ME'RCY-SEAT. *s.* The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were depoſited: it was of gold, and at its two ends were fixed the two cherubim, of the ſame metal, which, with their wings extended forward, ſeemed to form a throne. *Exodus.*
MERE. *a.* [*merus*, Latin.] That or this only; ſuch and nothing elſe; this only. *Atterbury.*
MERE or *Mer* ſignify the ſame with the Saxon mere, a pool or lake. *Gibſon.*
MERE. *s.* [mere, Saxon.]
1. A pool; commonly a large pool or lake.
2. A boundary. *Bacon.*
ME'RELY. *ad* [from *mere.*] Simply; only; thus and no other way. *Swift.*
MERETRI'CIOUS. *a.* [*meretricius*, Latin.] Whoriſh; ſuch as is practiſed by proſtitutes; alluring by falſe ſhow. *Roſcommon.*
MERETRI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* Whoriſhly; after the manner of whores.
MERETRI'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *meretricious.*] Falſe allurement like that of ſtrumpets.
MERI'DIAN. *s.* [*meridien*, French.]
1. Noon; midday. *Dryden.*
2. The line drawn from north to ſouth, which the ſun croſſes at noon. *Watts.*
3. The particular place or ſtate of any thing.
4. The higheſt point of glory or power. *Sh.*
MERI'DIAN. *a.*
1. Being at the point of noon. *Milton.*
2. Extended from north to ſouth. *Boyle.*
3. Raiſed to the higheſt point.
MERI'DIONAL. *a.* [*meridional*, French.]
1. Southern. *Brown.*
2. Southerly; having a ſouthern aſpect. *Wot.*
MERIDIONA'LITY. *s.* [from *meridional.*] Poſition in the ſouth; aſpect towards the ſouth.
MERI'DIONALLY. *ad.* [from *meridional.*] In the direction of the meridian. *Brown.*
ME'RIT. *s.* [*meritum*, Lat. *merite*, Fr.]
1. Deſert; excellence deſerving honour or reward. *Dryden.*
2. Reward deſerved. *Prior.*
3. Claim; right. *Dryden.*
To ME'RIT. *v. a.* [*meriter*, French.]
1. To deſerve; to have a right to claim any thing as deſerved. *South.*
2. To deſerve; to earn. *Shakeſpeare.*
MERITO'RIOUS. *a.* [*meritoire*, Fr.] Deſerving of reward; high in deſert. *Saunderſon.*
MERITO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* In ſuch a manner as to deſerve reward. *Watton.*
MERITO'RIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *meritorious.*] The act or ſtate of deſerving well. *South.*
ME'RITOT. *s* A kind of play. *Ainſworth.*
ME'RLIN. *s.* A kind of hawk. *Sidney.*
ME'RMAID. *s.* [*mer*, the ſea, and *maid.*] A ſea woman. *Davies.*
ME'RRILY. *ad.* [from *merry*] Gayly; airily; cheerfully; with mirth. *Granville.*
ME'RRIMAKE. *ſ.* [*merry* and *make.*] A feſtival; a meeting for mirth. *Spenſer.*
To ME'RRIMAKE. *v. n.* To feaſt; to be jovial. *Gay.*
ME'RRIMENT. *s.* [from *merry.*] Mirth; gayety; cheerfulneſs; laughter. *Hooker.*
ME'RRINESS. *s.* [from *merry.*] Mirth; merry diſpoſition. *Shakeſpeare.*
ME'RRY. *a.*
1. Laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart.
2. Cauſing laughter. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Proſperous. *Dryden.*
4. *To make* MERRY. To junket; to be jovial. *L'Eſtrange.*
MERRY-ANDREW. *s.* A buffoon; a zany; a jack-pudding. *L'Eſtrange.*
ME'RRYTHOUGHT. *s.* [*merry* and *thought.*] A forked bone on the body of fowls. *Echard.*
ME'RSION. *s.* [*merſio*, Latin.] The act of ſinking, or thruſting over head. *Ainſworth.*
MESE'EMS. *impersonal verb.* I think; it appears to me. *Sidney.*
MESENTE'RICK. *a.* [*meſenterique*, French.] Relating to the meſentery. *Cheyne.*
ME'SENTERY. *s.* [μεσεντερεον.] That round which the guts are convolved. *Arbuthnot.*
MESERA'ICK. *a.* [μεσεναιον; *meſeraique*, Fr.] Belonging to the meſentery. *Arbuthnot.*
MESH. *s.* [*maeſche*, Dutch.] The interſtice of a net; the ſpace between the threads of a net. *Blackmore.*
To MESH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch in a net; to enſnare. *Dryden.*
ME'SHY. *a.* [from *meſh.*] Reticulated; of network. *Carew.*
ME'SLIN. *ſ.* [for *miſcellane.*] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye. *Hooker.*
MESOLEU'CYS. *ſ.* [μεσολευκος.] A precious ſtone, black, with a ſtreak of white in the middle.
MESO'LOGARITHMS. *ſ.* [μεσος, λογος, and αριθμος.] The logarithms of the cotines and tangents, ſo denominated by *Kepler. Harr.*
MESO'MELAS. *ſ.* [μεσομελας.] A precious ſtone with a black vein parting every colour in the midſt. *Bailey.*

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ME'SPISE. *s.* [probably misprinted for *mespris*; *mespris*, Fr.] Contempt; scorn. *Spen.*

MESS. *s.* [*mes*, old French.] A dish; a quantity of food sent to table together. *Shakesp.*

To MESS. *v. n.* To eat; to feed.

ME'SSAGE. *s.* [*message*, Fr.] An errand; any thing committed to another to be told to a third. *South. Dryden.*

ME'SSENGER. *s.* [*messagir*, French.] One who carries an errand; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing. *Clarendon.*

MESSI'AH. *s.* [from the Hebrew.] The Anointed; the Christ. *Watts.*

ME'SSIEURS. *s.* [Fr. plural of *monsieur*.] Sirs; gentlemen.

ME'SSMATE. *s.* [*mes* and *mate*.] One who eats at the same table.

ME'SSUAGE. *s.* [*messuagium*, low Latin.] The house and ground set apart for household uses.

MET. The preterite and part. of *meet*.

META'BASIS. *s.* [Greek.] In rhetorick, a figure by which the orator passes from one thing to another.

META'BOLA. *s.* [μεταβολη.] In medicine, a change of time, air, or disease.

METACA'RPAL. *a.* [from *metacarpus*.] Belonging to the metacarpus. *Sharp.*

METACA'RPUS. *s.* [μεταχαρσιον.] In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are jointed to the fingers.

METAGRA'MMATISM. *s.* [μετα and γραμμα.] A dissolution of a name truly written into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named; anagrammatism. *Camden.*

METAL. *s.* [*metal*, French.]

1. A firm, heavy, and hard substance, opake, fusible by fire, and concreting again when cold into a solid body, such as it was before, which is malleable under the hammer. The *metals* are six in number; gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, and lead. *Hill.*

2. Courage; spirit: more frequently written *mettle*. *Clarendon.*

METALE'PSIS. *s.* [μεταλημψις.] A continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations. *Bailey.*

META'LLICAL. } *a.* [from *metallum*, Lat.]
META'LLICK. } Partaking of metal; containing metal; consisting of metal. *Wotton.*

METALLI'FEROUS. *a.* [*metallum* and *fero*, Latin.] Producing metals.

META'LLINE. *a* [from *metal*.]

1. Impregnated with metal. *Bacon.*

2. Consisting of metal. *Boyle.*

ME'TALLIST. *s.* [*metallifte*, Fr.] A worker in metals; one skilled in metals. *Moxon.*

METALLO'GRAPHY. *s.* [*metallum* and γραφω.] An account or description of metals.

ME'TALLURGIST. *s.* [*metallum* and εργον.] A worker in metals.

ME'TALLURGY. *s.* [*metallum* and εργον.] The art of working metals, or separating them from their ore.

To METAMO'RPHOSE. *v. a.* [μεταμορφοω.] To change the form or shape of any thing. *Wotton.*

METAMO'RPHOSIS. *s.* [μεταμορφωσις.] Transformation; change of shape. *Dryden.*

ME'TAPHOR *s.* [μεταφορα.] The application of a word to an use to which, in its original import, it cannot be put: as, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the sound; the spring *awakes* the flowers. A *metaphor* is a simile comprised in a word. *Dryden.*

METAPHO'RICAL. } *a.* [*metaphorique*, Fr.]
METAPHO'RICK. } Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative. *Hooker.*

METAPHRA'SE. *s.* [μεταφρασις.] A mere verbal translation from one language into another. *Dryden.*

METAPHRA'ST. *s.* [μεταφραστης.] A literal translator; one who translates word for word from one language into another.

METAPHY'SICAL. }
METAPHY'SICK. } *a.*

1. Versed in metaphysicks; relating to metaphysicks.

2. In *Shakespeare* it means supernatural or preternatural.

METAPHY'SICK. } *s.* [*metaphysique*, Fr.]
METAPHY'SICKS. } μεταφυσικη.] Ontology; the doctrine of the general affections of substances existing. *Watts.*

ME'TAPLASM. *s.* [μεταπλασμος.] A figure in rhetorick, wherein words or letters are transposed contrary to their natural order.

META'STASIS. *s.* [μεταστασις.] Translation or removal. *Harvey.*

METATA'RSAL. *a.* [from *metatarsus*.] Belonging to the metatarsus. *Sharp.*

METATA'RSUS. *s.* [μετα and ταρσος.] The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot. *Wiseman.*

META'THESIS. *s.* [μεταθεσις.] A transposition.

To METE. *v. a.* [*metior*, Latin.] To measure; to reduce to measure. *Creech.*

To METEMPSYCHO'SE. *v a.* [from *metempsychosis*.] To translate from body to body. *Peacham.*

METEMPSYCHO'SIS. *s.* [μετεμψυχωσις.] The transmigration of souls from body to body. *Brown.*

ME'TEOR. *s.* [μετεωρα.] Any bodies in the air or sky that are of a flux and transitory nature. *Donne.*

METEOROLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *meteorology*.] Relating to the doctrine of meteors. *Howel.*

METEORO'LOGIST. *s.* [from *meteorology*.] A man skilled in meteors, or studious of them. *Howel.*

METEOROLOGY. *s.* [μετεωρα and λογος.] The doctrine of meteors. *Brown.*

ME'TEROUS. *a.* [from *meteor*.] Having the nature of a meteor. *Milton.*

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ME'TER. *s.* [from *mete.*] A measurer.

ME'TEWAND. } *s.* [*mete* and *yard*, or *wand.*]
ME'TEYARD. } A ſtaff of a certain length wherewith meaſures are taken. *Aſcham. Leviticus.*

METHE'GLIN. *s.* [*meddyglyn*, Welſh.] Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented. *Dryden.*

METHI'NKS. *verb impersonal.* I think; it ſeems to me; meſeems. *Spenſer.*

ME'THOD. *s.* [*methode*, Fr. μεθοδος.] The placing of ſeveral things, or performing ſeveral operations in ſuch an order as is moſt convenient to attain ſome end. *Watts.*

METHO'DICAL. *a.* [*methodique*, Fr.] Ranged, or proceeding in due or juſt order. *Addiſon.*

METHO'DICALLY. *ad.* According to method and order. *Suckling.*

To ME'THODISE. *v. a.* [from *method.*] To regulate; to diſpoſe in order. *Addiſon.*

ME'THODIST. *s.* [from *method.*]
1. A phyſician who practiſes by theory. *Boy.*
2. One of a new kind of puritans lately ariſen, ſo called from their profeſſion to live by rules and in conſtant method.

METHO'UGHT. The pret. of *methinks.*

METONY'MICAL. *a.* [from *metonymy.*] Put by metonymy for ſomething elſe.

METONY'MICALLY. *ad.* By metonymy; not literally. *Boyle.*

METO'NOMY. *s.* [μετωνυμια.] A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; *he died by ſteel*, that is, by a ſword.

METOPO'SCOPY. *s.* [μετωπον and σκοπεω.] The ſtudy of phyſiognomy.

ME'TRE. *s.* [μετρον.] Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick diſpoſition of ſyllables; verſe; meaſure; numbers. *Aſch.*

ME'TRICAL. *a.* [*metricus*, Latin.]
1. Pertaining to metre or numbers.
2. Conſiſting of verſes.

METRO'POLIS. *s.* [μητηρ and πολις.] The mother city; the chief city of any country or diſtrict. *Addiſon.*

METROPO'LITAN. *s.* [*metropolitanus*, Lat.] A biſhop of the mother church; an archbiſhop. *Clarendon.*

METROPO'LITAN. *a.* Belonging to a metropolis. *Raleigh.*

METROPO'LITICAL. *a.* [from *metropolis.*] Chief, or principal of cities. *Knolles.*

ME'TTLE. *s.* [corrupted from *metal.*]
1. Spirit; ſpritelineſs; courage. *Pope.*
2. Subſtance. *Shakeſpeare.*

ME'TTLED. *a.* [from *mettle.*] Spritely; courageous; full of ardour. *B. Jonſon.*

ME'TTLESOME. *a.* [from *mettle.*] Spritely; lively; gay; briſk; airy. *Tatler.*

ME'TTLESOMELY. *ad.* With ſpritelineſs.

MEW. *s.* [*mue*, French.]
1. A cage; an incloſure; a place where any thing is confined. *Fairfax.*
2. (mæp, Saxon.) A ſeafowl. *Dryden.*

To MEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſhut up; to confine; to impriſon; to incloſe. *Spenſer.*
2. To ſhed the feathers. *Walton.*
3. [*miauler*, French.] To cry as a cat. *Grew.*

To MEWL. *v. n.* [*miauler*, French.] To ſquall as a child. *Shakeſpeare.*

ME'ZE'REON. *s.* A ſpecies of ſpurge laurel. *Hill.*

ME'ZZOTINTO. s. [Italian.] A kind of graving, ſo named as nearly reſembling paint, the word importing half-painted.

MEYNT. *a.* Mingled. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

MI'ASM. *s.* [from μιαινω, *inquino*, to infect.] Such particles or atoms as are ſuppoſed to ariſe from diſtempered, putrefying, or poiſonous bodies. *Harvey.*

MICE. The plural of *mouſe.*

MI'CHAELMAS. *s.* [*Michael* and *maſs.*] The feaſt of the archangel *Michael*, celebrated on the twenty-ninth day of September.

To MICHE. *v. n.* To be ſecret or covered; to lie hid. *Hanmer.*

MI'CHER. *s.* [from *miche.*] A lazy lurker, who ſkulks about in corners and by-places; a hedge-creeper. *Sidney.*

MI'CKLE. *a.* [micel, Saxon.] Much; great; muckle. *Camden.*

MICROCO'SM. *s.* [μικρος and κοσμος.] The little world. Man is ſo called. *Denham.*

MI'CROGRAPHY. *s.* [μικρος and γραφω.] The deſcription of the parts of ſuch very ſmall objects as are diſcernible only with a microſcope. *Grew.*

MICRO'METER. *s.* [μικρος and μετρον.] An inſtrument contrived to meaſure ſmall ſpaces.

MI'CROSCOPE. *s.* [μικρος and σκοπεω.] An optick inſtrument, contrived to give to the eye a large appearance of many objects, which could not otherwiſe be ſeen. *Bentley.*

MICROSCO'PICAL. } *a.* [from *microſcope.*]
MICROSCO'PICK. }
1. Made by a microſcope. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Aſſiſted by a microſcope. *Thomſon.*
3. Reſembling a microſcope. *Pope.*

MID. *a.* [contracted from *middle.*]
1. Middle; equally between two extremes.
2. It is much uſed in compoſition.

MID-COURSE. *s.* [*mid* and *courſe.*] Middle of the way. *Milton.*

MI'DDAY. *a.* [*mid* and *day.*] Meridional; being at noon. *Sidney.*

MI'DDAY. *s.* Noon; meridian. *Donne.*

MI'DDEST. The ſuperl. of *mid.* *Spenſer.*

MI'DDLE. *a.* [mıddle, Saxon.]
1. Equally diſtant from the two extremes. *Sw.*
2. Intermediate; intervening. *Davies.*
3. *Middle* finger; the long finger. *Sharp.*

MI'DDLE. *s.*
1. Part equally diſtant from two extremities; the part remote from the verge. *Judges.*
2. The time that paſſes, or events that happen, between the beginning and end. *Dryden.*

MI'DDLE-AGED. *a.* [*middle* and *age.*] Placed about the middle of life. *Swift.*

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MI'DDLEMOST. *a.* [from *middle.*] Being in the middle. *Newton.*

MI'DDLING. *a.* [from *middle.*]
1. Of middle rank; of condition equally remote from high and low. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Of moderate ſize; having moderate qualities of any kind. *Grauut.*

MIDGE *s.* [mycge, Saxon.] A gnat.

MID-HEAVEN. *s.* [*mid* and *heaven.*] The middle of the ſky. *Milton.*

MI'DLAND. *a.* [*mid* and *land.*]
1. That is remote from the coaſt. *Hale.*
2. Surrounded by land; mediterranean. *Dry.*

MI'DLEG. *s.* [*mid* and *leg.*] Middle of the leg. *Bacon.*

MI'DMOST. *a.* [from *mid.*] Middle.

MI'DNIGHT. *s.* [*mid* and *night.*] The noon of night; the depth of night; twelve at night. *Atterbury.*

MI'DNIGHT. *a.* Being in the middle of the night. *Bacon.*

MI'DRIFF. *s.* [mıbhpıpe, Saxon.] The diaphragm. *Milton.*

MID-SEA. *s.* The Mediterranean ſea. *Dryden.*

MI'DSHIPMAN. *s.* An officer aboard a ſhip, next in rank to a lieutenant.

MIDST. *s.* Middle. *Taylor.*

MIDST. *a.* [from *middeſt.*] Midmoſt; being in the middle. *Dryden.*

MIDSTRE'AM. *s.* [*mid* and *ſtream.*] Middle of the ſtream. *Dryden.*

MI'DSUMMER. *s.* [*mid* and *ſummer.*] The ſummer ſolſtice. *Swift.*

MI'DWAY. *s.* [*mid* and *way.*] The part of the way equally diſtant from the beginning and end. *Shakeſpeare.*

MI'DWAY. *ad.* In the middle of the paſſage. *Dryden.*

MI'DWAY. *a.* Being in the middle between two places. *Shakeſpeare.*

MI'DWIFE. *s.* [mıb and pıp, Sax.] A woman who aſſiſts women in childbirth. *Donne.*

MI'DWIFERY. *s.* [from *midwife.*]
1. Aſſiſtance given at childbirth.
2. Trade of a midwife
3. Act of production; help to production.

MI'DWINTER. *s.* [*mid* and *winter.*] The winter ſolſtice. *Dryden.*

MIEN. *s.* [*mine*, Fr.] Air; look; manner. *Dry.*

MIGHT. The preterite of *may.*

MIGHT. *s.* [mıghe, Sax.] Power; ſtrength; force. *Ayliffe.*

MIGHT *and main.* Utmoſt force; higheſt degree of ſtrength. *Dryden.*

MI'GHTILY. *ad.* [from *mighty.*]
1. With great power; powerfully; efficaciouſly; forcibly. *Hooker.*
2. Vehemently; vigorouſly; violently. *Sha.*
3. In a great degree; very much. *Spectator.*

MI'GHTINESS. *s.* [from *mighty.*] Power; greatneſs, height of dignity. *Shakeſpeare.*

MI'GHTY. *a.* [from *might.*]
1. Strong; valiant. *Milton.*
2. Powerful. *Geneſis.*
3. Impetuous; violent. *Iſaiah.*
4. Vaſt; enormous; bulky. *Milton.*
5. Excellent; of ſuperiour eminence. *Dryden.*
6. Forcible; efficacious. *Eſtras.*

MI'GHTY. *ad.* In a great degree. *Prior.*

MIGRATION. *s.* [*migratio*, Latin.]
1. Act of changing reſidence. *Brown.*
2. Change of place; removal. *Woodward.*

MILCH. *a.* [from *milk.*] Giving milk. *Shak.*

MILD. *a.* [mılo, Saxon.]
1. Kind; tender; good; indulgent; merciful; compaſſionate; clement. *Rogers.*
2. Soft; gentle; not violent. *Pope.*
3. Not acrid; not corroſive; not acrimonious; demulcent; aſſuaſive. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Not ſharp; mellow; ſweet; having no mixture of acidity *Daviet.*

MI'LDEW. *s.* [mılpeape, Saxon.] *Mildew* is a dewy moiſture which falls, and by its acrimony corrodes the plant: or, *mildew* is rather a concrete ſubſtance, which exſudes through the pores of the leaves. What the gardeners commonly call *mildew* is an inſect, which preys upon this exſudation. *Hill.*

To MI'LDEW. *v. a.* To taint with mildew. *Gay.*

MI'LDLY. *ad.* [from *mild.*]
1. Tenderly; not ſeverely. *Dryden.*
2. Gently; not violently. *Bacon.*

MI'LDNESS. *s.* [from *mild.*] Gentleneſs; tenderneſs; mercy; clemency. *Athſon.*

MILE. *s.* [*mille paſſus*, Latin.] The uſual meaſure of roads in England, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty yards. *Clarendon.*

MI'LESTONE. *s.* [*mile* and *ſtone.*] Stone ſet to mark the miles.

MI'LFOIL. *s.* [*millefolium*, Latin.] A plant, the ſame with yarrow. *Dryden.*

MI'LIARY. *a.* [*milium*, Lat. millet.] Small; reſembling a millet-ſeed. *Cheyne.*

MI'LIARY *fever.* A fever that produces ſmall eruptions.

MI'LICE *s.* [Fr.] Standing force. *Temple.*

MI'LITANT. *a.* [*militans*, Latin.]
1. Fighting; proſecuting the buſineſs of a ſoldier. *Spenſer.*
2. Engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Chriſt on earth, as oppoſed to the church triumphant. *Rogers.*

MI'LITAR. } *a.* [*militaris*, Latin. *Militar*
MI'LITARY. } is now out of uſe.]
1. Engaged in the life of a ſoldier; ſoldierly. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Suiting a ſoldier; pertaining to a ſoldier; warlike. *Prior.*
3. Effected by ſoldiers. *Bacon.*

MILI'TIA. *s.* [Latin.] The trainbands; the ſtanding force of a nation. *Clarendon.*

MILK *s.* [meolc, Saxon.]
1. The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breaſt. *Floyer.*
2. Emulſion made by contuſion of ſeeds: as, *milk of almonds.* *Bacon.*

To MILK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To draw milk from the breaſt by the hand. *Pope.*
2. To ſuck. *Shakeſpeare.*

MI'LKEN. *a.* [from *milk.*] Conſiſting of

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milk. *Temple.*

MI'LKER. *s.* [from *milk.*] One that milks animals. *Dryden.*

MI'LKINESS. *s.* [from *milky.*] Softneſs like that of milk; approach to the nature of milk. *Floyer.*

MI'LKLIVERED. *a* [*milk* and *liver.*] Cowardly; timorous; fainthearted. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'LKMAID. *s.* [*milk* and *maid.*] Woman employed in the dairy. *Addiſon.*

MI'LKMAN. *s.* [*milk* and *man.*] A man who ſells milk.

MI'LKPAIL. *s.* [*milk* and *pail.*] A veſſel into which cows are milked. *Watts.*

MI'LKPAN. *s.* [*milk* and *pan.*] Veſſel in which milk is kept in the dairy. *Bacon.*

MILKPO'TTAGE. *s.* [*milk* and *pottage.*] Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal. *Locke.*

MI'LKSCORE. *s.* [*milk* and *ſcore.*] Account of milk owed for, ſcored on a board. *Addiſon.*

MI'LKSOP. *s.* [*milk* and *ſop.*] A ſoft, mild, effeminate feeble-minded man. *Spenſer.*

MI'LKTOOTH. *s.* [*milk* and *tooth.*] *Milkteeth* are thoſe ſmall teeth which come forth before, when a foal is about three months old. *F. Dict.*

MI'LKTHISTLE. *s.* [*milk* and *thiſtle:* plants that have a white juice are named milky.] An herb.

MI'LKTREFOIL. *s.* [*cytiſus.*] An herb.

MI'LKVETCH. *s.* [*aſtragalus.*] A plant.

MI'LKWEED. *s* [*milk* and *weed.*] A plant.

MI'LKWHITE. *a.* [*milk* and *white.*] White as milk. *Dryden.*

MI'LKWORT. *s.* [*milk* and *wort.*] A bell-ſhaped flower.

MI'LKWOMAN. *s.* [*milk* and *woman.*] A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſerve families with milk. *Arbuthnot.*

MI'LKY. *a.* [from *milk.*]

1. Made of milk.
2. Reſembling milk. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Yielding milk. *Roſcommon.*
4. Soft; gentle; tender; timorous. *Shakeſp.*

MILKY-WAY. *s.* [*milky* and *way.*] The galaxy. The *milky way* is a broad white track, encompaſſing the whole heavens, in ſome places with a double path, but for the moſt part with a ſingle one. It conſiſts of an innumerable quantity of fixed ſtars, different in ſituation and magnitude, from the confuſed mixture of whoſe lights its white colour is ſuppoſed to be occaſioned. *Harris.*

MILL. *s.* [*μυλη*; mỳln, Saxon.] An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted. *Sharp.*

To MILL. *v. a.* [from the noun; *μυλεω.*]

1. To grind; to comminute.
2. To beat up chocolate.
3. To ſtamp coin in the mints. *Addiſon.*

MILL-COG. *s.* The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels. *Mortimer.*

MILL-DAM. *s.* The mound by which the water is kept up to raiſe it for the mill. *More.*

MILL-HORSE. *s.* Horſe that turns a mill.

MILLENA'RIAN. *s.* [from *millenarius*, Lat.] One who expects the millennium.

MI'LLENARY. *a.* [*millenarius*, Latin.] Conſiſting of a thouſand. *Arbuthnot.*

MI'LLENIST. *s.* [from *mille*, Latin.] One that holds the millennium.

MILLE'NNIUM. s. [Latin.] A thouſand years; generally taken for the thouſand years during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypſe, our bleſſed Saviour ſhall reign with the faithful upon earth after the reſurrection, before the final completion of beatitude. *Burnet.*

MILLE'NNIAL. *a.* [from *millennium*, Latin.] Pertaining to the millennium. *Burnet.*

MI'LLEPEDES. *s.* [*mille* and *pes*, Lat.] Woodlice ſo called from their numerous feet. *Mort.*

MI'LLER. *s.* [from *mill.*] One who attends a mill. *Brown.*

MI'LLER. *s.* A fly. *Ainſworth.*

MI'LLER's-THUMB. *s.* A ſmall fiſh found in brooks, called likewiſe a bull-head.

MILLE'SIMAL. *a.* [*milleſimus*, Lat.] Thouſandth; conſiſting of thouſandth parts. *Watts.*

MI'LLET *s.* [*millium*, Latin.]

1. A plant. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A kind of fiſh. *Carew.*

MI'LLINER. *s.* One who ſells ribbands and dreſſes for women. *Tatler.*

MI'LLION. *s.* [*million*, French.]

1. The number of a hundred myriads, or ten hundred thouſand. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A proverbial name before any very great number. *Locke.*

MI'LLIONTH. *a.* [from *million.*] The ten hundreth thouſandth. *Bentley.*

MILLMOU'NTAINS. *s.* An herb. *Ainſw.*

MI'LLSTONE. *s.* [*mill* and *ſtone.*] The ſtone by which corn is comminuted. *L'Eſtrange.*

MILLTE'ETH. *s.* [*mill* and *teeth.*] The grinders. *Arbuthnot.*

MILT. *s.* [*milde*, Dutch.]

1. The ſperm of the male fiſh. *Walton.*
2. [milt, Saxon.] The ſpleen.

To MILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate the roe or ſpawn of the female fiſh.

MI'LTER. *s.* [from *milt.*] The he of any fiſh, the ſhe being called ſpawner. *Walton.*

MI'LTWORT. *s.* [*aſplenum.*] An herb. *Ainſw.*

MIME. *s.* [*μιμος.*] A buffoon who practiſes geſticulations, either repreſentative of ſome action, or merely contrived to raiſe mirth. *B. Jon.*

To MI'ME. *v. n.* To play the mime. *B. Jonſon.*

MI'MER. *s.* [from *mime.*] A mimick *Milton.*

MI'MICAL. *a.* [*mimicus*, Latin.] Imitative; befitting a mimick; acting the mimick. *Dry.*

MI'MICALLY. *ad.* In imitation; in a mimical manner.

MI'MICK. *s.* [*mimicus*, Latin.]

1. A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon who copies another's act or manner. *Prior.*
2. A mean or ſervile imitator.

MI'MICK. *a.* [*mimicus*, Lat.] Imitative. *Sw.*

To MI'MICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a bur-

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lesque imitation. *Granville.*

MI'MICKRY. *s.* [from *mimick.*] Burlesque imitation. *Spectator.*

MIMO'GRAPHER. *s.* [*mimus* and *γραφω.*] A writer of farces.

MINA'CIOUS. *a.* [*minax*, Lat.] Full of threats.

MINA'CITY. *s.* [from *minax*, Lat.] Disposition to use threats.

MI'NATORY. *a.* [*minor*, Lat.] Threatening *Bacon.*

To MINCE. *v. a.* [from *minish.*]

1. To cut into very small parts. *South.*
2. To mention any thing scrupulously, by a little at a time; to palliate. *Woodward.*
3. To speak with affected softness; to clip the words. *Shakespeare.*

To MINCE. *v. n.*

1. To walk nicely by short steps. *Pope.*
2. To speak small and imperfectly. *Dryden.*

MI'NCINGLY. *ad.* [from *mince.*] In small parts; not fully. *Hooker.*

MIND. *s.* [ȝemynd, Saxon.]

1. The intelligent power. *Shakespeare.*
2. Intellectual capacity. *Cowley.*
3. Liking; choice; inclination; propension; affection. *Hooker.*
4. Thoughts; sentiments. *Dryden.*
5. Opinion. *Granville.*
6. Memory; remembrance. *Atterbury.*

To MIND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To mark; to attend. *Roscommon.*
2. To put in mind; to remind. *Burnet.*

To MIND. *v. n.* To incline; to be disposed. *Sp.*

MI'NDED. *a.* [from *mind.*] Disposed; inclined; affected. *Tillotson.*

MI'NDFUL. *a.* [*mind* and *full.*] Attentive; heedful; having memory. *Hammond.*

MI'NDFULLY. *ad.* Attentively; heedfully.

MI'NDFULNESS. *s.* Attention; regard.

MI'NDLESS. *a.* [from *mind.*]

1. Inattentive; regardless. *Prior.*
2. Not endued with a mind; having no intellectual powers. *Davies.*
3. Stupid; unthinking. *Shakespeare.*

MIND-STRICKEN. *a.* [*mind* and *stricken.*] Moved; affected in his mind. *Sidney.*

MINE. *pronoun possessive.* [myn, Sax.] Belonging to me. *Dryden.*

MINE. *s.* [*mine*, Fr. *mwyn*, or *mwn*, Welsh.]

1. A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals or minerals. *Boyle.*
2. A cavern dug under any fortification, that it may sink for want of support; or, in modern war, that powder may be lodged in it, which being fired, whatever is over it may be blown up. *Milton.*

To MINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dig mines or burrows. *Woodward.*

To MINE. *v. a.* To sap; to ruin by mines; to destroy by slow degrees. *Shakespeare.*

MI'NER. *s.* [*mineur*, French.]

1. One who digs for metals. *Dryden.*
2. One who makes military mines. *Tatler.*

MI'NERAL. *s.* [*minerale*, Lat.] Fossil body; matter dug out of mines. *Woodward.*

MI'NERAL. *a.* Consisting of fossil bodies.

MI'NERALIST. *s.* [from *mineral.*] One skilled or employed in minerals. *Boyle.*

MINERA'LOGIST. *s.* [*mineralogie*, Fr.] One who discourses on minerals. *Brown.*

MINERA'LOGY. *s.* [from *mineral* and *λογος.*] The doctrine of minerals.

MINE'VER. *s.* A skin with specks of white.

To MI'NGLE. *v. a.*

1. To mix; to join; to compound; to unite with something so as to make one mass. *Rog.*
2. To contaminate; to make of dissimilar parts. *Rogers.*
3. To confuse. *Milton.*

To MI'NGLE. *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with. *Rowe.*

MI'NGLE. *s.* [from the verb.] Mixture; medley; confused mass. *Dryden.*

MI'NGLER. *s.* He who mingles.

MI'NIATURE. *s.* [*miniature*, French.]

1. Painting by powders mixed with gum and water.
2. Representation in a small compass; representation less than the reality. *Philips.*

MI'NIKIN. *a.* Small; diminutive. *Shakespeare.*

MI'NIKIN. *s.* A small sort of pins.

MI'NIM. *s.* [from *minimus*, Latin.] A small being; a dwarf. *Milton.*

MI'NIMUS. s. [Latin.] A being of the least size. *Shakespeare.*

MI'NION. *s.* [*mignon*, French.] A favourite; a darling; a low dependant. *Swift.*

MI'NIOUS. *a.* [from *minium*, Latin.] Of the colour of red lead or vermillion. *Brown.*

To MI'NISH. *v. a.* [from *diminuo*; *minus*, Lat.] To lessen; to lop; to impair. *Psalms.*

MI'NISTER. *s.* [*minister*, Latin.]

1. An agent; one who is employed to any end; one who acts under another. *Sidney.*
2. One who is employed in the administration of government. *Bacon.*
3. One who serves at the altar; one who performs sacerdotal functions. *Addison.*
4. A delegate; an official. *Shakespeare.*
5. An agent from a foreign power.

To MI'NISTER. *v. a.* [*ministro*, Latin.] To give; to supply; to afford. *Otway.*

To MI'NISTER. *v. n.*

1. To attend; to serve in any office. *Milton.*
2. To give medicines. *Shakespeare.*
3. To give supplies of things needful; to give assistance; to contribute; to afford. *Smalr*
4. To attend on the service of God. *Romans.*

MINISTE'RIAL. *a.* [from *minister.*]

1. Attendant; acting at command. *Brown.*
2. Acting under superior authority. *Rogers.*
3. Sacerdotal; belonging to the ecclesiasticks or their office. *Hooker.*
4. Pertaining to ministers of state.

MINISTE'RIALLY. *ad.* In a ministerial manner. *Waterland.*

MI'NISTERY. *s.* [*ministerium*, Latin.] Office; service: commonly *ministry.* *Digby.*

MI'NISTRAL. *a.* [from *minister.*] Pertaining to a minister.

MI'NISTRANT. *a.* [from *minister.*] Attendant; acting at command. *Milton.*

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MINISTRATION. *s.* [from *miniſtro*, Latin.]
1. Agency, interve ntion; office of an agent delegated or commiſſioned by another. *Taylor.*
2. Service; office; eccleſiaſtical function.

MI'NISTRY. *s.* [contracted from *miniſtery.*]
1. Office; ſervice. *Sprat.*
2. Office of one ſet apart to preach; eccleſiaſtical function. *Locke.*
3. Agency; interpoſition. *Bentley.*
4. Buſineſs. *Dryden.*
5. Perſons employed in the publick affairs of a ſtate. *Swift.*

MI'NIUM. *s.* [Latin.] Melt lead in a broad earthen veſſel unglazed, and ſtir it till it be calcined into a gray powder, called the calx of lead: continue the fire, ſtirring it, and it becomes yellow, called maſticot; put it into a reverberatory furnace, and it will become of a fine red, which is *minium*, or red lead. *Hill.*

MI'NNOW. *s.* [*menue*, French.] A very ſmall fiſh; a pink. *Walton.*

MI'NOR. *a.* [Latin.]
1. Petty; inconſiderable. *Brown.*
2. Leſs; ſmaller. *Clarendon.*

MI'NOR. *s.*
1. One under age. *Davies.*
2. The ſecond or particular propoſition in the ſyllogiſm. *Arbuthnot.*

To MI'NORATE. *v. a.* [from *minor*, Latin.] To leſſen; to diminiſh. *Glanville.*

MINORA'TION. *s.* [from *minorate.*] The act of leſſening; diminution; decreaſe. *Brown.*

MINO'RITY. *s.* [from *minor*, Latin.]
1. The ſtate of being under age. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The ſtate of being leſs. *Brown.*
3. The ſmaller number.

MI'NOTAUR. *s.* [*minos* and *taurus*, Latin.] A monſter invented by the poets, half man and half bull. *Shakſpeare.*

MI'NSTER. *s.* [minyteɼe, Saxon.] A monaſtery; an eccleſiaſtical fraternity; a cathedral church.

MI'NSTREL. *s.* [*menеſtril*, Span.] A muſician; one who plays upon inſtruments. *Sandys.*

MI'NSTRELSY. *s.* [from *minſtrel.*]
1. Muſick; inſtrumental harmony. *Davies.*
2. A number of muſicians. *Milton.*

MINT. *s.* [minte, Saxon.] A plant. *Dryden.*

MINT. *s.* [*munte*, Dutch; mynetian, Saxon.]
1. The place where money is coined *Addiſon.*
2. Any place of invention. *Shakeſpeare.*

To MINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To coin; to ſtamp money. *Bacon.*
2. To invent; to forge. *Bacon.*

MI'NTAGE. *s.* [from *mint.*]
1. That which is coined or ſtamped. *Milton.*
2. The duty paid for coining. *Ainſworth.*

MI'NTER. *s.* [from *mint.*] Coiner. *Camden.*

MI'NTMAN. *s.* [*mint* and *man.*] One ſkilled in coinage. *Bacon.*

MI'NTMASTER. *s* [*mint* and *maſter.*]
1. One who preſides in coinage. *Boyle.*
2. One who invents. *Locke.*

MI'NUET. *s.* [*minuet*, French.] A ſtately regular dance. *Stepney.*

MI'NUM. *s.*
1. [With printers.] A ſmall ſort of printing letter.
2. With muſicians.] A note of ſlow time.

MINU'TE. *a.* [*minutus*, Lat.] Small; little; ſlender; ſmall in bulk. *South.*

MI'NUTE. *s.* [*minutum*, Latin.]
1. The ſixtieth part of an hour. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Any ſmall ſpace of time. *South.*
3. The firſt draught of any agreement in writing.

To MI'NUTE. *v. a.* [*minuter*, French.] To ſet down in ſhort hints. *Spectator.*

MI'NUTE-BOOK. *s.* [*minute* and *book.*] Book of ſhort hints.

MI'NUTE-GLASS. *s.* [*minute* and *glaſs.*] Glaſs of which the ſand meaſures a minute.

MI'NUTELY. *ad.* [from *minute.*] To a ſmall point; exactly. *Locke.*

MINU'TELY. *ad.* [from *minute*, the ſubſtantive.] Every minute; with very little time intervening. *Hammond.*

MINU'TENESS. *s.* [from *minute.*] Smallneſs; exility; inconſiderableneſs. *Bentley.*

MI'NUTE-WATCH. *s.* [*minute* and *watch.*] A watch in which minutes are more diſtinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour. *Boyle.*

MINX. *s.* A young, pert, wanton girl. *Shak.*

MI'RACLE. *s.* [*miracle*, Fr. *miraculum*, Latin.]
1. A wonder; ſomething above human power. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. [In theology.] An effect above human or natural power, performed in atteſtation of ſome truth. *Bentley.*

MIRA'CULOUS. *a.* [*miraculeux*, Fr.] Done by miracle; produced by miracle; affected by power more than natural. *Hooker.*

MIRA'CULOUSLY. *ad.* By miracle; by power above that of nature. *Dryden.*

MIRA'CULOUSNESS. *s.* [from *miraculous.*] The ſtate of being effected by miracle; ſuperiority to natural power.

MIRADO'R. *s.* [Spaniſh, from *mirar*, to look.] A balcony. *Dryden.*

MIRE. *s.* [*moer*, Dutch.] Mud; dirt at the bottom of water. *Reſurrection.*

To MIRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To whelm in the mud; to ſoil with mud. *Shakeſpeare.*

MIRE. *s.* [myꝛa, Sax. *mier*, Dutch.] An ant; a piſmire

MI'RINESS. *s.* [from *miry.*] Dirtineſs; foulneſs of mire.

MI'RKSOME. *a.* Dark; obſcure. *Spenſer.*

MI'RROR. *s.* [*miroir*, French.]
1. A looking-glaſs; any thing which exhibits repreſentations of objects by reflection. *Dav.*
2. It is uſed for pattern; for that on which the eye ought to be fixed. *Hooker.*

MI'RROR-STONE. *s.* [*ſelenites*, Latin.] A kind of tranſparent ſtone. *Ainſworth.*

MIRTH, *s.* [myꝛhðe, Saxon.] Merriment; jollity; gayety; laughter. *Pope.*

MI'RTHFUL. *a.* [*mirth* and *full.*] Merry; gay; cheerful. *Ben Jonſon.*

MI'RTHLESS. *a.* [from *mirth.*] Joyleſs; cheerleſs.

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MI'RY. *a.* [from *mire.*]
1. Deep in mud; muddy. *Temple.*
2. Conſiſting of mire. *Shakeſpeare.*

MIS, an inſeparable particle uſed in compoſition to mark an ill ſenſe, or depravation of the meaning: as *chance*, luck. *miſchance*, ill luck. from *mes*, Fr. uſed in the ſame ſenſe.

MISACCEPTA'TION. *s.* [*mis* and *acceptation.*] The act of taking in a wrong ſenſe.

MISADVE'NTURE. *s.* [*meſaventure*, Fr.] Miſchance; misfortune; ill luck. *Clarendon.*

MISADVE'NTURED. *a.* [from *miſchventure.*] Unfortunate. *Shakeſpeare.*

MISADVI'SED. *a.* [*mis* and *adviſed.*] Ill directed.

MISA'IMED. *a.* [*mis* and *aim.*] Not aimed rightly. *Spenſer.*

MI'SANTHROPE. } *s.* [*miſanthrope*, French.
MISA'NTHROPOS. } μισανθρωπος.] A hater of mankind. *Shakeſpeare.*

MISA'NTHROPY. *s.* [*miſanthropie*, French.] Hatred of mankind.

MISAPPLICA'TION. *s.* [*mis* and *application.*] Application to a wrong purpoſe. *Brown.*

To MISAPPLY'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apply.*] To apply to wrong purpoſes. *Howel.*

To MISAPPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *apprehend.*] Not to underſtand rightly. *Locke.*

MISAPPREHEN'SION. *s.* [*mis* and *apprehenſion.*] Miſtake; not right apprehenſion. *Locke.*

To MISASCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *aſcribe.*] To aſcribe falſely. *Boyle.*

To MISASSI'GN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *aſſign.*] To aſſign erroneouſly. *Boyle.*

To MISBECO'ME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *become.*] Not to become; to be unſeemly; not to ſuit. *Sid.*

MISBEGO'T. } *a.* [*begot* or *begotten* with
MISBEGO'TTEN. } *mis.*] Unlawfully or irregularly begotten. *Dryden.*

To MISBEHA'VE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *behave.*] To act ill or improperly. *Young.*

MISBEHA'VED. *a.* [*mis* and *behaved.*] Untaught; ill-bred; uncivil. *Shakeſpeare.*

MISBEHA'VIOUR. *s.* [*mis* and *behaviour.*] Ill conduct; bad practice. *Addiſon.*

MISBELI'EF. *s.* [*mis* and *belief.*] Falſe religion; a wrong belief.

MISBELI'EVER. *s.* [*mis* and *believer*] One that holds a falſe religion, or believes wrongly. *Dryden.*

To MISCA'LL. *v. a.* [*mis* and *call.*] To name improperly. *Glanville.*

To MISCA'LCULATE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *calculate.*] To reckon wrong. *Arbuthnot.*

MISCA'RRIAGE. *s.* [*mis* and *carriage.*]
1. Unhappy event of an undertaking; failure; ill conduct. *Rogers.*
2. Abortion; act of bringing forth before the time. *Graunt.*

To MISCA'RRY. *v. n.* [*mis* and *carry.*]
1. To fail; not to have the intended event; not to ſucceed. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To have an abortion. *Pope.*

To MISCA'ST *v. a.* [*mis* and *caſt.*] To take a wrong account of. *Brown.*

MISCELLA'NE. *s.* [*miſcellanus*, Lat.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye. *Bacon.*

MISCELLA'NEOUS. *a.* [*miſcellaneus*, Latin.] Mingled, compoſed of various kinds. *Brown.*

MISCELLA'NEOUSNESS. *s.* [from *miſcellaneous.*] Compoſition of various kinds.

MI'SCELLANY. *a.* [*miſcellaneus*, Lat.] Mixed of various kinds. *Bacon.*

MI'SCELLANY. *s.* A maſs formed out of various kinds. *Pope.*

MISCHA'NCE. [*mis* and *chance.*] Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; miſhap. *South.*

MI'SCHIEF. *s.* [*meſchef*, old French.]
1. Harm; hurt; whatever is ill and injuriouſly done. *Rowe.*
2. Ill conſequence; vexatious affair. *Swift.*

To MI'SCHIEF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt; to harm; to injure. *Spratt.*

MI'SCHIEFMAKER. *s.* [from *miſchief* and *make.*] One who cauſes miſchief.

MI'SCHIEVOUS. *a.* [from *miſchief.*]
1. Harmful; hurtful; deſtructive; noxious; pernicious; injurious; wicked. *South.*
2. Spiteful; malicious. *Ainſworth.*

MI'SCHIEVOUSLY. *ad.* Noxiouſly; hurtfully; wickedly. *Dryden.*

MI'SCHIEVOUSNESS. *s.* Hurtfulneſs; perniciouſneſs; wickedneſs. *South.*

MI'SCIBLE. *a.* [from *miſceo*, Lat.] Poſſible to be mingled. *Arbuthnot.*

MISCITA'TION. *s* [*mis* and *citation.*] Unfair or falſe quotation. *Collier.*

To MISCI'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *cite.*] To quote wrong.

MISCLA'IM. *s.* [*mis* and *claim*] Miſtaken claim. *Bacon.*

MISCOMPUTA'TION. *s.* [*mis* and *computation.*] Falſe reckoning. *Clarendon.*

MISCONCE'IT. } *s.* [*mis* and *conceit*, and
MISCONCE'PTION. } *conception.*] Falſe opinion; wrong notion. *Hooker.*

To MISCONCE'IVE, *v. a.* [*mes* and *conceive.*] To misjudge; to have a falſe notion of. *Shak.*

MISCO'NDUCT. *s.* [*mis* and *conduct.*] Ill behaviour; ill management. *Rogers.*

To MISCONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conduct.*] To manage amiſs; to carry on wrong.

MISCONJE'CTURE. *s.* [*mis* and *conjecture.*] A wrong gueſs. *Brown.*

MISCONSTRU'CTION. *s.* [*mis* and *conſtruction.*] Wrong interpretation of wordsor things.

To MISCO'NSTRUE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *conſtrue.*] To interpret wrong. *Raleigh.*

To MISCO'UNT. *v. a.* [*meſcounter*, Fr. *mis* and *count.*] To reckon wrong. *Shakeſpeare.*

MI'SCREANCE. } *s.* [from *meſcreance*, Fr.]
MI'SCREANCY. } Unbelief; falſe faith; adherence to a falſe religion. *Swift.*

MI'SCREANT. *s.* [*meſcreant*, Fr.]
1. One who holds a falſe faith; one who believes in falſe gods. *Hooker.*
2. A vile wretch. *Addiſon.*

MISCREA'TE. } *a.* [*mis* and *create.*] Formed
MISCREA'TED. } unnaturally or illegitimately; made as by a blunder of nature. *Shak.*

MISDE'ED. *s.* [*mis* and *deed.*] Evil action. *Sha.*

To MISDE'EM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *deem.*] To judge

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judge ill of; to mistake. *Davies.*

To MISDEME'AN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *demean.*] To behave ill. *Shakespeare.*

MISDEME'ANOR. *f.* [*mis* and *demean.*] Offence; ill behaviour. *South.*

To MISDO'. *v. a.* [*mis* and *do.*] To do wrong; to commit a crime. *Milton.*

To MISDO'. *v. n.* To commit faults. *Dryden.*

MISDO'ER *f.* [from *misdo.*] An offender; a criminal; a malefactor *Spenser.*

MISDO'ING *f* [from *misdo.*] Offence; deviation from right. *L'Estrange.*

To MISDO'UBT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *doubt.*] To suspect of deceit or danger *Dryden.*

MISDO'UBT. *f* [*mis* and *doubt.*]

1. Suspicion of crime or danger. *Shakespeare.*
2. Irresolution; hesitation. *Shakespeare.*

MISE. f. [French.] Issue. Law term.

To MISEMPLO'Y *v a.* [*mis* and *employ.*] To use to wrong purposes. *Atterbury.*

MISEMPLO'YMENT. *f.* [*mis* and *employment.*] Improper application. *Hale.*

MI'SER. *f.* [*miser*, Latin.]

1. A wretched person. Not in use. *Sidney.*
2. A wretch; a mean fellow. Not in use. *Sh.*
3. A wretch covetous to extremity. *Otway.*

MI'SERABLE. *a.* [*miserable*, Fr.]

1. Unhappy; calamitous; wretched. *South.*
2. Wretched; worthless. *Job.*
3. Culpably parsimonious; stingy.

MI'SERABLENESS. *f.* [from *miserable.*] State of misery.

MI'SERABLY. *ad.* [from *miserable.*]

1. Unhappily; calamitously. *South.*
2. Wretchedly; meanly. *Sidney*
3. Covetously. *Ainsworth.*

MI'SERY. *f.* [*miseria*, Latin.]

1. Wretchedness; unhappiness. *Locke.*
2. Calamity; misfortune. *Shakespeare.*
3. [from *miser.*] Covetousness; avarice. *Wot.*

To MISFA'SHION. *v. a.* [*mis* and *fashion.*] To form wrong. *Hakewill.*

MISFO'RTUNE. *f.* [*mis* and *fortune*] Calamity; ill luck; want of good fortune. *Add.*

To MISGI'VE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *give.*] To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence. *Shak.*

To MISGO'VERN. *v. a.* [*mis* and *govern.*] To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully. *Kn.*

MISGO'VERNMENT. *f.*

1. Ill administration of publick affairs. *Ral.*
2. Ill management. *Taylor.*
3. Irregularity; inordinate behaviour. *Shak.*

MISGUI'DANCE. *f.* [*mis* and *guidance.*] False direction. *South.*

To MISGUI'DE. *v. a* [*mis* and *guide.*] To direct ill; to lead the wrong way. *Locke.*

MISHA'P. *f.* [*mis* and *hap.*] Ill chance; ill luck; calamity. *Spenser.*

MI'SHMASH. *f. Ainf.* A low word. A mingle.

To MISINFE'R. *v. a.* [*mis* and *infer.*] To infer wrong. *Hooker.*

To MISINFO'RM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *inform.*] To deceive by false accounts. *Milton.*

MISINFORMA'TION. *f.* [from *misinform.*] False intelligence; false accounts. *South.*

To MISINTE'RPRET. *v. a.* [*mis* and *interpret.*] To explain to a wrong sense. *B. Jon.*

To MISJOI'N. *v. a.* [*mis* and *join.*] To join unfitly or improperly. *Dryden.*

To MISJU'DGE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *judge.*] To form false opinions; to to judge ill. *Pope.*

To MISLA'Y. *v. a.* [*mis* and *lay.*] To lay in a wrong place. *Dryden.*

MISLA'YER. *f.* [from *mislay.*] One that puts in the wrong place. *Bacon.*

To MI'SLE. *v. n.* [from *mist.*] To rain in imperceptible drops. *Derham.*

To MISLEAD. *v. a.* [*mis* and *lead.*] To guide a wrong way; to betray to mischief or mistake. *Bacon.*

MISLE'ADER. *f.* [from *mislead*] One that leads to ill. *Shakespeare.*

MI'SLEN. *f.* [corrupted from *miscellane.*] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye. *Mortimer.*

To MISLI'KE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *like.*] To disapprove; to be not pleased with. *Herbert.*

MISLI'KE. *f.* [from the verb.] Disapprobation; dislike. *Fairfax.*

MISLI'KER. *f.* [from *mislike.*] One that disapproves. *Ascham.*

To MISLI'VE. *v. n.* [*mis* and *live.*] To live ill. *Spenser.*

To MISMA'NAGE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *manage.*] To manage ill. *Locke.*

MISMA'NAGEMENT. *f.* [*mis* and *management*] Ill management; ill conduct. *Pope.*

To MISMA'TCH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *match.*] To match unsuitably. *Southern.*

To MISNA'ME *v. a.* [*mis* and *name.*] To call by the wrong name *Boyle.*

MISNO'MER. f. [French.] In law, an indictment, or any other act vacated by a wrong name.

To MISOBSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *observe.*] Not to observe accurately. *Luke.*

MISO'GAMIST. *f.* [μισεω and γαμος.] A marriage hater.

MISO'GYNY. *f.* [μισεω and γυνη.] Hatred of women.

To MISO'RDER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *order.*] To conduct ill; to manage irregularly. *Shakespeare.*

MISO'RDER. *f.* [from the verb] Irregularity; disorderly proceedings. *Camden.*

MISO'RDERLY. *a.* [from *misorder.*] Irregular; unlawful. *Ascham.*

To MISPE'ND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *spend.*] To spend ill; to waste; to consume to no purpose; to throw away. *Ben Jonson.*

MISPE'NDER. *f.* [from *mispend.*] One who spends ill or prodigally. *Norris.*

MISPERSUA'SION. *f.* [*mis* and *persuasion.*] Wrong notion; false opinion. *Decay of Piety.*

To MISPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *place.*] To put in a wrong place. *South.*

To MISPRI'SE. *v. a.* Obsolete.

1. To mistake. *Shakespeare.*
2. To slight; to scorn; to despise. *Shak.*

MISPRI'SION. *f.* [from *mispris'e.*]

1. Scorn; contempt. Not in use. *Shak.*
2. Mistake; misconception. Not in use. *Glan.*
3. [In common law.] Neglect, negligence, or oversight. *Misprision of treason*, is the

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concealment of known treason. *Misprision* of felony, is the letting any person committed for felony, to go before he be indicted. *Cowel.*

To MISPROPO'RTION *v. a.* [*mis* and *proportion.*] To join without due proportion.

MISPRO'UD. *a.* [*mis* and *proud.*] Vitiously proud. Obsolete. *Shakespeare.*

To MISQUO'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *quote.*] To quote falsely. *Shakespeare.*

To MISRECI'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *recite.*] To recite not according to the truth. *Bramhall.*

To MISRE'CKON. *v. a.* [*mis* and *reckon.*] To reckon wrong; to compute wrong. *Swift.*

To MISRELA'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *relate.*] To relate inaccurately or falsely. *Boyle.*

MISRELA'TION. *s.* [from *misrelate.*] False or inaccurate narrative. *Bramhall.*

To MISREMEMBER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *remember.*] To mistake by trusting to memory. *Boyle.*

To MISREPO'RT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *report.*] To give a false account of. *Hooker.*

MISREPO'RT. *s.* False account; false and malicious representation. *South.*

To MISREPRESE'NT. *v. a.* [*mis* and *represent.*] To represent not as it is; to falsify to disadvantage. *Swift.*

MISREPRESENTA'TION. *s.*
1. The act of misrepresenting. *Swift.*
2. Account maliciously false. *Atterbury.*

MISRU'LE. *s.* [*mis* and *rule.*] Tumult; confusion; revel; unjust domination. *Thomson.*

MISS. *s.* [contracted from *mistress.*]
1. The term of honour to a young girl *Sw.*
2. A strumpet; a concubine. *Dryden.*

To MISS. *v. a.* preter. *missed*; part. *missed* or *mist.* [*missen*, Dutch.]
1. Not to hit by the mind; to mistake. *Mil.*
2. Not to hit by manual aim. *Pope.*
3. To fail of obtaining. *Dryden.*
4. To discover something to be unexpectedly wanting. *Sidney.*
5. To be without. *Shakespeare.*
6. To omit. *Prior.*
7. To perceive want of. *South.*

To MISS. *v. n.*
1. To fly wide; not to hit. *Waller.*
2. Not to succeed. *Bacon.*
3. To fail; to mistake.
4. To be lost; to be wanting. *Milton.*
5. To miscarry; to fail. *Milton.*
6. To fail to obtain, learn, or find. *Atterbury.*

MISS. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Loss; want. *Locke.*
2. Mistake; errour. *Ascham.*
3. Hurt; harm. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

MI'SSAL. *s.* [*missale*, Lat. *missel*, French.] The mass book. *Stilling fleet.*

To MISSA'Y. *v. n.* [*mis* and *say.*] To say ill or wrong. *Hakewill.*

To MISSE'EM. *v. n.* [*mis* and *seem.*]
1. To make false appearance. *Spenser.*
2. To misbecome. Obsolete both. *Spenser.*

To MISSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *serve.*] To serve unfaithfully. *Arbuthnot.*

To MISSHA'PE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *shape.*] To shape ill; to form ill; to deform. *Bentley.*

MI'SSILE. *a.* [*missilis*, Latin.] Thrown by the hand; striking at distance. *Pope.*

MI'SSION. *s.* [*missio*, Latin.]
1. Commission; the state of being sent by supreme authority. *Milton. Atterbury.*
2. Persons sent on any account, usually to propagate religion. *Bacon.*
3. Dismission; discharge. Not in use. *Bacon.*
4. Faction; party. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

MI'SSIONARY. *s.* [*missionaire*, Fr.] One MI'SSIONER. } sent to propagate religion. *Swift. Dryden.*

MI'SSIVE. *a.* [*missive*, French.]
1. Such as is sent. *Ayliffe.*
2. Used at distance. *Dryden.*

MI'SSIVE. s. [French.]
1. A letter sent. *Bacon.*
2. A messenger. Both obsolete. *Shak.*

To MISSPE'AK. *v. a.* [*mis* and *speak.*] To speak wrong. *Donne.*

MIST. *s.* [myre, Saxon.]
1. A low thin cloud; a small thin rain not perceived in drops. *Roscommon.*
2. Any thing that dims or darkens. *Dryden.*

To MIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloud; to cover with a vapour or steam. *Shakespeare.*

MISTA'EN. pret. and part. pass. of *mistake*, for *mistaken.* *Shakespeare.*

MISTA'KABLE. *a.* [from *mistake.*] Liable to be conceived wrong. *Brown.*

To MISTA'KE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *take.*] To conceive wrong; to take something for that which it is not. *Stilling fleet.*

To MISTA'KE. *v. n.* To err; not to judge right. *Raleigh.*

To be MISTA'KEN. To err. *Waller.*

MISTA'KE *s.* [from the verb.] Misconception; errour, *Tillotson.*

MISTA'KINGLY. *ad.* [from *mistaking.*] Erroneously; falsely. *Boyle.*

To MISTA'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *state.*] To state wrong. *Saunderson.*

To MISTE'ACH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *teach.*] To teach wrong. *Saunderson.*

To MISTE'MPER. *v. a.* [*mis* and *temper.*] To temper ill; to disorder. *Shakespeare.*

MI'STER. *s.* [from *metier*, trade, French.] What *mister*, what *kind of.* Obsolete. *Spens.*

To MISTE'RM. *v. a.* [*mis* and *term.*] To term erroneously. *Shakespeare.*

To MISTHI'NK. *v. a.* [*mis* and *think.*] To think ill; to think wrong. *Milton.*

To MISTIME. *v. a.* [*mis* and *time.*] Not to time right; not to adapt properly with regard to time.

MI'STINESS. *s.* [from *misty.*] Cloudiness; state of being overcast. *Bacon.*

MI'STION. *s.* [from *mistus*, Latin.] The state of being mingled. *Boyle.*

MISTLETO'E. *s.* [myrcletan, Sax.] A plant, always produced from seed, and is not to be cultivated in the earth, but will grow upon trees. The *mistletoe* thrush, which feeds upon the berries of this plant in winter, doth convey the seed from tree to tree; for the vis-

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cuous parts of the berry, which surround the seed, doth sometimes fasten into the birds beek, which he strikes at the branches of a neighbouring tree, and so leaves the seed sticking by this viscous matter to the bark, which, if it lights upon a smooth part, will fasten itself, and the following winter put out and grow: this plant doth most readily take upon the apple, the ash, and some other smooth rind trees: whenever a branch of an oak hath these plants upon it, it is preserved by the curious in their collections of natural curiosities. *Miller.*

MI'STLIKE. *a.* [*mist* and *like.*] Resembling a mist. *Shakespeare.*

MI'STRESS. *f.* [*maitresse*, French.]
1. A woman who governs: correlative to *subject* or to *servant*. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A woman who has something in possession. *Sidney.*
3. A woman skilled in any thing. *Addison.*
4. A woman teacher. *Swift.*
5. A woman beloved and courted. *Clarendon.*
6. A term of contemptuous address. *Shak.*
7. A whore; a concubine.

MISTRU'ST. *f.* [*mis* and *trust.*] Diffidence; suspicion; want of confidence. *Milton.*

To MISTRU'ST. *v. a.* To suspect; to doubt; to regard with diffidence. *Cowley.*

MISTRU'STFUL. *a.* [*mistrust* and *full.*] Diffident; doubting. *Waller.*

MISTRU'STFULLY. *ad.* With suspicion.

MISTRU'STFULNESS. *f.* [from *mistrustful.*] Diffidence; doubt. *Sidney.*

MISTRU'STLESS. *a.* [from *mistrust.*] Confident; unsuspecting. *Carew.*

MI'STY. *a.* [from *mist*]
1. Clouded; overspread with mists. *Wotton.*
2. Obscure; dark; not plain.

To MISUNDERSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *understand.*] To misconceive; to mistake. *Add.*

MISUNDERSTA'NDING. *f.*
1. Difference; disagreement. *Swift.*
2. Errour; misconception. *Bacon.*

MISU'SAGE *f.* [from *misuse.*]
1. Abuse; ill use.
2. Bad treatment.

To MISU'SE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *use.*] To treat or use improperly; to abuse. *South.*

MISU'SE. *f* [from the verb.]
1. Evil or cruel treatment. *Shakespeare.*
2. Wrong or erroneous use. *Locke.*
3. Misapplication; abuse. *Atterbury.*

To MISWE'EN. *v. n* [*mis* and *ween.*] To misjudge; to distrust. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

To MISWE'ND. *v. n.* [*mis* and *pennan*, Sax.] To go wrong. Obsolete. *Fairfax.*

MI'SY. *f.* A kind of mineral. *Hill.*

MITE. *f.* [*mite*, Fr. *mijt*, Dutch.]
1. A small insect found in cheese or corn; a weevil. *Philips.*
2. The twentieth part of a grain. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Any thing proverbially small. *Dryden.*
4. A small particle. *Ray.*

MITE'LLA. *f.* A plant. *Miller.*

MI'THRIDATE. *f.* One of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus. *Quincy.*

MI'THRIDATE *mustard. f.* A plant. *Miller.*

MI'TIGANT. *a.* [*mitigans*, Lat.] Lenient; lenitive.

To MI'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*mitigo*, Latin.]
1. To soften; to make less rigorous. *Hooker.*
2. To alleviate; to make mild. *Hooker.*
3. To mollify; to make less severe. *Milton.*
4. To cool; to moderate. *Addison.*

MITIGA'TION. *f.* [*mitigatio*, Lat.] Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful. *Bacon.*

MI'TRE. *f.* [*mitre*, French; *mitra*, Latin.]
1. An ornament for the head. *Dryden.*
2. A kind of episcopal crown. *Watts.*

MI'TRE. *f.* Among workmen.] A mode of joining two boards together.

MI'TRED. *a.* [*mitré*, Fr. from *mitre.*] Adorned with a mitre. *Prior.*

MI'TTENT. *a.* [*mittens*, Latin.] Sending forth; emitting. *Wiseman.*

MI'TTENS. *f.* [*mitains*, French.]
1. Coarse gloves for the winter. *Pendant.*
2. Gloves that cover the arms without covering the fingers.

MITTIMUS. f. [Lat.] A warrant by which a justice commits an offender to prison.

To MIX. *v. a.* [*misco*, Latin.]
1. To unite to something else. *Hayward.*
2. To unite various ingredients into one mass. *Ellis.*
3. To form of different substances. *Isaiah.*
4. To join, to mingle. *Shakespeare.*

To MIX. *v. n.* To be united into one mass by mutual intromission of parts. *Bacon.*

MI'XEN. *f.* [mixen, Saxon.] A dunghill; laystal.

MI'XTION. *f.* [*mixtion*, French.] Mixture; confusion of one thing with another.

MI'XTLY. *ad.* [from *mix.*] With confusion of different parts into one.

MI'XTURE. *f.* [*mixtura*, Latin.]
1. The act of mixing; the state of being mixed. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A mass formed by mingled ingredients. *Bacon.*
3. That which is added and mixed. *Addison.*

MI'ZMAZE. *f.* A maze; a labyrinth. *Locke.*

MI'ZZEN. *f.* [*mezzan*, Dutch.] The sail in the stern or back part of a ship. *Raleigh.*

MI'ZZY. *f.* A bog; a quagmire. *Ainsworth.*

MNEMO'NICKS. *f.* [*μνημονικα.*] The art of memory.

MO. *a.* [ma, Saxon.] Making greater number; more. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

MO. *ad.* Further; longer. Obsolete. *Shakespeare.*

To MOAN. *v. a.* [from *mænan*, Saxon, to grieve.] To lament; to deplore.

To MOAN. *v. n.* To grieve; to make lamentation. *Psalms.*

MOAN *f.* Lamentation; audible sorrow.

MOAT. *f.* [*motte*, French.] A canal cut round a house or castle for defence. *Bacon.*

To MOAT. *v.* [*motter*, Fr.] To surround with canals by way of defence. *Bacon.*

MOB. *f.* [from *mobile.*] A kind of female dress for the head.

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MOB. *s.* [contracted from *mobile*, Latin.] The crowd; a tumultuous rout. *Dryden.*

To MOB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To harass, or overbear by tumult.

MO'BBISH *a.* [from *mob.*] Mean; done after the manner of the mob.

MO'BBY. *s.* An American drink made of potatoes.

MO'BILE. *s.* [*mobile*, French.] The populace.: the rout; the mob. *L'Estrange.*

MOBI'LITY. *s.* [*mobilité*, Fr. *mobilitas*, Lat.]
1. The power of being moved. *Locke.*
2. Nimbleness; activity. *Blackmore.*
3. [In cant language.] The populace. *Dry.*
4. Fickleness; inconstancy. *Ainsworth.*

To MO'BBLE. *v. a.* To dress grossly or inelegantly. *Shakespeare.*

MOCHO-STONE. *s. Mocho-stones* are related to the agat, of a clear horny gray, with delineations representing mosses, shrubs, and branches, black, brown, and red, in the substance of the stone. *Woodward.*

To MOCK. *v. a.* [*mequer*, French.]
1. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule. *Job.*
2. To deride by imitation; to mimick in contempt. *Shakespeare.*
3. To defeat; to elude. *Shakespeare.*
4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuously. *Milton.*

To MOCK. *v. a.* To make contemptuous sport. *Job.*

MOCK. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Ridicule; act of contempt; sleer; sneer; gibe; flirt. *Tillotson.*
2. Imitation; mimickry. *Crashaw.*

MOCK. *a.* False; counterfeit; not real. *Dry.*

MO'CKABLE. *a.* Exposed to derision. *Shakesp.*

MOCK-PRIVET. } *s.* Plants.
MOCK-WILLOW. } *Ainsworth.*

MO'CKEL. *a.* [the same with *meikle.*] Much; many. *Spenser.*

MO'CKER. *s.* [from *mock.*]
1. One who mocks; a scorner; a scoffer. *Sh.*
2. A deceiver; an elusory impostor.

MO'CKERY. *s.* [*mocquerie*, French.]
1. Derision; scorn; sportive insult. *Watts.*
2. Ridicule; contemptuous merriment. *Hooh*
3. Sport; subject of laughter. *Shakespeare.*
4. Vanity of attempt; vain effort. *Shakesp.*
5. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain show. *Shakespeare.*

MO'CKING-BIRD. *s.* An American bird, which imitates the notes of other birds.

MO'CKINGLY. *ad.* [from *mockery.*] In contempt; petulantly; with insult.

MO'CKING-STOCK. *s.* [*mocking* and *stock.*] A butt for merriment.

MO'DAL. *a.* [*modale*, Fr.] Relating to the form or mode, not the essence. *Glanville.*

MODA'LITY. *s.* [from *modal.*] Accidental difference; modal accident. *Holder.*

MODE. *s.* [*mode*, French; *modus*, Latin.]
1. External variety; accidental discrimination; accident. *Watts.*
2. Gradation; degree. *Pope.*
3. Manner; method; form; fashion. *Tayl.*
4. State; quality. *Shakespeare.*
5. Fashion; custom. *Addison.*

MO'DEL. *s.* [*modele*, Fr. *modulus*, Latin.]
1. A representation in little of something made or done. *Addison.*
2. A copy to be imitated. *Hooker.*
3. A mould; any thing which shows or gives the shape of that which it encloses. *Shakesp.*
4. Standard; that by which any thing is measured. *South.*

To MO'DEL. *v. a.* [*modeler*, French.] To plan; to shape; to mould; to form; to delineate. *Addison.*

MO'DELLER. *s.* [from *model.*] Planner; schemer; contriver. *Spectator.*

MO'DERATER. *a.* [*moderatus*, Latin.]
1. Temperate; not excessive. *Eccles.*
2. Not hot of temper. *Swift.*
3. Not luxurious; not expensive. *Shakesp.*
4. Not extreme in opinion; not sanguine in a tenet. *Smalridge.*
5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean. *Hooker.*
6. Of the middle rate. *Dryden.*

To MO'DERATE. *v. a.* [*moderer*, Latin.]
1. To regulate; to restrain; to still; to pacify; to quiet; to repress. *Spenser.*
2. To make temperate; to qualify *Blackm.*

MO'DERATELY. *ad.* [from *moderate.*]
1. Temperately; mildly.
2. In a middle degree. *Waller.*

MO'DERATENESS. *s.* [from *moderate.*] State of being moderate; temperateness.

MODERA'TION. *s.* [*moderatio*, Latin.]
1. Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party violence; state of keeping a due mean between extremes. *Atterbury.*
2. Calmness of mind; equanimity. *Addison.*
3. Frugality in expence. *Ainsworth.*

MODERA'TOR. *s.* [*moderator*, Latin.]
1. The person or thing that calms or restrains. *Walton.*
2. One who presides in a disputation, to restrain the parties from indecency, and confine them to the question. *Bacon.*

MO'DERN. *a.* [*moderne*, French.]
1. Late; recent; not ancient; not antique. *Bacon. Prior.*
2. In *Shakespeare*, vulgar; mean; common.

MO'DERNS. *s.* Those who have lived lately, opposed to the ancients. *Boyle.*

To MO'DERNISE. *v. a.* To adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things.

MO'DERNISM. *s.* Deviation from the antient and classical manner. *Swift.*

MO'DERNNESS. *s.* [from *modern.*] Novelty.

MO'DEST. *a.* [*modeste*, French.]
1. Not arrogant; not presumptuous *Young.*
2. Not impudent; not forward. *Dryden.*
3. Not loose; not unchaste. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not excessive; not extreme. *Addison.*

MO'DESTLY. *ad.* [from *modest.*]
1. Not arrogantly; not presumptuously. *Sw.*
2. Not impudently; not forwardly; with respect. *Shakespeare.*
3. Not loosely; not lewdly; with decency.

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4. Not excessively; with moderation.

MO'DESTY. *s.* [*modestie*, Fr. *modestas*, Lat.]
1. Not arrogance; not presumptuousness.
2. Not impudence; not forwardness.
3. Moderation; decency. *Shakespeare.*
4. Chastity; purity of manners. *Dryden.*

MO'DESTY-PIECE. *s.* A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before, being part of the tucker. *Addison.*

MO'DICUM. s. [Latin.] Small portion; pittance. *Dryden.*

MO'DIFIABLE. *a.* [from *modify.*] That may be diversified by accidental differences. *Locke.*

MO'DIFICABLE. *a.* [from *modify.*] Diversifiable by various modes.

MODIFICA'TION. *s.* [*modification*, French.] The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences of external qualities or mode. *Newton.*

To MO'DIFY. *v. a.* [*modifier*, French.]
1. To change the external qualities or accidents of any thing; to shape. *Newton.*
2. To soften; to moderate. *Dryden.*

To MO'DIFY. *v. n.* To extenuate. *L'Estr.*

MO'DILLON. s. [French.] *Modillons*, in architecture, are little brackets which are often set under the corinthian and composite orders, and serve to support the projecture of the larmier or drip. *Harris.*

MO'DISH. *a.* [from *mode.*] Fashionable; formed according to the reigning custom. *Addison.*

MO'DISHLY. *ad.* Fashionably. *Locke.*

MO'DISHNESS. *s.* [from *modish.*] Affectation of the fashion.

To MO'DULATE. *v. a.* [*modulor*, Lat.] To form sound to a certain key, or to certain notes. *Grew.*

MODULA'TION. *s.* [from *modulate.*]
1. The act of forming any thing to certain proportion. *Woodward.*
2. Sound modulated; harmony. *Thomson.*

MO'DULATOR. *s.* [from *modulate.*] He who forms sounds to a certain key; a tuner. *Derb.*

MO'DULE. *s.* [*modulus*, Latin.] An empty representation; a model. *Shakespeare.*

MODUS. s. [Latin.] Something paid as a compensation for tithes on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent. *Swift.*

MO'DWALL. *s.* [*picus.*] A bird. *Ainsw.*

MOE. *a.* [ma, Saxon, See Mo.] More; a greater number. *Hooker.*

MO'HAIR. *s.* [*mobere*, French.] Thread or stuff made of camels or other hair. *Pope.*

MO'HOCK. *s.* The name of a cruel nation of America given to ruffians who infested the streets of London. *Dennis.*

MO'IDERED. *a.* Crazed; mudded. *Ainsw.*

MO'IDORE. *s.* A Portugal coin, rated at one pound seven shillings.

MOIETY. *s.* [*moitie*, French, from *moien*, the middle.] Half; one of two equal parts. *Clar.*

To MOIL. *v. a.* [*mouiller*, French.]
1. To daub with dirt. *Knolles.*
2. To weary. *Chapman.*

To MOIL. *v. n.* [*mouiller*, French.]
1. To labour in the mire. *Bacon.*
2. To toil; to drudge. *L'Estrange.*

MOIST. *a.* [*moiste*, French.]
1. Wet, not dry; wet, not liquid; wet in a small degree. *Pope.*
2. Juicy; succulent. *Ainsw.*

To MOIST. } *v. a.* [from *moist.*] To make
To MO'ISTEN. } damp: to make wet to a small degree; to damp. *Shakespeare.*

MO'ISTENER. *s.* [from *moisten.*] The person or thing that moistens.

MO'ISTNESS. *s.* [from *moist.*] Dampness; wetness in a small degree. *Addison.*

MO'ISTURE. *s.* [*moiteur*, Fr. from moist.]
1. State of being moist; moderate wetness. *Sidney.*
2. Small quantity of liquid. *Addison.*

MOKES *of a net.* The meshes. *Ainsworth.*

MO'KY. *a.* Dark: murky. *Ainsworth.*

MOLE. *s.* [mœl. Saxon: *mole*, French.]
1. A formless concretion of extravasated blood which grows into a kind of flesh in the uterus and is called a false conception. *Quincy.*
2. A natural spot or discoloration of the body. *Pope.*
3. A mound; a dike. *Sandys.*
4. A little boast that works under ground.

MO'LEBAT. *s.* A fish. *Ainsw.*

MO'LECAST. *s.* [*mole* and *cast.*] Hillock cast up by a mole. *Mortimer.*

MO'LECATCHER. *s.* [*mole* and *catcher.*] One whose employment is to catch moles.

MO'LEHILL. *s.* [*mole* and *hill.*] Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground.

To MOLE'ST. *v. a.* [*molestus*, Latin.] To disturb; to trouble; to vex. *Locke.*

MOLESTA'TION. *s.* [*molestia* Latin.] Disturbance; uneasiness caused by vexation. *Br.*

MOLE'STER. *s.* [from *molest.*] One who disturbs.

MO'LETRACK. *s.* [*mole* and *track.*] Course of the mole under ground. *Mortimer.*

MO'LEWARP. *s.* [*mold* and *peoppan*, Sax.] A mole: properly *mouldwarp.* *Dryden.*

MO'LLIENT. *a.* [*molliens*, Latin.] Softening.

MO'LLIFIABLE. *a.* [from *mollify.*] That may be softened.

MOLIFICA'TION. *s.* [from *mollify.*]
1. The act of mollifying or softening. *Bacon.*
2. Pacification; mitigation. *Shakespeare.*

MO'LLIFIER. *s.* [from *mollify.*]
1. That which softens; that which appeases. *Bacon.*
2. He that pacifies or mitigates.

To MO'LLIFY. *v. a.* [*mollio*, Latin.]
1. To soften; to make soft.
2. To assuage. *Isaiah.*
3. To appease; to pacify; to quiet. *Spenser.*
4. To qualify; to lessen any thing harsh or burdensome. *Clarendon.*

MOLO'SSES. } *s.* [*melazzo*, Italian.] Treacle:
MOLA'SSES. } the spume or scum of the juice of the sugar cane.

MO'LTEN. The part. pass. from *melt.*

MO'LY. *s.* [*moly*, Latin.] *Moly*, or wild garlick, is of several sorts; as, *the great moly of*

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Homer, Indian moly, *the* moly *of Hungary, ſerpents* moly, *the yellow* moly. *Mortimer.*

MOME. *ſ.* A dull, ſtupid blockhead; a ſtock; a poſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

MO'MENT. *ſ.* [*moment*, Fr. *momentum*, Latin.]
1. Conſequence; importance; weight; value. *Bentley.*
2. Force; impulſive weight; actuating power. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. An indiviſible particle of time. *Prior.*

MOME'NTALLY. *ad.* [from *momentum*, Lat.] For a moment. *Brown.*

MOMENTA'NEOUS. } *a.* [*momentaneus*, Lat.
MO'MENTANY. } *momentanie*, French.] Laſting but a moment. *Bacon.*

MO'MENTARY. *a.* [from *moment.*] Laſting for a moment; done in a moment. *Dryden.*

MOME'NTOUS. *a.* [from *momentum*, Latin.] Important; weighty; of conſequence. *Addiſ.*

MO'MMERY. *ſ.* [or *mummery*; *momeric*, Fr.] An entertainment in which maſkers play frolicks. *Rowe.*

MO'NACHAL. *a.* [*monacal*, Fr.] Monaſtick; relating to monks, or conventual orders.

MO'NACHISM. *ſ.* [*monachiſme*, Fr.] The ſtate of monks; the monaſtick life.

MO'NAD. } *ſ.* [*μονας.*] An indiviſible thing.
MO'NADE. } *More.*

MO'NARCH. *ſ.* [*μοναρχης.*]
1. A governour inveſted with abſolute authority; a king. *Temple.*
2. One ſuperiour to thereſt of the ſame kind.
3. Preſident. *Shakeſpeare.*

MONA'RCHAL. *a.* [from *monarch.*] Suiting a monarch; regal; princely; imperial *Milt.*

MONA'RCHICAL. *a.* [*μοναρχικος.*] Veſted in a ſingle ruler. *Brown.*

MO'NARCHISE. *v. n.* [from *monarch.*] To play the king. *Shakeſpeare.*

MO'NARCHY. *ſ.* [*monarchie*, Fr. *μοναρχια.*]
1. The government of a ſingle perſon. *Atterb.*
2. Kingdom; empire. *Shakeſpeare.*

MO'NASTERY. *ſ.* [*monaſterium*, Latin.] Houſe of religious retirement; convent; abbey; cloiſter. *Dryden.*

MONA'STICAL. } *a.* [*monaſticus*, Lat.] Religioſly recluſe; pertaining to a monk. *Arrowſm.*
MONA'STICALLY. *ad.* Recluſely; in the manner of a monk. *Swift.*

MO'NDAY. *ſ.* [from *moon* and *day.*] The ſecond day of the week.

MO'NEY. *ſ.* [*monnoye*, French. It has properly no plural; but *monies* was formerly uſed for ſums.] Metal coined for the purpoſes of commerce. *Swift.*

MO'NEYBAG. *ſ.* [*money* and *bag*] A large purſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

MO'NEYBOX. *ſ.* [*money* and *box.*] A till; repoſitory of ready coin.

MO'NEYCHANGER. *ſ.* [*money* and *change.*] A broker in money. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'NEYED. *a.* [from *money.*] Rich in money: often uſed in oppoſition to thoſe who are poſſeſſed of lands. *Locke.*

MO'NEYER. *ſ.* [from *money.*]
1. One that deals in money; a banker.
2. A coiner of money.

MO'NEYLESS. *a.* [from *money.*] Wanting money; pennileſs. *Swift.*

MO'NEYMATTER. *ſ.* [*money* and *matter.*] Account of debtor and creditor. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'NEYSCRIVENER. *ſ.* [*money* and *ſcrivener.*] One who raiſes money for others. *Ar.*

MO'NEYSWORTH. *ſ.* [*money* and *worth.*] Something valuable. *L'Eſtrange.*

MO'NEYWORT. *ſ.* A plant.

MO'NGCORN. *ſ.* [mang, Saxon, and *corn.*] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rye.

MO'NGER. *ſ.* [mangere, Saxon; a trader.] A dealer; a ſeller. *Hudibras.*

MO'NGREL. *a.* [from mang, Saxon, or *mengen*, to mix, Dutch.] Of a mixed breed.

MO'NIMENT. *ſ.* [from *moneo*, Latin.] It ſeems to ſignify inſcription in *Spenſer.*

To MO'NISH. *v. a.* [*moneo*, Latin.] To admoniſh. *Aſcham.*

MO'NISHER. *ſ.* [from *moniſh.*] An admoniſher; a monitor.

MONI'TION. *ſ.* [*monitio*, Latin.]
1. Information; hint. *Holder.*
2. Inſtruction; document. *L'Eſtrange.*

MO'NITOR. ſ. [Latin.] One who warns of faults, or informs of duty. It is uſed of an upper ſcholar in a ſchool commiſſioned by the maſter to look to the boys. *Locke.*

MO'NITORY. *a.* [*monitorius*, Lat.] Conveying uſeful inſtruction; giving admonition.

MO'NITORY. *ſ.* Admonition; warning. *Bac.*

MONK. *ſ.* [*μοναχος.*] One of a religious community bound by vows to certain obſervances. *Knolles.*

MO'NKERY. *ſ.* [from *monk.*] The monaſtick life *Hall.*

MO'NKEY. *ſ.* [*monikin*, a little man.]
1. An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An animal bearing ſome reſemblance of man.
2. A word of contempt, or ſlight kindneſs.

MO'NKHOOD. *ſ.* [*monk* and *hood.*] The character of a monk. *Atterbury.*

MO'NKISH. *a.* [from *monk.*] Monaſtick; pertaining to monks. *Smith.*

MONKS-HOOD. *ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

MONKS-RHUBARB. *ſ.* A ſpecies of dock.

MO'NOCHORD. *ſ.* [*μονος* and *χορδη.*] An inſtrument of one ſtring. *Harris.*

MONO'CULAR. } *a.* [*μονος* and *oculus.*]
MONO'CULOUS. } One eyed. *Glanville.*

MO'NODY. *ſ.* [*μονωδια.*] A poem ſung by one perſon not in dialogue.

MONO'GAMIST. *ſ.* [*μονος* and *γαμος.*] One who diſallows ſecond marriages.

MONO'GAMY. *ſ.* [*μονος* and *γαμεω.*] Marriage of one wife.

MO'NOGRAM. *ſ.* [*μονος* and *γραμμα.*] A cipher; a character compounded of ſeveral letters.

MO'NOLOGUE. *ſ.* [*μονος* and *λογος.*] A ſcene in which a perſon of the drama ſpeaks by himſelf; a ſoliloquy. *Dryden.*

MO'NOMACHY. *ſ.* [*μονομαχια.*] A duel; a ſingle combat.

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MO'NOME. *s.* In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name *Harris.*

MONOPE'TALOUS. *a.* [*μονος* and *πεταλον.*] It is used for such flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howsoever they may be seemingly cut into many small ones. *Quincy.*

MONO'POLIST. *s.* [*monopoleur*, Fr.] One who by engrossing or patent obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

To MONO'POLIZE. *v. a.* [*μονος* and *πωλεω.*] To have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity. *Arbuthnot.*

MONO'POLY. *s.* [*μονοπωλια.*] The exclusive privilege of selling any thing. *Shakespeare.*

MONO'PTOTE. *s.* [*μονος* and *πτωσις.*] A noun used only in some one oblique case.

MONO'STICH. *s.* [*μονοστιχον.*] A composition of one verse.

MONOSYLLA'BICAL. *a.* [from *monosyllable.*] Consisting of words of one syllable.

MONOSY'LLABLE. *s.* [*μονος* and *συλλαβη.*] A word of only one syllable. *Dryden.*

MONOSY'LLABLED. *a.* [from *monosyllable.*] Consisting of one syllable. *Cleaveland.*

MONO'TONY. *s.* [*μονοτονια.*] Uniformity of sound; want of variety in cadence. *Pope.*

MO'NSIEUR. s. [French.] A term of reproach for a Frenchman. *Shakespeare.*

MO'NSOON. *s.* [*monsoen*, French.] *Monsoons* are shifting trade winds in the East Indian ocean, which blow periodically; some for half a year one way, others but for three months, and then shift and blow for six or three months directly contrary. *Harris.*

MO'NSTER. *s.* [*monstrum*, Latin.]

1. Something out of the common order of nature. *Locke.*

2. Something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief. *Pope.*

To MO'NSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out of the common order of things. *Shak.*

MONSTRO'SITY. } *s.* [from *monstrous.*]
MONSTRUO'SITY. } The state of being monstrous, or out of the common order of the universe *Bacon. Shakespeare.*

MO'NSTROUS. *a.* [*monstrosus*, Latin.]

1. Deviating from the stated order of nature. *Locke.*

2. Strange; wonderful. *Shakespeare.*

3. Irregular; enormous. *Pope.*

4. Shocking; hateful. *Bacon.*

MO'NSTROUS. *ad.* Exceedingly; very much. A cant term. *Bacon.*

MO'NSTROUSLY. *ad.* [from *monstrous.*]

1. In a manner out of the common order of nature; shockingly; terribly; horribly. *South.*

2. To a great or enormous degree. *Dryden.*

MO'NSTROUSNESS. *s.* [from *monstrous.*] Enormity: irregular nature or behaviour. *Sh.*

MONTANT. s. [fr.] A term in fencing. *Sh.*

MONTERO. s. [Spanish.] A horseman's cap. *Bacon.*

MONTE'TH. *s.* [from the name of the inventor.] A vessel in which glasses are washed. *King.*

MO'NTH. *s.* [monaŏ, Saxon.] A space of time either measured by the sun or moon: the lunar month is the time between the change and change, or the time in which the moon comes to the same point; the solar month is the time in which the sun passes through a sign of the zodiack: the calendar months, by which we reckon time, are unequally of thirty or one-and-thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap-year of twenty-nine.

MONTH'S *mind. s.* Longing desire. *Shakespeare.*

MO'NTHLY. *a.* [from *month.*]

1. Continuing a month; performed in a month. *Bentley.*

2. Happening every month. *Dryden.*

MO'NTHLY. *ad.* Once in a month. *Hooker.*

MONTOIR. s. [French] In horsemanship a stone as high as the stirrups, which ridingmasters mount their horses from.

MO'NUMENT. *s.* [*monument*, French.]

1. Any thing by which the memory of persons or things is preserved; a memorial. *Rel.*

2. A tomb; a cenotaph. *Pope.*

MONUME'NTAL. *a.* [from *monument.*]

1. Memorial; preserving memory. *Pope.*

2. Raised in honour of the dead; belonging to a tomb. *Crashaw.*

MOOD. *s.* [*modus*, Latin.]

1. The form of an argument. *Baker.*

2. Style of musick. *Milton.*

3. The change the verb undergoes in some languages, to signify various intentions of the mind, is called *mood.* *Clarke.*

4. [from *mod*, Gothick; mod, Sax.] Temper of mind; state of mind as affected by any passion; disposition. *Addison.*

5. Anger; rage; heat of mind. *Hooker.*

MO'ODY. *a.* [from *mood.*]

1. Angry; out of humour. *Shakespeare.*

2. Mental; intellectual. *Shakespeare.*

MOON. *s.* [*μην.*]

1. The changing luminary of the night, called by poets Cynthia or Phœbe. *Shakespeare.*

2. A month. *Ainsworth.*

MOON-BEAM. *s.* [*moon* and *beam.*] Ray of lunar light. *Bacon.*

MOON-CALF. *s.* [*moon* and *calf.*]

1. A monster; a false conception; supposed perhaps anciently to be produced by the influence of the moon. *Shakespeare.*

2. A dolt; a stupid fellow. *Dryden.*

MOON-EYED. *a.* [*moon* and *eye.*]

1. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon.

2. Dim-eyed; purblind. *Ainsworth.*

MOONFERN. *s.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

MOON-FISH. *s. Moon-fish* is so called, because the tail fin is shaped like a half-moon. *Grew.*

MO'ONLESS. *a.* [from *moon.*] Not enlightened by the moon. *Dryden.*

MO'ONLIGHT. *s.* [*moon* and *light.*] The light afforded by the moon. *Hooker.*

MO'ONLIGHT. *a* Illuminated by the moon. *Pope.*

MOON-SEED. *s.* [*menispermum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

MO'ONSHINE. *s.* [*moon* and *shine.*]

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1. The lustre of the moon. *Shakespeare.*
2. In burlesque.] A month. *Shakespeare.*

MO'ONSHINE. } *a.* [*moon* and *shine.*] Illumin-
MO'ONSHINY. } ated by the moon.

MO'ONSTONE. *s.* A kind of stone. *Ainsworth.*

MO'ONSTRUCK. *a.* [*moon* and *struck.*] Lunatick; affected by the moon. *Milton.*

MO'ON-TREFOIL. *s.* [*medicago*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

MO'ONWORT. *s.* [*moon* and *wort.*] Station-flower; honesty.

MO'ONY. *a.* [from *moon.*] Lunated; having a crescent for the standard resembling the moon. *Philips.*

MOOR. *s.* [*moer*, Dutch. *modder*, Teut. clay.]
1. A marsh; a fen; a bog; a tract of low and watery grounds. *Spenser.*
2. [*maurus*, Lat.] A negro; a black-a-moor.

To MOOR. *v. a.* [*morer*, Fr.] To fasten by anchors or otherwise. *Dryden.*

To MOOR. *v. n.* To be fixed by anchors; to be stationed. *Arbuthnot.*

To blow a MOOR. To sound the horn in triumph, and call in the whole company of hunters. *Ainsworth.*

MO'ORCOCK. *s.* [*moor* and *cock.*] The male of the moorhen.

MO'ORHEN. *s.* [*moor* and *hen.*] A fowl that feeds in the fens, without web feet. *Bacon.*

MO'ORISH. *a.* [from *moor.*] Fenny; marshy; watery. *Hale.*

MO'ORLAND. *s.* [*moor* and *land.*] Marsh; fen; watery ground. *Swift.*

MO'ORSTONE. *s.* A species of granite. *Wood.*

MO'ORY. *a.* [from *moor.*] Marshy; fenny; watery. *Fairfax.*

MOOSE. *s.* The large American deer.

To MOOT. *v. a.* To plead a mock cause; to state a point of law by way of exercise, as was done in the inns of court at appointed times.

MOOT *case* or *point.* A point or case unsettled and disputable. *Locke.*

MO'OTED. *a* Plucked up by the root. *Ainf.*

MO'OTER. *s.* [from *moot.*] A disputer of moot points.

MOP. *s.* [*moppa*, Welsh.]
1. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors. *Swift.*
2. A wry mouth made in contempt. *Shakesp.*

To MOP. *v. a.* [from the noun] To rub with a mop.

To MOP. *v. n.* [from *mock.*] To make wry mouths in contempt. *Shakespeare.*

To MOPE. *v. n.* To be stupid; to drowse; to be in a constant day-dream. *Rowe.*

To MOPE. *v. a.* To make spiritless; to deprive of natural powers. *Locke.*

MOPE-EYED. *a.* Blind of one eye. *Ainsw.*

MO'PPET. } *s.* A puppet made of rags, as a
MO'PSEY. } mop is made; a fondling name for a girl. *Dryden.*

MO'PUS. *s.* A drone; a dreamer. *Swift.*

MO'RAL. *a.* [*moral*, Fr. *moralis*, Lat.]
1. Relating to the practice of men toward each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal, good or bad. *Hooker.*
2. Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue. *Shakespeare.*
3. Popular; such as is known or admitted in the general business of life. *Tillotson.*

MO'RAL. *s.*
1. Morality; practice or doctrine of the duties of life. *Prior*
2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals. *Swift.*

To MO'RAL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To moralise. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

MO'RALIST. *s.* [*moraliste*, French.] One who teaches the duties of life. *Addison.*

MORA'LITY. *s.* [*moralité*, Fr. from *moral.*]
1. The doctrine of the duties of life; ethicks. *Baker.*
2. The form of an action which makes it the subject of reward, or punishment. *South.*

To MO'RALIZE. *v. a.* [*moraliser*, Fr.] To apply to moral purposes; to explain in a moral sense. *L'Estrange.*

To MO'RALIZE. *v. n.* To speak or write on moral subjects.

MO'RALIZER. *s.* [from *moralize.*] He who moralizes.

MO'RALLY. *ad.* [from *moral.*]
1. In the ethical sense. *Rymer.*
2. According to the rules of virtue. *Dryden.*
3. Popularly. *L'Estrange.*

MO'RALS. *s.* [without a singular.] The practice of the duties of life; behaviour with respect to others. *South.*

MORA'SS. *s.* [*morais*, Fr.] Fen; bog; moor. *Watts.*

MO'RBID. *a.* [*morbidus*, Lat.] Diseased; in a state contrary to health. *Arbuthnot.*

MO'RBIDNESS. *s.* [from *morbid.*] State of being diseased.

MORBI'FICAL. } *a.* [*morbus* and *facio*, Lat.]
MORBI'FICK. } Causing diseases. *Harvey.*

MORBO'SE. *a.* [*morbosus*, Lat.] Proceeding from disease; not healthy. *Ray.*

MORBO'SITY. *s.* [from *morbosus*, Latin.] Diseased state. not in use. *Brown.*

MORDA'CIOUS. *a.* [*mordax*, Lat.] Biting; apt to bite.

MORDA'CITY. *s.* [*mordacitas*, Lat.] Biting quality. *Bacon.*

MO'RDICANT. *a.* [*mordeo*, Lat. *mordicant*, Fr.] Biting; acrid. *Boyle.*

MORDICA'TION. *s.* [from *mordicant.*] The act of corroding or biting. *Bacon.*

MORE. *a.* [mape, Saxon.]
1. In greater quantity; in greater degree. *Sh.*
2. In greater number. *Cowley.*
3. Greater. Not in use. *Acts.*
4. Added to some former number. *Pope.*

MORE. *ad.*
1. To a greater degree. *Bacon.*
2. The particle that forms the comparative degree: as, *more* happy. *Bacon.*
3. Again; a second time. *Tatler.*
4. Longer; yet continuing: with the negative particle; *he lives no* more. *Shakespeare.*

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MORE. *s.*
1. A greater quantity; a greater degree. *Sh.*
2. Greater thing; other thing: *he did* more *than his fellows*. *Locke.*
3. Second time; longer time: *he will come no* more. *Pope.*

MORE'L. *s.* [*solanum*, Latin.]
1. A plant. *Trevoux.*
2. A kind of cherry. *Mortimer.*

MOREO'VER. *ad.* [*more* and *over*.] Beyond what has been mentioned; besides. *Shakesp.*

MORGLA'Y. *s.* A deadly weapon. *Ainsworth.*

MORI'GEROUS *a.* [*morigerous*, Lat.] Obedient; obsequious.

MO'RION. *s.* [Fr.] A helmet. *Raleigh.*

MORI'SCO. *s.* [*morisco*, Spanish.] A dancer of the morris or moorish dance. *Shakespeare.*

MO'RKIN. *s.* A wild beast, dead through sickness or mischance. *Bailey.*

MO'RLAND. *s.* [morlano, Sax.] A mountainous or hilly country.

MO'RLING } *s.* Wool plucked from a dead
MO'RTLING } sheep. *Ainsworth.*

MO'RMO. s. [*μορμω.*] Bugbear; false terrour.

MORN. *s.* [morne, Sax.] The first part of the day; the morning. *Lee.*

MO'RNING. *s.* The first part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first fourth part of the sun's daily course.

MO'RNING. *a.* Being in the early part of the day. *Pope.*

MO'RNING GOWN. *s.* A loose gown worn before one is formally dressed. *Addison.*

MO'RNING-STAR. *s.* The planet Venus when she shines in the morning. *Spenser.*

MORO'SE. *a.* [*morosus*, Lat.] Sour of temper; peevish; sullen. *Watts.*

MORO'SELY *ad.* Sourly; peevishly. *G. of T.*

MORO'SENESS. *s.* [from *morose*.] Sourness; peevishness. *Watts.*

MORO'SITY. *s.* [*morositas*, Latin.] Moroseness; sourness; peevishness. *Clarendon.*

MO'RPHEW. *s.* [*morphée*, Fr.] A scurf on the face.

MO'RRIS. } *s.* [that is, *moorish* or
MO'RRIS-DANCE. } *morisco-dance.*
1. A dance in which bells are gingled, or staves or swords clashed, which was learned by the Moors. *Milton. Bacon.*
2. *Nine mens* MORRIS. A kind of play with nine holes in the ground. *Shakespeare.*

MO'RRIS-DANCER. *s.* One who dances *a la morisco*, the moorish dance. *Temple.*

MO'RROW. *s.* [morgen, Saxon.]
1. The day after the present day. *Cowley.*
2. *To* MORROW. On the day after this current day. *Prior.*

MORSE. *s.* [*phoca*.] A seahorse. *Brown.*

MO'RSEL. *s.* [*morsellus*, low Latin.]
1. A piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful. *Sh.*
2. A piece; a meal. *L'Estrange.*
3. A small quantity. Not proper. *Boyle.*

MO'RSURE. *s.* [*morsure*, Fr. *morsura*, Lat.] The act of biting.

MORT. *s.* [*morte*, Fr.]
1. A tune sounded at the death of the game.
2. [*morgt*, Islandick.] A great quantity.

MO'RTAL. *a.* [*mortalis*, Latin.]
1. Subject to death; doomed sometime to die. *Bacon.*
2. Deadly; destructive. *Bacon.*
3. Bringing death. *Pope.*
4. Human; belonging to man. *Milton.*
5. Extreme; violent. *Dryden.*

MO'RTAL. *s.* Man; human being. *Tickell.*

MORTA'LITY. *s.* [from *mortal*.]
1. Subjection to death; state of being subject to death. *Watts.*
2. Death. *Shakespeare.*
3. Power of destruction. *Shakespeare.*
4. Frequency of death. *Graunt.*
5. Human nature. *Pope.*

MO'RTALLY. *ad.* [from *mortal*.]
1. Irrecoverably; to death. *Dryden.*
2. Extremely; to extremity. *Granville.*

MO'RTAR. *s.* [*mortarium*. Lat.]
1. A vessel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a pestle. *Ray.*
2. A short wide cannon out of which bombs are thrown. *Granville.*

MO'RTAR. *s.* [*morter*, Dutch; *mortier*, Fr.] Cement made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones or bricks. *Mortimer.*

MO'RTGAGE. *s.* [*mort* and *gage*, French.]
1. A dead pledge; a thing put into the hands of a creditor. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The state of being pledged. *Bacon.*

To MO'RTGAGE. *v. a.* To pledge; to put to pledge. *Arbuthnot.*

MORTGAGE'E. *s.* [from *mortgage*.] He that takes or receives a mortgage. *Temple.*

MO'RTGAGER. *s.* [from *mortgage*.] He that gives a mortgage.

MORTI'FEROUS. *a.* [*mortifer*, Lat.] Fatal; deadly; destructive. *Hammond.*

MORTIFICA'TION. *s.* [*mortification*, Fr.]
1. The state of corrupting, or losing the vital qualities; gangrene *Milton.*
2. Destruction of active qualities. *Bacon.*
3. The act of subduing the body by hardships and macerations. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Humiliation; subjection of the passions.
5. Vexation; trouble. *L'Estrange.*

To MO'RTIFY. *v. a.* [*mortifier*, French.]
1. To destroy vital qualities.
2. To destroy active powers, or essential qualities. *Bacon.*
3. To subdue inordinate passions. *Shakesp.*
4. To macerate or harass the body to compliance with the mind. *Brown.*
5. To humble; to deprefs; to vex. *Addison.*

To MO'RTIFY. *v. n.*
1. To gangrene; to corrupt. *Bacon.*
2. To be subdued; to die away.
3. To practise religious severities. *Law.*

MO'RTISE. *s.* [*mortaise*, Fr.] A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it and form a joint. *Shakespeare.*

To MO'RTISE. *v. a.* To cut to a mortise: to join with a mortise. *Dryden.*

MO'RTMAIN. *s.* [*morte* and *main*, Fr.] Such a state of possession as makes it unalienable.

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MO'RTPAY. *s.* [*mort* and *pay.*] Dead pay; payment not made. *Bacon.*

MO'RTRESS. *s.* A diſh of meat of various kinds beaten together. *Bacon.*

MO'RTUARY. *s.* [*mortuaire*, Fr. *mortuarium*, Latin.] A gift left by a man at his death to his pariſh church, for the recompence of his perſonal tithes and offerings not duly paid in his lifetime. *Harris.*

MOSA'ICK. *a.* [*moſaique*, Fr.] *Moſaick* is a kind of painting in ſmall pebbles, cockles, and ſhells of ſundry colours. *Wotton.*

MO'SCHATE. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

MOSQUE. *s.* [*moſchit*, Turkiſh.] A Mahometan temple.

MOSS. *s.* [meoy, Saxon.] A plant. *Moſs*, formerly ſuppoſed to be only an excreſcence produced from the earth and trees, is no leſs a perfect plant than thoſe of greater magnitude, having roots, flowers, and ſeeds, yet cannot be propagated from ſeeds by any art. *Mill.*

To MOSS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with moſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

MO'SSINESS. *s.* [from *moſſy.*] The ſtate of being covered or overgrown with moſs. *Bac.*

MO'SSY. *a.* [from *moſs.*] Overgrown with moſs; covered with moſs. *Pope.*

MOST. *a.* The ſuperlative of *more.* [mæyr, Saxon.] Conſiſting of the greateſt number; conſiſting of the greateſt quantity. *Arbuthnot.*

MOST. *ad.*

1. In the greateſt degree. *Locke.*
2. The particle noting the ſuperlative degree: as, *the* moſt *wiſe.*

MOST. *s.*

1. The greateſt number. *Addiſon.*
2. The greateſt value. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. The greateſt degree; the greateſt quantity; the utmoſt. *Bacon.*

MO'STICK. *s.* A painter's ſtaff. *Ainſworth.*

MO'STLY. *ad.* [from *moſt.*] For the greateſt part. *Bacon.*

MO'STWHAT. *ad.* [*moſt* and *what.*] For the moſt part. Obſolete. *Hammond.*

MOTA'TION. *s.* Act of moving.

MOTE. *s.* [mor, Saxon.] A ſmall particle of matter; any thing proverbially little. *Bacon.*

MOTE, for *might*, or *muſt*. *Spenſer.*

MOTH. *s.* [moð, Saxon.] A ſmall winged inſect that eats cloths and hangings. *Dryden.*

MO'THER. *s.* [moðon, Saxon.]

1. A woman that has borne a child; correlative to ſon or daughter. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. That which has produced any thing. *Arb.*
3. That which has preceded in time; as, *a* mother *church to chapels.*
4. That which requires reverence and obedience. *Ayliffe.*
5. Hyſterical paſſion. *Graunt.*
6. A familiar term of addreſs to an old woman.
7. [*moeder*, Dutch.] A thick ſubſtance concreting in liquors; the lees or ſcum concreted. *Dryden.*

MO'THER. *a.* Had at the birth; native: as, *mother* wit. *Shakeſpeare.*

To MO'THER. *v. n.* To gather concretion *Dry.*

MO'THER *in law. s.* The mother of a huſband or wife. *Matthew.*

MO'THER *of pearl. s.* A kind of coarſe pearl. *Hakewill.*

MO'THER *of thyme. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

MO'THERHOOD. *s.* [from *mother.*] The office or character of a mother. *Donne.*

MO'THERLESS. *a.* [from *mother.*] Deſtitute of a mother. *Waller.*

MO'THERLY. *a.* [*mother* and *like.*] Belonging to a mother; ſuitable to a mother. *Raleigh.*

MO'THERLY. *ad* [from *mother.*] In manner of a mother. *Donne.*

MO'THERWORT. *s.* [*cardiaca.*] A plant.

MO'THERY. *a.* [from *mother.*] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent.

MOTHMU'LLEIN. *s.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

MO'THWORT. *s.* [*moth* and *wort.*] An herb.

MO'THY. *a.* [from *moth.*] Full of moths. *Sh.*

MO'TION. *s.* [*motio*, Latin.]

1. The act of changing place. *Milton.*
2. Manner of moving the body; port; gait. *Waller.*
3. Change of poſture; action. *Dryden.*
4. Agitation; inteſtine action. *Gay.*
5. Direction; tendency. *Milton.*
6. Impulſe communicated. *Dryden.*
7. Tendency of the mind. *South.*
8. Propoſal made. *Shakeſpeare.*

To MO'TION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To propoſe.

MO'TIONLESS. *a.* [from *motion.*] Wanting motion; being without motion. *Blackmore.*

MO'TIVE. *a.* [*motivus*, Lat.]

1. Cauſing motion; having moment. *Hooker*
2. Having the power to move; having power to change place. *Wilkins.*

MO'TIVE. *s.* [*motif*, French.]

1. That which determines the choice; that which incites the action. *Locke.*
2. Mover. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

MO'TLEY. *a.* Mingled of various colours. *Sh.*

MO'TOR. *s.* [*moteur*, Fr.] A mover. *Brown.*

MO'TORY. *a.* [*motorius*, Latin.] Giving motion. *Ray.*

MO'TTO. *s.* [*motto*, Italian.] A ſentence or word added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written. *Addiſon.*

To MOVE. *v. a.* [*moveo*, Latin.]

1. To put out of one place into another; to put in motion. *Job.*
2. To give an impulſe to. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To propoſe; to recommend. *Davies.*
4. To perſuade; to prevail on. *South.*
5. To affect; to touch pathetically; to ſtir paſſion. *Dryden.*
6. To make angry. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To put into commotion. *Ruth.*
8. To incite. *Milton.*
9. To conduct regularly in motion. *Milton.*

To MOVE. *v. n.*

1. To be in a ſtate of changing place. *Milton.*
2. To go from one place to another. *Shakeſp.*
3. To walk; to bear the body. *Dryden.*
4. To go forward. *Dryden.*

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3. To change the posture of the body in ceremony. *Esther.*

MO'VEABLE. *a.* [from *move.*]
1. Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable. *Addison.*
2. Changing the time of the year. *Holder.*

MO'VEABLES. *s.* [*meubles*, Fr.] Goods; furniture: distinguished from real or immoveable possessions, as lands or houses. *Shakesp.*

MO'VEABLENESS. *s.* [from *moveable.*] Mobility; possibility to be moved.

MO'VEABLY. *ad.* [from *moveable.*] So as it may be moved. *Grew.*

MO'VELESS. *a.* Unmoved; not to be put out of the place. *Boyle.*

MO'VEMENT. *s.* [*mouvement*, French.]
1. Manner of moving. *Pope.*
2. Motion. *Pope.*

MO'VENT. *a.* [*movens*, Lat.] Moving. *Grew.*

MO'VENT. *s.* [*movens*, Latin.] That which moves another. *Glanville.*

MO'VER. *s.* [from *move.*]
1. The person or thing that gives motion. *Sh.*
2. Something that moves or stands not still. *Dryden.*
3. A proposer. *Bacon.*

MO'VING. *part. a.* Pathetick; touching; adapted to affect the passions. *Blackmore.*

MO'VINGLY. *ad.* Pathetically; in such a manner as to seize the passions. *Addison.*

MOULD. *s.* [*moegel*, Swedish.]
1. A kind of concretion on the top or outside of things kept motionless and damp. *Bacon.*
2. [molo, Saxon.] Earth; soil; ground in which any thing grows. *Sandys.*
3. Matter of which any thing is made. *Addison.*
4. [*molde*, Spanish.] The matrix in which any thing is cast, or receives its form. *Black. Prior.*
5. Cast; form.
6. The future or contexture of the skull. *Ainf.*

To MOULD. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To contract concreted matter; to gather mould. *Bac.*

To MOULD. *v. a.* To cover with mould; to corrupt by mould. *Knolles.*

To MOULD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To form; to shape; to model. *Wotton.*
2. To knead: as, to *mould* bread. *Ainsw.*

MO'ULDABLE. *a.* [from *mould.*] That may be moulded. *Bacon.*

MO'ULDER. *s.* [from *mould.*] He who moulds.

To MO'ULDER. *v. n.* [from *mould.*] To be turned to dust; to perish in dust. *Clarendon.*

To MO'ULDER. *v. a.* [from *mould.*] To turn to dust; to crumble. *Pope.*

MO'ULDINESS. *s.* [from *mouldy.*] The state of being mouldy. *Bacon.*

MO'ULDING. *s.* [from *mould.*] Ornamental cavities in wood or stone. *Moxon.*

MO'ULDWARP. *s.* [molo and peorpan, Saxon.] A mole; a small animal that throws up the earth. *Walton.*

MO'ULDY. *a.* [from *mould.*] Overgrown with concretions. *Addison.*

To MOULT. *v. n.* [*muyten*, Dutch.] To shed or change the feathers; to lose feathers. *Suckling.*

To MOUNCH. } *v. a.* To eat. *Shakespeare.*
To MAUNCH. }

MOUND. *s.* [munoman, Saxon, to defend.] Any thing raised to fortify or defend. *Milton.*

To MOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with a mound.

MOUNT. *s.* [*mons*, Latin.]
1. A mountain; a hill. *Dryden.*
2. An artificial hill raised in a garden, or other place. *Knolles.*
3. A publick treasure; a bank. Obsolete. *Bac.*

To MOUNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, French.]
1. To raise on high. *Shakespeare.*
2. To tower; to be built up to a great elevation. *Job.*
3. To get on horseback. *Shakespeare.*
4. [for *amount.*] To attain in value. *Pope.*

To MOUNT. *v. a.*
1. To raise aloft; to lift on high. *Shakespeare.*
2. To ascend; to climb. *Dryden.*
3. To place on horseback. *Dryden.*
4. To embellish with ornaments.
5. *To* MOUNT *guard.* To do duty and watch at any particular post.
6. *To* MOUNT *a cannon.* To set a piece on its wooden frame for the more easy carriage and management in firing it.

MO'UNTAIN. *s.* [*montaigne*, French.]
1. A large hill; a vast protuberance of the earth. *Milton.*
2. Any thing proverbially huge. *Shakesp.*

MO'UNTAIN. *a.* [*montanus*, Latin.] Found on the mountains; pertaining to the mountains; growing on the mountains. *Shakesp.*

MOUNTAINE'ER. *s.* [from *mountain.*]
1. An inhabitant of the mountains. *Bentley.*
2. A savage; a freebooter; a ruffick. *Milton.*

MO'UNTAINET. *s.* [from *mountain.*] A hillock; a small mount. *Sidney.*

MO'UNTAINOUS. *a.* [from *mountain.*]
1. Hilly; full of mountains. *Burnet.*
2. Large as mountains; huge. *Prior.*
3. Inhabiting mountains. *Bacon.*

MO'UNTAINOUSNESS. *s.* State of being full of mountains. *Brerewood.*

MO'UNTAIN-PARSLEY. *s.* [*ceroselinum.*] A plant.

MO'UNTAIN-ROSE. *s.* [*chamærhododendros.*] A plant.

MO'UNTANT. *a.* [*montant*, French.] Rising on high. *Shakespeare?*

MO'UNTEBANK. *s.* [*montare in banco*, Ital.]
1. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boasts his infallible remedies and cures. *Hudibras.*
2. Any boastful and false pretender. *Shakesp.*

To MO'UNTEBANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat by false boasts or pretences. *Shakesp.*

MO'UNTENANCE. *s.* Amount of a thing in space. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

MO'UNTER. *s.* [from *mount.*] One that mounts. *Drayton.*

MO'UNTY. *s.* [*montée*, French.] The rise of a hawk. *Sidney.*

To MOURN. *v. n.* [murnan, Saxon.]
1. To grieve; to be sorrowful. *Bacon*

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2. To utter in a sorrowful manner. *Milton.*

MOURNE. *s.* [*morne*, French.] The round end of a staff; the part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed. *Sidney.*

MO'URNER. *s.* [from *mourn.*]
1. One that mourns; one that grieves. *Shak.*
2. One who follows a funeral in black. *Dryd.*
3. Something used at funerals. *Dryden.*

MO'URNFUL. *a.* [*mourn* and *full.*]
1. Having the appearance of sorrow. *Dryden.*
2. Causing sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
3. Sorrowful, feeling sorrow. *Prior.*
4. Betokening sorrow; expressive of grief. *Sh.*

MO'URNFULLY. *ad.* Sorrowfully; with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*

MO'URNFULNESS. *s.* [from *mournful.*]
1. Sorrow; grief.
2. Show of grief; appearance of sorrow.

MO'URNING. *s.* [from *mourn.*]
1. Lamentation; sorrow. *Esdras.*
2. The dress of sorrow. *Dryden.*

MO'URNINGLY. *ad.* [from *mourning.*] With the appearance of sorrowing. *Shakespeare.*

MOUSE. plural *mice.* *s.* [*mur*, Saxon.] The smallest of all beasts; a little animal haunting houses and corn fields. *Derham.*

To MOUSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To catch mice. *Shakespeare.*

MO'USE-EAR. *s.* [*myosotis.*] A plant. *Miller.*

MO'USEHUNT. *s.* [*mouse* and *hunt.*] Mouser; one that hunts mice. *Shakespeare.*

MO'USEHOLE. *s.* [*mouse* and *hole.*] Small hole. *Stilling fleet.*

MO'USER *s.* [from *mouse.*] One that catches mice. *Swift.*

MO'USE-TAIL. *s.* [*myosura.*] An herb.

MO'USE-TRAP. *s.* [*mouse* and *trap.*] A snare or gin in which mice are taken. *Hale.*

MOUTH. *s.* [*muð*, Saxon.]
1. The aperture in the head of any animals at which the food is received. *Locke.*
2. The opening; that at which any thing enters; the entrance. *Arbuthnot.*
3. The instrument of speaking. *L'Estrange.*
4. A speaker; a rhetorician; the principal orator. *Addison.*
5. Cry; voice. *Dryden.*
6. Distortion of the mouth; wry face *Addison.*

To MOUTH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To speak big: to speak in a strong and loud voice; to vociferate. *Addison.*

To MOUTH. *v. a.*
1. To utter with a voice affectedly big. *Shak.*
2. To chew; to eat. *Shakespeare.*
3. To seize in the mouth. *Dryden.*
4. To form by the mouth. *Brown.*

MO'UTHED. *a.* [from *mouth.*] Furnished with a mouth. *Pope.*

MO'UTH-FRIEND. *s.* [*mouth* and *friend.*] One who professes friendship without intending it. *Shakespeare.*

MO'UTHFUL. *s.* [*mouth* and *full.*]
1. What the mouth contains at once.
2. Any proverbially small quantity. *L'Estr.*

MO'UTH-HONOUR. *s.* [*mouth* and *honour.*] Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity. *Shakespeare.*

MO'UTHLESS. *a.* [from *mouth.*] Being without a mouth.

MOW. *s.* [mope, Saxon, a heap.] A loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up *Tusser.*

To MOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To put in a mow.

To MOW. *v. a.* preter. *mowed*, part. *mown.* [mapan, Saxon.]
1. To cut with a sithe. *Spenser.*
2. To cut down with speed and violence. *Sh.*

To MOW. *v. n.* To gather the harvest. *Waller.*

MOW. *s.* [*meue*, Fr.] Wry mouth; distorted face. *Shakespeare.*

To MOW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make mouths; to distort the face. *Ascham.*

To MO'WBURN. *v. n.* [*mow* and *burn.*] To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry. *Mortimer.*

MO'WER. *s.* [from *mow.*] One who cuts with a sithe. *Shakespeare.*

MO'XA. *s.* An Indian moss, used in the cure of the gout, by burning it on the part aggrieved. *Temple.*

MOYLE. *s.* A mule; an animal generated between the horse and the ass, *May.*

MUCH. *a.* [*mucho*, Spanish.]
1. Large in quantity; long in time. *Deut.*
2. Many in number. *Shakespeare.*

MUCH. *ad.*
1. In a great degree; by far. *Hebrews*
2. To a certain degree. *Mark.*
3. To a great degree. *Baker.*
4. Often, or long. *Granville.*
5. Nearly. *Temple.*

MUCH. *s.*
1. A great deal; multitude in number; abundance in quantity. *Dryden.*
2. More than enough; a heavy service or burden. *Milton.*
3. Any assignable quantity or degree. *South.*
4. An uncommon thing; something strange. *Tillotson.*
5. *To make* MUCH *of.* To treat with regard; to fondle; to pamper. *Sidney.*

MUCH *at one.* Nearly of equal value; of equal influence. *Dryden.*

MU'CHWHAT. *ad.* [*much* and *what.*] Nearly. *Atterbury.*

MU'CHEL. *a.* for *muckle* or *mickle*, [mycel, Saxon.] Much. *Spenser.*

MU'CID. *a.* [*mucidus*, Latin.] Slimy; musty.

MU'CIDNESS. *s.* [from *mucid.*] Sliminess; mustiness. *Ainsworth.*

MU'CILAGE. *s.* [*mucilage*, French.] A slimy or viscous mass; a body with moisture sufficient to hold it together. *Evelyn.*

MUCILA'GINOUS. *a.* [*mucilagineux*, Fr. from *mucilage.*] Slimy; viscous; soft with some degree of tenacity. *Grew.*

MUCILA'GINOUSNESS. *s.* [from *mucilaginous.*] Sliminess; viscosity.

MUCK. *s.* [meox, Saxon.]
1. Dung for manure of grounds. *Glanville.*

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2. Any thing low, mean, and filthy. *Spenser.*
3. *To run a* MUCK, ſignifies, to run madly and attack all that we meet. *Pope.*

To MUCK. *v. a.* To manure with muck; to dung. *Tuſſer.*

MU'CKENDER. *ſ.* [*moucboir*, French.] A handkerchief. *Dorſet.*

To MU'CKER. *v. n.* [from *muck.*] To ſcramble for money; to hoard up. *Chaucer.*

MU'CKERER. *ſ.* [from *mucker.*] One that muckers.

MU'CKHIL. *ſ.* [*muck* and *hill.*] A dunghil. *Burton.*

MU'CKINESS. *ſ.* [from *mucky.*] Naſtineſs; filth.

MU'CKLE. *a.* [mycel, Saxon.] Much.

MU'CKSWEAT. *ſ.* Profuſe ſweat.

MU'CKWORM. *ſ.* [*muck* and *worm.*]
1. A worm that lives in dung.
2. A miſer; a curmudgeon. *Swift.*

MU'CKY. *a.* [from *muck.*] Naſty; filthy. *Sp.*

MU'COUS. *a.* [*mucoſus*, Latin.] Slimy; viſcous. *Brown.*

MU'COUSNESS. *ſ.* Slime; viſcoſity.

MU'CRO. ſ. [Latin.] A point. *Brown.*

MU'CRONATED. *a.* [*mucro*, Latin.] Narrowed to a ſharp point. *Woodward.*

MU'CULENT. *a.* [from *mucus*, Latin.] Viſcous; ſlimy.

MU'CUS. ſ. [Latin.] It is more properly uſed for that which flows into the noſtrils; but it is alſo uſed for any ſlimy liquor ſeparated by the mucilaginous glands. *Arbuthnot.*

MUD. *ſ.* [*modder*, Dutch.] The ſlime and uliginous matter at the bottom of ſtill water. *Addiſon.*

To MUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bury in the ſlime or mud. *Shakesp.*
2. To make turbid; to pollute with dirt; to daſh with dirt. *Glanville.*

MU'DDILY. *ad.* [from *muddy.*] Turbidly; with foul mixture. *Dryden.*

MU'DDINESS. *ſ.* [from *muddy.*] Turbidneſs; foulneſs cauſed by mud or ſediment. *Addiſon.*

To MU'DDLE. *v. a.* [from *mud.*]
1. To make turbid; to foul. *Prior.*
2. To make half drunk; to cloud or ſtupify. *Arbuthnot.*

MU'DDY. *a.* [from *mud.*]
1. Turbid; foul with mud. *Shakespeare.*
2. Impure; dark; groſs. *Shakespeare.*
3. Soiled with mud. *Dryden.*
4. Dark; not bright.
5. Cloudy in mind; dull. *Shakeſpeare.*

To MU'DDY. *v. a.* [from *mud.*] To make muddy; to cloud; to diſturb. *Grew.*

MU'DSUCKER. *ſ.* [*mud* and *ſuck.*] A ſea-fowl. *Derham.*

MUDWA'LL. *ſ.* [*mud* and *wall.*]
1. A wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud and ſuffering it to dry. *South.*
2. [*apiaſter.*] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

MUDWA'LLED. *ſ.* [*mud* and *wall.*] Having a mudwall. *Prior.*

To MUE. *v. a.* [*muer*, French.] To moult; to change feathers.

MUFF. *ſ.* [*muff*, Swediſh.] A ſoft cover for the hands in winter. *Cleaveland.*

To MU'FFLE. *v. a.* [from *mouſle*, Fr.]
1. To cover from the weather. *Dryden.*
2. To blindfold. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To conceal; to involve. *Sandys.*

To MU'FFLE. *v. n.* [*maffelen*, *muffelen*, Dut.] To ſpeak inwardly; to ſpeak without clear and diſtinct articulation. *Holder.*

MU'FFLER. *ſ.* [from *muffle.*]
1. A cover for the face. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A part of a woman's dreſs by which the face was covered. *Shakeſpeare.*

MU'FTI. *ſ.* [A Turkiſh word.] The high prieſt of the Mahometans.

MUG. *ſ.* A cup to drink in. *Gay.*

MU'GGY. } *a.* [a cant word.] Moiſt;
MU'GGISH. } damp; mouldy. *Mortimer.*

MU'GHOUSE. *ſ.* [*mug* and *houſe.*] An alehouſe; a low houſe of entertainment. *Tickel.*

MU'GIENT. *a.* [*mugiens*, Lat.] Bellowing. *Brown.*

MU'GWORT. *ſ.* [mugpyꝛt, Saxon.] A plant.

MULA'TTO. ſ. [Spaniſh.] One begot between a white and a black.

MU'LBERRY.
MU'LBERRY *tree.* } *ſ.* [monberyg, Sax.]
1. A tree planted for the delicacy of the fruit, and for its leaves to feed ſilkworms. *Miller.*
2. The fruit of the tree. *Woodward.*

MULCT. *ſ.* [*mulcta*, Latin.] A fine; a penalty: uſed commonly of pecuniary penalty.

To MULCT. *v. a.* [*mulcto*, Latin.] To puniſh with fine or forfeiture. *Bacon.*

MULE. *ſ.* [*mule*, French; *mula*, Latin.] An animal generated between a he aſs and a mare, or between a horſe and a ſhe aſs. *Bacon.*

MULETE'ER. *ſ.* [*muletier*, French.] Mule-driver; horſe boy. *Shakeſpeare.*

MULIE'BRITY. *ſ.* [*muliebris*, Latin.] Womanhood; the contrary to virility.

To MULL. *v. a.* [*mollitus*, Latin.]
1. To ſoften and diſpirit, as wine is when burnt and ſweetened. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To heat any liquor, and ſweeten and ſpice it. *Gay.*

MULLE'IN. *ſ.* [*verbaſcum.*] A plant. *Miller.*

MU'LLER. *ſ.* [*moulleur*, French.] A ſtone held in the hand, with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal ſtone. *Peacham.*

MU'LLET. *ſ.* [*mulet*, Fr.] A ſea fiſh. *Pope.*

MU'LLIGRUBS. *ſ.* Twiſting of the guts; ſometimes ſullenneſs. *Ainſworth.*

MU'LLOCK. *ſ.* Rubbiſh. *Ainſworth.*

MULSE. *ſ.* [*mulſum*, Latin.] Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

MULTA'NGULAR. *a.* [*multus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Many cornered; having many corners; polygonal.

MULTA'NGULARLY. *ad.* Polygonally; with many corners. *Grew.*

MULTA'NGULARNESS. *ſ.* The ſtate of being polygonal, or having many corners.

MULTICA'PSULAR. *a.* [*multus* and *capſula*, Lat.] Divided into many partitions or cells.

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MULTICA'VOUS. *a.* [*multus* and *cavus*, Lat.] Full of holes.

MULTIFA'RIOUS. *a.* [*multifarius*, Latin.] Having great multiplicity; having different reſpects. *More. Evelyn.*

MULTIFA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* With multiplicity; with great variety of modes. *Bentley.*

MULTIFA'RIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *multifarious.*] Multiplied diverſity. *Norris.*

MULTI'FIDOUS. *a.* [*multifidus*, Lat.] Having many partitions; cleft into many branches. *Brown.*

MU'LTIFORM. *a.* [*multiformis*, Lat.] Having various ſhapes or appearances. *Milton.*

MULTIFO'RMITY. *s.* [*multiformis*, Latin.] Diverſity of ſhapes or appearances, ſubſiſting in the ſame thing.

MULTILA'TERAL. *a.* [*multus* and *lateralis*, Latin.] Having many ſides.

MULTI'LOQUOUS. *a.* [*multiloquus*, Latin.] Very talkative.

MULTINO'MINAL. *a.* [*multus* and *nomen*, Latin.] Having many names.

MULTI'PAROUS. *a.* [*multiparus*, Latin.] Bringing many at a birth. *Brown.*

MU'LTIPEDE. *s.* [*multipeda*, Latin.] An inſect with many feet. *Bailey.*

MU'LTIPLE. *a* [*multiplex*, Latin.] A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another ſeveral times: as, nine is the *multiple* of three, containing it three times.

MULTIPLI'ABLE. *a.* [*multipliable*, French; from *multiply.*] Capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLI'ABLENESS. *s.* [from *multipliable.*] Capacity of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICA'BLE. *a.* [from *multiplico*, Latin.] Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

MULTIPLICA'ND. *s.* [*multiplicandus*, Latin.] The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.

MULTIPLICA'TE. *a.* [from *multiplico*, Lat.] Conſiſting of more than one. *Derham.*

MULTIPLICA'TION. *s.* [*multiplicatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of multiplying or increaſing any number by addition or production of more of the ſame kind. *Brown.*

2. [In arithmetick.] The increaſing of any one number by another, ſo often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increaſed. *Cocker.*

MULTIPLICA'TOR. *s.* [from *multiplico*, Lat.] The number by which another number is multiplied.

MULTIPLI'CIOUS. *a.* [*multiplex*, Latin.] Manifold. Not uſed. *Brown.*

MULTIPLI'CITY. *s.* [*multiplicité*, French.]

1. More than one of the ſame kind. *South.*

2. State of being many. *Dryden.*

MU'LTIPLIER. *s.* [from *multiply.*]

1. One who multiplies or increaſes the number of any thing. *Decay of Piety.*

2. The multiplicator in arithmetick. *Cocker.*

To MU'LTIPLY. *v. a.* [*multiplico*, Latin.]

1. To increaſe in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition. *Job.*

2. To perform the proceſs of arithmetical multiplication. *Brown.*

To MU'LTIPLY. *v. n.*

1. To grow in number. *Wiſdom.*

2. To increaſe themſelves. *Shakeſpeare.*

MULTIPO'TENT. *a. multus* and *potens*, Lat.] Having manifold power. *Shakeſpeare.*

MULTIPRE'SENCE. *s.* [*multus* and *præſentia*, Lat.] The power or act of being preſent in more places than one at the ſame time. *Hale.*

MULTI'SCIOUS. *a* [*multiscius*, Lat.] Having variety of knowledge.

MULTISI'LIQUOUS. *a.* [*multus* and *ſiliqua*, Latin.] The ſame with corniculate: uſed of plants, whoſe ſeed is contained in many diſtinct ſeed-veſſels. *Bailey.*

MULTI'SONOUS. *a.* [*multiſonus*, Latin.] Having many ſounds.

MU'LTITUDE. *s.* [*multitudo*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of being many; the ſtate of being more than one.

3. Number collective; a ſum of many. *Hale.*

3. A great number, looſely and indefinitely. *Watts.*

4. A croud or throng; the vulgar. *Addiſon.*

MULTITU'DINOUS. *a.* [from *multitude.*]

1. Having the appearance of a multitude. *Sh.*

2. Manifold. *Shakeſpeare.*

MULTI'VAGANT. } *a.* [*multivagus*, Latin.]
MULTI'VAGOUS. } That wanders or ſtrays much abroad.

MULTI'VIOUS. *a.* [*multa* and *via*, Latin.] Having many ways; manifold.

MULTO'CULAR. *a.* [*multus* and *oculus*, Lat.] Having more eyes than two. *Derham.*

MUM. *interject.* A word denoting prohibition to ſpeak; ſilence; huſh. *Hudibras.*

MUM. *s.* [*mumme*, German.] Ale brewed with wheat. *Mortimer.*

To MU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſpeak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter; to ſpeak with imperfect ſound. *Shak.*

2. To chew; to bite ſoftly. *Dryden.*

To MU'MBLE. *v. a.*

1. To utter with a low inarticulate voice. *Sh.*

2. To mouth gently. *Pope.*

3. To ſlubber over; to ſuppreſs; to utter imperfectly. *Dryden.*

MU'MBLER. *s.* [from *mumble.*] One that ſpeaks inarticulately; a mutterer.

MU'MBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *mumbling.*] With inarticulate utterance.

To MUMM. *v. a.* [*mumme*, Daniſh.] To maſk; to frolick in diſguiſe. *Spenſer.*

MU'MMER. *s.* [*mumme*, Daniſh.] A maſker; one who performs frolicks in a perſonated dreſs. *Milton.*

MU'MMERY. *s.* [*momerie*, French.] Maſking; frolicks in maſks; foolery. *Bacon.*

MU'MMY. *s.* [*mumie*, Fr. *mumia*, Latin.]

1. A dead body preſerved by the Egyptian art of embalming. *Bacon.*

2. *Mummy* is uſed among gardeners for a ſort of wax uſed in the planting and grafting of trees. *Chambers.*

3. *To beat to a* MUMMY. To beat ſoundly.

To MUMP. *v. a.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.]

1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion. *Otway.*
2. To talk low and quick.
3. [In cant language.] To go a begging.

MU'MPER. *s.* [In cant language.] A beggar.

MUMPS. *s.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.] Sullenness; silent anger. *Skinner.*

MUMPS. *s.* The squinancy. *Ainsworth.*

To MUNCH. *v. a.* [*manger*, French.] To chew by great mouthfuls. *Shakespeare.*

To MUNCH. *v. n.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls. *Dryden.*

MU'NCHER. *s.* [from *munch.*] One that munches.

MUND. *s.* Peace, from which our lawyers call a breach of the peace, *mundbrech*: so Eadmund is happy peace; Æthelmund, noble peace; Ælmund, all peace. *Gibson.*

MUNDA'NE. *a.* [*mundanus*, Lat.] Belonging to the world. *Glanville.*

MUNDA'TION. *s.* [*mundus*, Latin.] The act of cleansing.

MU'NDATORY. *a.* [from *mundus*, Latin.] Having the power to cleanse.

MU'NDICK. *s.* A kind of marcasite or semimetal found in tin mines. *Woodward.*

MUNDIFICA'TION. *s.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Lat.] Cleansing any body, as from dross. *Qu.*

MUNDI'FICATIVE. *a.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] Cleansing; having the power to cleanse. *Brown.*

To MU'NDIFY. *v. a.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] To cleanse; to make clean. *Harvey.*

MUNDI'VAGANT. *a.* [*mundivagus*, Latin.] Wandering through the world.

MUNDU'NGUS. *s.* Stinking tobacco. *Philips.*

MU'NERARY. *a.* [from *munus*, Lat.] Having the nature of a gift.

MU'NGREL. *s.* Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different causes or parents. *Shak.*

MU'NGREL. *a.* Generated between different natures; base-born; degenerate. *Shakespeare.*

MUNI'CIPAL. *a.* [*municipalis*, Latin.] Belonging to a corporation. *Dryden.*

MUNI'FICENCE. *s.* [*munificentia*, Latin.] Liberality; the act of giving. *Addison.*

MUNI'FICENT. *a.* [*munificus*, Lat.] Liberal; generous. *Atterbury.*

MUNI'FICENTLY. *ad.* Liberally; generously.

MU'NIMENT. *s.* [*munimentum*, Lat.]
1. Fortification; strong hold.
2. Support; defence. *Shakespeare.*
3. Record; writing upon which claims and rights are founded.

To MUNI'TE. *v. a.* [*munio*, Latin.] To fortify; to strengthen. Not in use. *Bacon.*

MUNI'TION. *s.* [*munitio*, Latin.]
1. Fortification; strong hold. *Hale.*
2. Ammunition; materials for war. *Fairfax.*

MU'NNION. *s.* The upright post, that divides the lights in a window frame. *Moxon.*

MU'RAGE. *s.* [from *murus*, Latin.] Money paid to keeps wall in repair.

MU'RAL. *a.* [*muralis*, Lat.] Pertaining to a wall.

MU'RDER. *s.* [*morthor*, Saxon.] The act of killing a man unlawfully. *Shakespeare.*

To MU'RDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To kill a man unlawfully. *Dryden.*
2. To destroy; to put an end to. *Shakespeare.*

MU'RDERER. *s.* [from *murder.*] One who has shed human blood unlawfully. *Sidney.*

MU'RDERESS. *s.* [from *murderer.*] A woman that commits murder. *Dryden.*

MU'RDERMENT. *s.* [from *murder.*] The act of killing unlawfully. Not used. *Fairfax.*

MU'RDEROUS. *a.* Bloody; guilty of murder; addicted to blood. *Prior.*

MURE. *s.* [*mur*, Fr. *murus*, Latin.] A wall. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

To MURE. *v. a.* To enclose in walls. *Knolles.*

MU'RENGER. *s.* [*murus*, Latin.] An overseer of a wall. *Ainsworth.*

MURIA'TICK. *a.* [from *muria*, Lat.] Pertaining to the taste or nature of brine. *Arbuthnot.*

MURK. *s.* [*morck*, Danish.] Darkness; want of light. *Shakespeare.*

MURK. *s.* Husks of fruit. *Ainsworth.*

MU'RKY. *a.* [*morck*, Danish.] Dark; cloudy; wanting light. *Addison.*

MU'RMUR. *s.* [*murmur*, Latin.]
1. A low shrill noise. *Pope.*
2. A complaint half suppressed. *Dryden.*

To MU'RMUR. *v. n.* [*murmuro*, Latin.]
1. To give a low shrill sound. *Pope.*
2. To grumble; to utter secret and sullen discontent. *Swift.*

MU'RMURER. *s.* [from *murmur.*] One who repines; a grumbler; a repiner. *Shakespeare.*

MU'RNIVAL. *s.* Four cards of a sort. *Ainsworth.*

MU'RRAIN. *s.* The plague in cattle. *Graunt.*

MURRE. *s.* A kind of bird. *Carew.*

MU'RREY. *a.* [*morée*, Fr.] Darkly red. *Peacham.*

MU'RRION. *s.* [often written *murrin.*] A helmet; a casque.

MURTH. *of Corn. s.* Plenty of grain. *Ainsworth.*

MU'SCADEL. } *a.* [*muscal*, *muscadel*,
MU'SCADINE. } *moscatello*, Ital.] A kind of sweet grape, sweet wine, and sweet pear.

MU'SCLE. *s.* [*muscle*, Fr. *musculus*, Latin.]
1. *Muscle* is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleshy threads or fibres, enclosed in one common membrane: all the fibres in the same plate are parallel to one another, and tied together at extremely little distances by short and transverse fibres: the fleshy fibres are composed of other smaller fibres, enclosed likewise by a common membrane: each lesser fibre consists of very small vesicles or bladders, into which we suppose the nerves, arteries, and nerves to open.
2. A bivalve shellfish.

MUSCO'SITY. *s.* [*muscosus*, Lat.] Mossiness.

MU'SCULAR. *a.* [from *musculus*, Lat.] Pertaining to muscles; performed by muscles.

MUSCULA'RITY. *s.* [from *muscular*] The state of having muscles.

MU'SCULOUS. *a.* [*musculosus*, Lat.]
1. Full of muscles; brawny.
2. Pertaining to a muscle.

MUSE. *s.* [from the verb]

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1. Deep thought; close attention; absence of mind; brown study. *Milton.*
2. The power of poetry. *Cowley.*

To MUSE. *v. n.* [*muser*, French.]
1. To ponder; to think close; to study in silence. *Hooker.*
2. To be absent of mind; to be attentive to something not present. *Shakespeare.*
3. To wonder; to be amazed. *Shakespeare.*

MUSE'FUL. *a.* [from *muse.*] Deep thinking; silently thoughtful. *Dryden.*

MU'SER. *s.* [from *muse.*] One who muses; one apt to be absent of mind.

MU'SET. *s.* [In hunting.] The place through which the hare goes to relief. *Bailey.*

MU'SEUM. *s.* [*μουσειον.*] A repository of learned curiosities.

MU'SHROOM. *s.* [*mouscheron*, French.]
1. *Mushrooms* are by naturalists esteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and seeds have not as yet been discovered. *Miller.*
2. An upstart; a wretch risen from a dunghill. *Bacon.*

MU'SHROOMSTONE. *s.* [*mushroom* and *stone.*] A kind of fossil. *Woodward.*

MU'SICK. *s.* [*μουσικη, musique*, French.]
1. The science of harmonical sounds. *Dryden.*
2. Instrumental or vocal harmony. *Milton.*

MU'SICAL. *a* [*musical*, Fr. from *musick.*]
1. Harmonious; melodious; sweet sounding. *Milton.*
2. Belonging to musick. *Addison.*

MU'SICALLY. *ad.* [from *musical.*] Harmoniously; with sweet sound. *Addison.*

MU'SICALNESS. *s.* [from *musical.*] Harmony.

MUSI'CIAN. *s.* [*musicien*, Fr.] One skilled in harmony; one who performs upon instruments of musick. *Bacon.*

MUSK. *s.* A light and friable substance of a dark colour, with some tinge of a purplish colour in it, feeling somewhat unctuous: its smell is highly perfumed: it is brought from the East Indies; and the animal which produces it is of a singular kind. *Hill.*

MUSK. *s.* [*muscus*, Latin.] Grape hyacinth, or grape flower. *Miller.*

MU'SKAPPLE. *s.* A kind of apple. *Ainsworth.*

MU'SKCAT. *s.* [*musk* and *cat.*] The animal from which musk is got.

MU'SKCHERRY. *s.* A sort of cherry. *Ain.*

MU'SKET. *s.* [*mousquet*, French.]
1. A soldier's hand-gun. *Bacon.*
2. A male hawk of a small kind. *Shak.*

MUSKETE'ER. *s.* [from *musket.*] A soldier whose weapon is his musket. *Clarendon.*

MUSKETO'ON. *s.* [*mousquetton*, French.] A blunderbuss; a short gun of a large bore.

MU'SKINESS. *s.* [from *musk.*] The scent of musk.

MUSKME'LON. *s.* A fragrant melon. *Bacon.*

MU'SKPEAR. *s.* A fragrant pear.

MU'SKROSE. *s.* A rose so called, I suppose, from its fragrance. *Milton.*

MU'SKY. *a.* [from *musk.*] Fragrant; sweet of scent. *Milton.*

MU'SLIN. *s.* [*mousseline*, French.] A fine stuff made of cotton. *Gay.*

MU'SROL. *s.* [*muserole*, Fr.] The noseband of a horse's bridle. *Bailey.*

MUSS. *s.* A scramble. *Shakespeare.*

MUSSITA'TION. *s.* [*mussito*, Lat.] Murmur; grumble.

MU'SSULMAN. *s.* A Mahometan believer.

MUST. *verb imperfect.* [*musten*, Dutch.] To be obliged; to be by necessity. It is only used before a verb. *Must* is of all persons and tenses, and used of persons and things.

MUST. *s.* [*mustum*, Latin.] New wine; new wort. *Dryden.*

To MUST. *v. a.* [*mwsw*, Welsh, stinking.] To mould; to make mouldy. *Mortimer.*

To MUST. *v. n.* To grow mouldy.

MUSTA'CHES. *s.* [*mustaches*, Fr.] Whiskers; hair on the upper lip. *Spenser.*

MU'STARD. *s.* [*moustard*, Welsh, *moustard*, French.] A plant. *Miller.*

To MU'STER. *v. n.* To assemble in order to form an army. *Blackmore.*

To MU'STER. *v. a.* [*monsteren*, Dutch.] To bring together; to form into an army. *Locke.*

MU'STER. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A review of a body of forces. *B. Jonson.*
2. A register of forces mustered. *South.*
3. A collection: as, a muster *of peacocks.*
4. *To pass* MUSTER. To be allowed.

MU'STERBOOK. *s.* [*muster* and *book.*] A book in which the forces are registered. *Shak.*

MU'STERMASTER. *s.* One who superintends the muster to prevent frauds. *Knolles.*

MU'STER-ROLL. *s.* [*muster* and *roll.*] A register of forces. *Pope.*

MU'STILY. *ad.* [from *musty.*] Mouldily.

MU'STINESS. *s.* [from *musty.*] Mould; damp foulness. *Evelyn.*

MU'STY. *a.* [from *must.*]
1. Mouldy; spoiled with damp; moist and fetid. *Bacon.*
2. Stale; spoiled with age. *Shakespeare.*
3. Vapid with fetidness. *Pope.*
4. Dull; heavy; wanting activity; wanting practice in the occurrences of life. *Addison.*

MUTABI'LITY. *s.* [*mutabilité*, Fr.]
1. Changeableness; not continuance in the same state. *Stilling fleet.*
2. Inconstancy; change of mind. *Shakespeare.*

MU'TABLE. *a.* [*mutabilis*, Latin.]
1. Subject to change; alterable. *South.*
2. Inconstant; unsettled. *Milton.*

MU'TABLENESS. *s.* [from *mutable.*] Changeableness; uncertainty; instability.

MUTA'TION. *s.* [*mutation*, Fr. *mutatio*, Lat.] Change; alteration. *Bacon.*

MUTE. *a.* [*muet*, Fr. *mutus*, Lat.] Silent; not vocal; not having the use of voice. *Dryden.*

MUTE. *s.*
1. One that has no power of speech. *Shak.*
2. A letter which without a vowel can make no sound. *Holder.*

To MUTE. *v. n.* [*mutir*, Fr.] To dung as birds. *Tobit.*

MU'TELY. *ad.* [from *mute.*] Silently; not vocally. *Milton.*

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To MU'TILATE. *v. a.* [*mutiler*, Fr.] To deprive of ſome eſſential part. *Addiſon.*

MUTILA'TION. *ſ.* [*mutilation*, Fr.] Deprivation of a limb, or any eſſential part. *Clarend.*

MU'TINE. *ſ.* [*mutin*, Fr.] A mutineer. *Shak.*

MUTINE'ER. *ſ.* [from *mutin*, Fr.] A mover of ſedition; an oppoſer of lawful authority. *Dryden.*

MU'TINOUS. *a.* [*mutine*, Fr.] Seditious; buſy in inſurrection; turbulent. *Waller.*

MU'TINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *mutinous.*] Seditiouſly; turbulently. *Sidney.*

MU'TINOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *mutinous.*] Seditiouſneſs; turbulence.

To MU'TINY. *v. n.* [*mutiner*, French.] To riſe againſt authority; to make inſurrection; to move ſedition. *South.*

MU'TINY. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Inſurrection; ſedition. *Temple.*

To MUTTER. *v. n.* [*mutire*, Lat.] To grumble; to murmur. *Dryden.*

To MUTTER. *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation; to grumble forth. *Gretch.*

MUTTER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Murmur; obſcure utterance. *Milton.*

MU'TTERER. *ſ.* [from *mutter.*] Grumbler; murmurer.

MU'TTERINGLY. *ad.* [from *muttering.*] With a low voice.

MU'TTON. *ſ.* [*mouton*, French.]

1. The fleſh of ſheep dreſſed for food. *Swift.*

2. A ſheep: in ludicrous language. *Hayward.*

MUTTONFI'ST. *ſ.* [*mutton* and *fiſt.*] A hand large and red. *Dryden.*

MU'TUAL. *a.* [*mutuel*, Fr.] Reciprocal; each acting in return or correſpondence to the other. *Pope.*

MU'TUALLY. *ad.* [from *mutual.*] Reciprocally; in return. *Newton.*

MUTUA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *mutual.*] Reciprocation. *Shakeſpeare.*

MU'ZZLE. *ſ.* [*muſeau*, French.]

1. The mouth of any thing. *Sidney.*

2. A faſtening for the mouth, which hinders to bite. *Dryden.*

To MU'ZZLE. *v. n.* To bring the mouth near. *L'Eſtrange.*

To MU'ZZLE. *v. a.*

1. To bind the mouth. *Dryden.*

2. To fondle with the mouth cloſe. *L'Eſtr.*

3. To reſtrain from hurt. *Shakeſpeare.*

MY. *pronoun poſſeſſive.* Belonging to me.

MY'NCHEN. *ſ.* [mynchen, Sax.] A nun.

MY'OGRAPHY. *ſ.* [*μυογραφια.*] A deſcription of the muſcles.

MY'OLOGY. *ſ.* [*myologie*, Fr.] The deſcription and doctrine of the muſcles. *Cheyne.*

MY'OPY. *ſ.* [*μυωψ.*] Shortneſs of ſight.

MY'RIAD. *ſ.* [*μυριας.*]

1. The number of ten thouſand.

2. Proverbially any great number. *Milton.*

MY'RMIDON. *ſ.* [*μυρμιδων.*] Any rude ruffian: ſo named from the ſoldiers of Achilles. *Swift.*

MYRO'BALAN. *ſ.* [*myrobalanus*, Latin.] A fruit. The *myrobalans* are a dried fruit, of which we have five kinds; they are fleſhy, generally with a ſtone and kernel, having the pulpy part more or leſs of an auſtere acrid taſte; they are the production of five different trees in the Eaſt Indies. *Hill.*

MYRO'POLIST. *ſ.* [*μυρον* and *πωλεω.*] One who ſells unguents.

MYRRH. *ſ.* [*myrrha*, Lat.] A gum reſin, ſent to us in looſe granules from the ſize of a pepper-corn to that of a walnut, of a reddiſh brown colour, with an admixture of yellow; its taſte is bitter and acrid with a peculiar aromatick flavour, but very nauſeous; its ſmell is ſtrong, but not diſagreeable it is brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which produces it is wholly unknown. *Hill.*

MY'RRHINE. *a.* [*myrrhinus*, Lat.] Made of the myrrhine ſtone. *Mills.*

MY'RTIFORM. *a.* [*myrtus*, Lat. and *forma.*] Having the ſhape of myrtle.

MY'RTLE. *ſ.* [*myrtus*, Lat.] A fragrant tree ſacred to Venus. *Shakeſpeare.*

MYSE'LF. *ſ.* [*my* and *ſelf.*]

1. An emphatical word added to *I*: as, *I myſelf do it*; that is, not I by proxy, not another.

2. The reciprocal of I, in the oblique caſe.

MYSTAGO'GUE. *ſ.* [*μυσταγωγος.*] One who interprets divine myſteries; alſo one who keeps church relicks, and ſhows them to ſtrangers. *Bailey.*

MYSTE'RIARCH. *ſ.* [*μυστηριον* and *αρχω.*] One preſiding over myſteries.

MYSTE'RIOUS. *a.* [*myſterieux*, Fr.]

1. Inacceſſible to the underſtanding; awful; obſcure. *Dennis.*

2. Artfully perplexed. *Swift.*

MYSTE'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *myſterious.*]

1. In a manner above underſtanding.

2. Obſcurely; enigmatically. *Taylor.*

MYSTE'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *myſterious.*]

1. Holy obſcurity.

2. Artful difficulty or perplexity.

To MY'STERIZE. *v. a.* [from *myſtery.*] To explain as enigmas. *Brown.*

MY'STERY. *ſ.* [*μυστηριον*, *myſtere*, French.]

1. Something above human intelligence; ſomething awfully obſcure. *Taylor.*

2. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. A trade; a calling: in this ſenſe it is, according to *Warburton*, be written *miſtery* from *meſtier*, French, a trade. *Shakeſpeare.*

MY'STICAL. } *a.* [*myſticus*, Latin.
MY'STICK. }

1. Sacredly obſcure. *Hooker.*

2. Involving ſome ſecret meaning; emblematical. *Taylor.*

3. Obſcure; ſecret. *Dryden.*

MY'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *myſtical.*] In a manner, or by an act, implying ſome ſecret meaning. *Donne.*

MY'STICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *myſtical.*] Intention of ſome ſecret meaning.

MYTHOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *mythology.*] Relating to the explication of fabulous hiſtory. *Brown.*

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MYTHOLO'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *mythological.*] In a manner suitable to the syſtem of fables.

MYTHO'LOGIST. *s.* [from *mythology.*] A relater or expoſitor of the ancient fables of the heathens. *Greech. Norris.*

To MYTHO'LOGIZE. *v. n.* [from *mythology.*] To relate or explain the fabulous hiſtory of the heathens.

MYTHO'LOGY. *s.* [μυθος and λογος.] Syſtem of fables; explication of the fabulous hiſtory of the gods of the heathens. *Bentley.*

N

NAM.

N Is a ſemivowel, and has in Engliſh an invariable ſound; as, *no, name, net:* it is ſometimes after *m* almoſt loſt; as, *condemn, contemn.*

To NAB. *v. a.* [*nappe*, Swediſh.] To catch unexpectedly.

NA'DIR. s. [Arabick.] The point under foot directly oppoſite to the zenith. *Greech.*

NAFF. *s.* A kind of tufted ſeabird.

NAG. *s.* [*nagge*, Dutch.] A ſmall horſe. A horſe in familiar language. *Prior.*

NAIL. *s.* [nægl, Saxon; *nagel*, German.]

1. The horny ſubſtance at the ends of the fingers and toes. *Dryden.*
2. The talons of birds; the claws of beaſts.
3. A ſpike of metal by which things are faſtened together. *Watts.*
4. A ſtud; a boſs. *Swift.*
5. A meaſure of length; two inches and a quarter.
6. *On the nail.* Readily; immediately; without delay. *Swift.*

To NAIL. *v. a.*

1. To faſten with nails. *Milton.*
2. To ſtud with nails. *Dryden.*

NAI'LER. *s.* [from *nail.*] A nail-maker.

NA'KED. *a.* [nacod, Saxon.]

1. Wanting clothes; uncovered; bare. *Milt.*
2. Unarmed; defenceleſs; unprovided. *Add.*
3. Plain; evident; not hidden. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Mere; bare; ſimple; abſtracted. *Hooker.*

NA'KEDLY. *ad.*

1. Without covering.
2. Simply; merely. *Holder.*
3. Diſcoverably; evidently. *Daniel.*

NA'KEDNESS. *s.* [from *naked.*]

1. Nudity; want of covering. *Milton.*
2. Want of proviſion for defence. *Geneſis.*
3. Plainneſs; evidence; want of concealment. *Shakeſpeare.*

NALL. *s.* An awl. *Tuſſer.*

NAME. *s.* [nama, Saxon; *naam*, Dutch.]

1. The diſcriminative appellation of an individual. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The term by which any kind or ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed. *Locke.*
3. Perſon. *Dryden.*
4. Reputation; character. *Clarendon.*
5. Renown; fame; celebrity. *Bacon.*
6. Power delegated; imputed character. *Sh.*
7. Fictitious imputation. *Dryden.*
8. Appearance; not reality; aſſumed character. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. An opprobrious appellation. *Granville.*

To NAME. *v. a.*

1. To diſcriminate by a particular appellation impoſed. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To mention by name. *Eccluſ.*
3. To ſpecify; to nominate. *Locke.*
4. To utter; to mention. *Geneſis.*

NA'MELESS. *a.* [from *name*]

1. Not diſtinguiſhed by any diſcriminative appellation. *Denham.*
2. One of which the name is not known or mentioned. *Atterbury.*

NA'MELY. *ad.* [from *name.*] Particularly; ſpecially; to mention by name. *Addiſon.*

NA'MER. *s.* [from *name.*] One who calls or knows any by name.

NA'MESAKE. *s.* One that has the ſame name with another. *Addiſon.*

NAP. *s.* [hnæppan, Saxon, to ſleep.]

1. Slumber; a ſhort ſleep. *Sidney.*
2. [hnoppa, Saxon.] Down; villous ſubſtance. *Spenſer.*

To NAP. *v. n.* [hnæppan, Saxon.] To ſleep; to be drowſy or ſecure. *Hudibras.*

NA'PTAKING. *s.* [*nap* and *take.*] Surpriſe; ſeizure on a ſudden. *Carew.*

NAPE. *s.* The joint of the neck behind. *Shak.*

NA'PERY. *s.* [*napperia*, Italian.] Table linen.

NA'PHEW. *s.* [*napus*, Latin.] An herb.

NA'PHTHA. *s.* [*naphtha*, Latin.] A very pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid of a very pale yellow: it is ſoft and oily to the touch, of a ſharp and unpleaſing taſte, and of a briſk and penetrating ſmell; of the bituminous kind, and extremely ready to take fire. *Hill.*

NA'PKIN. *s.* [from *nap.*]

1. A cloth uſed at table to wipe the hands.
2. A handkerchief. Obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

NA'PLESS. *a.* [from *nap.*] Wanting nap; threadbare. *Shakeſpeare.*

NA'PPINESS. *s.* [from *nappy.*] The quality of having a nap.

NA'PPY. *a.* [from *nap.*] Frothy; ſpumy. *Gay.*

NARCI'SSUS. s. [Latin; *narciſſe*, French.] A daffodil. *Thomſon.*

NARCO'TICK. *a.* [ναρκωτικος, *narcotique*, Fr.] Producing torpor, or ſtupefaction. *Brown.*

NARD. *s.* [*nardus*, Latin.]

1. Spikenard; a kind of ointment. *Milton.*

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2. An odorous shrub. *Ben Jonson.*

NARE. *s.* [*naris*, Lat.] A noſtril. *Hudibras.*

NA'RRABLE. *a.* [from *narro*, Lat.] Capable to be told or related.

To NA'RRATE. *v. a.* [*narro*, Latin.] To relate; to tell.

NARRATION. *s.* [*narratio*, Latin.] Account; relation; hiſtory. *Abbot.*

NA'RRATIVE. *a.* [*narratif-ve*, French. from *narro*, Latin.]

1. Relating; giving an account. *Ayliffe.*

2. Storytelling; apt to relate things paſt. *Pope.*

NA'RRATIVE. *s.* A relation; an account; a ſtory. *Tatler.*

NA'RRATIVELY. *ad.* [from *narrative.*] By way of relation. *Ayliffe.*

NARRA'TOR. *s.* [*narrateur*, Fr.] A teller; a relater. *Watts.*

NA'RROW. *a.* [neanu, Saxon.]

1. Not broad or wide. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Small; of no great extent. *Brown.*

3. Covetous; avaritious. *Sidney.*

4. Contracted; ungenerous. *Spectator.*

5. Near; within a ſmall diſtance. *Dryden.*

6. Cloſe; vigilant; attentive. *Milton.*

To NA'RROW. *v. a.*

1. To diminiſh with reſpect to breadth. *Temp.*

2. To contract; to impair in dignity. *Locke.*

3. To contract in ſentiment. *Pope.*

4. To confine; to limit. *Watts.*

5. [In farriery.] A horſe is ſaid to *narrow* when he does not take ground enough.

NA'RROWLY. *ad.* [from *narrow.*]

1. With little breadth or wideneſs.

2. Contractedly; without extent. *Swift.*

3. Cloſely; vigilantly. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Nearly; within a little. *Swift.*

5. Avariticuſly; ſparingly.

NA'RROWNESS. *s.* [from *narrow.*]

1. Want of breadth or wideneſs. *Addiſon.*

2. Want of extent, or comprehenſion. *Locke.*

3. Confined ſtate; contractedneſs. *Denham.*

4. Meanneſs; poverty. *South.*

5. Want of capacity. *Burnet.*

NA'RWHALE. *s.* A ſpecies of whale. *Brown.*

NAS. [from *ne has*, or *has not.*] *Spenſer.*

NA'SAL. *a.* [*naſus*, Latin.] Belonging to the noſe. *Sharp.*

NA'SICORNOUS. *a.* [*naſus* and *cornu.*] Having the horn on the noſe. *Brown.*

NA'STILY. *ad.* [from *naſty.*]

1. Dirtily; filthily: naſeouſly. *Bacon.*

2. Obſcenely; groſsly.

NA'STINESS. *s.* [from *naſty.*]

1. Dirt; filth. *Hayward.*

2. Obſcenity; groſſneſs of ideas. *South.*

NA'STY. *a.* [*naſt*, *nat*, German, wet.]

1. Dirty; filthy; ſordid; naſeous. *Swift.*

2. Obſcene; lewd.

NA'TAL. *a.* [*natal*, Fr.] Native; relating to nativity. *Camden. Prior.*

NATATION. *s.* [*natatio*, Latin.] The act of ſwimming. *Brown.*

NA'THLESS. *ad.* [*na*, that is, *not*, *the leſs*, Sax.] Nevertheleſs. Obſolete. *Milton.*

NA'THMORE. *ad.* [*na the more.*] Never the more. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

NATION. *s.* [*natio*, Fr. *natio*, Latin.]

1. A people diſtinguiſhed from another people.

2. A great number. Emphatically *Things.*

NA'TIONAL. *a.* [*national*, Fr. from *nation.*]

1. Publick; general; not private; not particular. *Addiſon.*

2. Bigoted to one's own country.

NA'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *national.*] With regard to the nation. *South.*

NA'TIONALNESS. *s.* [from *national.*] Reference to the people in general.

NA'TIVE. *a.* [*natious*, Lat. *natif-ve*, Fr.]

1. Produced by nature; not artificial. *Denis.*

2. Natural; ſuch as is according to nature; original. *Swift.*

3. Conferred by birth. *Dryden.*

4. Pertaining to the time or place of birth. *Milton.*

5. Original; that which gave being. *Milton.*

NA'TIVE. *s.*

1. One born in any place; original inhabitant. *Bacon.*

2. Offſpring. *Shakeſpeare.*

NA'TIVENESS. *s.* [from *native.*] State of being produced by nature.

NATIVITY. *s.* [*nativité*, French.]

1. Birth; iſſue into life. *Bacon.*

2. Time, place, or manner of birth. *Shak.*

3. State or place of being produced. *Milton.*

NA'TURAL. *a.* [*naturel*, French.]

1. Produced or effected by nature. *Wilkins.*

2. Illegitimate; not legal. *Temple.*

3. Beſtowed by nature; not acquired. *Swift.*

4. Not forced; not farfetched; dictated by nature. *Watts.*

5. Conſonant to natural notions. *Locke.*

6. Tender; affectionate by nature. *Shak.*

7. Unaffected; according to truth and reality. *Addiſon.*

8. Oppoſed to violent; as, *a* natural *death.*

NA'TURAL. *s.* [from *nature.*]

1. An idiot; a fool. *Shakeſpeare. Locke.*

2. Native; original inhabitant. *Raleigh.*

4. Gift of nature; quality. *Watts.*

NA'TURALIST. *s.* [from *natural.*] A ſtudent in phyſicks, or natural philoſophy. *Addiſon.*

NATURALIZA'TION. *s.* [from *naturalize.*] The act of inveſting aliens with the privileges of native ſubjects. *Bacon.*

To NA'TURALIZE. *v. a.* [from *natural.*]

1. To inveſt with the privileges of native ſubjects. *Denis.*

2. To make eaſy like things natural. *South.*

NA'TURALLY. *ad.* [from *natural.*]

1. According to unaſſiſted nature. *Locke.*

2. Without affectation. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Spontaneouſly; without art.

NA'TURALNESS. *s.* [from *natural.*]

1. The ſtate of being given or produced by nature. *South.*

2. Conformity to truth and reality; not affectation. *Dryden.*

NA'TURE. *s.* [*natura*, Latin.]

1. An imaginary being ſuppoſed to preſide over the material and animal world *Creech.*

2. The native ſtate or properties of any thing.

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by which it is diſcriminated from others. *Hale.*
3. The conſtitution of an animated body. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Diſpoſition of mind; temper. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The regular courſe of things. *Shakeſpeare.*
6 The compaſs of natural exiſtence. *Glanv.*
7. The conſtitution and appearance of things. *Reynolds.*
8. Natural affection, or reverence. *Pope.*
9 The ſtate or operation of the material world. *Pope.*
10. Sort; ſpecies. *Dryden.*
11. Sentiments or images adapted to nature, or conformable to truth and reality. *Addiſon.*
12. Phyſicks. *Pope.*

NATU'RITY. *s.* [from *nature.*] The ſtate of being produced by nature. Not uſed. *Brown.*

NA'VAL *a.* [*navalis*, Latin.]
1. Conſiſting of ſhips. *Waller.*
2. Belonging to ſhips. *Temple.*

NAVE. *s.* [nap, Saxon.]
1. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. [from *navis*, *nave*, old French.] The middle part of the church diſtinct from the aiſles or wings. *Ayliffe.*

NA'VEL. *s.* [napela, navela, Saxon.]
1. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent. *Brown.*
2. The middle; the interiour part. *Milton.*

NA'VELGALL. *s.* *Navelgall* is a bruiſe on the top of the chine of the back, behind the ſaddle, right againſt the *navel.*

NA'VELWORT. *s.* [*cotyledon.*] A plant. *Mill.*

NA'VEW *s.* [*napus.*] A plant. *Miller.*

NAUGHT. *a.* [nahr, naphihr, Saxon.] Bad; corrupt; worthleſs. *Hooker.*

NAUGHT *s.* Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written *nought.* *Shakeſp.*

NA'UGHTILY. *ad.* [from *naughty*] Wickedly; corruptly.

NA'UGHTINESS. *s* [from *naughty.*] Wickedneſs; badneſs. *Sidney.*

NA'UGHTY. *a.* [from *naughty.*] Bad; wicked corrupt. *Sidney.*

NA'VIGABLE. *a.* [*navigable*, Fr.] Capable of being paſſed by ſhips or boats. *Raleigh.*

NA'VIGABLENESS. *s.* [from *navigable.*] Capacity to be paſſed in veſſels.

To NA'VIGATE. *v. n.* [*navigo*, Lat. *naviger*, Fr.] To ſail; to paſs by water. *Arbuthnot.*

To NA'VIGATE. *v. a.* To paſs by ſhips or boats. *Arbuthnot.*

NAVIGA'TION. *s.* [*navigation*, French.]
1. The act or practice of paſſing by water.
2. Veſſels of navigation. *Shakeſpeare.*

NAVIGA'TOR. *s.* [*navigateur*, Fr.] Sailor; ſeaman; traveller by water. *Brerewood.*

NAU'LAGE. *s.* [*naulum*, Latin.] The freight of paſſengers in a ſhip.

NAU'MACHY. *s.* [*naumachie*, Fr. *naumachia*, Latin.] A mock ſeafight.

To NAUSEATE. *v. n.* [from *nauſeo*, Latin.] To grow ſqueamiſh; to turn away with diſguſt. *Watts.*

To NAU'SEATE. *v. a.*
1. To loathe; to reject with diſguſt. *Pope.*
2. To ſtrike with diſguſt. *Swift.*

NAU'SEOUS. *a.* [from *nauſea*, Latin; *nauſée*, French.] Loathſome; diſguſtful *Denham.*

NAU'SEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *nauſeous.*] Loathſomely; diſguſtfully. *Dryden.*

NAU'SEOUSNESS. *s.* [from *nauſeous.*] Loathſomeneſs; quality of raiſing diſguſt. *Dryden.*

NAU'TICAL. } *a.* [*nauticus*, Latin.] Pertain-
NAU'TICK. } ing to ſailors. *Camden.*

NAU'TILUS. s. [Latin; *nautile*, French.] A ſhellfiſh furniſhed with ſomething analagous to oars and a ſail. *Pope.*

NA'VY. *s.* [from *navis*, Latin.] An aſſembly of ſhips; a fleet. *Clarendon.*

NAY. *ad.* [na, Saxon, or ne aye.]
1. No; an adverb of negation. *Denham.*
2. Not only ſo, but more: *he is eighteen—nay, twenty-one.* *Ben Jonſon.*
3. Word of refuſal. *Acts.*

NA'YWORD. *s.* [*nay* and *word.*]
1. The ſaying nay. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A proverbial reproach; a by-word. *Shak.*
3. A watchword. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

NE. *ad* [Saxon.] Neither; and not. *Spenſer.*

NEAF. *s.* [*neſi*, Iſlandick.] A fiſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To NEAL. *v. a.* [onælan, Saxon.] To temper by a gradual and regulated heat. *Moxon.*

To NEAL. *v. n.* To be tempered in fire. *Bacon.*

NEAP. *a.* [nepplon, Saxon; næpvig, poor.] Low; decreſcent. Uſed only of the tide.

NEAR. *prep* [nep, Saxon.] At no great diſtance from; cloſe to; nigh. *Dryden.*

NEAR. *ad.*
1. Almoſt. *Drayton.*
2. At hand; not far off. *Dryden.*
3. Within a little. *Bacon.*

NEAR. *a.*
1. Not diſtant. *Geneſis.*
2. Advanced toward the end of an enterpriſe or diſquiſition. *Hooker.*
3. Direct, ſtraight. *Milton.*
4. Cloſe; not rambling. *Dryden.*
5. Cloſely related. *Leviticus.*
6. Intimate; familiar; admitted to confidence. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Touching; preſſing; affecting; dear. *Shakeſpeare.*
8 Parſimonious; inclining to covetouſneſs.

NEAR-*hand.* Cloſely. *Bacon.*

NEA'RLY. *ad.* [from *near.*]
1. At no great diſtance. *Atterbury.*
2. Cloſely; preſſingly. *Swift.*
3. In a niggardly manner.

NEA'RNESS. *s.* [from *near.*]
1. Cloſeneſs; not remoteneſs. *Duppa.*
2. Alliance of blood or affection. *Bacon.*
3. Tendency to avarice. *Bacon.*

NEAT. *s.* [neat, nyten, Saxon.]
1. Black-cattle; oxen. *May.*
2 A cow or ox. *Tuſſer.*

NEAT. *a.* [*net*, French.]
1. Elegant, but without dignity. *Pope.*
2. Cleanly. *Milton.*

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3. Pure; unadulterated; unmingled. *Chapm.*

NE'ATHERD. *s.* [neaðýnt, Saxon.] A cow-keeper; one who has the care of black-cattle. *Dryden.*

NE'ATLY. *ad.* [from *neat.*]
1. Elegantly, but without dignity; sprucely. *Shakespeare.*
2. Cleanlily.

NE'ATNESS. *s.* [from *neat.*]
1 Spruceneſs; elegance without dignity.
2. Cleanlineſs.

NEB. *s.* [nebbe, Saxon.]
1. Noſe; beak; mouth. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. [In Scotland.] The bill of a bird.

NE'BULA. s. [Latin.] It is applied to appearances, like a cloud in the human body; as alſo to films upon the eyes.

NE'BULOUS. *a.* [*nebuloſus*, Latin.] Miſty; cloudy.

NE'CESSARIES. *s.* [from *neceſſary.*] Things not only convenient but needful. *Hammond.*

NE'CESSARILY. *ad.* [from *neceſſary.*]
1. Indiſpenſably. *Hooker.*
2. By inevitable conſequence. *Hooker.*
3. By fate; not freely. *South.*

NE'CESSARINESS. *s.* [from *neceſſary.*] The ſtate of being neceſſary.

NE'CESSARY. *a* [*neceſſarius*, Latin.]
1. Neceſſul; indiſpenſably requiſite. *Tillot.*
2. Not free; fatal; impelled by fate. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Concluſive; deciſive by inevitable conſequence. *Tillotſon.*

To NECE'SSITATE. *v. a.* [from *neceſſitas*, Lat.] To make neceſſary; not to leave free; to exempt from choice. *Duppa.*

NECESSITA'TION. *s.* [from *neceſſitate.*] The act of making neceſſary; fatal compulſion. *Bramhall.*

NECE'SSITED. *a.* [from *neceſſity.*] In a ſtate of want. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

NECE'SSITOUS. *a.* [from *neceſſity.*] Preſſed with poverty. *Clarendon.*

NECE'SSITOUSNESS. *s.* [from *neceſſitous.*] Poverty; want; need. *Burnet.*

NECE'SSITUDE. *s.* [*neceſſitudo*, Latin.]
1. Want; need. *Hale.*
2. Friendſhip.

NECE'SSITY. *s.* [*neceſſitas*, Latin.]
1. Cogency; compulſion; fatality. *Milton.*
2. State of being neceſſary; indiſpenſableneſs *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Want; need; poverty. *Clarendon.*
4. Things neceſſary for human life. *Shakespeare.*
5. Cogency of argument; inevitable conſequence. *Raleigh.*
6. Violence; compulſion. *Chapman.*

NECK. *s.* [hneca, Saxon; *neck*, Dutch.]
1. The part between the head and body. *Add.*
2. A long narrow part. *Bacon.*
3 *On the neck*; immediately after. *Shakeſp.*
4. *To break the neck* of an affair; to hinder any thing being done; or, to do more than half.

NE'CKBEEF. *s.* [*neck* and *beef.*] The coarſe fleſh of the neck of cattle. *Swift.*

NE'CKCLOTH. *s.* [*neck* and *cloth.*] That which men wear on their neck. *Gay.*

NE'CKERCHIEF. } *s.* A gorget; handker-
NE'CKATEE. } chief for a woman's neck.

NE'CKLACE. *s* [*neck* and *lace.*] An ornamental ſtring of beads or precious ſtones, worn by women on their neck. *Arbuthnot.*

NE'CKWEED. *s.* [*neck* and *weed.*] Hemp: in ridicule.

NE'CROMANCER. *s.* [νεκρος and μαντις] One who by charms can converſe with the ghoſts of the dead; a conjurer. *Swift.*

NE'CROMANCY. *s.* [νεκρος and μαντια; *necromance*, French.]
1. The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead. *Brown.*
2. Enchantment; conjuration. *Abbot.*

NE'CTAR. s. [Latin.] Pleaſant liquor, ſaid to be drank by the heathen deities.

NE'CTARED. *a.* [from *nectar.*] Tinged with nectar; mingled with nectar. *Milton.*

NECTA'REOUS. *a.* [*nectareus*, Latin.] Reſembling nectar; ſweet as nectar. *Pope.*

NE'CTARINE. *a.* [from *nectar*,] Sweet as nectar. *Milton.*

NE'CTARINE. *s.* [*nectarine*, Fr.] A fruit of the plum kind. *Miller.*

NEED. *s.* [neod, Saxon; *need*, Dutch.]
1. Exigency; preſſing difficulty; neceſſity.
2. Want; diſtreſsful poverty. *Shakeſpeare.*
3 Want; lack of any thing for uſe. *Baker.*

To NEED. *v. a.* To want; to lack; to be in want of; to require. *Locke.*

To NEED. *v. n.*
1. To be wanted; to be neceſſary. *Spenſer.*
2. To have neceſſity of any thing; to be in want of any thing. *Locke.*

NEE'DER. *s.* [from *need.*] One that wants any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

NEE'DFUL. *a.* [*need* and *full.*] Neceſſary; indiſpenſably requiſite. *Addiſon.*

NEE'DFULLY. *ad.* Neceſſarily. *Ben Jonson.*

NEE'DFULNESS. *s.* Neceſſity.

NEE'DILY. *ad.* [from *needy.*] In poverty; poorly.

NEE'DINESS. *s.* [from *needy.*] Want; poverty. *Bacon.*

NEE'DLE. *s.* [nædl, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall inſtrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, and perforated at the other to receive the thread, uſed in ſewing. *Dryden.*
2. The ſmall ſteel bar which in the mariner's compaſs ſtands regularly north and ſouth. *Burnet.*

NEE'DLE-FISH. *s.* [*needle* and *fiſh.*] A kind of ſea fiſh. *Woodward.*

NEE'DLEFUL. *s.* [*needle* and *full.*] As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.

NEE'DLER. } *s.* [from *needle.*] He
NEE'DLEMAKER. } who makes needles.

NEE'DLEWORK. *s.* [*needle* and *work.*]
1. The buſineſs of a ſempſtreſs.
2. Embroidery by the needle. *Addiſon.*

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NE'EDLESS. *a.* [from *need.*]
1. Unneceſſary; not requiſite. *Hooker.*
2. Not wanting. Out of uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
NE'EDLESLY. *ad.* Unneceſſarily; without need. *Hilder.*
NE'EDLESSNESS. *s.* Unneceſſarineſs. *Locke.*
NE'EDMENT. *s.* [from *need.*] Something neceſſary. *Spenſer.*
NEEDS. *ad.* [neʒer, Saxon, unwilling.] Neceſſarily; by compulſion; indiſpenſably; inevitably. *Davies.*
NE'EDY. *a.* [from *need.*] Poor; neceſſitous; diſtreſſed by poverty. *Spenſer.*
NE'ER. [for *never.*] *Hudibras.*
To NEESE. *v. n.* [*enyſe*, Daniſh; *niſen*, Dut.] To ſneeze; to diſcharge flatulencies by the noſe. *Kings.*
NEF. s. [old French, from *nave.*] The body of a church; the nave. *Addiſon.*
NEFA'RIOUS. *a.* [*nefarius*, Latin.] Wicked; abominable. *Ayliffe.*
NEGATION. *s.* [*negatio*, Lat. *negacion*, Fr.]
1. Denial, the contrary to *affirmation. Rogers.*
2. Deſcription by denial, or excluſion, or exception *Watts.*
3. Argument drawn from denial. *Heylin.*
NE'GATIVE. *a.* [*negatif* Fr. *negativus*, Latin.]
1. Denying: contrary to *affirmative.*
2. Implying only the abſence of ſomething; not poſitive; privative. *South.*
3. Having the power to withhold, though not to compel. *King Charles.*
NE'GATIVE. *s.*
1. A propoſition by which ſomething is denied. *Tillotſon.*
2. A particle of denial: as, *not.* *Cleaveland.*
NE'GATIVELY. *ad.* [from *negative.*]
1. With denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively. *Boyle.*
2. In form of ſpeech implying the abſence of ſomething. *Hooker.*
To NEGLE'CT. *v. a.* [*neglectus*, Latin.]
1. To omit by careleſneſs. *Milton.*
2. To treat with ſcornful heedleſneſs. *Milton.*
3. To poſtpone. *Shakeſpeare.*
NEGLE'CT. *s.* [*neglectus*, Latin.]
1. Inſtance of inattention.
2. Careleſs treatment. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Negligence; frequency of neglect. *Denham.*
4. State of being unregarded. *Prior.*
NEGLE'CTER. *s.* [from *neglect.*] One who neglects.
NEGLE'CTFUL. *a.* [*neglect* and *full.*]
1. Heedleſs; careleſs; inattentive. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Treating with indifference. *Locke.*
NEGLE'CTFULLY. *ad.* With heedleſs inattention. Not uſed.
NEGLE'CTION. *s.* [from *neglect.*] The ſtate of being negligent. *Shakeſpeare.*
NEGLE'CTIVE. *a* [from *neglect.*] Inattentive to; regardleſs of. *King Charles.*
NE'GLIGENCE. *s.* [*negligence*, French.]
1. Habit of omitting by heedleſneſs, or of acting careleſſy.
2. Inſtance of neglect. *Shakeſpeare.*
NE'GLIGENT. *a.* [*negligent*, French.]
1. Careleſs; heedleſs; habitually inattentive. *Chronicles.*
2. Careleſs of any particular. *Baruch.*
3. Scornfully regardleſs. *Swift.*
NE'GLIGENTLY. *ad.*
1. Careleſſy; heedleſſy; without exactneſs. *Bacon.*
2. With ſcornful inattention.
To NEGO'TIATE. *v. n.* [*negocier*, French.] To have intercourſe of buſineſs; to traffick; to treat. *Bacon.*
NEGOTIA'TION. *s.* [*negotiation*, French.] Treaty of buſineſs. *Howel.*
NEGOTIA'TOR. *s.* [*negotiateur*, French.] One employed to treat with others. *Swift.*
NE'GRO. s. [Spaniſh; *negre*, French.] A blackmoor. *Brown.*
NEIF. *s.* [*neſi*, Iſlandick; *neef*, Scottiſh.] Fiſt. It is alſo written *neaf.* *Shakeſpeare.*
To NEIGH. *v. n.* [hnæʒan, Saxon.] To utter the voice of a horſe. *Smith.*
NEIGH. *s.* The voice of a horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
NEI'GHBOUR. *s.* [nebʒebun, Saxon.]
1. One who lives near to another. *Clarendon.*
2. One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Any thing next or near. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Intimate; confidant. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. [In divinity.] One partaking of the ſame nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.
To NEI'GHBOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To adjoin to; to confine on. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To acquaint with; to make near to. *Shak.*
NEI'GHBOURHOOD. *s.* [from *neighbour.*]
1. Place adjoining. *Addiſon.*
2. State of being near each other. *Swift.*
3. Thoſe that live within reach of communition. *Harte.*
NE'IGHBOURLY. *a.* [from *neighbour.*] Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil. *Arbuthnot.*
NE'IGHBOURLY. *ad.* With ſocial civility.
NEI'THER. *conjunct.* [napðer, Saxon.]
1. Not either. A particle uſed in the firſt branch of a negative ſentence, and anſwered by *nor*: as, fight *neither* with ſmall *nor* great.
2. It is ſometimes the ſecond branch of a negative or prohibition to any ſentence; as, ye ſhall *not* eat of it, *neither* ſhall ye touch it.
NE'ITHER. *pronoun.* Not either; nor one nor other. *Dryden.*
NEO'PHYTE. *s.* [*neophyte*, Fr. *νεος* and *φυω*] One regenerated; a convert.
NEOTE'RICK. *a.* [*neotericus*, Latin.] Modern; novel; late. *Grew.*
NEP. *s.* [*nepeta*, Latin.] An herb.
NE'PENTHE. *s.* [νη and πενθος.] A drug that drives away all pains. *Pope.*
NE'PHEW. *s.* [*nepos*, Latin; *neveu*, Fr.]
1. The ſon of a brother or ſiſter. *Locke.*
2. The grandſon. Out of uſe. *Hooker.*
3. Deſcendant, however diſtant. Out of uſe.
NEPHRI'TICK. *a.* [νεφριτικος; *nephritique*, French.]
1. Belonging to the organs of urine.
2. Troubled with the ſtone. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Good againſt the ſtone. *Woodward.*

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NE'POTISM. *s.* [*nepotisme*, French.] Fondness for nephews. *Addison.*

NERVE. *s.* [*nervus*, Latin.]
1. The organs of sensation passing from the brain to all the parts of the body. *Quincy.*
2. It is used by the poets for sinew or tendon.

NE'RVELESS. *a.* [from *nerve.*] Without strength. *Dunciad.*

NE'RVOUS. *a.* [*nervosus*, Latin.]
1. Well strung; strong; vigorous. *Pope.*
2. Relating to the nerves *Harte.*
3. [In medical cant.] Having weak or diseased nerves. *Cheyne.*

NE'RVY. *a.* [from *nerve.*] Strong; vigorous. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

NE'SCIENCE. *s.* [from *nescio*, Latin.] Ignorance; the state of not knowing. *Glanville.*

NESH. *a.* [ueye, Saxon.] Soft; easily hurt.

NESS.
1. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a substantive, denoting *state* or *quality*: as *poisonous*, *poisonousness*; *lovely*, *loveliness*; from nirye, Saxon.
2. The termination of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory; from nerye, Saxon, *a nose of land*, or headland.

NEST. *s.* [nert, Saxon.]
1. The bed formed by the bird for incubation and feeding her young. *Deuteronomy.*
2. Any place where animals are produced.
3. An abode; a place of residence. *Shakespeare.*
4. A warm close habitation. *Spenser.*
5. Boxes or drawers; little pockets or repositories.

To NEST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build nests *Hovocl.*

NE'STEGG. *s.* [*nest* and *egg.*] An egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it. *Hudibras.*

To NE'STLE. *v. n.* [from *nest.*] To settle; to harbour: to lie close and snug. *Bacon.*

To NE'STLE. *v. a.*
1. To house, as in a nest. *Donne.*
2. To cherish, as a bird her young. *Chapman.*

NE'STLING. *s.* [from *nestle.*] A bird just taken out of the nest.

NET. *s.* [*nati*, Gothic; net, Saxon.]
1. A texture woven with large interstices or meshes. *Taylor.*
2. Any thing made with interstitial vacuities. *Kings. Thomson.*

NE'THER. *a.* [neoðep, Sax. *neder*, Dutch.]
1. Lower; not upper. *Dryden.*
2. Being in a lower place. *Milton.*
3. Infernal; belonging to the regions below. *Dryden.*

NE'THERMOST. *a.* [superl. of *nether.*] Lowest. *Milton.*

NE'TTING. *s.* A reticulated piece of work.

NE'TTLE. *s.* [netel, Saxon.] A stinging herb well known. *Waller.*

To NE'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sting; to irritate; to provoke. *Bentley.*

NE'TWORK. *s.* [*net* and *work.*] Any thing reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections. *Sp.*

NEVER. *ad.* [*ne ever*, naꝛꝛe, Saxon.]
1. At no time. *Pope.*
2. In no degree. *South.*
3. It seems in some phrases to have the force of an adjective. Not any. *Matthew.*
4. It is much used in composition: as *never-ending*, having no end.

NE'VERTHELESS. *ad.* [*never the less.*] Notwithstanding that. *Bacon.*

NEU'ROLOGY. *s.* [νευρον and λογος.] A description of the nerves.

NEU'ROTOMY. *s.* [νευρον and τεμνω.] The anatomy of the nerves.

NEU'TER. *a.* [*neuter*, Latin; *neutre*, French.]
1. Indifferent; not engaged on either side.
2. [In grammar.] A noun that implies no sex. *Dryden.*

NEU'TER. *s.* One indifferent and unengaged *Addison.*

NEU'TRAL. *a.* [*neutral*, Fr.]
1. Indifferent; not engaged on either side. *Bacon.*
2. Neither good nor bad. *Dennis.*
3. Neither acid nor alkaline. *Arbuthnot.*

NEU'TRAL. *s.* One who does not aid nor engage on either side. *Bacon.*

NEUTRA'LITY. *s.* [*neutralité*, Fr.]
1. A state of indifference, of neither friendship nor hostility. *Addison.*
2. A state between good and evil. *Dennis.*

NEU'TRALLY. *ad.* [from *neutral.*] Indifferently; on either part.

NEW. *a.* [*newyd*, Welsh; neop, Saxon; *neuf*, French.]
1. Not old; fresh; novel. *Burnet.*
2. Not being before. *Burnet.*
3. Modern; of the present time. *Temple.*
4. Different from the former. *Common Prayer.*
5. Not antiquated; having the effect of novelty. *Pope.*
6. Not habituated; not familiar. *Hooker.*
7. Renovated; repaired, so as to recover the first state. *Bacon.*
8. Fresh after any thing. *Dryden.*
9. Not of ancient extraction. *Addison.*

NEW. *ad.* This is used in composition for *newly*: as *new-blown.* *Crashaw.*

NEWEL. *s.*
1. The compass round which the staircase is carried. *Bacon.*
2. Novelty. *Spenser.*

NEWFA'NGLED. *a.* [*new* and *fangle.*] Fond of with vain or foolish love of novelty. *Shakespeare.*

NEWFA'NGLEDNESS. } *s.* [from *newfangled.*]
NEWFA'NGLENESS. } Vain and foolish love of novelty. *Sidney.*

NE'WING. *s.* Yest or barm. *Ainsworth.*

NE'WLY. *ad.* [from *new.*]
1. Freshly; lately. *Dryden.*
2. In a manner different from the former. *Locke.*

NE'WNESS. *s.* [from *new.*]
1. Freshness; lateness; recentness; state of being lately produced. *Raleigh.*
2. Novelty; unacquaintance. *South.*
3. Something lately produced. *Dryden.*
4. Innovation; late change. *Shakespeare.*
5. Want of practice. *Bishop.*

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NEWS. *s.* [from *new* : *nouvelles*, Fr.]
1. Fresh account of any thing. *Waller.*
2. Something not heard before. *L'Estrange.*
3. Papers which give an account of the transactions of the present times. *Pope.*

NEWS-MONGER. *s.* [*news* and *monger*.] One that deals in news; one whose employment is to hear and to tell news. *Shakespeare.*

NEWT. *s.* [epeve, Saxon.] Eft; small lizard: they are harmless. *Shakespeare.*

NEW-YEAR's-GIFT. *s.* Presents made on the first day of the year. *Stillingfleet.*

NEXT. *a.* [next, Saxon.]
1. Nearest in place. *Bacon.*
2. Nearest in time. *Gay.*
3. Nearest in any gradation. *Clarendon.*

NEXT. *ad.* At the time or turn immediately succeeding. *Addison.*

NI'AS. *s.* [*niais*, French.] Simple, silly, and foolish. *Bailey.*

NIB. *s.* [*nebbe*, Dutch.]
1. The bill or beak of a bird. See NEB.
2. The point of any thing. *Derham.*

NI'BBED. *a.* [from *nib*.] Having a nib.

To NI'BBLE. *v. a.* [from *nib*, the beak or mouth.]
1. To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly. *Shakespeare. Cleaveland.*
2. To bite as a fish does the bait. *Gay.*

To NI'BBLE. *v. n.*
1. To bite at. *Shakespeare.*
2. To carp at; to find fault with. *Tillotson.*

NI'BBLER. *s.* [from *nibble*.] One that bites by little at a time.

NICE. *a.* [nese, Saxon, soft.]
1. Accurate in judgment to minute exactness; superfluously exact. It is often used to express a culpable delicacy. *Sidney.*
2. Scrupulously and minutely cautious. *Shak.*
3. Fastidious; squeamish. *Milton.*
4. Easily injured; delicate. *Roscommon.*
5. Formed with minute exactness. *Addison.*
6. Requiring scrupulous exactness. *Newton.*
7. Refined. *Milton.*

NI'CELY. *ad.* [from *nice*.]
1. Accurately; minutely; scrupulously. *Sh.*
2. Delicately. *Atterbury.*

NI'CENESS. *s.* [from *nice*.]
1. Accuracy; minute exactness. *Dryden.*
2. Superfluous delicacy or exactness. *Sidney.*

NI'CETY. *s.* [from *nice*.]
1. Minute accuracy of thought. *Prior.*
2. Accurate performance, or observance. *Ad.*
3. Fastidious delicacy; squeamishness. *Spen.*
4. Minute observation; punctilious discrimination; subtility. *Locke.*
5. Delicate management; cautious treatment. *Swift.*
6. Effeminate softness.
7. Nicties, in the plural, is generally applied to dainties or delicacies in eating.

NI'CHAR. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

NICHE. s. [French.] A hollow in which a statue may be placed. *Wotton.*

NICK. *s.* [*nicke*, Teutonick, the twinkling of an eye.
1. Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience. *Suckling.*
2. A notch cut in any thing.
3. A score; a reckoning. *Shakespeare.*
4. A winning throw. [*niche*, Fr.] *Prior.*

To NICK. *v. a* [from the noun.]
1. To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by some slight artifice. *Hudibras.*
2. To cut in nicks or notches. *Shakespeare.*
3. To suit, as tallies cut in nicks. *Camden.*
4. To defeat or cozen. *Shakespeare.*

NICKNA'ME. *s.* [*nom de nique*, Fr.] A name given in scoff or contempt. *B. Jonson.*

To NICKNA'ME. *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation. *Denham.*

To NI'CTATE. *v. a.* [*nicto*, Latin.] To wink. *Ray.*

NIDE. *s.* [*nidus*, Latin.] A brood: as, *a nide of pheasants.*

NI'DGET. *s.* [corrupted from *nithing* or *nidding*.] A dastard; a coward. *Camden.*

NIDIFICA'TION. *s.* [*nidificatio*, Lat.] The act of building nests. *Derham.*

NI'DING. *a.* [from nið, Saxon, vileness.] Abject; base-minded; coward. *Carew.*

NI'DOROUS. *a.* [*nidoreux*, Fr. from *nidor*, Lat.] Resembling the smell or taste of roasted fat. *Bacon.*

NIDORO'SITY. *s.* [from *nidorous*.] Eructation with the taste of undigested roast-meat. *Floyer.*

NIDULA'TION. *s.* [*nidulor*, Latin.] The time of remaining in the nest. *Brown.*

NIECE. *s.* [*niece*, *nepce*, Fr. *neptis*, Latin.] The daughter of a brother or sister. *Waller.*

NI'GGARD. *s.* [*niggr*, Islandick.] A miser; a curmudgeon. *Sidney.*

NI'GGARD. *a.*
1. Sordid; avaricious; parsimonious. *Dryden.*
2. Sparing; wary. *Shakespeare.*

To NI'GGARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stint; to supply sparingly. *Shakespeare.*

NI'GGARDISH. *a.* [from *niggard*.] Having some disposition to avarice.

NI'GGARDLINESS. *s.* [from *niggardly*.] Avarice; sordid parsimony. *Addison.*

NI'GGARDLY. *a.* [from *niggard*.]
1. Avaritious; sordidly parsimonious. *Hall.*
2. Sparing; wary. *Shiney.*

NI'GGARDLY. *ad.* Sparingly; parsimoniously.

NI'GGARDESS. *s.* [from *niggard*.] Avarice; sordid parsimony. Not used. *Sidney.*

NIGH *prep.* [nyh, Sax.] At no great distance from. *Garth.*

NIGH. *ad.*
1. Not at a great distance. *Philippians.*
2. To a place near. *Milton.*

NIGH. *a.*
1. Near; not distant; not remote. *Prior.*
2. Allied closely by blood. *Knolles.*

To NIGH. *v. n.* [from the participle.] To approach; to advance; to draw near. *Spenser.*

NI'GHLY. *ad.* [from *nigh*, the adjective.] Nearly; within a little. *Locke.*

NI'GHNESS. *s.* [from *nigh*.] Nearness; proximity.

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NIGHT. *s.* [*naxts*, Gothick; niht, Saxon.]
1. The time of darkneſs; the time from ſunſet to ſunriſe. *Craſhaw.*
2. The end of the day of life; death. *Dryden.*
3. State or time of ignorance or obſcurity.

To NIGHT. *adverbially.* In this night; at this night. *Joſhua.*

NIGHTBRA'WLER. *s.* [*night* and *brawler.*] One who raiſes diſturbances in the night. *Sh.*

NI'GHTCAP. *s.* [*night* and *cap.*] A cap worn in bed, or in undreſs. *Swift.*

NI'GHTCROW. *s.* [*night* and *crow.*] A bird that cries in the night. *Shakeſpeare.*

NI'GHTDEW. *s.* [*night* and *dew.*] Dew that wets the ground in the night. *Dryden.*

NI'GHTDOG. *s.* [*night* and *dog.*] A dog that hunts in the night. *Shakeſpeare.*

NI'GHTDRESS. *s.* [*night* and *dreſs.*] The dreſs worn at night. *Pope.*

NI'GHTED. *a* [from *night.*] Darkened; clouded; black. *Shakeſpeare.*

NIGHTFA'RING. *a.* [*night* and *fare.*] Traveling in the night. *Gay.*

NI'GHTFIRE. *s.* [*night* and *fire.*] Ignis fatuus; Will-a-Wiſp. *Herbert.*

NI'GHTFLY. *s.* [*night* and *fly.*] Moth that flies in the night. *Shakeſpeare.*

NIGHTFO'UNDERED. *a.* [from *night* and *founder.*] Loſt or diſtreſſed in the night. *Milt.*

NI'GHTGOWN. *s.* [*night* and *gown.*] A looſe gown uſed for an undreſs. *Pope.*

NI'GHTHAG. *s.* [*night* and *hag.*] Witch ſuppoſed to wander in the night. *Milton.*

NI'GHTINGALE. *s.* [from *night* and ȝalan, Saxon, to ſing.]
1. A ſmall bird that ſings in the night with remarkable melody; Philomel. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A word of endearment. *Shakeſpeare.*

NI'GHTLY. *ad.* [from *night.*]
1. By night. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Every night. *Addiſon.*

NI'GHTLY. *a.* [from *night.*] Done by night; acting by night. *Dryden.*

NI'GHTMAN. *s.* [*night* and *man.*] One who carries away ordure in the night.

NI'GHTMARE. *s.* [*night* and *mare*, a ſpirit.] A morbid oppreſſion in the night, reſembling the preſſure of weight upon the breaſt. *Arb.*

NI'GHTPIECE. *s.* [*night* and *piece.*] A picture ſo coloured as to be ſuppoſed ſeen by candlelight, not by the light of the day. *Addiſon.*

NI'GHTTRAIL. *s.* [*night* and ȝnæȝl, Saxon, a gown.] A looſe cover thrown over the dreſs at night. *Addiſon.*

NI'GHTRAVEN. *s.* [*night* and *raven.*] A bird ſuppoſed of ill omen, that cries loud in the night. *Spenſer.*

NI'GHTROBBER. *s.* [*night* and *robber.*] One who ſteals in the dark. *Spenſer.*

NI'GHTRULE. *s.* [*night* and *rule.*] A tumult in the night. *Shakeſpeare.*

NI'GHTSHADE. *s.* [of niht ſcaða, Sax.]
1. A plant of two kinds; common and deadly nightſhade. *Miller.*

NI'GHTSHINING. *a.* [*night* and *ſhine.*] Shewing brightneſs in the night. *Wilkins.*

NI'GHTSHRIEK. *s.* [*night* and *ſhriek.*] A cry in the night. *Shakeſpeare.*

NI'GHTTRIPPING. *a.* [*night* and *trip.*] Going lightly in the night. *Shakeſpeare.*

NI'GHTWALK. *s.* [*night* and *walk.*] Walk in the night. *Walton.*

NI'GHTWALKER. *s.* [*night* and *walk.*] One who roves in the night upon ill deſigns. *Aſch.*

NI'GHTWARBLING. *a.* [*night* and *warble.*] Singing in the night. *Milton.*

NI'GHTWARD. *a.* [*night* and *ward.*] Approaching toward night. *Milton.*

NI'GHTWATCH. *s.* [*night* and *watch.*] A period of the night as diſtinguiſhed by change of the watch. *Pſalms.*

NIGRE'SCENT. *a.* [*nigreſcens*, Lat.] Growing black; approaching to blackneſs.

NIGRIFICA'TION. *s.* [*niger* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of making black.

NIHI'LITY. *s.* [*nihilité*, Fr.] Nothingneſs; the ſtate of being nothing. *Watts.*

To NILL. *v. a.* [from *ne will.*] Not to will; to refuſe; to reject. *Ben Jonſon.*

NILL. *s.* The ſhining ſparks of braſs in trying and melting the ore.

To NIM. *v. a.* [*nemen*, Dutch, to take.] To take. In cant, to ſteal. *Hudibras.*

NIMBLE. *a.* [from *nim*; or numan, Saxon, tractable.] Quick; active; ready; ſpeedy; lively; expeditious. *Spenſer.*

NI'MBLENESS. *s.* [from *nimble.*] Quickneſs; activity; ſpeed; agility. *Hooker.*

NI'MBLEWITTED. *a.* [*nimble* and *wit.*] Quick; eager to ſpeak. *Bacon.*

NI'MBLY. *ad.* [from *nimble.*] Quickly; ſpeedily; actively. *Boyle.*

NI'MBLESS. *s.* Nimbleneſs. *Spenſer.*

NI'MIETY. *s.* [*nimietas*, ſchool Latin.] The ſtate of being too much.

NI'MMER. *s.* [from *nim.*] A thief; a pilferer.

NI'NCOMPOOP. *s.* [A corruption of the Lat. *non compos.*] A fool; a trifler. *Addiſon.*

NINE. *s.* [nigon, Sax.] One more than eight.

NI'NEFOLD. *a.* [*nine* and *fold.*] Nine times.

NI'NEPINS. *s.* [*nine* and *pin.*] A play where nine pieces of wood are ſet up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl. *Peacham.*

NI'NESCORE. *a.* [*nine* and *ſcore.*] Nine times twenty. *Addiſon.*

NI'NETEEN. *a.* [nigontyne, Sax.] Nine and ten; one leſs than twenty.

NI'NETEENTH. *a.* [nigonteoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after the tenth.

NI'NETIETH. *a.* [hundnigonteogoða, Sax.] The tenth nine times told.

NI'NETY. *a.* [hundnigontig, Saxon.] Nine times ten.

NI'NNY. *s.* [*ninno*, a child, Spaniſh.] A fool; a ſimpleton. *Swift.*

NI'NNYHAMMER. *s.* [from *ninny.*] A ſimpleton. *Arbuthnot.*

NINTH. *a.* [negoða, Saxon.] The firſt after the eighth; the ordinal of nine.

To NIP. *v. a.* [*nijpen*, Dutch.]

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1. To pinch off with the nails; to bite with the teeth. *Bacon.*
2. To cut off by any slight means. *Mortimer.*
3. To blast; to destroy before full growth.
4. To pinch as frost. *Shakespeare.*
5. To vex; to bite. *Spenser.*
6. To satirize; to ridicule; to taunt sarcastically. *Ascham.*

NIP. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A pinch with the nails or teeth. *Ascham.*
2. A small cut. *Shakespeare.*
3. A blast. *Stepney.*
4. A taunt; a sarcasm.

NI'PPER. *s.* [from *nip.*] A satirist. *Ascham.*

NI'PPERS. *s.* [from *nip.*] Small pincers.

NI'PPINGLY. *ad.* [from *nip.*] With bitter sarcasm.

NI'PPLE. *s.* [nypele, Saxon.]
1. The teat; the dug. *Ray.*
2. The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated. *Derham.*

NI'PPLEWORT. *s.* [*lampsana*, Lat.] A weed.

NI'SIPRIUS. *s.* [In law.] A judicial writ, which lies in case where the inquest is panelled and returned before the justices of the bank; the one party or the other making petition to have this writ for the ease of their country. It is so called from the first words of the writ, *nisi apud talem locum prius venerint.*

NIT, *s.* [hnitu, Saxon.] The egg of a louse, or small animal. *Derham.*

NI'TENCY. *s.* [*nitentia*, Latin.]
1. Lustre; clear brightness.
2. [from *nitor*, Lat.] Endeavour; spring to expand itself. *Boyle.*

NI'THING. *s.* [or *niding.*] A coward.

NI'TID. *a.* [*nitidus*, Latin.] Bright; shining; lustrous. *Boyle.*

NI'TRE. *s.* [*nitre*, Fr. *nitrum*, Latin.] *Nitre*, or saltpetre, is a crystalline, pellucid, whitish substance, of an acrid and bitterish taste, impressing a peculiar sense of coldness upon the tongue. This salt affords, by fire, an acid spirit capable of dissolving almost every thing. *Nitre* is naturally blended in particles in earths, as the particles of metals in their ores. *Hill.*

NI'TROUS. *a.* [*nitreux*, Fr. from *nitre.*] Impregnated with nitre. *Blackmore.*

NI'TRY. *a.* [from *nitre.*] Nitrous. *Gay.*

NI'TTILY. *ad.* [from *nitty.*] Lousily. *Haywo.*

NI'TTY. *a.* [from *nit.*] Abounding with the eggs of lice.

NI'VAL. *a.* [*nivalis*, Latin.] Abounding with snow.

NI'VEOUS. *a.* [*niveus*, Lat.] Snowy. *Brown.*

NI'ZY. *s.* A dunce; a simpleton.

NO. *ad.* [na, Saxon.]
1. The word of refusal. *Calamy.*
2. The word of denial. *Bacon.*
3. It sometimes strengthens a following negative: *no not*, not even. *Waller.*

NO. *a.*
1. Not any; none. *Swift.*
2. *No one*; none; not any one. *Smalridge.*

To NOBI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*nobilito*, Latin.] To ennoble; to make noble.

NOBI'LITY. *s.* [*nobilitas*, Latin.]
1. Antiquity of family joined with splendour. *Dryden.*
2. Rank or dignity of several degrees, conferred by sovereigns. *Nobility* in England is extended to five ranks; duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron.
3. The persons of high rank. *Shakespeare.*
4. Dignity; grandeur; greatness. *Sidney.*

NO'BLE. *a.* [*noble*, Fr. *nobilis*, Lat.]
1. Of an ancient and splendid family.
2. Exalted to a rank above commonalty. *Dry.*
3. Great; worthy; illustrious. *Milton.*
4. Exalted; elevated; sublime. *Dryden.*
5. Magnificent; stately.
6. Free; generous; liberal.
7. Principal; capital: as, *the heart is one of the* noble *parts of the body.*

NO'BLE. *s.*
1. One of high rank. *Bacon.*
2. A coin rated at six shillings and eight pence. *Bacon.*

NO'BLE *liverwort. s.* [*hepatica.*] A plant.

NO'BLEMAN. *s.* [*noble* and *man.*] One who is ennobled. *Dryden.*

NO'BLENESS. *s.* [from *noble.*]
1. Greatness; worth; dignity; magnanimity. *Shakespeare. Taylor.*
2. Splendour of descent; lustre of pedigree.

NOBLE'SS. *s.* [*noblesse*, French.] Not used.
1. Nobility. *Spenser.*
2. Dignity; greatness. *Ben Jonson.*
3. Noblemen collectively. *Shakespeare.*

NO'BLY. *ad.* [from *noble.*]
1. Of ancient and splendid extraction. *Dryd.*
2. Greatly; illustriously. *Shakespeare.*
3. Grandly; splendidly. *Addison.*

NO'BODY. *s.* [*no* and *body.*] No one; not any one. *Clarendon.*

NO'CENT. *a.* [*nocens*, Latin.]
1. Guilty; criminal. *Bacon.*
2. Hurtful; mischievous. *Milton.*

NOCK. *s.* [*nocchia*, Italian.]
1. A slit; a nick; a notch.
2. The fundament. *Hudibras.*

To NOCK. *v. a.* To place upon the notch.

NOCTA'MBULO. *s.* [*nox* and *ambulo*, Lat.] One who walks in his sleep. *Arbuthnot.*

NOCTI'DIAL. *a.* [*noctis* and *dies*, Latin.] Comprising a night and a day. *Holder.*

NOCTI'FEROUS. *a.* [*nox* and *fero*, Latin.] Bringing night.

NOCTI'VAGANT. *a.* [*noctivagus*, Latin.] Wandering in the night.

NO'CTUARY. *s.* [from *noctis*, Latin.] An account of what passes by night. *Addison.*

NO'CTURN. *s.* [*nocturnus*, Lat.] An office of devotion performed in the night. *Stillingfl.*

NOCTU'RNAL. *a.* [*nocturnus*, Lat.] Nightly. *Dryden.*

NOCTU'RNAL. *s.* An instrument by which observations are made in the night. *Watts.*

To NOD. *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation.]
1. To decline the head with a quick motion. *Shakespeare.*
2. To pay a slight bow. *Shakespeare.*

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3. To bend downward with quick motion.
4. To be drowsy. *Addison.*

NOD. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A quick declination of the head. *Locke.*
2. A quick declination. *Shakespeare.*
3. The motion of the head in drowsiness.
4. A slight obeisance. *Shakespeare.*

NODA'TION. *s.* [from *nodo*, Latin.] The act of making knots.

NO'DDER. *s.* [from *nod.*] One who makes nods. *Pope.*

NO'DDLE. *s.* [hnol, Saxon.] A head, in contempt. *Ben Jonson.*

NO'DDY. *s.* [from *naudin*, French.] A simpleton; an idiot. *L'Estrange.*

NODE. *s.* [*nodus*, Latin.]
1. A knot; a knob.
2. A swelling on the bone. *Wiseman.*
3. Interfection. *Holder.*

NODO'SITY. *s.* [from *nodosus*, Lat.] Complication; knot *Brown.*

NO'DOUS. *a.* [*nodosus*, Lat.] Knotty; full of knots. *Brown.*

NO'DULE. *s.* [*nodulus*, Lat.] A small lump. *Woodward.*

NO'GGEN. *a.* Hard; rough; harsh.

NO'GGIN. *s.* [*nossel*, German.] A small mug. *Arbuthnot.*

NOI'ANCE. *s.* [See ANNOIANCE.] Mischief; inconvenience. *Shakespeare.*

To NOIE. *v. a.* To annoy. Not used. *Tusser.*

NOI'ER. *s.* [from *noie.*] One who annoys.

NOI'OUS. *a.* [*noioso*, Italian.] Hurtful; mischievous. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

NOISE. *s.* [*noise*, French.]
1. Any kind of sound. *Bacon.*
2. Outcry; clamour; boasting or importunate talk. *Baker.*
3. Occasion of talk. *Addison.*

To NOISE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sound loud. *Milton.*

To NOISE. *v. a.* To spread by rumour, or report. *Bentley.*

NOI'SEFUL. *a.* [*noise* and *full.*] Loud; clamorous. *Dryden.*

NOI'SELESS. *a.* [from *noise.*] Silent; without sound. *Harte.*

NOI'SINESS. *s.* [from *noisy.*] Loudness of sound; importunity of clamour.

NOI'SEMAKER. *s.* [*noise* and *maker.*] Clamourer. *L'Estrange.*

NOI'SOME. *a.* [*noioso*, Italian.]
1. Noxious; mischievous; unwholesome. *Dr.*
2. Offensive; disgusting. *Shakespeare.*

NOI'SOMELY. *ad.* [from *noisome*] With a fetid stench; with an infectious steam.

NOI'SOMENESS. *s.* [from *noisome.*] Aptness to disgust; offensiveness. *South.*

NOI'SY. *a.* [from *noise.*]
1. Sounding loud.
2. Clamorous; turbulent. *Smith.*

NO'LI me tangere. [Latin]
1. A kind of cancerous swelling.
2. A plant. *Mortimer.*

NOLITION *s.* [*nolitio*, Latin.] Unwillingness: opposed to *volition.* *Hale.*

NOLL. *s.* [hnol, Sax.] A head: a noddle. *Sh.*

NO'MANCY. *s.* [*nomance*, Fr.] The art of divining the fates of persons by the letters that form their names.

NO'MBLES. *s.* The entrails of a deer.

NOMENCLA'TOR. s. [Latin; *nomenclateur*, Fr.] One who calls things or persons by their proper names. *Addison.*

NOMENCLATURE. *s.* [*nomenclature*, Fr.] *nomenclatura*, Latin.]
1. The act of naming. *Bacon.*
2. A vocabulary; a dictionary. *Brown.*

NO'MINAL. *a.* [*nominalis*, Lat.] Referring to names rather than to things; titular. *Locke.*

NO'MINALLY. *ad.* By name; with regard to a name; titularly.

To NO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*nomino*, Latin.]
1. To name; to mention by name. *Watts.*
2. To entitle; to call. *Spenser.*
3. To set down; to appoint by name. *Shak.*

NOMINA'TION. *s.* [from *nominate.*]
1. The act of mentioning by name. *Watts.*
2. The power of appointing. *Clarendon.*

NO'MINATIVE. *s.* [In grammar.] The case that primarily designates the name of any thing.

NON. ad. [Latin.] Not. It is never used separately, but sometimes prefixed to words with a negative power.

NO'NAGE. *s.* [*non* and *age.*] Minority; time of life before legal maturity. *Hale.*

NONCE. *s.* Purpose; intent; design. Not used in use. *Clarendon.*

NONCONFO'RMIST. *s.* [*non* and *conformist*] One who refuses to join in the established worship. *South.*

NONCONFO'RMITY. *s.* [*non* and *conformity*]
1. Refusal of compliance. *Watts.*
2. Refusal to join in the established religion. *South.*

NONE. *a.* [ne ane, Saxon.]
1. Not one. *Milton.*
2. Not any. *Pope.*
3. Not other. *Genesis.*
4. *None of* sometimes signifies only emphatically *nothing.* *Psalms.*

NONE'NITY. *s.* [*non* and *entity.*]
1. Nonexistence. *Bentley.*
2. A thing not existing. *South.*

NONEXI'STENCE. *s.* [*non* and *existence.*]
1. Inexistence; negation of being.
2. The thing not existing. *Brown.*

NONJU'RING. *a.* [*non* and *juro*, Latin.] Belonging to those who will not swear allegiance to the Hanoverian family. *Swift.*

NONJU'ROR. *s.* [from *non* and *juror*, Latin.] One who, conceiving James II. unjustly deposed, refuses to swear allegiance to those who have succeeded him.

NONNA'TURALS. *s.* [*non naturalia*, Lat.] Physicians reckon these to be six, viz. air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and excretion, and the passions of the mind. *Bacon.*

NONPAREIL. *s.* [*non* and *pareil*, French.]
1. Excellence unequalled. *Shakespeare.*

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2. A kind of apple.
3. Printers letter of a small size, on which small Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

NONPLUS. *s.* [*non* and *plus*, Lat.] Puzzle; inability to say or do more. *Locke.*

To NONPLUS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confound; to puzzle. *South.*

NONRESIDENCE. *s.* [*non* and *residence.*] Failure of residence. *Swift.*

NONRESIDENT. *s.* [*non* and *resident.*] One who neglects to live at the proper place. *Swift.*

NONRESISTANCE. *s.* [*non* and *resistance.*] The principle of not opposing the king; ready obedience to a superiour.

NONSENSE. *s.* [*non* and *sense.*]
1. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language.
2. Trifles; things of no importance.

NONSENSICAL. *a.* [from *nonsense.*] Unmeaning; foolish. *Ray.*

NONSENSICALNESS. *s.* [from *nonsensical.*] Ungrammatical jargon; foolish absurdity.

NONSOLVENT. *a.* [*non* and *solvent.*] Who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOLUTION. *s.* [*non* and *solution.*] Failure of solution. *Broome.*

NONSPARING. *a.* [*non* and *sparing.*] Merciless; all-destroying. *Shakespeare.*

To NONSUIT. *v. a.* [*non* and *suit.*] To deprive of the benefit of a legal process for some failure in management. *Swift.*

NOODLE. *s.* [from *noddle* or *noddy.*] A fool; a simpleton.

NOOK. *s.* [from *een hoeck*, German.] A corner. *Davies.*

NOON. *s.* [non, Saxon; *nawn*, Welsh.]
1. The middle hour of the day; twelve; the time when the sun is in the meridian; midday. *Dryden.*
2. It is taken for midnight. *Dryden.*

NOON. *a.* Meridional. *Young.*

NOONDAY. *s.* [*noon* and *day.*] Midday. *Sh.*

NOONDAY. *a.* Meridional. *Addison.*

NOONING. *s.* [from *noon.*] Repose or repast at noon.

NOONTIDE. *s.* [*noon* and *tide.*] Midday; time of noon. *Shakespeare.*

NOONTIDE. *a.* Meridional. *Shakespeare.*

NOOSE. *s.* [*nosada*, entangled.] A running knot which the more it is drawn binds the closer. *Sandys.*

To NOOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a noose; to catch. *Govern. of Tongue.*

NOPE. *s.* A kind of bird called a bull-finch or redtail.

NOR. *conjunct.* [*ne or.*]
1. A particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition: as, *neither poor* nor *rich.*
2. Two negatives are sometimes joined, but ill: *I have not done it*, nor *I know not when I shall do it.*

Nor is in poetry used in the first branch for neither: as, *I* nor *love myself, nor thee.*

NORTH. *s.* [noph, Saxon.] The point opposite to the sun in the meridian. *Shakesp.*

NORTH. *a.* Northern. *Numbers.*

NORTHEAST. *s.* [*north* and *east.*] The point between the north and east. *Arbuthnot.*

NORTHERLY. *a.* [from *north.*] Being toward the north. *Derham.*

NORTHERN. *a.* [from *north.*] Being in the north. *Shakespeare.*

NORTHSTAR. *s.* [*north* and *star.*] The polestar; the lodestar. *Shakespeare.*

NORTHWARD. *ad.* [*north* and peapo, Sax.] Being toward the north.

NORTHWARD. *ad.* [*north* and peapo, Sax.] Toward the north. *Shakespeare.*

NORTHWEST. *s.* [*north* and *west.*] The point between the north and west. *Brown.*

NORTHWIND. *s.* [*north* and *wind.*] The wind that blows from the north. *Milton.*

NOSE. *s.* [nœre, nora, Saxon.]
1. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent, and the emunctory of the brain. *Locke.*
2. The end of any thing. *Holder.*
3. Scent; sagacity. *Collier.*
4. *To lead by the* NOSE. To draw by force: as a bear by his ring. To lead blindly.
5. *To thrust one's* NOSE *into* the affairs of others. To be a busybody.
6. *To put one's* NOSE *out of* joint. To put one out in the affections of another.

To NOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To scent; to smell. *Shakespeare*
2. To face; to oppose.

To NOSE. *v. n.* To look big; to bluster. *Shak.*

NOSEBLEED. *s.* [*nose* and *bleed.*] A kind of herb.

NOSEGAY. *s.* [*nose* and *gay.*] A posy; a bunch of flowers. *Pope.*

NOSELESS. *a.* [from *nose.*] Wanting a nose; deprived of the nose. *Shakespeare.*

NOSESMART. *s.* [*nose* and *smart.*] The herb cresses.

NOSLE. *s.* [from *nose.*] The extremity of a thing: as, *the* nosle *of a pair of bellows.*

NOSOLOGY. *s.* [*νοσος* and *λογος.*] Doctrine of diseases.

NOSOPOETICK. *a.* [*νοσος* and *ποιεω.*] Producing diseases. *Arbuthnot.*

NOSTRIL. *s.* [*nose* and thyl, a hole, Saxon.] The cavity in the nose. *Bacon.*

NOSTRUM. *s.* [Latin.] A medicine not made publick, but remaining in some single hand. *Stilling fleet.*

NOT. *ad.* [ne auht, Saxon; *niet*, Dutch.]
1. The particle of negation, or refusal.
2. It denotes cessation or extinction. No more. *Job.*

NOTABLE. *a.* [*notable*, Fr. *notabilis*, Lat.]
1. Remarkable; memorable; observable. *Sid.*
2. Careful; bustling. *Addison.*

NOTABLENESS. *s.* [from *notable.*] Appearance of business; importance.

NOTABLY. *ad.* [from *notable.*]
1. Memorably; remarkably. *Bacon.*
2. With consequence; with show of importance. *Addison.*

NOTARIAL. *a.* [from *notary.*] Taken by a notary. *Ayliffe.*

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NO'TARY. *s.* [*notaire*, Fr. from *notarius*, Lat.] An officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick. *Hooker.*

NOTA'TION. *s.* [*notatio*, Latin.]
1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks; as, by figures or letters. *Cocker.*
2. Meaning; signification. *Hammond.*

NOTCH. *s.* [*nocchia*, Italian.] A nick; a hollow cut in any thing; a nock. *Grew.*

To NOTCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows. *Grew.*

NOTCHWE'ED. *s.* [*notch* and *weed*.] An herb called orach.

NOTE. [for *ne mote*.] May not. *Spenser.*

NOTE. *s.* [*nota*, Latin; *note*, French.]
1. Mark; token. *Hooker.*
2. Notice; heed. *Shakespeare.*
3. Reputation; consequence. *Abbot.*
4. Reproach; stigma. *Shakespeare.*
5. Account; information. Not used. *Shak.*
6. State of being observed. *Bacon.*
7. Tune; voice; harmonick or melodious sound. *Hooker.*
8. Single sound in musick. *Dryden.*
9. Short hint; small paper. *Shakespeare.*
10. Abbreviation; symbol. *Baker.*
11. A small letter. *Dryden.*
12. A written paper. *Swift.*
13. A paper given in confession of a debt. *Ar.*
14. Explanatory annotation. *Felton.*

To NOTE. *v. a.* [*noto*, Latin; *noter*, French.]
1. To observe; to remark; to heed; to attend; to take notice of. *Addison.*
2. To deliver; to set down. *Hooker.*
3. To charge with a crime. *Dryden.*
4. [In musick.] To set down the notes of a tune.

NO'TEBOOK. *s.* [*note* and *book*.] A book in which notes and memorandums are set down. *Shakespeare.*

NO'TED. *part. a.* [from *note*.] Remarkable; eminent; celebrated. *Boyle.*

NO'TER. *s.* [from *note*.] He who takes notice.

NO'THING. *s.* [*no* and *thing*.]
1. Negation of being; nonentity; universal negation: opposed to *something*. *Bentley.*
2. Nonexistence. *Shakespeare.*
3. Not any thing; no particular thing. *Add.*
4. No other thing. *Wake.*
5. No quantity or degree. *Clarendon.*
6. No importance; no use. *Spenser.*
7. No possession of fortune. *Shakespeare.*
8. No difficulty; no trouble. *Ray.*
9. A thing of no proportion. *Bacon.*
10. Trifle; something of no consideration or importance. *Dryden.*
11. *Nothing* has a kind of adverbial signification. In no degree; not at all: as, *he was* nothing *moved*. *Knolles.*

NO'THINGNESS. *s.* [from *nothing*.]
1. Nihility; nonexistence. *Donne.*
2. Thing of no value. *Hudibras.*

NO'TICE. *s.* [*notice*, French; *notitia*, Latin.]
1. Remark; heed; observation; regard. *Loc.*
2. Information; intelligence. *Shakespeare.*

NOTIFICA'TION. *s.* [*notification*, Fr. from *notify*.] Act of making known; representation by marks or symbols. *Holder.*

To NO'TIFY. *v. a.* [*notifier*, Fr. *notifico*, Lat.] To declare; to make known. *Whitgift.*

NO'TION. *s.* [*notion*, French.]
1. Thought; representation of any thing formed by the mind; idea; image. *Newton.*
2. Sentiment; opinion. *Atterbury.*
3. Sense; understanding. Not used. *Shak.*

NO'TIONAL. *a.* [from *notion*.]
1. Imaginary; ideal; intellectual. *Prior.*
2. Dealing in ideas, not realities. *Glanville.*

NOTIONA'LITY. *s.* [from *notional*.] Empty, ungrounded opinion. Not used. *Glanville.*

NO'TIONALLY. *ad.* [from *notional*.] In idea; mentally. *Norris.*

NOTORI'ETY. *s.* [*notoriété*, Fr.] Publick knowledge; publick exposure. *Addison.*

NOTO'RIOUS. *a.* [*notorius*, Lat. *notoire*, Fr.] Publickly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden. *Whitgift.*

NOTO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *notorious*.] Publickly; evidently; openly. *Clarendon.*

NOTO'RIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *notorious*.] Publick fame; notoriety.

To NOTT. *v. a.* To shear. *Ainsworth.*

NO'TWHEAT. *s.* [*not* and *wheat*.] Of wheat there are two sorts; French, which is bearded, and *notwheat*, so termed because it is unbearded. *Carew.*

NOTWITHSTA'NDING. *conj.* [This word is properly a participial adjective, as it is compounded of *not* and *withstanding*, and answers exactly to the Latin *non obstante*.]
1. Without hinderance or obstruction from.
2. Although: not proper. *Addison.*
3. Nevertheless; however. *Hooker.*

NO'TUS. *s.* [Latin.] The southwind. *Milton.*

NOVA'TION. *s.* [*novatio*, Latin.] The introduction of something new.

NOVA'TOR. *s.* [Latin.] The introducer of something new.

NO'VEL. *a.* [*novellus*, Latin; *nouvelle*, Fr.]
1. New; not ancient. *King Charles.*
2. [In the civil law.] Appendant to the code, and of later enaction. *Ayliffe.*

NO'VEL. *s.* [*nouvelle*, French.]
1. A small tale, generally of love. *Dryden.*
2. A law annexed to the code. *Ayliffe.*

NO'VELIST. *s.* [from *novel*.]
1. Innovator; assertor of novelty. *Bacon.*
2. A writer of novels.

NO'VELTY. *s.* [*nouveauté*, French.]
1. Newness; state of being unknown to former times. *Hooker.*
2. Freshness; recentness. *South.*

NOVE'MBER. *s.* [Latin.] The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March.

NO'VENARY. *s.* [*novenarius*, Lat.] Number of nine; nine collectively. *Brown.*

NOVE'RCAL. *a.* [*novercalis*, from *noverca*, Lat.] Having the manner of a step-mother; beseeming a step-mother. *Dryden.*

NOUGHT. *s.* [*ne auht*, Saxon.]

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1. Not any thing; nothing. *Fairfax.*
2. In no degree. A kind of adverbial ſignification. *Fairfax.*
3. *To ſet at* NOUGHT. Not to value; to ſlight; to ſcorn; to diſregard. *Proverbs.*

NO'VICE. *ſ.* [*novice*, Fr. *novitius*, Latin.]
1. One not acquainted with any thing; a freſh man; one in the rudiments of any knowledge. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. One who has entered a religious houſe, but not yet taken the vow; a probationer.

NOVI'TIATE. *ſ.* [*noviciat*, French.]
1. The ſtate of a novice; the time in which the rudiments are learned. *South.*
2. The time ſpent in a religious houſe, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

NO'VITY. *ſ.* [*novitas*, Latin.] Newneſs; novelty. *Brown.*

NOUL. The crown of the head. See NOLL. *Sp.*

NOULD. Ne would; would not. *Spenſer.*

NOUN. *ſ.* [*noun*, old French; *nomen*, Latin.] The name of any thing in grammar. *Clarke.*

To NOU'RISH. *v. a.* [*nourrir*, French; *nutrio*, Latin.]
1. To increaſe or ſupport by food. *Thomſon.*
2. To ſupport; to maintain. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To encourage; to foment. *Hooker.*
4. To train, or educate. *Timothy.*
5. To promote growth or ſtrength. *Bacon.*

To NOU'RISH. *v. n.* To gain nouriſhment. Unuſual. *Bacon.*

NOU'RISHABLE. *a.* [from *nouriſh.*] Suſceptive of nouriſhment. *Grew.*

NOU'RISHER. *ſ.* [from *nouriſh.*] The perſon or thing that nouriſhes. *Bacon.*

NOU'RISHMENT. *ſ.* [*nouriſſement*, Fr.]
1. That which is given or received, in order to the ſupport or increaſe of growth or ſtrength; food; ſuſtenance; nutriment. *New.*
2. Nutrition; ſupport of ſtrength. *Milton.*
3. Suſtentation; ſupply of things needful.

NOU'RSLING. *ſ.* Nurſling. *Spenſer.*

NOU'RTURE. *ſ.* [*nourriture*, French.] Education; inſtitution. *Spenſer.*

To NOU'SEL. *v. a.* To nurſe up. *Spenſer.*

NOW. *ad.* [nu, Saxon.]
1. At this time; at the time preſent. *Tillot.*
2. A little while ago. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. At one time; at another time. *Pope.*
4. It is ſometimes a particle of connexion: as, if this be true, he is guilty; *now* this is true, therefore he is guilty. *Rogers.*
5. After this; ſince things are ſo. *L'Eſtrange.*
6. *Now and then*; at one time and another; uncertainly. *Dryden.*

NOW. *ſ.* Preſent moment. *Cowley.*

NOWADAYS. *ad.* In the preſent age. *Garrick.*

NO'WED. *a.* [*noué*, French.] Knotted; inwreathed. *Brown.*

NOWES. *ſ.* [from *now*, old French.] The marriage knot. Out of uſe. *Craſhaw.*

NO'WHERE. *ad.* [*no* and *where.*] Not in any place. *Tillotſon.*

NO'WISE. *ad.* [*no* and *wiſe*: this is commonly written by ignorant barbarians, *noways*.] Not in any manner or degree. *Bentley.*

NO'XIOUS. *a.* [*noxius*, Latin.]
1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful. *Brown.*
2. Guilty; criminal. *Bramhall.*
3. Unfavourable; unkindly. *Swift.*

NO'XIOUSLY. *ad.* Hurtfully; perniciouſly.

NO'XIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *noxious.*] Hurtfulneſs; inſalubrity. *Hammond.*

NO'ZLE. *ſ.* [from *noſe.*] The noſe; the ſnout; the end. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To NU'BBLE. *v. a.* [properly *to knubble.*] To bruiſe with handy cuffs. *Ainſworth.*

NUBI'FEROUS. *a.* [*nubifer*, Lat.] Bringing clouds.

To NU'BILATE. *v. a.* [*nubilo*, Latin.] To cloud.

NU'BILE. *a.* [*nubile*, French; *nubilis*, Latin.] Marriageable; fit for marriage. *Prior.*

NUCI'FEROUS. *a.* [*nuces* and *fero*, Latin.] Nut-bearing.

NU'CLEUS. ſ. [Latin.] A kernel; any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated. *Woodward.*

NUDA'TION. *ſ.* [*nudation*, Fr. *nudo*, Latin.] The act of making bare or naked.

NU'DITY. *ſ.* [*nudité*, French; *nuditas*, Latin.] Naked parts. *Dryden.*

NU'EL. See NEWEL.

NUGA'CITY. *ſ.* [*nugax*, Latin.] Futility; trifling talk or behaviour.

NUGA'TION. *ſ.* [*nugor*, Latin.] The act or practice of trifling. *Bacon.*

NU'GATORY. *a.* [*nugatorius*, Latin.] Trifling; futile; inſignificant. *Bentley.*

NU'ISANCE. *ſ.* [*nuiſance*, French.]
1. Something noxious or offenſive. *South.*
2. [In law.] Something that incommodes the neighbourhood. *Kettlewell.*

To NULL. *v. a.* [*nullus*, Latin.] To annul; to annihilate. *Milton.*

NULL. *a.* [*nullus*, Lat.] Void; of no force; ineffectual. *Swift.*

NULL. *ſ.* Something of no power, or no meaning. *Bacon.*

NULLIBI'ETY. *ſ.* [from *nullibi*, Lat.] The ſtate of being nowhere.

To NU'LLIFY. *v. a.* [from *nullus*, Latin.] To annul; to make void.

NU'LLITY. *ſ.* [*nullité*, French.]
1. Want of force or efficacy. *South.*
2. Want of exiſtence. *Bacon.*

NUMB. *a.* [benumen, Saxon.]
1. Torpid; chill; motionleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Producing chilneſs; benumbing. *Shakeſp.*

To NUMB. *v. a.* To make torpid; to make dull of motion or ſenſation; to deaden; to ſtupify. *Shakeſpeare.*

NU'MBEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *numbed.*] Torpor; interruption of ſenſation. *Wiſeman.*

To NU'MBER. *v. a.* [*nombrer*, Fr. *numero*, Latin.]
1. To count; to tell; to reckon how many. *Numbers.*
2. To reckon as one of the ſame kind. *Iſaiah.*

NU'MBER. *ſ.* [*nombre*, Pr. *numerus*, Lat.]
1. The ſpecies of quantity by which it is computed how many. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Any particular aggregate of units, as *even* or *odd*. *Shakespeare.*
3. Many; more than one. *Addison.*
4. Multitude that may be counted. *Milton.*
5. Comparative multitude. *Bacon.*
6. Aggregated multitude. *Bacon.*
7. Harmony; proportions calculated by *number*. *Milton.*
8. Verses; poetry. *Pope.*
9. [In grammar.] In the noun is the variation or change of termination to signify a *number* more than one. *Clarke.*

NU'MBERER. *s.* [from *number*.] He who numbers.

NU'MBERLESS. *a.* [from *number*.] Innumerable; more than can be reckoned. *Swift.*

NU'MBLES. *s.* [*nombles*, Fr.] The entrails of a deer. *Bailey.*

NU'MBNESS. *s.* [from *numb*.] Torpor; deadness; stupefaction. *Milton.*

NU'MERABLE. *a.* [*numerabilis*, Latin.] Capable to be numbered.

NU'MERAL. *a.* [*numeral*, French.] Relating to number; consisting of number. *Locke.*

NU'MERALLY. *ad.* [from *numeral*.] According to number. *Brown.*

NU'MERARY. *a.* [*numerus*, Latin.] Belonging to a certain number. *Ayliffe.*

NUMERA'TION. *s.* [*numeration*, French; *numeratio*, Latin.]
1. The art of numbering. *Locke.*
2. Number contained. *Brown.*
3. The rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

NUMERA'TOR. *s.* [Latin.]
1. He that numbers.
2. [*numerateur*, Fr.] That number which serves as the common measure to others.

NUME'RICAL. *a.* [from *numerus*, Latin.]
1. Numeral; denoting number. *Locke.*
2. The same not only in kind or species, but number. *South.*

NUME'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *numerical*.] With respect to sameness in number. *Boyle.*

NU'MERIST. *s.* [from *numerus*, Latin.] One that deals in numbers. *Brown.*

NUMERO'SITY. *s.* [from *numerosus*, Latin.]
1. Number; state of being numerous. *Brown.*
2. Harmony; numerous flow.

NU'MEROUS. *a.* [*numerosus*, Latin.]
1. Containing many; consisting of many; not few; many. *Waller.*
2. Harmonious; consisting of parts rightly numbered; melodious; musical. *Dryden.*

NU'MEROUSNESS. *s.* [from *numerous*.]
1. The quality of being numerous.
2. Harmony; musicalness. *Dryden.*

NU'MMARY. *a.* [from *nummus*, Latin.] Relating to money. *Arbuthnot.*

NU'MMULAR. *a.* [*nummularius*, Latin.] Relating to money.

NU'MSCULL. *s.* [*numb* and *skull*.]
1. A dullard; a dunce; a dolt; a blockhead. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
2. The head. In burlesque. *Prior.*

NU'MSKULLED. *a.* [from *numskull*.] Dull; stupid; doltish. *Arbuthnot.*

NUN. *s.* A woman dedicated to the severer duties of religion, secluded in a cloister from the world, and debarred by a vow from the converse of men. *Addison.*

NUN. *s.* A kind of bird. *Ainsworth.*

NU'NCHION. *s.* A piece of victuals eaten between meals. *Hudibras.*

NU'NCIATURE *s.* [from *nuncio*, Lat.] The office of a nuncio.

NU'NCIO. *s.* [Italian; from *nuncius*, Latin.]
1. A messenger; one that brings tidings. *Sh.*
2. A spiritual envoy from the pope. *Attert.*

NUNCUPA'TIVE. } *a.* [*nuncupatus*, Latin.
NUNCUPA'TORY. } *nuncupatif*, French.]
1. Publickly or solemnly declaratory.
2. Verbally pronounced.

NU'NDINAL. } *a.* [*nundinal*, Fr. from *nun-*
NU'NDINARY. } *dinæ*, Latin.] Belonging to fairs.

NU'NNERY. *s.* [from *nun*.] A house or convent of nuns. *Dryden.*

NU'PTIAL. *a.* [*nuptial*, French; *nuptialis*, Lat.] Pertaining to marriage; constituting marriage; used in marriage. *Dryden.*

NU'PTIALS. *s.* [*nuptiæ*, Latin.] Marriage.

NURSE. *s.* [*nourrice*, French.]
1. A woman that has the care of another's child. *Raleigh.*
2. A woman that has the care of a sick person. *Shakespeare.*
3. One who breeds, educates, or protects. *Sh.*
4. An old woman, in contempt. *Blackmore.*
5. The state of being nursed. *Cleaveland.*
6. In composition, any thing that supplies food. *Walton.*

To NURSE. *v. a.* [*nourrir*, French.]
1. To bring up any thing young. *Dryden.*
2. To bring up a child not one's own. *Exod.*
3. To feed; to keep; to maintain. *Addison.*
4. To tend the sick.
5. To pamper; to foment; to encourage.

NU'RSER. *s.* [from *nurse*.]
1. One that nurses. Not used. *Shakespeare.*
2. A promoter; a fomenter.

NU'RSERY. *s.* [from *nurse*.]
1. The act or office of nursing. *Shakespeare.*
2. That which is the object of a nurse's care. *Milton.*
3. A plantation of young trees to be transplanted to other ground. *Addison.*
4. Place where young children are nursed and brought up. *Bacon.*
5. The place or state where any thing is fostered or brought up. *Shakespeare.*

NU'RSLING. *s.* [from *nurse*.] One nursed up; a fondling. *Dryden.*

NU'RTURE. *s.* [contracted from *nourriture*, French.]
1. Food; diet. *Milton.*
2. Education; institution. *Spenser.*

To NU'RTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To educate; to train; to bring up. *Watts.*
2. To *nurture up*; to bring by care and food to maturity. *Bentley.*

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To NU'STLE. *v. a.* To fondle; to cherish.
See NUZZLE. *Ainsworth.*

NUT. *s.* [hnut, Saxon.]
1. The fruit of certain trees: it consists of a kernel covered by a hard shell *Arbuthnot.*
2. A small body with teeth, which correspond with the teeth of wheels. *Ray.*

NU'TBROWN. *a.* [*nut* and *brown.*] Brown like a nut kept long. *Milton.*

NU'TCRACKERS. *s.* [*nut* and *crack.*] An instrument used to enclose nuts, and break them by pressure. *Addison.*

NU'TGALL. *s.* [*nut* and *gall.*] Hard excrescence of an oak. *Brown.*

NU'THATCH.
NU'TJOBBER.
NU'TPECKER. } *s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

NU'THOOK. *s.* [*nut* and *hook.*]
1. A stick with a hook at the end to pull down boughs that the nuts may be gathered.
2. A name of contempt. *Shakespeare.*

NU'TMEG. *s.* [*nut* and *muguet*, French.] The kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach, and separated from that and from its investient coat, the mace, before it is sent over to us; except that the whole fruit is sometimes sent over in preserve, by way of sweetmeat, or as a curiosity. *Hill.*

NU'TSHELL. *s.* [*nut* and *shell.*]
1. The hard substance that encloses the kernel of the nut. *Shakespeare.*
2. It is used proverbially for any thing of little value. *L'Estrange.*

NU'TTREE. *s.* [*nut* and *tree.*] A tree that bears nuts: commonly a hazel. *Dryden.*

NUTRICA'TION. *s.* [*nutricatio*, Latin.] Manner of feeding or being fed. *Brown.*

NU'TRIMENT. *s.* [*nutrimentum*, Latin.] Food; aliment. *South.*

NUTRIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *nutriment.*] Having the qualities of food; alimental. *Arbuth.*

NUTRITION. *s.* [*nutrition*, French.]
1. The act or quality of nourishing, supporting strength, or increasing growth. *Glanv.*
2. That which nourishes; nutriment. *Pope.*

NUTRI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *nutrio*, Lat.] Having the quality of nourishing. *Arbuthnot.*

NU'TRITIVE. *a.* [from *nutrio*, Lat.] Nourishing; nutrimental; alimental. *Blackmore.*

NU'TRITURE. *s.* [from *nutrio*, Lat.] The power of nourishing. Not used. *Harvey.*

To NU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [corrupted from *nurfle.*]
1. To nurse; to foster. *Sidney.*
2. To go with the nose down like a hog. *Arb.*

NYMPH. *s.* [νυμφη.]
1. A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters. *Davies.*
2. A lady. In poetry. *Waller.*

NY'MPHISH. *a.* [from *nymph.*] Relating to nymphs; ladylike. *Drayton.*

NYS. [A corruption of *ne is.*] None is; not is. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

O

OAK OAT

O Has in English a long sound; as *drone, groan, stone*; or short, *got, not, shot.* It is usually denoted long by a servile *e* subjoined; as, *moan*; or by *e* at the end of the syllable; as, *bone.*

1. *O* is used as an interjection of wishing or exclamation. *Decay of Piety.*
2. *O* is used, with no great elegance, by *Shakespeare* for a circle or oval; as, may we cram within this wooden *O.*

OAF. *s.* [for *ouphe.*]
1. A changeling; a foolish child left by the fairies. *Drayton.*
2. A dolt; a blockhead; an idiot.

OA'FISH. *a.* [from *oaf.*] Stupid; dull; doltish.

OA'FISHNESS. *s.* [from *oafish.*] Stupidity; dullness.

OAK. *s.* [ac, æc, Saxon.] The *oak* tree hath male flowers. The embryos afterward become acorns in hard scaly cups: the leaves are sinuated. The species are five. *Miller.*

OAK *Evergreen. s.* [*ilex.*] The fruit is an acorn like the common *oak.* *Miller.*

OAKA'PPLE. *s.* [*oak* and *apple.*] A kind of spongy excrescence on the oak. *Bacon.*

OA'KEN. *a* [from *oak.*] Made of oak; gathered from the oak. *Arbuthnot.*

OA'KENPIN. *s.* An apple. *Mortimer.*

OA'KUM. *s.* Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp. *Raleigh.*

OAR. *s.* [ape, Saxon.] A long pole with a broad end, by which vessels are driven in the water. *Wilkins.*

To OAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To row.

To OAR. *v. a.* To impel by rowing. *Shak.*

OA'RY. *a.* [from *oar.*] Having the form or use of oars. *Milton.*

OAST. *s.* A kiln. Not in use. *Mortimer.*

OATCA'KE. *s.* [*oat* and *cake.*] Cake made of the meal of oats. *Peacham.*

OA'TEN. *a.* [from *oat.*] Made of oats; bearing oats *Shakespeare.*

OATH. *s.* [aþ, Saxon.] An affirmation, negation, or promise, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being. *Bacon.*

OA'THABLE. *a.* [from *oath.* A word not used.] Capable of having an oath administered. *Shakespeare.*

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OATHBRE'AKING. *s.* [*oath* and *break.*] Perjury; the violation of an oath. *Shakespeare.*
OA'TMALT. *s.* [*oat* and *malt.*] Malt made of oats. *Mortimer.*
OA'TMEAL. *s.* [*oat* and *meal.*] Flower made by grinding oats. *Arbuthnot.*
OA'TMEAL. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
OATS. *s.* [aten, Saxon.] A grain generally given to horses. *Swift.*
OA'TTHISTLE. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
OBAMBULA'TION. *s.* [*obambulatio*, Latin.] The act of walking about.
To OBDU'CE. *v. a.* [*obduco*, Latin.] To draw over as a covering. *Hale.*
OBDU'CTION. *s.* [from *obductio*, *obduco*, Lat.] The act of covering, or laying a cover.
OBDU'RACY. *s.* [from *obdurate.*] Inflexible wickedness; impenitence; hardness of heart. *South.*
OBDU'RATE. *a.* [*obduratus*, Latin.]
1. Hard of heart; inflexibly obstinate in ill; hardened; impenitent. *Shakespeare.*
2. Hardened; firm; stubborn. *South.*
3. Harsh; rugged. *Swift.*
OBDU'RATELY. *ad.* [from *obdurate.*] Stubbornly; inflexibly; impenitently.
OBDU'RATENESS. *s.* [from *obdurate.*] Stubbornness; inflexibility; impenitence.
OBDURA'TION. *s.* [from *obdurate.*] Hardness of heart; stubbornness. *Hooker.*
OBDU'RED. *a.* [*obduratus*, Lat.] Hardened; inflexible; impenitent. *Milton.*
OBE'DIENCE. *s.* [*obedience*, Fr.] Obsequiousness; submission to authority. *Bacon.*
OBE'DIENT. *a.* [*obediens*, Latin.] Submissive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; obsequious. *Tillotson.*
OBEDIE'NTIAL. *a.* [*obedientiel*, Fr.] According to the rule of obedience. *Wake.*
OBE'DIENTLY. *ad.* [from *obedient.*] With obedience. *Tillotson.*
OBE'ISANCE. *s.* [*obeisance*, Fr.] A bow; a courtesy; an act of reverence made by inclination of the body or knee. *Shakespeare.*
OBE'LISK. *s.* [*obeliscus*, Latin.]
1. A high piece of marble or stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upward by degrees, till it ends in a point. *Harris.*
2. A mark of censure in the margin of a book, in form of a dagger [†] *Grew.*
OBEQUITA'TION. *s.* [from *obequito*, Lat.] The act of riding about.
OBERRA'TION. *s.* [from *oberro*, Latin.] The act of wandering about.
OBE'SE. *a.* [*obesus*, Latin.] Fat; loaden with flesh.
OBE'SENESS. } *s.* [from *obese.*] Morbid fatness.
OBE'SITY. } *Grew.*
To OBE'Y. *v. a.* [*obeir*, French.]
1. To pay submission to; to comply with. *Dry.*
2. To yield to; to give way to.
O'BJECT. *s.* [*objet*, Fr. *objectum*, Lat.]
1. That about which any power or faculty is employed. *Hammond.*
2. Something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind. *Atter.*
3. [In grammar.] Any thing influenced by somewhat else. *Clarke.*
O'BJECTGLASS. *s.* Glass of an optical instrument remotest from the eye. *Newton.*
To OBJE'CT. *v. a.* [*objecter*, Fr. *objicio*, *objectum*, Latin.]
1. To oppose; to present in opposition. *Bacon.*
2. To propose as a charge criminal, or a reason adverse. *Whitgift.*
OBJE'CTION. *s.* [*objection*, Fr. *objectio*, Lat.]
1. The act of presenting any thing in opposition.
2. Criminal charge. *Shakespeare.*
3. Adverse argument. *Burnet.*
4. Fault found. *Wallis.*
OBJE'CTIVE. *a.* [*objectif*, Fr. *objectivus*, Lat.]
1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object. *Watts.*
2. Made an object; proposed as an object; residing in objects. *Hale.*
OBJE'CTIVELY. *ad.*
1. In manner of an object. *Locke.*
2. In the state of an object. *Brown.*
OBJE'CTIVENESS. *s.* [from *objective.*] The state of being an object. *Hale.*
OBJE'CTOR. *s.* [from *object.*] One who offers objections. *Blackmore.*
O'BIT. *s.* [a corruption of *obiit*, or *obivit*, Lat.] Funeral obsequies. *Ainsworth.*
To OBJU'RGATE. *v. a.* [*objurgo*, Latin.] To chide; to reprove.
OBJURGA'TION. *s.* [*objurgatio*, Lat.] Reproof; reprehension. *Bramhall.*
OBJU'RGATORY. *a.* [*objurgatorius*, Latin.] Reprehensory; culpatory; chiding.
OBLA'TE. *a.* [*oblatus*, Latin.] Flatted at the poles. Used of a spheriod. *Cheyne.*
OBLA'TION. *s.* [*oblation*, Fr. *oblatus*, Lat.] An offering; a sacrifice. *South.*
OBLECTA'TION. *s.* [*oblectatio*, Lat.] Delight; pleasure.
To O'BLIGATE. *v. a.* [*obligo*, Lat.] To bind by contract or duty.
OBLIGA'TION. *s.* [*obligatio*, Latin.]
1. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty; contract. *Glanville.*
2. An act which binds any man to some performance. *Taylor.*
3. Favour by which one is bound to gratitude. *South.*
O'BLIGATORY. *a.* [from *obligate.*] Imposing an obligation; binding; coercive. *Taylor.*
To OBLI'GE. *v. a.* [*obliger*, Fr. *obligo*, Lat.]
1. To bind; to impose obligation; to compel to something. *Rogers.*
2. To indebt; to lay obligations of gratitude. *Dryden.*
3. To please; to gratify. *South.*
OBLIGE'E. *s.* [from *oblige.*] The person bound by a legal or written contract.
OBLI'GEMENT. *s.* [*obligement*, Fr.] Obligation. *Dryden.*
OBLI'GER. *s.* He who binds by contract.
OBLI'GING. *part. a.* [from *oblige.*] Civil; complaisant; respectful; engaging. *Pope.*
OBLI'GINGLY. *ad.* Civilly; complaisantly.

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OBLI'GINGNESS. *f.* [from *obliging*.]
1. Obligation; force. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Civility; complaisance.

OBLIQUA'TION. *s.* [*obliquatio*, from *oblique*, Latin.] Declination from perpendicularity; obliquity. *Newton.*

OBLI'QUE. *a.* [*oblique*, Fr. *obliquus*, Lat.]
1. Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel. *Bacon.*
2. Indirect; by a side glance. *Shakespeare.*
3. [In grammar.] Any case in nouns except the nominative.

OBLI'QUELY. *ad.*
1. Not directly; not perpendicularly. *Brown.*
2. Not in the immediate or direct meaning. *Addison.*

OBLI'QUENESS. } *s.* [*obliquité*, French, from *oblique*.]
OBLI'QUITY. }
1. Deviation from physical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity. *Mil.*
2. Deviation from moral rectitude. *South.*

To OBLI'TERATE. *v. a.* [*oblitero*, Latin.]
1. To efface any thing written.
2. To wear out; to destroy; to efface. *Hale.*

OBLITERA'TION. *s.* [*obliteratio*, Latin.] Effacement; extinction. *Hale.*

OBLI'VION. *s.* [*oblivio*, Latin.]
1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance.
2. Amnesty; general pardon of crimes in a state. *Davies.*

OBLI'VIOUS. *a.* [*oblivieux*, Latin.] Causing forgetfulness. *Philips.*

OBLO'NG. *a.* [*oblong*, Fr. *oblongus*, Lat.] Longer than broad. *Harris.*

OBLO'NGLY, *ad.* [from *oblong*.] In an oblong form. *Cheyne.*

OBLO'NGNESS. *s.* [from *oblong*.] The state of being oblong.

O'BLOQUY. *s.* [*obloquor*, Latin.]
1. Censorious speech; blame; slander. *Daniel.*
2. Cause of reproach; disgrace. *Shakespeare.*

OBMUTE'SCENCE. *s.* [from *obmutesco*, Lat.] Loss of speech. *Brown.*

OBNO'XIOUS. *a.* [*obnoxious*, Latin.]
1. Subject. *Bacon.*
2. Liable to punishment. *Calamy.*
3. Reprehensible. *Fell.*
4. Liable; exposed. *Heyward.*

OBNO'XIOUSLY. *ad.* In a state of subjection; in the state of one liable to punishment.

OBNO'XIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *obnoxious*.] Subjection; liableness to punishment.

To OBNU'BILATE. *v. a.* [*obnubilo*, Lat.] To cloud; to obscure.

O'BOLE. *s.* [*obolus*, Latin.] In pharmacy, twelve grains. *Ainsworth.*

OBRE'PTION. *s.* [*obreptio*, Latin.] The act of creeping on with secrecy or by surprise.

To OBROGA'TE. *v. a.* [*obrogo*, Latin.] To proclaim a contrary law for the dissolution of the former.

OBSCE'NE. *a.* [*obscene*, French.]
1. Immodest; not agreeable to chastity of mind; causing lewd ideas. *Milton.*
2. Offensive; disgusting. *Dryden.*
3. Inauspicious; ill-omened. *Dryden.*

OBSCE'NELY. *ad.* In an impure and unchaste manner.

OBSCE'NENESS. } *s.* [*obscenité*, French; from *obscene*,] Impurity of thought or language; unchastity; lewdness. *Dryden.*
OBSCE'NITY. }

OBSCURA'TION. *s.* [*obscuratio*, Latin.]
1. The act of darkening.
2. A state of being darkened. *Burnet.*

OBSCU'RE. *a.* [*obscurus*, Latin.]
1. Dark; unenlightened; gloomy; hindering sight. *Milton.*
2. Living in the dark. *Shakespeare.*
3. Not easily intelligible; abstruse; difficult. *Dryden.*
4. Not noted; not observable. *Atterbury.*

To OBSCU'RE. *v. a.* [*obscuro*, Latin.]
1. To darken; to make dark. *Pope.*
2. To make less visible. *Brown.*
3. To make less intelligible. *Holder.*
4. To make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious. *Dryden.*
5. To conceal; to make unknown. *Milton.*

OBSCU'RELY. *ad.* [from *obscure*.]
1. Not brightly; not luminously; darkly.
2. Out of sight; privately; without notice; not conspicuously. *Addison.*
3. Not clearly; not plainly. *Milton.*

OBSCU'RENESS. } *s.* [*obscuritas*, Latin.
OBSCU'RITY. }
1. Darkness; want of light. *Donne.*
2. Unnoticed state; privacy. *Dryden.*
3. Darkness of meaning. *Locke.*

OBSECRA'TION. *s.* [*obsecratio*, Latin.] Intreaty; supplication. *Stillingfleet.*

O'BSEQUIES. *s.* [*obseques*, French.]
1. Funeral rites; funeral solemnities. *Sidney.*
2. It is found in the singular perhaps more properly. *Milton.*

OBSE'QUIOUS. *a.* [from *obsequium*, Latin.]
1. Obedient; compliant; not resisting. *Add.*
2. [In *Shakespeare*.] Funeral.

OBSE'QUIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *obsequious*.]
1. Obediently; with compliance. *Dryden.*
2. In *Shakespeare*, with funeral rites.

OBSE'QUIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *obsequious*.] Obedience; compliance. *South.*

OBSE'RVABLE. *a.* [from *observo*, Latin.] Remarkable; eminent. *Rogers.*

OBSE'RVABLY. *ad.* [from *observable*.] In a manner worthy of note. *Brown.*

OBSE'RVANCE. *s.* [*observance*, French.]
1. Respect; ceremonial reverence. *Dryden.*
2. Religious rite. *Rogers.*
3. Attentive practice. *Rogers.*
4. Rule of practice. *Shakespeare.*
5. Careful obedience. *Rogers.*
6. Observation; attention. *Hale.*
7. Obedient regard. *Wotton.*

OBSE'RVANT. *a.* [*observant*, Latin.]
1. Attentive; diligent; watchful. *Raleigh.*
2. Obedient; respectful. *Digby.*
3. Respectfully attentive. *Pope.*
4. Meanly dutiful; submissive. *Raleigh.*

OBSE'RVANT. *s.* A slavish attendant: Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

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OBSERVATION. *s.* [*observatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of observing, noting, or remarking. *Rogers.*
2. Notion gained by observing; note; remark; animadversion. *Watts.*
3. Obedience; ritual practice. *White.*

OBSERVATOR. *s.* [*observateur*, Fr.] One that observes; a remarker. *Dryden.*

OBSE'RVATORY. *s.* [*observatoire*, Fr.] A place built for astronomical observations.

To **OBSE'RVE.** *v. a.* [*observo*, Latin.]
1. To watch; to regard attentively. *Taylor.*
2. To find by attention; to note. *Locke.*
3. To regard or keep religiously. *Exodus.*
4. To practise ritually. *White.*
5. To obey; to follow.

To **OBSE'RVE.** *v. n.*
1. To be attentive. *Watts.*
2. To make a remark. *Pope.*

OBSE'RVER. *s.* [from *observe.*]
1. One who looks vigilantly on persons and things; close remarker. *Swift.*
2. one who looks on; the beholder. *South.*
3. One who keeps any law, or custom, or practice. *Bacon.*

OBSE'RVINGLY. *ad.* [from *observing.*] Attentively; carefully *Shakespeare.*

OBSE'SSION. *s.* [*obsessio*, Latin.]
1. The act of besieging.
2. The first attack of Satan, antecedent to possession.

OBSI'DIONAL. *a.* [*obsidionalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a siege.

O'BSOLETE. *a* [*obsoletus*, Latin.] Worn out of use; disused; unfashionable. *Swift.*

OBSOLE'TENESS. *s.* [from *obsolete.*] State of being worn out of use; unfashionableness.

O'BSTACLE. *s.* [*obstacle*, Fr.] Something opposed; hinderance; obstruction. *Collier.*

OBSTETRICA'TION. *s.* [from *obstetricor*, Latin.] The office of midwife.

OBSTE'TRICK. *a.* [from *obstetrix*, Latin.] Midwifish; befitting a midwife; doing the midwife's office. *Pope.*

O'BSTINACY. *s.* [*obstinatio*, Lat.] Stubbornness; contumacy; pertinacy; persistency. *Locke.*

O'BSTINATE. *a.* [*obstinatus*, Lat.] Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in resolution. *Shak.*

O'BSTINATELY. *ad.* [from *obstinate.*] Stubbornly; inflexibly. *Clarendon.*

O'BSTINATENESS. *s.* [from *obstinate.*] Stubbornness.

OBSTIPA'TION. *s.* [from *obstipo*, Lat.] The act of stopping up any passage.

OBSTRE'PEROUS. *a.* [*obstreperus*, Latin.] Loud; clamorous; noisy; turbulent. *Dryd.*

OBSTRE'PEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *obstreperous.*] Loudly; clamorously; noisily.

OBSTRE'PEROUSNESS. *s.* [from *obstreperous.*] Loudness; clamour; noise.

OBSTRI'CTION. *s.* [from *obstrictus*, Latin.] Obligation; bond. *Milton.*

To **OBSTRU'CT.** *v. a.* [*obstruo*, Latin.]
1. To block up; to bar. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To oppose; to retard; to hinder; to be in the way of. *Milton.*

OBSTRU'CTER. *s.* [from *obstruct.*] One that hinders or opposes.

OBSTRU'CTION. *s.* [*obstructio*, Latin.]
1. Hinderance; difficulty. *Denham.*
2. Obstacle; impediment. *Clarendon.*
3. [In physick.] The blocking up of any canal in the body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it. *Quincy.*
4. In *Shakespeare* it once signifies something heaped together.

OBSTRU'CTIVE. *a.* [*obstructif*, Fr.] Hindering, causing impediment. *Hammond.*

OBSTRU'CTIVE. *s.* Impediment; obstacle. *Hammond.*

O'BSTRUENT. *a.* [*obstruens*, Latin.] Hindering; blocking up

OBSTUPEFA'CTION. *s.* [*obstupefacio*, Lat.] The act of inducing stupidity, or interruption of the mental powers.

OBSTUPEFA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *obstupefacio*, Lat.] Obstructing the mental powers. *Alist.*

To **OBTAI'N.** *v. a.* [*obtineo*, Latin.]
1. To gain; to acquire; to procure. *Ardath.*
2. To impetrate; to gain by the concellant or excited kindness of another. *Hooker.*

To **OBTAI'N.** *v. n.*
1. To continue in use. *Baker.*
2. To be established; to subsist in nature or practice. *Dryden.*
3. To prevail; to succeed. Not used. *Bacon.*

OBTAI'NABLE. *a.* [from *obtain.*]
1. To be procured. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To be gained. *Rattenwil.*

OBTAI'NER. *s.* He who obtains.

To **OBTE'MPERATE.** *v. a.* [*obtempero*, Fr. *obtempero*, Latin.] To obey.

To **OBTE'ND.** *v. a.* [*obtendo*, Latin.]
1. To oppose; to hold out in opposition.
2. To pretend; to offer as the reason of any thing. *Dryden.*

OBTENEBRA'TION. *s.* [*ob* and *tenebræ*, Lat.] Darkness; the state of being darkened; the act of darkening; cloudiness. *Bacon.*

OBTE'NSION. *s.* [from *obtend.*] The act of obtending.

To **OBTE'ST.** *v. a.* [*obtester*, Latin.] To beseech; to supplicate. *Dryden.*

OBTESTA'TION. *s.* [*obtestatio*, Latin; from *obtest.*] Supplication; entreaty.

OBTRECTA'TION. *s.* [*obtrectio*, Latin.] Slander; detraction; calumny.

To **OBTRU'DE.** *v. a.* [*obtrudo*, Lat.] To thrust into any place or state by force or importunity; to offer with unreasonable importunity. *Hill.*

OBTRU'DER. *s.* One that obtrudes. *Boyle.*

OBTRU'SION. *s.* [from *obtrusus*, Latin.] The act of obtruding. *King Charles.*

OBTRU'SIVE. *a.* [from *obtrude.*] Inclined to force one's self, or any thing else, upon others. *Milton.*

To **OBTU'ND.** *v. a.* [*obtundo*, Latin.] To blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden. *Harvey.*

OBTURA'TION. *s.* [from *obturator*, Latin.]

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The act of ſtopping up any thing with ſomething ſmeared over.

OBTUSEA'NGULAR. *a.* [from *obtuſe* and *angle.*] Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTU'SE. *a.* [*obtuſus*, Latin.]
1. Not pointed; not acute.
2. Not quick; dull; ſtupid. *Milton.*
3. Not ſhrill; obſcure: as, an *obtuſe* ſound.

OBTU'SELY. *ad.*
1. Without a point.
2. Dully; ſtupidly.

OBTU'SENESS. *s.* Bluntneſs; dullneſs.

OBTU'SION. *s.* [from *obtuſe.*]
1. The act of dulling.
2. The ſtate of being dulled. *Harvey.*

OBVE'NTION. *s.* [*obvenio*, Latin.] Something happening not conſtantly and regularly, but uncertainly. *Spenſer.*

To OBVE'RT. *v. a.* [*obverto*, Latin.] To turn toward. *Boyle.*

To O'BVIATE. *v. a.* [from *obvius*, Latin; *obvier*, French.] To meet in the way; to prevent by interception. *Woodward.*

O'BVIOUS. *a.* [*obvius*, Latin.]
1. Meeting any thing; oppoſed in front to any thing. *Milton.*
2. Open; expoſed. *Milton.*
3. Eaſily diſcovered; plain; evident. *Dryd.*

O'BVIOUSLY. *ad.*
1. Evidently; apparently. *Locke.*
2. Eaſily to be found. *Selden.*
3. Naturally. *Holyday.*

O'BVIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *obvious.*] State of being evident or apparent. *Boyle.*

To OBU'MBRATE. *v. a.* [*obumbro*, Latin.] To ſhade; to cloud. *Howel.*

OBUMBRA'TION. *s.* [from *obumbro*, Latin.] The act of darkening or clouding.

OCCA'SION. *s.* [*occaſio*, Latin.]
1. Occurence; caſualty; incident. *Hooker.*
2. Opportunity; convenience. *Geneſis.*
3. Accidental cauſe. *Spenſer.*
4. Reaſon not cogent, but opportune. *Shak.*
5. Incidental need; caſual exigence. *Baker.*

To OCCA'SION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cauſe caſually. *Atterbury.*
2. To cauſe; to produce. *Temple.*
3. To influence. *Locke.*

OCCA'SIONAL. *a.* [from *occaſion.*]
1. Incidental; caſual. *Burnet.*
2. Producing by accident. *Brown.*
3. Producing by occaſion or incidental exigence. *Dryden.*

OCCA'SIONALLY. *ad.* According to incidental exigence; incidentally. *Woodward.*

OCCA'SIONER. *s.* One that cauſes, or promotes by deſign or accident. *Sanderſon.*

OCCECA'TION. *s.* [*occæcatio*, Latin.] The act of blinding or making blind. *Sanderſon.*

O'CCIDENT. *s.* [from *occidens*, Latin.] The weſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

OCCIDE'NTAL. *a.* [*occidentalis*, Lat.] Weſtern. *Howel.*

OCCI'DUOUS. *a.* [*occidens*, Latin.] Weſtern.

OCCI'PITAL. *a.* [*occipitalis*, Lat.] Placed in the hinder part of the head.

O'CCIPUT. s. [Latin.] The hinder part of the head. *Butler.*

OCCI'SION. *s.* [from *occiſio*, Latin.] The act of killing.

To OCCLU'DE. *v. a.* [*occludo*, Latin.] To ſhut up. *Brown.*

OCCLU'SE. *a.* [*occluſus*, Latin.] Shut up; cloſed. *Holder.*

OCCLU'SION. *s.* [*occluſio*, Latin.] The act of ſhutting up.

OCCU'LT. *a.* [*occultus*, Latin.] Secret; hidden; unknown; undiſcoverable. *Newton.*

OCCULTA'TION. *s.* [*occultatio*, Latin.] In aſtronomy, is the time that a ſtar or planet is hid from our ſight, when eclipſed by interpoſition of the body of the moon, or ſome other planet between it and us. *Harris*

OCCU'LTNESS. *s.* [from *occult.*] Secretneſs; ſtate of being hid.

O'CCUPANCY. *s.* [from *occupans*, Latin.] The act of taking poſſeſſion. *Warburton.*

O'CCUPANT. *s.* [*occupans*, Lat.] He that takes poſſeſſion of any thing. *Bacon.*

To O'CCUPATE. *v. a.* [*occupo*, Latin.] To poſſeſs; to hold; to take up. *Bacon.*

OCCUPA'TION. *s.* [*occupatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of taking poſſeſſion. *Bacon.*
2. Employment; buſineſs. *Wake.*
3. Trade; calling; vocation. *Shakeſpeare.*

O'CCUPIER. *s.* [from *occupy.*]
1. A poſſeſſour; one who takes into his poſſeſſion. *Raleigh.*
2. One who follows any employment. *Exod.*

To O'CCUPY. *v. a.* [*occupier*, French; *occupo*, Latin.]
1. To poſſeſs; to keep; to take up. *Brown.*
2. To buſy; to employ. *Eccluſ.*
3. To follow as buſineſs. *Common Prayer.*
4. To uſe; to expend. *Exodus.*

To O'CCUPY. *v. n.* To follow buſineſs. *Luke.*

To OCCU'R. *v. n.* [*occurro*, Latin.]
1. To be preſented to the memory or attention. *Bacon.*
2. To appear here and there. *Locke.*
3. To claſh; to ſtrike againſt; to meet. *Bent.*
4. To obviate; to make oppoſition to. *Bent.*

OCCU'RRENCE. *s.* [*occurrence*, French.]
1. Incident; accidental event. *Locke.*
2. Occaſional preſentation. *Watts.*

OCCU'RRENT. *s.* [*occurrent*, Fr. *occurrens*, Lat.] Incident; any thing that happens. *Bac.*

OCCU'RSION. *s.* [*occurſum*, Latin.] Claſh; mutual blow. *Boyle.*

O'CEAN. *s.* [*oceanus*, Latin.]
1. The main; the great ſea. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Any immenſe expanſe. *Locke.*

O'CEAN. *a.* Pertaining to the main or great ſea. *Milton.*

OCEA'NICK. *a.* [from *ocean.*] Pertaining to the ocean.

OCE'LLATED. *a.* [*ocellatus*, Latin.] Reſembling the eye. *Derham.*

O'CHRE. *s.* [*ωχρα.*] *Ochres* have rough or naturally duſty ſurfaces, are ſlightly coherent in their texture, and are compoſed of argillaceous particles readily diffuſible in water;

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These earths are of various colours; such as red, yellow, blue, green black. *Hill.*

O'CHREOUS. *a.* [from *ochre.*] Consisting of ochre. *Woodward.*

O'CHREY. *a.* [from *ochre.*] Partaking of ochre. *Woodward.*

O'CHYMY. *s.* A mixed base metal.

O'CTAGON. *s.* [*οκτω* and *γωνια.*] In geometry a figure consisting of eight sides and angles. *Harris.*

OCTA'GONAL. *a.* [from *octagon.*] Having eight angles and sides.

OCTA'NGULAR. *a.* [*octo* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having eight angles.

OCTA'NGULARNESS. *s.* [from *octangular.*] The quality of having eight angles.

O'CTANT. } *a.* Is, when a planet is in such,
O'CTILE. } an aspect or position to another, that their places are only distant an eight part of a circle or forty-five degrees.

OCTA'VE. *s.* [*octave*, French.]
1. The eight day after some peculiar festival.
2. [In musick,] An eighth or interval of eight sounds.
3. Eight days together after a festival. *Ainsw.*

OCTA'VO. [Latin.] A book is said to be in *octavo* when a sheet is folded into eight leaves.

OCTE'NNIAL. *a.* [from *octennium*, Latin.]
1. Happening every eighth years.
2. Lasting eight years.

OCTO'BER. s. [Lat.] The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.

OCTOE'DRICAL. *a.* Having eight sides.

OCTO'GENARY. *a.* [from *octogeni*, Lat.] Of eighty years of age.

O'CTONARY. *a.* [*octonarius*, Latin.] Belonging to the number eight.

OCTONO'CULAR. *a.* [*octo* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having eight eyes. *Derham.*

OCTOPE'TALOUS. *a* [*οκτω* and *πεταλον.*] Having eight flower leaves.

O'CTOSTYLE. *s.* [*οκτω* and *στυλος.*] The face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns. *Harris.*

O'CTUPLE. *a.* [*octuplus*, Latin,] Eightfold.

O'CULAR. *a.* [from *oculus*, Latin.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye. *Brown.*

O'CULARLY. *ad.* [from *ocular.*] To the observation of the eye. *Brown.*

O'CULATE. *a.* [*oculatus*, Latin.] Having eyes; knowing by the eye.

O'CULIST. *s.* [from *oculus*, Latin.] One who professes to cure distempers of the eyes. *Bac.*

O'CULUS beli. [Latin.] An accidental variety of the agate kind, having circular delineations resembling the eye. *Woodward.*

ODD. *a.* [*udda*, Swedish.]
1. Not even; not divisible into equal numbers. *Brown.*
2. More than a round number. *Burnet.*
3. Particular; uncouth; extraordinary. *Pope.*
4. Not noted; not taken into the common account; unheeded. *Shakespeare.*
5. Strange; unaccountable; fantastical. *Swift.*
6. Uncommon; particular. *Asham.*
7. Unlucky. *Shakespeare.*
8. Unlikely; in appearance improper. *Add.*

O'DDLY. *ad.* [from *odd.*]
1. Not evenly.
2. Strangely; particularly; unaccountably; uncouthly. *Locke.*

O'DDNESS. *s.* [from *odd.*]
1. The state of being not even.
2. Strangeness; particularity; uncouthness; irregularity. *Dryden. Collier.*

ODDS. *s.* [from *odd.*]
1. Inequality; excess of either compared with the other. *Hudib.*
2. More than an even wager; more likely than the contrary. *Swift.*
3. Advantage; superiority. *Hudibras.*

ODE. *s.* [*ode.*] A poem written to be sung to musick; a lyrick poem. *Milton.*

O'DIBLE. *a.* [from *odi*, Latin.] Hateful.

O'DIOUS. *a.* [*odiosus*, Latin.]
1. Hateful; detestable; abominable. *South.*
2. Exposed to hate. *Clarendon.*
3. Causing hate; invidious. *Milton.*

O'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *odious.*]
1. Hatefully; abominably. *Milton.*
2. Invidiously; so as to cause hate. *Dryden.*

O'DIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *odious.*]
1. Hatefulness. *Wake.*
2. The state of being hated. *Sidney.*

O'DIUM. s. [Latin.] Invidiousness; quality of provoking hate. *King Charles.*

ODONTA'LGICK. *a.* [*οδους* and *αλγος.*] Pertaining to the toothach.

O'DORATE. *a.* [*odoratus*, Latin.] Scented; having a strong scent, whether fetid or fragrant. *Bacon.*

ODORI'FEROUS. *a.* [*odorifer*, Latin.] Giving scent; usually sweet of scent; fragrant; perfumed. *Bacon.*

ODORI'FEROUSNESS. *s.* [from *odoriferous.*] Sweetness of scent; fragrance.

O'DOROUS. *a.* [*odorus*, Latin.] Fragrant; perfumed; sweet of scent. *Cheyne.*

O'DOUR. *s.* [*odor*, Latin.]
1. Scent, whether good or bad. *Bacon.*
2. Fragrance; perfume; sweet scent. *Clar.*

OE. This combination of vowels does not properly belong to our language, nor is ever found but in words derived from the Greek, and not yet wholly conformed to our manner of writing: *oe* has in such words the sound of *e.*

OECONO'MICKS. *s.* [*οικονομικος*; *œconomique*, Fr. from *economy.* Both it and its derivatives are under *economy.*] Management of household affairs. *J. Efrengt.*

OECUME'NICAL. *a.* [*οικουμενικος.*] General; respecting the whole habitable world. *Stillingf.*

OEDE'MA. *s.* [*οιδημα.*] A tumour. *Quincy.*

OEDEMA'TICK. } *a.* [from *oedema.*] Pur-
OEDE'MATOUS. } taining to an oedema. *Wiseman.*

OEI'LIAD. *s.* [from *œil*, French.] Glance; wink; token of the eye. *Shakespeare.*

O'ER. contracted from *over.* *Milton.*

OESOPHA'GUS. *s.* [from *ουρος*, wicker, from some similitude in the structure of this part.]

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the conterture of that; and φαγω, to eat.] The gullet. *Quincy.*

OFF. *prep.* [of, Saxon.]

1. It is put before the ſubſtantive that follows another in conſtruction: as, *of theſe part were ſlain.*
2. It is put among ſuperlative adjectives: as, *the moſt diſmal and unſeaſonable time* of *all other.*
3. From. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Concerning; relating to. *Smalridge.*
5. Out of. *Dryden.*
6. Among. *Swift.*
7. By. Not in uſe. *Sandys.*
8. According to. *Tillotſon.*
9. Noting power, choice, or ſpontaneity: as, *of himſelf man is confeſſedly unequal to his duty.*
10. Noting properties, or condition: as, *a man of a decayed fortune; a body* of *no colour.*
11. Noting extraction: as, *a man* of *an ancient family.*
12. Noting adherence, or belonging: as, *a Hebrew* of *my tribe.*
13. Noting the matter of any thing: as, *the chariot was* of *cedar.*
14. Noting the motive: as, of *my own choice I undertook this work.*
15. Noting preference, or poſtponence: as, *I do not like the Tower* of *any place.*
16. Noting change of one ſtate to another: as, *O miſerable* of *happy!*
17. Noting cauſalty: as, *good-nature* of *neceſſity will give allowance.*
18. Noting proportion: as, *many* of *a hundred.*
19. Noting kind or ſpecies: as, *an affair* of *the cabinet.*
20. It is put before an indefinite expreſſion of time: as, *of* late, in late times.

OFF. *ad.* [*af*, Dutch.]

1. Of this adverb the chief uſe is to conjoin it with verbs: as, *to come* off; *to fly* off.
2. It is generally oppoſed to *on*: as, *to lay* on; *to take* off.
3. It ſignifies diſtance: as, *ten miles* off.
4. In painting or ſtatuary, it ſignifies projection or relief: as, *the figures ſtand* off.
5. It ſignifies evaneſcence; abſence or departure: as *the ſcent goes* off.
6. It ſignifies any kind of diſappointment; defeat; interruption; as, *the affair is* off.
7. From; not toward. *Sidney.*
8. *Off* hand; not ſtudied. *L'Eſtrange.*

OFF. *interject.* An expreſſion of abhorrence, or command to depart. *Smith.*

OFF. *prep.*

1. Not on. *Temple.*
2. Diſtant from. *Addiſon.*

OFFAL *s.* [*off fall. Skinner.*]

1. Waſte meat; that which is not eaten at the table. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Carrion; coarſe fleſh. *Milton.*
3. Refuſe; that which is thrown away as of no value. *South.*
4. Any thing of no eſteem. *Shakeſpeare.*

OFFENCE. *s.* [*offence*, Fr. *offenſa*, Lat.]

1. Crime; act of wickedneſs. *Fairfax.*
2. A tranſgreſſion. *Locke.*
3. Injury. *Dryden.*
4. Diſpleaſure given; cauſe of diſguſt; ſcandal. *Bacon.*
5. Anger; diſpleaſure conceived. *Sidney.*
6. Attack; act of the aſſailant: contrary to *defence.* *Sidney.*

OFFE'NCEFUL. *a. offence* and *full.*] Injurious; giving diſpleaſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

OFFE'NCELESS. *a.* [from *offence.*] Unoffending; innocent. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OFFE'ND. *v. a.* [*offendo*, Latin.]

1. To make angry; to diſpleaſe. *Knolles.*
2. To aſſail: to attack. *Sidney.*
3. To tranſgreſs; to violate.
4. To injure *Dryden.*

To OFFE'ND. *v. n.*

1. To be criminal; to tranſgreſs the law.
2. To cauſe anger. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To commit tranſgreſſion. *Swift.*

OFFE'NDER. *s.* [from *offend.*]

1. A criminal; one who has committed a crime; a tranſgreſſor. *Iſaiah.*
2. One who has done an injury. *Shakeſpeare.*

OFFE'NDRESS. *s.* [from *offender.*] A woman that offends. *Shakeſpeare.*

OFFE'NSIVE. *a.* [*offenſif*, Fr. from *offenſus*, Latin.]

1. Cauſing anger; diſpleaſing; diſguſting. *Sp.*
2. Cauſing pain; injurious. *Bacon.*
3. Aſſailant; not defenſive. *Bacon.*

OFFE'NSIVELY. *ad.*

1. Miſchievouſly; injuriouſly. *Hooker.*
2. So as to cauſe uneaſineſs or diſpleaſure.
3. By way of attack; not defenſively.

OFFE'NSIVENESS. *s.* [from *offenſive.*]

1. Injuriouſneſs; miſchief.
2. Cauſe of diſguſt. *Grew.*

To O'FFER. *v. a.* [*offero*, Lat. *offrir*, Fr.]

1. To preſent; to exhibit any thing ſo that it may be taken or received. *Locke.*
2. To ſacrifice; to immolate. *Dryden.*
3. To bid, as a price or reward. *Dryden.*
4. To attempt; to commence. *Maccabees.*
5. To propoſe. *Locke.*

To O'FFER. *v. n.*

1. To be preſent; to be at hand; to preſent itſelf. *Sidney.*
2. To make an attempt. *Bacon.*

O'FFER. *s.* [*offre*, Fr. from the verb.]

1. Propoſal of advantage to another. *Pope.*
2. Firſt advance. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Propoſal made. *Daniel.*
4. Price bid; act of bidding a price. *Swift.*
5. Attempt; endeavour. *South.*
6. Something given by way of acknowledgment. *Sidney.*

O'FFERER. *s.* [from *offer.*]

1. One who makes an offer. *Chapman.*
2. One who ſacrifices, or dedicates in worſhip. *South.*

O'FFERING. *s.* [from *offer.*] A ſacrifice; any thing immolated, or offered in worſhip. *Dry.*

OFFE'RTORY. *s.* [*offertoire*, Fr.] The act of offering. *Bacon.*

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OFFE'RTURE. *s.* [from *offer.*] Offer; proposal of kindness. Not in use. *King Charles.*

O'FFICE. *s* [*office*, Fr. *officium*, Lat.]
1. A publick charge or employment; magistracy. *Shakespeare.*
2. Agency; peculiar use. *Newton.*
3. Business; particular employment. *Milton.*
4. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered. *Sh.*
5. Act of worship. *Shakespeare.*
6. Formulary of devotions. *Taylor.*
7. Room in a house appropriated to particular business. *Shakespeare.*
8. [*officina*, Latin.] Place where business is transacted. *Bacon.*

To O'FFICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to discharge; to do. *Shakespeare.*

O'FFICER. *s.* [*officier*, French.]
1. A man employed by the publick. *Shakesp.*
2. A commander in the army. *Dryden.*
3. One who has the power of apprehending criminals. *Shakespeare.*

O'FFICERED. *a.* [from *officer.*] Commanded; supplied with commanders *Addison.*

OFFI'CIAL. *a.* [*official*, Fr. from *office.*]
1. Conducive; appropriate with regard to their use. *Brown.*
2. Pertaining to a publick charge. *Shak.*

OFFI'CIAL. *s.* The person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction. *Ayliffe.*

OFFI'CIALTY. *s.* [*officialité*, Fr.] The charge or post of an official. *Ayliffe.*

To OFFI'CIATE. *v. a.* [from *office.*] To give, in consequence of office. *Milton.*

To OFFI'CIATE. *v. n.*
1. To discharge an office, commonly in worship. *Sanderson.*
2. To perform an office for another.

OFFICI'NAL. *a.* [from *officina*, a shop.] Used in a shop, or belonging to it: thus *officinal* plants and drugs are those used in the shops.

OFFI'CIOUS. *a.* [*officiosus*, Latin.]
1. Kind; doing good offices. *Milton.*
2. Importunately forward. *Shakespeare.*

OFFI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *officious.*]
1. Importunately forward. *Dryden.*
2. Kindly; with unasked kindness. *Dryden.*

OFFI'CIOUSNESS. *s* [from *officious.*]
1. Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour. *South.*
2. Service. *Bretton.*

O'FFING. *s.* [from *off.*] The act of steering to a distance from the land.

OFFSCOU'RING. *s.* [*off* and *scour.*] Recrement; part rubbed away in cleaning any thing. *Kettlewell.*

O'FFSET. *s.* [*off* and *set.*] Sprout; shoot of a plant. *Ray.*

O'FFSPRING. *s.* [*off* and *spring.*]
1. Propagation; generation *Hooker.*
2. The thing propagated or generated; children; descendants. *Davies.*
3. Production of any kind. *Denham.*

To OFFU'SCATE. *v. a.* [*offusco*, Latin.] To dim; to cloud; to darken.

OFFUSCA'TION. *s.* [from *offuscate.*] The act of darkening.

OFT. *ad.* [oft, Saxon.] Often; frequently; not rarely; not seldom. *Hammond.*

O'FTEN. *ad.* [from oft, Saxon.] Oft; frequently; many times. *Addison.*

O'FTENTIMES. *ad.* [*often* and *times.*] Frequently; many times; often. *Hooker.*

O'FTTIMES. *ad.* [*oft and times.*] Frequently; often. *Dryden.*

OGE'E. } *s.* A sort of moulding in architec-
OGI'VE. } ture, consisting of a round and a hollow. *Harris.*

To O'GLE. *v. a.* [*oogh*, an eye, Dutch.] To view with side glances, as in fondness, or with a design not to be heeded. *Dryden.*

O'GLER. *s.* [*oogheler*, Dutch.] A fly gazer; one who views by side glances. *Arbuthnot.*

O'GLIO. *s.* [from *olla*, Spanish.] A dish made by mingling different kinds of meat; a medley; a hotchpotch. *Suckling.*

OH. *interj.* An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise. *Watts.*

OIL. *s.* [oel, Saxon; *oleum*, Latin.]
1. The juice of olives expressed. *Exodus.*
2. Any fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter. *Dobson.*
3. The juices of vegetables, whether expressed or drawn by the still, that will not mix with water. *Harris.*

To OIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear or lubricate with oil. *Watts.*

OI'LCOLOUR. *s.* Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil. *Boyle.*

OI'LINESS. *s.* [from *oily.*] Unctuousness; greasiness; quality approaching to that of oil.

OI'LMAN. *s.* [*oil* and *man.*] One who trades in oils and pickles.

OI'LSHOP. *s.* [*oil* and *shop.*] A shop where oils and pickles are sold.

OI'LY. *a.* [from *oil.*]
1. Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil. *Digby.*
2. Fatty; greasy. *Shakespeare.*

OI'LYGRAIN. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

OI'LYPALM. *s.* A tree. *Miller.*

To OINT. *v. a.* [*oint*, Fr.] To anoint; to smear with something unctuous. *Dryden.*

O'INTMENT. *s.* [from *oint.*] Unguent; unctuous matter to smear any thing. *Spenser.*

O'KER. *s.* [See OCHRE.] A colour. *Dryden.*

OLD. *a.* [ealo, Saxon.]
1. Past the middle part of life; not young. *Dauterman.*
2. Decayed by time.
3. Of long continuance; begun long ago. *Camden.*
4. Not new. *Bacon.*
5. Ancient; not modern. *Addison.*
6. Of any specified duration. *Shakespeare.*
7. Subsisting before something else. *Swift.*
8. Long practised. *Exodus.*
9. *Of old*; long ago; from ancient times. *Dan.*

OLDFA'SHIONED. *a.* [*old* and *fashion.*] Formed according to obsolete custom. *Dryden.*

O'LDEN. *a.* Ancient. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

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OLDNESS. *s.* [from *old.*] Old age; antiquity; not newness. *Shakespeare.*

OLEA'GINOUS. *a.* [*oleaginus*, Latin.] Oily; unctuous *Arbuthnot.*

OLEA'GINOUSNESS. *s.* [from *oleaginous.*] Oilineſs. *Boyle.*

OLE'ANDER. *s.* [*oleandre*, French.] The plant roſebay.

OLE'ASTER. *s.* [Latin.] Wild olive. *Mill.*

OLE'OSE. *a.* [*oleoſus*, Lat.] Oily. *Floyer.*

To OLFA'CT. *v. a.* [*olfactus*, Latin.] To ſmell. *Hudibras.*

OLFA'CTORY. *a.* [*olfactoire*, Fr from *olfacio*, Latin.] Having the ſenſe of ſmelling.

OLID. } *a.* [*olidus*, Lat.] Stinking; fetid.
OLIDOUS. } *Boyle.*

OLIGA'RCHY. *s.* [ὀλιγαρχια.] A form of government which places the ſupreme power in a ſmall number; ariſtocracy. *Burton.*

OLIO. *s.* [*olla*, Span.] A mixture; a medley. *Congreve.*

OLITORY. *a.* [*olitorius*, Latin.] Belonging to the kitchen garden. *Evelyn.*

OLIVA'STER. *a.* [*olivaſtre*, French.] Darkly brown; tawny. *Bacon.*

OLIVE. *s.* [*olive*, Fr. *olea*, Lat.] A plant producing oil; the emblem of peace; the fruit of the tree. *Shakespeare.*

OMBRE. *s.* [*hombre*, Span.] A game of cards played by three. *Tatler.*

OMEGA. *s.* [ωμεγα.] The laſt letter of the alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the laſt. *Revelation.*

OMELET. *s.* [*omelette*, Fr.] A kind of pancake made with eggs.

OMEN. *s.* [*omen*, Latin.] A ſign good or bad; a prognoſtick. *Dryden.*

OMEND. *a.* [from *omen.*] Containing prognoſticks. *Pope.*

OMENTUM. *s.* [Latin.] The caul, covering the guts, called alſo reticulum, from its ſtructure reſembling that of a net. *Quincy.*

OMER. *s.* A Hebrew meaſure about three pints and a half Engliſh. *Bailey.*

To OMINATE. *v. a.* [*ominor*, Lat.] To foretoken; to ſhow prognoſticks. *Decay of Piety.*

OMINA'TION. *s.* [from *ominor*, Lat.] Prognoſtick. *Brown.*

OMINOUS. *a.* [from *omen.*]
1. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; foreſhowing ill; inauſpicious. *Hayward.*
2. Exhibiting tokens good or ill. *Bacon.*

OMINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ominous.*] With good or bad omen.

OMINOUSNESS. *s.* [from *ominous.*] The quality of being ominous.

OMI'SSION. *s.* [*omiſſus*, Lat.]
1. Neglect to do ſomething; forbearance of ſomething to be done. *Rogers.*
2. Neglect of duty, oppoſed to commiſſion or perpetration of crimes. *Shakespeare.*

To OMI'T. *v. a.* [*omitto*, Latin.]
1. To leave out; not to mention. *Bacon.*
2. To neglect to practiſe. *Addiſon.*

OMI'TTANCE. *s.* [from *omit.*] Forbearance. Not in uſe. *Shakespeare.*

OMNIFA'RIOUS. *a.* [*omnifarium*, Latin.] Of all varieties or kinds. *Philips.*

OMNI'FEROUS. *a.* [*omnis* and *fero*, Lat.] All-bearing.

OMNI'FICK. *a.* [*omnis* and *facio*, Latin.] All-creating. *Milton.*

OMNIFORM. *a.* [*omnis* and *forma*, Latin.] Having every ſhape.

OMNI'GENOUS. *a.* [*omnigenus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of all kinds.

OMNIPA'RITY. *s.* [*omnis* and *par*, Latin.] General equality. *White.*

OMNI'POTENCE. } *s.* [*omnipotentia*, Latin.]
OMNI'POTENCY. } Almighty power; unlimited power. *Tillotſon.*

OMNI'POTENT. *a.* [*omnipotens*, Latin.] Almighty; powerful without limit. *Grew.*

OMNIPRE'SENCE. *s.* [*omnis* and *præſens*, Lat.] Ubiquity; unbounded preſence. *Milt.*

OMNIPRE'SENT. *a.* [*omnis* and *præſens*, Lat.] Ubiquitary; preſent in every place. *Prior.*

OMNI'SCIENCE. } *s.* [*omnis* and *ſcientia*, Lat.]
OMNI'SCIENCY. } Boundleſs knowledge; infinite wiſdom. *King Charles.*

OMNI'SCIENT. *a.* [*omnis* and *ſcio*, Latin.] Infinitely wiſe; knowing without bounds. *Ba.*

OMNI'SCIOUS. *a.* [*omnis* and *ſcio*, Lat.] All-knowing. Not in uſe. *Hakewill.*

OMNI'VOROUS. *a.* [*omnis* and *voro*, Lat.] All-devouring.

OMO'PLATE. *s.* [ωμος and πλατος.] The ſhoulderblade.

OMPHALO'PTICK. *s.* [ομφαλος and οπτικος.] An optick glaſs that is convex on both ſides, commonly called a convex lens.

ON. *prep.* [*aen*, Dutch; *an*, German.]
1. It is put before the word, which ſignifies that which is under, that by which any thing is ſupported, which any thing ſtrikes by falling, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed. *Milton.*
2. It is put before any thing that is the ſubject of action: *at work* on *a picture.* *Dryden.*
3. Noting addition or accumulation: as, *miſchiefs* on *miſchiefs.* *Dryden.*
4. Noting a ſtate of progreſſion: as, *whither* on *thy way?* *Dryden.*
5. It ſometimes notes elevation: *on* a hill, not in a valley. *Dryden.*
6. Noting approach or invaſion: *luxury came* on *us.* *Dryden.*
7. Noting dependance or reliance: as, on *God's providence their hopes depend.* *Smalridge.*
8. At, noting place: *the houſe ſtands* on *the right hand.* *Shakespeare.*
9. It denotes the motive or occaſion of any thing: on *this provocation he grew angry.* *Dryden.*
10. It denotes the time at which any thing happens: as, *this happened on the firſt day.*
11. It is put before the object of ſome paſſion: *have pity* on *him.* *Shakespeare.*
12. In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened: *hence* on *thy life.*
13. Noting imprecation: *ſorrow* on *you.*
14. Noting invocation: *be called on God.*

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15. Noting stipulation or condition: *live on any terms.* *Dryden.*
16. Noting distinction or opposition: *some were on one part, some on the other.* *Knolles.*
17. In many senses it is more frequently *upon.*

ON. *ad.*
1. Forward; in succession. *South.*
2. Forward; in progression. *Daniel.*
3. In continuance; without ceasing. *Crashaw.*
4. Not off: *he is neither on nor off*; that is, he is irresolute.
5. Upon the body, as part of dress. *Sidney.*
6. It notes resolution to advance forward; not backward. *Denham.*

ON. *interject.* A word of incitement or encouragement. *Shakespeare.*

ONCE. *ad.* [from *one.*]
1. One time. *Bacon.*
2. A single time. *Locke.*
3. The same time. *Dryden.*
4. At a point of time indivisible. *Dryden.*
5. One time, though no more. *Dryden.*
6. At the time immediate. *Atterbury.*
7. Formerly; at a former time. *Addison.*

ONE. *a.* [an, œne, Saxon. *een*, Dutch.]
1. Less than two; single; denoted by an unit. *Raleigh.*
2. Indefinitely, any; some one. *Shak.*
3. Different; diverse: opposed to *another. Sh.*
4. One of two; opposed to *the other. Smalr.*
5. Not many; the same. *Pearson.*
6. Particularly one. *Spenser.*
7. Some future. *Davies.*

ONE. *s.*
1. A single person. *Hooker.*
2. A single mass or aggregate. *Blackmore.*
3. The first hour. *Shakespeare.*
4. The same thing. *Locke.*
5. A person, indefinitely. *Watts. Shak.*
6. A person, by way of eminence. *Shak.*
7. A distinct or particular person. *Bacon.*
8. Persons united. *Shakespeare.*
9. Concord; agreement; one mind. *Till.*
10. Any person; any man indefinitely. *Att.*
11. A person of particular character. *Shak.*
12. *One* has sometimes a plural, when it stands for persons indefinitely: as, *the great ones of the world.* *Glanville.*

ONEEYED. *a.* [*one* and *eye.*] Having only one eye. *Dryden.*

ONEIROCRITICAL. *a.* [ονειροκριτικος, Gr.] Interpretative of dreams. *Addison.*

ONEIROCRITICK. *s.* [ονειροκριτικος, Gr.] An interpreter of dreams. *Addison.*

O'NENESS. *s.* [from *one.*] Unity; the quality of being one. *Hammond.*

O'NERARY. *a.* [*onerarius*, Lat.] Fitted for carriage or burdens; comprising a burden.

To O'NERATE. *v. a.* [*onero*, Latin.] To load; to burden.

ONERA'TION. *s.* [from *onerate.*] The act of loading.

O'NEROUS. *a.* [*onereux*, Fr. *onerosus*, Latin.] Burdensome; oppressive. *Ayliffe.*

O'NION. *s.* [*oignon*, French.] A plant.

O'NLY. *a.* [from *one, onely*, or *onelike.*]
1. Single; one and no more. *Dryden.*
2. This and no other. *Locke.*
3. This above all others: as, *he is the* only *man for musick.*

O'NLY. *ad.*
1. Simply; singly; merely; barely. *Tillot.*
2. So and no otherwise. *Gangh.*
3. Singly without more: as, only *begotten.*

O'NOMANCY. *s.* [ονομα and μαντεια.] Divination by a name. *Camden.*

ONOMA'NTICAL. *a.* [ονομα and μαντις.] Predicting by names. *Camden.*

O'NSET. *s.* [*on* and *set.*]
1. Attack; storm; assault; first brunt. *Add.*
2. Something added or *set on* by way of ornamental appendage. *Shakespeare.*

To O'NSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To set upon; to begin. Not used. *Carew.*

O'NSLAUGHT. *s.* [*on* and *slay.*] Attack; storm; onset. Not in use. *Hudibras.*

ONTO'LOGIST. *s.* [from *ontology.*] One who considers the affections of being in general; a metaphysician.

ONTO'LOGY. *s.* [ονλα and λογος.] The science of the affections of being in general; metaphysicks. *Watts.*

O'NWARD. *ad.* [onpeapd, Saxon.]
1. Forward; progressively. *Pope.*
2. In a state of advanced progression. *Sidney.*
3. Somewhat further. *Milton.*

ONYCHA. *s.* The odoriferous snail or shell, and the stone onyx. *Calmet.*

O'NYX. *s.* [ονυξ.] A semipellucid gem, of which there are several species; but the bluish white kind, with brown and white zones, is the true *onyx* of the ancients. *Hill.*

OOZE. *s.* [*eaux*, waters, French.]
1. Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; slime. *Carew.*
2. Soft flow; spring. *Prior.*
3. The liquor of a tanner's vat.

To OOZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To flow by stealth: to run gently. *Thomson.*

O'OZY. *a.* [from *ooze.*] Miry; muddy; slimy. *Pope.*

To OPA'CATE. *v. a.* [*opaco*, Lat.] To shade; to cloud; to darken. *Boyle.*

OPA'CITY. *s.* [*opacité*, French, *opacitas*, Latin.] Cloudiness; want of transparency. *Newton.*

OPA'COUS. *a.* [*opacus*, Lat.] Dark; obscure; not transparent. *Digby.*

O'PAL. *s.* The *opal* hardly comes within the pellucid gems, being more opake and less hard. In colour it resembles the finest mother of pearl: its basis seeming a blueish or greyish white, but with a property of reflecting all the colours of the rainbow, as turned differently to the light. *Hill.*

OPA'QUE. *a.* [*opacus*, Latin.] Dark; not transparent; cloudy. *Milton.*

To OPE. } *v. a.* [open, Saxon; *ap*, Blandick;
To O'PEN. } *ουω*, Gr. a hole.]
1. To unclose; to unlock: the contrary to *shut.* *Milton. Brown.*
2. To show; to discover. *Abbot.*
3. To divide; to break. *Addison.*

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4. To explain; to disclose. *Collier.*
5. To begin. *Dryden.*

To OPE. } *v. a.*
To OPEN. }
1. To unclose itself; not to remain shut. *Dry.*
2. To bark. A term of hunting. *Dryden.*

OPE. }
OPEN. } *a.*
1. Unclosed; not shut. *Cleaveland.*
2. Plain; apparent; evident. *Daniel.*
3. Not wearing disguise; clear; artless; sincere. *Addison.*
4. Not clouded; clear. *Pope.*
5. Not hidden; exposed to view. *Locke.*
6. Not precluded; not restrained. *Acts.*
7. Not cloudy; not gloomy. *Bacon.*
8. Uncovered. *Dryden.*
9. Exposed; without defence. *Shakespeare.*
10. Attentive. *Psalms.*

OPENER. *s.* [from *open.*]
1. One that opens; one that unlocks; one that unloses. *Milton.*
2. Explainer; interpreter. *Shakespeare.*
3. That which separates; disunites. *Boyle.*

OPENE'YED. *a.* [*open* and *eye.*] Vigilant; watchful. *Shakespeare.*

OPENHA'NDED. *a.* [*open* and *hand.*] Generous; liberal. *Rowe.*

OPENHEA'RTED. *a.* [*open* and *heart.*] Generous; candid; not meanly subtle. *Dryden.*

OPENHEA'RTEDNESS. *s.* Liberality; frankness; munificence; generosity.

OPENING. *s.* [from *open.*]
1. Aperture; breach. *Woodward.*
2. Discovery at a distance; faint knowledge; dawn. *South.*

OPENLY. *ad.* [from *open.*]
1. Publickly; not secretly; in sight. *Hooker.*
2. Plainly; apparently; evidently; without disguise. *Dryden.*

OPENMOU'THED. *a.* [*open* and *mouth.*] Greedy; ravenous; clamorous; vociferous. *L'Estrange.*

OPENNESS. *s.* [from *open.*]
1. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity. *Shakespeare.*
2. Plainness; freedom from disguise. *Felton.*

OPERA. *s.* [Italian.] A poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental musick, adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing. *Dryden.*

OPERABLE. *a.* [from *opero*, Latin.] To be done; practicable. Not in use. *Brown.*

OPERANT. *a.* [*operant*, French.] Active; having power to produce any effect. *Shak.*

OPERATE. *v. n.* [*operor*, Lat.] To act; to have agency to produce effects. *Atterbury.*

OPERATION. *s.* [*operatio*, Latin.]
1. Agency; production of effects; influence. *Hooker.*
2. Action; effect. *Bentley.*
3. [In chirurgery.] That part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments.
4. The motions or employments of an army.

OPERATIVE. *a.* [from *operate.*] Having the power of acting; having forcible agency; active; vigorous; efficacious. *Norris.*

OPERATOR. *s.* [*operateur*, Fr. from *operate.*] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect. *Addison.*

OPERO'SE. *a.* [*operosus*, Lat.] Laborious; full of trouble and tediousness. *Burnet.*

OPHIOPHAGOUS. *a.* [ὄφις and φαγω.] Serpent eating. Not used. *Brown.*

OPHITES. *s.* A stone that has a dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter green, oblong, and usually near square. *Woodward.*

OPHTHA'LMICK. *a.* [ὀφθαλμος, Gr.] Relating to the eye.

OPHTHALMY. *s.* [ὀφθαλμος, Gr.] A disease of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the vessels and collected into those parts. *Sharp.*

OPIATE. *s.* A medicine that causes sleep.

OPIATE. *a.* Soporiferous; somniferous; narcotick; causing sleep. *Bacon.*

OPIFICE. *s.* [*opificium*, Lat.] Workmanship; handiwork.

OPIFICER. *s.* [*opifex*, Lat.] One that performs any work; an artist. *Bentley.*

OPINABLE. *a.* [*opinor*, Latin.] Which may be thought.

OPINATION. *s.* [*opinor*, Latin.] Opinion; notion.

OPINATOR. *s.* [*opinor*, Lat.] One who holds an opinion. *Hale.*

To OPI'NE. *v. n.* [*opinor*, Lat.] To think; to judge; to be of opinion. *Pope.*

OPI'NIATIVE. *a.* [from *opinion.*]
1. Stiff in a preconceived notion.
2. Imagined; not proved. *Glanville.*

OPINIATOR. *s.* [*opiniatre*, French.] One fond of his own notion. *Clarendon.*

OPINIA'TRE. a. [French.] Obstinate; stubborn; inflexible. *Locke.*

OPINIA'TRETY. } *s.* [*opiniatreté*, Fr.] Obs-
OPI'NIATRY. } tinacy; inflexibility; determinatiou of mind; stubbornness. *Locke.*

OPI'NION. *s.* [*opinion*, Fr. *opinio*, Latin.]
1. Persuasion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge. *Ben Jonson.*
2. Sentiments; judgment; notion. *South.*
3. Favourable judgment. *Locke.*

To OPI'NION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To opine; to think. Out of use. *Glanville.*

OPI'NIONATIVE. *a.* [from *opinion.*] Fond of preconceived notions; stubborn. *Burnet.*

OPI'NIONATIVELY. *ad.* Stubbornly.

OPI'NIONATIVENESS. *s.* [from *opinionative.*] Obstinacy.

OPI'NIONIST. *s.* [*opinioniste*, Fr. from *opinion.*] One fond of his own notions. *Glanville.*

OPI'PAROUS. *a.* [*opiparus*, Latin.] Sumptuous.

OPITULATION. *s.* [*opitulatio*, Latin.] An aiding; a helping.

OPIUM. *s.* A juice, partly resinous, partly gummy; brought to us in flat cakes, from Natolia, Egypt, and the East Indies, produced from the white garden poppy. A moderate

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dose of *opium* first makes the patient cheerful; it afterwards quiets the spirits, eases pain, and disposes to sleep. An immoderate dose of *opium* brings on a sort of drunkenness, at first, and, after many terrible symptoms, death, itself. *Hill.*

O'PLE-TREE. *s.* [*opulus*, *ople*, and *tree*.] A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*

OPOBA'LSAMUM. s. [Latin.] Balm of Gilead.

OPO'PONAX. s. [Latin.] A gum resin of a strong disagreeable smell, and an acrid and extremely bitter taste; brought to us from the East, but we are ignorant of the plant which produces this drug. *Hill.*

O'PPIDAN. *s.* [*oppidanus*, Lat.] A townsman; an inhabitant of a town.

To OPPI'GNERATE. *v. a.* [*oppignero*, Latin.] To pledge; to pawn. Not in use. *Bacon.*

To O'PPILATE. *v. a.* [*oppilo*, Lat. *oppiler*, Fr.] To heap up obstruction.

OPPILLA'TION. *s.* [*oppilation*, Fr.] Obstruction; matter heaped together. *Harvey.*

O'PPILATIVE. *a.* [*oppilative*, French.] Obstructive.

OPPLE'TED. *a.* [*oppletus*, Latin.] Filled; crowded.

OPPO'NENT. *a.* [*opponens*, Latin.] Opposite; adverse. *Prior.*

OPPO'NENT. *s.* [*opponens*, Latin.]
1. Antagonist; adversary.
2. One who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet. *More.*

OPPORTU'NE. *a.* [*opportunus*, Latin.] Seasonable; convenient; fit; timely; well-timed; proper. *Milton.*

OPPORTU'NELY. *ad.* [from *opportune*.] Seasonably; conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place. *Wotton.*

OPPORTU'NITY. *s.* [*opportunitas*, Latin.] Fit time; fit place; time; convenience; suitableness of circumstances to any end. *Denh.*

To OPPO'SE. *v. a.* [*opposer*, French.]
1. To act against; to be adverse; to hinder; to resist. *Shakespeare.*
2. To put in opposition; to offer as an antagonist or rival. *Locke.*
3. To place as an obstacle. *Dryden.*
4. To place in front. *Shakespeare.*

To OPPO'SE. *v. n.*
1. To act adversely. *Shakespeare.*
2. To object in a disputation; to have the part of raising difficulties against a tenet supposed to be right.

OPPO'SELESS. *a.* [from *oppose*.] Irresistible; not to be opposed. *Shakespeare.*

OPPO'SER. *s.* [from *oppose*.] One that opposes; antagonist; enemy; rival. *Blackm.*

O'PPOSITE. *a.* [*opposite*, French.]
1. Placed in front; facing each other. *Milt.*
2. Averse; repugnant. *Rogers.*
3. Contrary. *Tillotson.*

O'PPOSITE. *s.* Adversary; opponent; antagonist; enemy. *Hooker.*

O'PPOSITELY. *ad.* [from *opposite*.]
1. In such a situation as to face each other. *Grew.*
2. Adversely. *May.*

O'PPOSITENESS. *s.* [from *opposite*.] The state of being opposite.

OPPOSI'TION. *s.* [*oppositio*, Fr.]
1. Situation so as to front something opposed; standing over-against.
2. Hostile resistance. *Milton.*
3. Contrariety of affection. *Tillotson.*
4. Contrariety of interest; contrariety of measures. *Pearson.*
5. Contrariety of meaning; diversity of meanings. *Hooker.*
6. Inconsistency. *Locke.*

To OPPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*oppressus*, Latin.]
1. To crush by hardship or unreasonable severity. *Pope.*
2. To overpower; to subdue. *Shakespeare.*

OPPRE'SSION. *s.* [*oppression*, French.]
1. The act of oppressing; cruelty; severity.
2. The state of being oppressed; misery. *Sh.*
3. Hardship; calamity. *Addison.*
4. Dulness of spirits; lassitude of body. *Arb.*

OPPRE'SSIVE. *a.* [from *oppress*.]
1. Cruel; inhuman; unjustly exactious or severe.
2. Heavy; overwhelming. *Rowe.*

OPPRE'SSOR. *s.* [from *oppressor*.] One who harasses others with unreasonable or unjust severity. *Sandys.*

OPPRO'BRIOUS. *a.* [from *opprobrium*, Lat.]
1. Reproachful; disgraceful; causing infamy; scurrilous. *Addison.*
2. Blasted with infamy. *Milton.*

OPPRO'BRIOUSLY. *ad.* Reproachfully; scurrilously. *Shakespeare.*

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *opprobrious*.] Reproachfulness; scurrility.

To OPPU'GN. *v. a.* [*oppugno*, Latin.] To oppose; to attack; to resist. *Harvey.*

OPPU'GNANCY. *s.* [from *oppugn*.] Opposition. *Shakespeare.*

OPPU'GNER. *s.* [from *oppugn*.] One who opposes or attacks. *Boyle.*

OPSI'MATHY. *s.* [*ὀψιμαθια*.] Late education; late erudition.

OPSONA'TION. *s.* [*opsonatio*, Latin.] Catering; a buying provisions.

O'PTABLE. *a.* [*optabilis*, Lat.] Desireable; to be wished.

O'PTATIVE. *a.* [*optativus*, Lat.] Expressive of desire. *Clarke.*

O'PTICAL. *a.* [*οπτικος*.] Relating to the science of opticks. *Boyle.*

OPTI'CIAN. *s.* [from *optick*.] One skilled in opticks.

O'PTICK. *a.* [*οπτικος*.]
1. Visual; producing vision: subservient to vision. *Newton.*
2. Relating to the science of vision. *Watton.*

O'PTICK. *s.* An instrument of sight; an organ of sight. *Brown.*

O'PTICKS. *s.* [*οπτικη*.] The science of the nature and laws of vision. *Brown.*

O'PTIMACY. *s.* [*optimates*, Latin.] Nobility; body of nobles. *Howel.*

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OPTIMITY. *s.* [from *optimus*, Latin.] The state of being best.

OPTION. *s.* [*optio*, Latin.] Choice; election; power of choosing. *Smalridge.*

OPULENCE. } *s.* [*opulentia*, Lat.] Wealth;
OPULENCY. } riches; affluence. *Clarendon.*

OPULENT. *a.* [*opulentus*, Latin.] Rich; wealthy; affluent. *South.*

OPULENTLY *ad.* Richly; with splendour.

OR. *conjunct.* [o'ber, Saxon.]
1. A disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition.
2. It corresponds to *either*: he must *either* fall or fly.
3. Before: *or ever*, is *before ever*. *Fisher.*

Or. s. [French.] Gold. *Philips.*

ORACH. *s.* [*atriplex.*] A plant.

ORACLE. *s.* [*oraculum*, Latin.]
1. Something delivered by supernatural wisdom. *Hooker.*
2. The place where, or person of whom the determinations of heaven are inquired. *Bak.*
3. Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained. *Pope.*
4. One famed for wisdom.

To ORACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To utter oracles. Not in use. *Milton.*

ORACULAR. } *a.* [from *oracle.*]
ORACULOUS. }
1. Uttering oracles; resembling oracles. *Pope.*
2. Positive; authoritative. *Glanville.*
3. Obscure; ambiguous. *King.*

ORACULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *oraculous.*] In manner of an oracle. *Brown.*

ORACULOUSNESS. *s.* [from *oraculous.*] The state of being oracular.

ORAISON. *s.* [*oraison*, French.] Prayer; verbal supplication. *Dryden.*

ORAL. *a.* [*oral*, Fr.] Delivered by mouth; not written. *Addison.*

ORALLY. *ad.* [from *oral.*] By mouth; without writing. *Hale.*

ORANGE. *s.* [*orange*, Fr.] The leaves have two lobes at their base like ears, and cut in form of a heart; the fruit is round and depressed, and of a yellow colour when ripe. *Mill.*

ORANGERY. *s.* [*orangerie*, Fr.] Plantation of oranges. *Spectator.*

ORANGEMUSK. *s.* A species of pear.

ORANGEWIFE. *s.* [*orange* and *wife.*] A woman who sells oranges. *Shakespeare.*

ORATION. *s.* [*oratio*, Lat.] A speech made according to the laws of rhetorick; a harangue; a declamation. *Watts.*

ORATOR. *s.* [*orator*, Lat.]
1. A publick speaker; a man of eloquence. *Sh.*
2. A petitioner. This sense is used in addresses to chancery.

ORATORICAL. *a.* [from *orator.*] Rhetorical; befitting an orator. *Watts.*

ORATORY. *s.* [*oratoria ars*, Latin.]
1. Eloquence; rhetorical expression. *Sidney.*
2. Exercise of eloquence. *Arbuthnot.*
3. [*oratoire*, Fr.] A private place deputed and allotted for prayer alone. *Aylisse.*

ORB. *s.* [*orbe*, Fr. *orbis*, Latin.]
1. Sphere; orbicular body. *Woodward.*
2. Circular body. *Dryden.*
3. Mundane sphere; celestial body. *Shakesp.*
4. Wheel; any rolling body. *Milton.*
5. Circle: line drawn round. *Holiday.*
6. Circle described by any of the mundane spheres. *Bacon.*
7. Period; revolution of time. *Milton.*
8. Sphere of action. *Shakespeare.*

ORBATION. *s.* [*orbatus*, Latin.] Privation of parents or children.

ORBED. *a.* [from *orb.*]
1. Round; circular; orbicular. *Shakespeare.*
2. Formed into a circle. *Milton.*
3. Rounded. *Addison.*

ORBICULAR. *a.* [*orbiculaire*, Fr.]
1. Spherical. *Milton.*
2. Circular. *Newton.*

ORBICULARLY. *ad.* [from *orbicular.*] Spherically; circularly.

ORBICULARNESS. *s.* [from *orbicular.*] The state of being orbicular.

ORBICULATED. *a.* [*orbiculatus*, Latin.] Moulded into an orb.

ORBIT. *s.* [*orbita*, Lat.] The line described by the revolution of a planet. *Blackmore.*

ORBITY. *s.* [*orbus*, Latin.] Loss, or want of parents or children. *Bacon.*

ORC. *s.* [*orca*, Lat.] A sort of sea fish. *Milton.*

ORCHAL. *s.* A stone from which a blue colour is made. *Ainsworth.*

ORCHANET. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

ORCHARD. *s.* [ophegeapo, Saxon.] A garden of fruit-trees. *Ben Jonson.*

ORCHESTRE. *s.* [ορχηστρα.] The place where the musicians are set at a publick show.

ORD. *s.* An edge. *Ord*, in English, signifies *beginning.*

To ORDAIN. *v. a.* [*ordino*, Latin.]
1. To appoint; to decree. *Dryden.*
2. To establish; to settle; to institute. *Shak.*
3. To set in an office. *Esther.*
4. To invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power. *Stilling fleet.*

ORDAINER. *s.* [from *ordain.*] He who ordains.

ORDEAL. *s.* [ordal, Saxon.] A trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron; or being thrown, I suppose, into the water. *Hale.*

ORDER. *s.* [*ordo*, Latin.]
1. Method; regular disposition. *Bacon.*
2. Established process. *Watts.*
3. Proper state. *Locke.*
4. Regularity; settled mode. *Daniel.*
5. Mandate; precept; command. *Clarendon.*
6. Rule; regulation. *Hooker.*
7. Regular government. *Daniel.*
8. A society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of honour. *Baton.*
9. A rank, or class. *Kings.*
10. A religious fraternity. *Shakespeare.*
11. [Plural.] Hierarchical state. *Dryden.*
12. Means to an end. *Taylor.*
13. Measures; care. *Spenser.*
14. [In architecture.] A system of the five

tal magnabers, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters. There are five *orders* of columns; three of which are Greek, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian; and two Italian, the Tuscan and Compositе.

To O'RDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To regulate; to adjust; to manage; to conduct. *Pfalms.*
2. To manage; to procure. *Spenſer.*
3. To methodiſe; to diſpoſe fitly. *Chron.*
4. To direct; to command.
5. To ordain to facerdotal function. *Whitgift.*

To O'RDER. *v. n.* To give command; to give direction. *Milton.*

O'RDERER. *ſ.* [from *order.*] One that orders, methodiſes, or regulates. *Suckling.*

O'RDERLESS. *a.* [from *order.*] Diſorderly; out of rule. *Shakespeare.*

O'RDERLINESS. *ſ.* [from *orderly.*] Regularity; methodicalneſs.

O'RDERLY. *a.* [from *order.*]
1. Methodical; regular. *Hooker.*
2. Obſervant of method. *Chapman.*
3. Not tumultuous; well regulated. *Chr.*
4. According with eſtabliſhed method. *Hooker.*

O'RDERLY. *ad.* [from *order.*] Methodically; according to order; regularly. *Sandys.*

O'RDINABLE. *a.* [*ordinis*, Latin.] Such as may be appointed. *Hammond.*

O'RDINAL. *a.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinalis*, Latin.] Noting order: as, ſecond, third. *Holder.*

O'RDINAL. *ſ.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinale*, Latin.] A ritual; a book containing orders. *Ayliffe.*

O'RDINANCE. *ſ.* [*ordonnance*, French.]
1. Law; rule; preſcript. *Spenſer.*
2. Obſervance commanded. *Taylor.*
3. Appointment. *Shakespeare.*
4. A cannon. It is now generally written for diſtinction *ordnance.* *Shakespeare.*

O'RDINARILY. *ad.* [from *ordinary.*]
1. According to eſtabliſhed rules; according to ſettled method. *Woodward.*
2. Commonly; uſually. *South.*

O'RDINARY. *a.* [*ordinarius*, Latin.]
1. Eſtabliſhed; methodical; regular. *Atterb.*
2. Common; uſual. *Tillotſon.*
3. Mean; of low rank. *Addiſon.*
4. Ugly; not handſome: as, *ſhe is an* ordinary *woman.*

O'RDINARY. *ſ.*
1. Eſtabliſhed judge of eccleſiaſtical cauſes.
2. Settled eſtabliſhment. *Bacon.*
3. Actual and conſtant office. *Wotton.*
4. Regular price of a meal. *Shakespeare.*
5. A place of eating eſtabliſhed at a certain price. *Swift.*

To O'RDINATE. *v. a.* [*ordinatus*, Latin.] To appoint. *Daniel.*

O'RDINATE. *a.* [*ordinatus*, Latin.] Regular; methodical. *Ray.*

ORDINA'TION. *ſ.* [*ordinatio*, Latin.]
1. Eſtabliſhed order or tendency. *Norris.*
2. The act of inveſting any man with facerdotal power. *Stillingfleet.*

O'RDNANCE. *ſ.* Cannon; great guns. *Shak.*

ORDONNANCE. ſ. [French.] Diſpoſition of figures in a picture.

O'RDURE. *ſ.* [*ordure*, Fr.] Dung; filth.

ORE. *ſ.* [ore, or ora, Saxon; *oer*, Dutch, a mine.]
1. Metal unrefined; metal yet in its full ſtate. *Raleigh.*
2. Metal. *Milton.*

O'REWEED. } *ſ.* A ſea weed. *Carew.*
O'REWOOD. }

O'RGAL. *ſ.* Lees of wine.

O'RGAN. *ſ.* [*organe*, French.]
1. Natural inſtrument; as the tongue is the *organ* of ſpeech. *Raleigh.*
2. [*orgue*, Fr.] An inſtrument of muſick conſiſting of pipes filled with wind, and ſtops touched by the hand. *Bacon.*

ORGA'NICAL. } *a.* [*organique*, French; *or-*
ORGA'NICK. } *ganicus*, Lat.]
1. Conſiſting of various parts co-operating with each other. *Milton.*
2. Inſtrumental; acting as inſtruments of nature or art, to a certain end. *Milton.*
3. Reſpecting organs. *Harvey.*

ORGA'NICALLY. *ad.* [from *organical.*] By means of organs or inſtruments. *Bacon.*

ORGA'NICALNESS. *ſ.* [from *organical.*] State of being organical.

O'RGANISM. *ſ.* [from *organ.*] Organical ſtructure.

O'RGANIST. *ſ.* [*organiſte*, Fr. from *organ.*] One who plays on the organ.

ORGANIZA'TION. *ſ.* [from *organize.*] Conſtruction in which the parts are ſo diſpoſed as to be ſubſervient to each other.

To O'RGANIZE. *v. a.* [*organiſer*, Fr.] To conſtruct ſo as that one part co-operates with another; to form organically.

O'RGANLOFT. *ſ.* [*organ* and *loft.*] The loft where the organ ſtands.

O'RGANPIPE. *ſ.* [*organ* and *pipe.*] The pipe of a muſical organ.

O'RGANY. *ſ.* [*organum.*] An herb.

ORGA'SM. *ſ.* [*orgaſme*, Fr. *orgaſmus.*] Swelling vehemence.

O'RGEIS. *ſ.* A ſea fiſh, called likewiſe *gangling.*

O'RGIES. *ſ.* [*orgia*, Latin.] Mad feaſts of Bacchus; frantick revels.

ORGU'LLOUS. *a.* [*orgueilleux*, Fr.] Proud; haughty. Not in uſe.

O'RICHALCH. *ſ.* [*orichalcum*, Lat.]

O'RIENT. *a.* [*oriens*, Latin.]
1. Riſing, as the ſun.
2. Eaſtern; oriental.
3. Bright; ſhining; glittering; gaudy; glaring.

O'RIENT. *ſ.* [*orient*, Fr.] The eaſt; the part where the ſun firſt appears.

ORIE'NTAL. *a.* [*oriental*, Fr.] Eaſtern; placed in the eaſt; proceeding from the eaſt.

ORIE'NTAL. *ſ.* An inhabitant of the eaſtern parts of the world.

ORIE'NTALISM. *ſ.* [from *oriental.*] An idiom of the eaſtern language; an eaſtern mode of ſpeech.

ORIENTA'LITY. *ſ.* [from *oriental.*] The being oriental.

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ORIFICE. *s.* [*orificium*, Latin.] Any opening or perforation. *Arbuthnot.*

ORIFLAMB. *s.* A golden ſtandard. *Ainſworth.*

ORIGAN. *s.* [*origanum*, Latin.] Wild marjoram. *Spenſer.*

ORIGIN. } *s.* [*origine*, French; *origo*,
ORIGINAL. } Latin.]

1. Beginning; firſt exiſtence. *Bentley.*
2. Fountain; ſource; that which gives beginning or exiſtence. *Atterbury.*
3. Firſt copy; archetype. In this ſenſe *origin* is not uſed. *Locke.*
4. Derivation; deſcent. *Dryden.*

ORIGINAL. *a.* [*originel*, Fr. *originalis*, Lat.] Primitive; priſtine; firſt. *Stilling fleet.*

ORIGINALLY. *ad.* [from *original*.]

1. Primarily; with regard to the firſt cauſe; from the beginning. *Smalridge.*
2. At firſt. *Woodward.*
3. As the firſt author. *Roſcommon.*

ORIGINALNESS. *s.* [from *original*.] The quality or ſtate of being original.

ORIGINARY. *a.* [*originaire*, French.]

1. Productive; cauſing exiſtence. *Cheyne.*
2. Primitive; that which was the firſt ſtate. *Sandys.*

To ORIGINATE. *v. a.* [from *origin*.] To bring into exiſtence.

To ORIGINATE. *v. n.* To take exiſtence.

ORIGINATION. *s.* [*originatio*, Latin.]

1. The act or mode of bringing into exiſtence; firſt introduction. *Keil.*
2. Deſcent from a primitive. *Pearſon.*

ORISON. *s.* [*oraiſon*, French.] A prayer; a ſupplication. *Milton.*

ORLOP. *s.* [*overloop*, Dutch.] The middle deck. *Heyward.*

ORNAMENT. *s.* [*ornamentum*, Latin.]

1. Embelliſhment; decoration. *Rogers.*
2. Honour; that which confers dignity. *Add.*

ORNAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *ornament*.] Serving to decoration; giving embelliſhment. *Sw.*

ORNAME'NTALLY. *ad.* In ſuch a manner as may confer embelliſhment.

ORNAME'NTED. *a.* [from *ornament*.] Embelliſhed; bedecked.

ORNATE. *a.* [*ornatus*, Latin.] Bedecked; decorated; fine. *Milton.*

ORNATENESS. *s.* [from *ornate*.] Finery; ſtate of being embelliſhed.

ORNATURE. *s.* [*ornatus*, Latin.] Decoration. *Ainſworth.*

ORNITHO'LOGY. *s.* [ὄρνις and λόγος.] A diſcourſe on birds.

ORPHAN. *a.* [ὀρφανός.] A child who has loſt father or mother, or both. *Spenſer.*

ORPHAN. *a.* [*orphelin*, French.] Bereft of parents. *Sidney.*

ORPHANAGE. } *s.* [from *orphan*.] State of
ORPHANISM } an orphan.

ORPHA'NOTROPHY. *s.* [ὀρφανὸς and τρέφω.] An hoſpital for orphans.

ORPIMENT. *s.* [*auripigmentum*, Latin.] A ſolaceous foſſil, of a fine texture, remarkably heavy, and its colour is a bright and beautiful yellow, like that of gold. *Hill.*

ORPINE. *s.* [*orpin*, French.] Liverer or roſe root. *Miller.*

ORRERY. *s.* An inſtrument which, by many complicated movements, repreſents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. It was firſt made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician, born at Litchfield, and ſo named from his patron the earl of Orrery.

ORRIS. *s.* [*oris*, Latin.] A plant and flower. *Bacon.*

ORRIS. s. [old French.] A ſort of gold or ſilver lace.

ORTS. *s.* Refuſe; things left or thrown away. Obſolete. *Ben Jonſon.*

ORTHODOX. *a.* [ὀρθὸς and δόξα,] Sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical. *Bacon.*

ORTHODOXLY. *ad.* [from *orthodox*.] With ſoundneſs of opinion. *Bacon.*

ORTHODOXY. *s.* [ὀρθοδοξία.] Soundneſs in opinion and doctrine. *Swift.*

ORTHODROMICKS. *s.* [from ὀρθὸς and δρόμος.] The art of ſailing in the ark of ſome great circle, which is the ſhorteſt or ſtraighteſt diſtance between any two points on the ſurface of the globe. *Harris.*

ORTHODROMY. *s.* [ὀρθὸς and δρόμος.] Sailing in a ſtraight courſe.

ORTHOGON. *s.* [ὀρθὸς and γωνία.] A rectangled figure. *Peacham.*

ORTHO'GONAL. *a.* [from *orthogon*.] Rectangular.

ORTHO'GRAPHER. *s.* [ὀρθὸς and γράφω.] One who ſpells according to the rules of grammar. *Shakeſpeare.*

ORTHOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [from *orthography*.]

1. Rightly ſpelled.
2. Relating to the ſpelling. *Addiſon.*
3. Delineated according to the elevation.

ORTHOGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.*

1. According to the rules of ſpelling.
2. According to the elevation.

ORTHO'GRAPHY. *s.* [ὀρθὸς and γράφω.]

1. The part of grammar which teaches how words ſhould be ſpelled. *Holder.*
2. The art or practice of ſpelling. *Swift.*
3. The elevation of a building delineated. *Moxon.*

ORTHO'PNOEA. *s.* [ὀρθόπνοια.] A diſorder of the lungs, in which reſpiration can be performed only in an upright poſture. *Harvey.*

ORTIVE. *a.* [*ortivus*, Lat.] Relating to the riſing of any planet or ſtar.

ORTOLAN. s. [French.] A ſmall bird accounted very delicious. *Cowley.*

ORVAL. *s.* [*orvala*, Latin.] The herb clary.

ORVIE'TAN. *s.* [*orvietano*, Italian.] An antidote or counter poiſon. *Bailey.*

OSCHEO'CELE. *s.* [ὀσχεον and κήλη.] A kind of hernia when the inteſtines break into the ſcrotum.

OSCILLA'TION. *s.* [*oſcillum*, Lat.] The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

OSCI'LLATORY. *a.* [*oſcillum*, Lat.] Moving backward and forward like a pendulum. *Arb.*

O'SCITANCY. *s.* [*oscitantia*, Latin.]
1. The act of yawning.
2. Unusual sleepiness; carelessness. *Addison.*

O'SCITANT. *a.* [*oscitans*, Latin.]
1. Yawning; unusually sleepy.
2. Sleepy; sluggish. *Decay of Piety.*

OSCITA'TION. *s.* [*oscito*, Latin.] The act of yawning. *Tatler.*

O'SIER. *s.* [*osier*, French.] A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water. *May.*

O'SMUND. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

O'SPRAY. *s.* The sea eagle. *Numbers.*

O'SSELET. s. [French.] A little hard substance arising on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones. *Farrier's Dict.*

O'SSICLE. *s.* [*ossiculum*, Latin.] A small bone. *Holder.*

O'SSIFICK. *a.* [*ossa* and *facio*, Latin.] Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony substance. *Wis.*

OSSIFICA'TION. *s.* [from *ossify.*] Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance. *Sharp.*

OSSI'FRAGE. *s.* [*offifrague*, French; *offifraga*, Latin.] A kind of eagle. *Calmet.*

To O'SSIFY. *v. a.* [*ossa* and *facio*, Latin.] To change to bone. *Sharp.*

OSSI'VOROUS. *a.* [*ossa* and *voro*, Lat.] Devouring bones. *Derham.*

O'SSUARY. *s.* [*ossuarium*, Lat.] A charnel-house; a place where the bones of dead people are kept.

OST. } *s.* A vessel upon which hopes or malt
OUST. } are dried.

OSTE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*ostendo*, Latin.] Such as is proper or intended to be shown.

OSTE'NSIVE. *a.* [*ostentif*, Fr. *ostendo*, Latin.] Showing; betokening.

OSTE'NT. *s.* [*ostentum*, Latin.]
1. Appearance; air; manner; mien. *Shakesp.*
2. Show; token. *Shakespeare.*
3. A portent; a prodigy. *Dryden.*

OSTENTA'TION. *s.* [*ostentatio*, Latin.]
1. Outward show; appearance. *Shakespeare.*
2. Ambitious display; boast; vain show. *Add.*
3. A show; a spectacle. Not in use. *Shakesp.*

OSTENTA'TIOUS. *a.* [*ostento*, Latin.] Boastful; vain; fond of show; fond to expose to view. *Dryden.*

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ostentatious.*] Vainly; boastfully.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS. *s.* Vanity; boastfulness.

OSTENTA'TOUR. *s.* [*ostentateur*, French.] A boaster; a vain setter to show.

OSTE'OCOLLA. *s.* [*οστεον* and *κολλαω.*] A kind of spar, frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bringing on a callus in fractured bones. *Hill.*

O'STEOCOPE. *s.* [*οστεον*, and *κοπτω.*] Pains in the bones or rather in the nerves and membranes that encompass them.

OSTEO'LOGY. *s.* [*οστεον* and *λεγω.*] A description of the bones. *Tatler.*

OSTI'ARY. *s.* [*ostium*, Lat.] The opening at which a river disembogues itself. *Brown.*

O'STLER. *s.* [*hostelier*, French.] The man who takes care of horses at an inn. *Swift.*

O'STLERY. *s.* [*hostelerie*, French.] The place belonging to the ostler.

O'STRACISM. *s.* [*ὀστρακισμος.*] A manner of passing sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell; public censure. *Cleaveland.*

OSTRA'CITES. *s.* *Ostracites* expresses the common oyster in its fossil state. *Hill.*

O'STRICH. *s.* [*autruche*, French; *struthio*, Latin.] *Ostrich* is ranged among birds. It is very large, its wings very short, and the neck about four or five spans. They are hunted by way of course, for they never fly; but use their wings to assist them in running more swiftly. The *ostrich* swallows bits of iron or brass, as other birds swallow small stones, to assist in digesting their food. It lays its eggs upon the ground, hides them under the sand, and the sun hatches them. *Calmet.*

OTACOU'STICK. *s.* [*ους* and *ακουω.*] An instrument to facilitate hearing. *Grew.*

O'THER. *pron.* [oðer, Saxon.]
1. Not the same; not this; different. *Swift.*
2. Not I, or he, but some one else. *Bacon.*
3. Not the one, not this, but the contrary. *Scott.*
4. Correlative to *each.* *Phil.*
5. Something beside. *Locke.*
6. The next. *Shakespeare.*
7. The third past. *Ben Jonson.*
8. It is sometimes put elliptically for *other thing*; something different. *Glanville.*

O'THERGATES. *ad.* In other manner. *Shak.*

O'THERGUISE. *ad.* [*other* and *guise.*] Of another kind: sometimes written *otherguise.*

O'THERWHERE. *ad.* [*other* and *where.*] In other places. *Hooker.*

O'THERWHILE. *ad.* [*other* and *while.*] At other times.

O'THERWISE. *ad.* [*other* and *wise.*]
1. In a different manner. *Sprat. Raleigh.*
2. By other causes. *Rogers.*
3. In other respects.

O'TTER. *s.* [oter, Saxon.] An amphibious animal that preys upon fish. *Grew.*

O'VAL. *a.* [*ovale*, Fr. *ovum*, Lat. an egg.] Oblong; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg. *Blackmore*

O'VAL. *s.* That which has the shape of an egg. *Watts.*

OVA'RIOUS. *a.* [from *ovum*, Lat.] Consisting of eggs. *Thomson.*

O'VARY. *s.* [*ovaire*, French; *ovarium*, Latin.] The part of the body in which impregnation is performed. *Brown.*

OVA'TION. *s.* [*ovatio*, Latin.] A lesser triumph among the Romans.

OU'BAT. } *s.* A sort of caterpillar.
OU'BUST. }

OUCH. *s.* An ornament of gold or jewels. *Bac.*

O'VEN. *s.* [open, Saxon.] An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread. *Spenser.*

O'VER hath a double signification in the names of places. If the place be upon or near a hi-

ver, it comes from the Saxon ofre, a brink or bank: but if there is in the neighbourhood another of the same name, distinguished by the addition of nether, then *over* is from the Gothick *ufar*, above. *Gibson's Camden.*

OVER. *prep.* [*ufar*, Gothick. ofre, Sax.]

1. Above, with respect to excellence or dignity. *Swift.*
2. Above, with regard to rule or authority.
3. Above in place. *Shakespeare.*
4. Across; from side to side. *Dryden.*
5. Through; diffusively. *Hammond.*
6. Upon. *Bacon.*
7. Before: as, over *night*. *Spenser.*

OVER. *ad.*

1. Above the top. *Luke.*
2. More than a quantity assigned: *five feet and an inch* over. *Hayward.*
3. From side to side: *the river was a mile* over. *Grew.*
4. From one to another. *Bacon.*
5. From a country beyond the sea: *the king went* over *to France.*
6. On the surface: *the ground is all* over *green. Genesis.*
7. Past: *when his rage was* over, *he repented. Knolles.*
8. Throughout; completely: *I have thought the design* over. *South.*
9. With repetition; another time: over *again*; over *and* over. *Dryden.*
10. Extraordinary; in a great degree: *be not over-hasty in judging. Baker.*
11. OVER *and above*. Beside; beyond what was first supposed, or immediately intended.
12. OVER *against*. Opposite; regarding in front. *Bacon.*
13. *To give over*. To cease from. *Pope.*
14. In composition it has a great variety of significations; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of speech in a sense equivalent to more than enough.

To OVERABOUND. *v. n.* [*over* and *abound.*] To abound more than enough. *Philips.*

To OVERACT. *v. a.* [*over* and *act.*] To act more than enough. *Stilling fleet.*

To OVERA'RCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *arch.*] To cover as with an arch. *Pope.*

To OVERA'WE. *v. a.* [*over* and *awe.*] To keep in awe by superiour influence. *Spenser.*

To OVERBA'LANCE. *v. a.* To weigh down; to preponderate. *Rogers.*

OVERBA'LANCE. *s.* [*over* and *balance.*] Something more than equivalent. *Locke.*

OVERBA'TTLE. *a.* Too fruitful; exuberant. *Hooker.*

To OVERBE'AR. *v. a.* To repress; to subdue; to whelm; to bear down. *Hooker.*

To OVERBI'D. *v. a* [*over* and *bid.*] To offer more than equivalent. *Dryden.*

To OVERBLO'W. *v. n.* [*over* and *blow.*] To be past its violence. *Dryden.*

To OVERBLO'W. *v. a.* To drive away as clouds before the wind. *Waller.*

OVERBOARD. *ad.* [*over* and *board.* See BOARD.] Off the ship; out of the ship. *Dry.*

To OVERBU'LK. *v. a.* [*over* and *bulk.*] To oppress by bulk. *Shakespeare.*

To OVERBU'RDEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *burden.*] To load with too great weight. *Sidney.*

To OVERBU'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *buy*] To buy too dear. *Dryden.*

To OVERCA'RRY. *v. a.* [*over* and *carry.*] To hurry too far; to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous. *Hayward.*

To OVERCA'ST. *v. a.* [*over* and *cast.*]

1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom. *Spenser.*
2. To cover. *Hooker.*
3. To rate too high in computation. *Bacon.*

To OVERCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*over* and *charge.*]

1. To oppress; to cloy; to surcharge. *Ral.*
2. To load; to crowd too much. *Pope.*
3. To burden. *Shakespeare.*
4. To rate too high. *Shakespeare.*
5. To fill too full. *Addison.*
6. To load with too great a charge. *Shak.*

To OVERCLO'UD. *v. a.* [*over* and *cloud.* To cover with clouds. *Tickel.*

To OVERCO'ME. *v. a.* pret. I *overcome*; part. pass. *overcome*; anciently *overcomen*, as in *Spenser.* [*overcomen*, Dutch.]

1. To subdue; to conquer; to vanquish. *Sp.*
2. To surmount. *Law.*
3. To overflow; to surcharge. *Philips.*
4. To come over or upon; to invade suddenly. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

To OVERCO'ME. *v. n.* To gain the superiority. *Romans.*

OVERCOMER. *s.* [from the verb.] He who overcomes.

To OVERCO'UNT. *v. a.* [*over* and *count*] To rate above the true value. *Shakespeare.*

To OVERDO'. *v. a.* [*over* and *do.*] To do more than enough. *Grew.*

To OVERDRE'SS. *v. a.* [*over* and *dress.*] To adorn lavishly. *Pope.*

To OVERDRI'VE. *v. a.* [*over* and *drive.*] To drive too hard, or beyond strength. *Gen.*

To OVEREY'E. *v. a.* [*over* and *eye.*]

1. To superintend.
2. To observe; to remark. *Shakespeare.*

To OVERE'MPTY. *v. a.* [*over* and *empty.*] To make too empty. *Carew.*

OVERFAL. *s.* [*over* and *fall.*] Cataract. *Ral.*

To OVERFLO'AT. *v. n.* [*over* and *float.*] To swim; to float. *Dryden.*

To OVERFLO'W. *v. n.* [*over* and *flow.*]

1. To be fuller than the brim can hold. *Dry.*
2. To exuberate; to abound. *Rogers.*

To OVERFLO'W. *v. a.*

1. To fill beyond the brim. *Taylor.*
2. To deluge; to drown; to overrun. *Dryd.*

OVERFLOW. *s.* [*over* and *flow.*] Inundation; more than fulness; such a quantity as runs over; exuberance. *Arbuthnot.*

OVERFLOWING. *s.* [from *overflow*] Exuberance; copiousness. *Rogers.*

OVERFLO'WINGLY. *ad.* Exuberantly; in great abundance. *Boyle.*

To OVERFLY'. *v. a.* [*over* and *fly.*] To cross by flight. *Dryden.*

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●OVERFO'RWARDNESS. *s.* [*over* and *forwardneſs.*] Too great quickneſs; too great readineſs. *Hale.*

To OVERFRE'IGHT. *v. a.* [*over* and *freight.*] To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity. *Carew.*

To OVERGE'T. *v. a.* [*over* and *get.*] To reach; to come up with. *Sidney*

To OVERGLA'NCE. *v. a.* [*over* and *glance.*] To look haſtily over. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OVERGO'. *v. a.* [*over* and *go.*] To ſurpaſs; to excel. *Sidney.*

To OVERGO'RGE. *v. a.* [*over* and *gorge.*] To gorge too much. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OVERGRO'W. *v. a.* [*over* and *grow.*]
1. To cover with growth. *Spenſer.*
2. To riſe above. *Mortimer.*

To OVERGRO'W. *v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural ſize. *Knolles.*

O'VERGROWTH. *s.* [*over* and *growth.*] Exuberant growth. *Bacon.*

To OVERHA'LE. *v. a.* [*over* and *hale.*]
1. To ſpread over. *Spenſer.*
2. To examine over again.

To OVERHA'NG. *v. a.* [*over* and *hang.*] To jut over; to impend over. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OVERHA'RDEN. *v. a.* [*over* and *harden.*] To make too hard. *Bayle.*

O'VERHEAD. *ad.* [*over* and *head.*] Aloft; in the zenith; above. *Milton.*

To OVERHE'AR. *v. a.* [*over* and *hear.*] To hear thoſe who do not mean to be heard. *Sh.*

To OVERHE'ND. *v. a.* [*over* and *hend.*] To overtake; to reach. *Spenſer.*

To OVERJO'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *joy.*] To tranſport; to raviſh. *Taylor.*

OVERJO'Y. *s.* Tranſport; ecſtacy. *Shak.*

To OVERLA'BOUR. *v. a.* [*over* and *labour.*] To take too much pains on any thing; to haraſs with toil. *Dryden.*

To OVERLA'DE. *v. a.* [*over* and *lade.*] To overburden. *Suckling.*

O'VERLARGE. *a.* [*over* and *large.*] Larger than enough. *Collier.*

OVERLA'SHINGLY. *ad.* [*over* and *laſh.*] With exaggeration. Obſolete. *Brerewood.*

To OVERLA'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *lay.*]
1. To oppreſs by too much weight or power.
2. To ſmother with too much or too cloſe covering. *Milton.*
3. To ſmother; to cruſh; to overwhelm. *Add.*
4. To cloud; to overcaſt. *Spenſer.*
5. To cover ſuperficially. *Exodus.*
6. To join by ſomething laid over. *Milton.*

To OVERLE'AP. *v. a.* [*over* and *leap.*] To paſs by a jump. *Dryden.*

O'VERLEATHER. *s.* [*over* and *leather.*] The part of the ſhoe that covers the foot. *Shak.*

To OVERLI'VE. *v. a.* [*over* and *live.*] To live longer than another; to ſurvive; to outlive. *Hayward.*

To OVERLI'VE. *v. n.* To live too long. *Milt.*

O'VERLIVER. *s.* [from *overlive.*] Surviver; that which lives longeſt. *Bacon.*

To OVERLO'AD. *v. a.* [*over* and *load.*] To burden with too much. *Felton.*

O'VERLONG. *a.* [*over* and *long.*] Too long. *Boyle.*

To OVERLO'OK. *v. a.* [*over* and *look.*]
1. To view from a higher place. *Dryden.*
2. To view fully; to peruſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To ſuperintend; to overſee. *Grand.*
4. To review. *Roſcommon.*
5. To paſs by indulgently. *Rogers.*
6. To neglect; to ſlight. *Atterbury.*

O'VERLOOKER. *s.* [*over* and *looker.*] One who looks over his fellows. *Watts.*

O'VERLOOP. *s.* The ſame with *orlop.* *Ed.*

O'VERMASTED. *a.* [*over* and *maſt.*] Having too much maſt. *Dryden.*

To OVERMA'STER. *v. a.* [*over* and *maſter.*] To ſubdue; to govern. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OVERMA'TCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *match.*] To be too powerful; to conquer. *Dryden.*

OVERMA'TCH. *s.* One of ſuperiour power; one not to be overcome. *Milton.*

OVERME'ASURE. *s.* [*over* and *meaſure.*] Something given over the due meaſure.

To OVERMI'X. *v. a.* [*over* and *mix.*] To mix with too much. *Grew.*

OVERMO'ST. *a.* [*over* and *moſt.*] Higheſt; over the reſt in authority. *Ainſworth.*

OVERMU'CH. *a.* [*over* and *much.*] Too much; more than enough. *Locke.*

OVERMU'CH. *ad.* In too great a degree.

To OVERNA'ME. *v. a.* [*over* and *name.*] To name in a ſeries. *Shakeſpeare.*

O'VERNIGHT. *s.* [*over* and *night.*] Night before bedtime. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OVERO'FFICE. *v. a.* [*over* and *office.*] To lord by virtue of an office. *Shakeſpeare.*

OVEROFFI'CIOUS. *a.* [*over* and *officious.*] Too buſy; too importunate. *Collier.*

To OVERPA'SS. *v. a.* [*over* and *paſs.*]
1. To croſs. *Dryden.*
2. To overlook; to paſs with diſregard. *Milt.*
3. To omit in a reckoning. *Raleigh.*
4. To omit; not to receive. *Hooker.*

To OVERPA'Y. *v. a.* [*over* and *pay.*] To reward beyond the price. *Prior.*

To OVERPE'RCH. *v. a.* [*over* and *perch.*] To fly over. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OVERPE'ER. *v. a.* [*over* and *peer.*] To overlook; to hover above. Not uſed. *Sandys.*

O'VERPLUS. *s.* [*over* and *plus.*] Surplus; what remains more than ſufficient. *Hooker.*

To OVERPLY'. *v. a.* [*over* and *ply.*] To employ too laboriouſly. *Milton.*

To OVERPO'ISE. *v. a.* [*over* and *poiſe.*] To outweigh. *Brown.*

OVERPO'ISE. *s.* [from the verb.] Preponderant weight. *Dryden.*

To OVERPO'WER. *v. a.* [*over* and *power.*] To be predominant over; to oppreſs by ſuperiority. *Woodward.*

To OVERPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*over* and *preſs.*] To bear upon with irreſiſtible force; to overwhelm; to cruſh. *Roſcommon.*

To OVERPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*over* and *prize.*] To value at too high a price. *Wotton.*

OVERRA'NK. *a.* [*over* and *rank.*] Too rank. *Mortimer.*

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To OVERRA'TE. v. a. [over and rate.] To rate at too much. *Rogers.*

To OVERREA'CH. v. a. [over and reach.]
1. to rise above. *Raleigh.*
2. To deceive; to go beyond. *Tillotson.*

To OVERREA'CH. v. n. A horse is said to *overreach* when he brings his hinder feet too far forward, and strikes his toes against his fore shoes. *Farrier's Dict.*

OVERREACHER. s. [from overreach.] A cheat; a deceiver.

To OVERRE'AD. v. a. [over and read.] To peruse. *Shakespeare.*

To OVERRI'PEN. v. a. [over and ripen. To make too ripe. *Shakespeare.*

To OVERRO'AST. v. a. [over and roast. To roast too much. *Shakespeare.*

To OVERRU'LE. v. a. [over and rule.]
1. To influence with predominant power; to be superiour in authority. *Sidney.*
2. To govern with high authority; to superintend. *Hayward.*
3. To supersede. *Carew.*

To OVERRU'N. v. a. [over and run.]
1. To harass by incursions; to ravage. *Add.*
2. To outrun; to pass behind. *Bacon.*
3. To overspread; to cover all over. *Burnet.*
4. To mischief by great numbers; to pester. *Addison.*
5. To injure by treading down.

To OVERRU'N. v. n. To overflow; to be more than full. *Spenser.*

To OVERSE'E. v. a. [over and see.]
1. To superintend; to overlook. *Spenser.*
2. To overlook; to pass by unheeded; to omit. *Hudibras.*

OVERSE'EN. part. [from oversee.] Mistaken; deceived. *Clarendon.*

OVERSEER. s. [from oversee.]
1. One who overlooks; a superintendant.
2. An officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor. *Graunt.*

To OVERSE'T. v. a. [over and set.]
1. To turn bottom upward; to throw off the basis; to subvert. *Addison.*
2. To throw out of regularity. *Dryden.*

To OVERSE'T. v. n. To fall off the basis.

To OVERSHA'DE. v. a. [over and shade.] To cover with darkness. *Dryden.*

To OVERSHA'DOW. v. a. [over and shadow.]
1. To throw a shadow over any thing. *Bacon.*
2. To shelter; to protect. *Milton.*

To OVERSHO'OT. v. n. [over and shoot.] To fly beyond the mark. *Collier.*

To OVERSHO'OT. v. a.
1. To shoot beyond the mark. *Tillotson.*
2. To pass swiftly over. *Harte.*
3. To venture too far; to affect too much. *Whitgift.*

OVERSIGHT. s. [over and sight.]
1. Superintendance. *Kings.*
2. Mistake; errour. *Hooker.*

To OVERSI'ZE v. a. [over and size.]
1. To surpass in bulk. *Sandys.*
2. To plaister over. *Shakespeare.*

To OVERSKI'P. v. a. [over and skip.]
1. To pass by leaping. *Hooker.*
2. To pass over. *Donne.*
3. To escape. *Shakespeare.*

To OVERSLE'EP. v. a. [over and sleep.] To sleep too long.

To OVERSLI'P. v. a. [over and slip.] To pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; to neglect. *Wotton.*

To OVERSNO'W. v. a. [over and snow.] To cover with snow. *Dryden.*

OVERSO'LD. part. [over and sell.] Sold at too high a price. *Dryden.*

OVERSO'ON. ad. [over and soon.] Too soon *Sidney.*

OVERSPE'NT. part. [over and spend.] Wearied; harassed. *Dryden.*

To OVERSPRE'AD. v. a. [over and spread.] To cover over; to fill; to scatter over. *Gen.*

To OVERSTA'ND. v. a. [over and stand.] To stand too much upon conditions. *Dryden.*

To OVERSTA'RE. v. a. [over and stare.] To stare wildly. *Ascham.*

To OVERSTO'CK. v. a. [over and stock.] To fill too full; to crowd. *Swift.*

To OVERSTRA'IN. v. n. [over and strain.] To make too violent efforts. *Collier.*

To OVERSTRA'IN. v. a. To stretch too far. *Ayliffe.*

To OVERSWA'Y. v. a. [over and sway.] To overrule; to bear down. *Hooker.*

To OVERSWE'LL. v. a. [over and swell.] To rise above. *Fairfax.*

O'VERT. a. [ouvert, Fr.] Open; publick; apparent. *King Charles.*

O'VERTLY. ad. [from the adjective.] Openly.

To OVERTA'KE. v. a. [over and take.]
1. To catch any thing by pursuit; to come up to something going before. *Hooker.*
2. To take by surprise. *Galatians.*

To OVERTA'SK. v. a. [over and task.] To burden with too heavy duties or injunctions. *Harvey.*

To OVERTHRO'W. v. a. [over and throw.]
1. To turn upside down. *Taylor.*
2. To throw down. *Milton.*
3. To ruin; to demolish. *Dryden.*
4. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish. *Dry.*
5. To destroy; to subvert; to mischief; to bring to nothing. *Sidney.*

OVERTHRO'W. s. [from the verb.]
1. The state of being turned upside down.
2. Ruin; destruction. *Hooker.*
3. Defeat; discomfiture. *Hayward.*
4. Degradation. *Shakespeare.*

OVERTHRO'WER. s. [from overthrow.] He who overthrows.

OVERTHWA'RT. a. [over and thwart.]
1. Opposite; being over against. *Dryden.*
2. Crossing any thing perpendicularly.
3. Perverse; adverse; contradictious. *Clar.*

OVERTHWA'RT. prep. Across: as, *he laid a plank* overthwart *the brook.*

OVERTHWA'RTLY. ad. [from overthwart.]
1. Across; transversely. *Peacham.*
2. Pervaciously; perversely.

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OVERTHWA'RTNESS. *s.* [from *overthwart.*]
1. Posture across.
2. Pervicacity; perverseness.

To OVERTO'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *top.*]
1. To rise above; to raise the head above. *Sh.*
2. To excel; to surpass. *Harvey.*
3. To obscure; to make of less importance by superior excellence. *Bacon.*

To OVERTRI'P. *v. a.* [*over* and *trip.*] To trip over; to walk lightly over. *Shakespeare.*

OVERTURE. *s.* [*ouverture*, French.]
1. Opening; disclosure; discovery. *Shakesp.*
2. Proposal; something offered to consideration. *Hayward.*

To OVERTU'RN. *v. a.* [*over* and *turn.*]
1. To throw down; to subvert; to ruin.
2. To overpower; to conquer. *Milton.*

OVERTU'RNER. *s.* [from *overturn.*] Subverter. *Swift.*

To OVERVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*over* and *value.*] To rate at too high a price. *Hooker.*

To OVERVE'IL. *v. a.* [*over* and *veil.*] To cover. *Shakespeare.*

To OVERWA'TCH. *v. n.* [*over* and *watch.*] To subdue with long want of rest. *Dryden.*

OVERWEA'K. *a.* [*over* and *weak.*] Too weak; too feeble. *Raleigh.*

To OVERWEA'THER. *v. a.* [*over* and *weather.*] To batter by violence of weather. *Sh.*

To OVERWE'EN. *v. n.* [*over* and *ween.*] To think too highly; to think with arrogance.

OVERWE'ENINGLY. *ad.* [from *overween.*] With too much arrogance; with too high an opinion.

To OVERWE'IGH, *v. a.* [*over* and *weigh.*] To preponderate. *Hooker.*

O'VERWEIGHT. *s.* [*over* and *weight.*] Preponderance. *Bacon.*

To OVERWHE'LM. *v. a.* [*over* and *whelm.*]
1. To crush underneath something violent and weighty. *Rogers.*
2. To overlook gloomily. *Shakesp.*

OVERWHE'LMINGLY. *ad.* [from *overwhelming.*] In such a manner as to overwhelm. Not in use. *Decay of Piety.*

OVERWI'SE *a.* [*over* and *wise.*] Wise to affectation. *Eccl.*

OVERWO'RN. *part.* [*over* and *worn.*]
1. Worn out; subdued by toil. *Dryden.*
2. Spoiled by time. *Shakespeare.*

OVERWRO'UGHT. *part.* [*over* and *wrought.*]
1. Laboured too much. *Dryden.*
2. Worked all over. *Pope.*

OVERYE'ARED. *a.* [*over* and *year.*] Too old. *Fairfax.*

OVERZEA'LOUS. [*over* and *zealous.*] Too zealous. *Locke.*

OUGHT. *s.* [ǽhpiz, Saxon.] Any thing; not nothing: more properly *aught.* *Milton.*

OUGHT. *verb imperfect.* [preterit of *owe.*]
1. Owed; was bound to pay; have been indebted. *Spelman.*
2. To be obliged by duty: *subjects* ought *to obey the king.* *Bacon.*
3. To be fit; to be necessary: *the position* ought *to be proved.* *Locke.*

OVIFO'RM. *a.* [*ovum* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the shape of an egg. *Derham.*

OVI'PAROUS. *a.* [*ovum* and *pario*, Latin.] Bringing forth eggs; not viviparous. *R.*

OUNCE. *s.* [*once*, Fr. *uncia*, Lat.] A name of weight of different value in different denominations of weight. In troy weight, an ounce is twenty pennyweights; a pennyweight, twenty four grains. *Bacon.*

OUNCE. *s.* [*once*, Fr. *onza*, Spanish.] A lynx; a panther. *Milton.*

OUPHE. *s.* [*auff*, Teutonick,] A fairy; a goblin. *Shakespeare.*

OU'PHEN. *a.* [from *ouphe.*] Elfish. *Shakespeare.*

OUR. *pron. poss.* [ure, Saxon.]
1. Pertaining to us; belonging to us. *Sh.*
2. When the substantive goes before, it is written *ours.* *Denham.*

OURSE'LVES. *reciprocal pronoun.*
1. We; not others.
2. Us: not others, in the oblique cases.

OURSE'LF is used in the regal style.

OUSE. *s.* Tanners' bark: rather *ooze.*

OU'SEL. *s.* [ure, Saxon.] A blackbird.

To OUST. *v. a.* [*ouster*, French.]
1. To vacate; to take away.
2. To deprive; to eject.

OUT. *ad.* [ut, Saxon.]
1. Not within: *the stag is* out.
2. It is generally opposed to *in.*
3. In a state of disclosure: *the lesson was* out.
4. Not in confinement or concealment: *murder will* out.
5. From the place or house.
6. From the inner part.
7. Not at home: *I was* out.
8. In a state of extinction: *the fire is* out.
9. In a state of being exhausted: *the provision is* out.
10. Not in office: *the minister is* out.
11. To the end: *bear him* out.
12. Loudly; without restraint.
13. Not in the hands of the owner: *my money is* out, *I have lent him.*
14. In an errour.
15. At a loss; in a puzzle.
16. With torn clothes.
17. Away, so as to consume.
18. Deficient: *he was* out *fifty pounds.*
19. It is used emphatically before *alas.*
20. It is used emphatically to verbs of very.

OUT. *interj.* An expression of abhorrence, expulsion. It has sometimes *upon* after it.

OUT *of.* prep.
1. From; noting produce.
2. Not in; noting exclusion, dismission, absence, or dereliction.
3. No longer in.
4. Not in; noting unfitness.
5. For within; relating to a house.
6. From; noting copy.
7. From; noting rescue.

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2. From; noting rescue. *Addison.*
3. Not in; noting exorbitance or irregularity; out of *tune.* *Swift.*
9. From one thing to something different: *he went* out of *his regular course. Dec. of Piety.*
10. To a different state from; in a different state: *my mouth is* out of *taste.* *Bacon.*
11. Not according to: *done* out of *rule. Pope.*
12. To a different state from; noting separation: *he is* out of *favour.* *Hooker.*
13. Beyond: out of *sight.* *Addison.*
14. Deviating from; noting irregularity. *Shakespeare.*
15. Past; without; noting something worn out or exhausted. *Knolles.*
16. By means of. *Shakespeare.*
17. In consequence of; noting the motive or reason: *he reproached me* out of *kindness. Bac.*
18. *Out of hand*; immediately: as that is easily used which is ready in the hand. *Shakesp.*

To OUT. *v. a.* To deprive by expulsion. *K. Ch.*

OUT, in composition, generally signifies something beyond or more than another; but sometimes it betokens emission, exclusion, or something external.

To OUTA'CT. *v. a.* [*out* and *act.*] To do beyond. *Otway.*

To OUTBA'LANCE. *v. a.* [*out* and *balance.*] To overweigh; to preponderate. *Dryden.*

To OUTBA'R. *v. a.* [*out* and *bar.*] To shut out by fortification. *Spenser.*

To OUTBI'D. *v. a.* [*out* and *bid.*] To overpower by bidding a higher price. *Donne.*

OUTBI'DDER. *s.* One that outbids.

OUTBLO'WED. *a.* [*out* and *blow.*] Inflated; swollen with wind. *Dryden.*

OUTBORN. *a.* [*out* and *born.*] Foreign; not native.

OUTBOUND. *a.* [*out* and *bound.*] Destinated to a distant voyage. *Dryden.*

To OUTBRA'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *brave.*] To bear down and defeat by more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance. *Cowley.*

To OUTBRA'ZEN. *v. a.* [*out* and *brazen.*] To bear down with impudence.

OUTBREAK. *s.* [*out* and *break.*] That which breaks forth; eruption. *Shakespeare.*

To OUTBRE'ATHE. *v. a.* [*out* and *breathe.*]
1. To weary by having better breath. *Shakesp.*
2. To expire. *Spenser.*

OUTCAST. *part.* [*out* and *cast.*]
1. Thrown into the air as refuse. *Spenser.*
2. Banished; expelled. *Milton.*

OUTCAST. *s.* Exile; one rejected; one expelled. *Prior.*

To OUTCRA'FT. *v. a.* [*out* and *craft.*] To excel in cunning. *Shakespeare.*

OUTCRY. *s.* [*out* and *cry.*]
1. Cry of vehemence; cry of distress; clamour. *Denham.*
2. Clamour of detestation. *South.*
3. A publick sale; an auction. *Ainsworth.*

To OUTDA'RE. *v. a.* [*out* and *dare.*] To venture beyond. *Shakespeare.*

To OUTDA'TE. *v. a.* [*out* and *date.*] To antiquate. *Hammond.*

To OUTDO'. *v. a.* [*out* and *do.*] To excel; to surpass; to perform beyond another. *Milton.*

To OUTDWE'LL. *v. a.* [*out* and *dwell.*] To stay beyond. *Shakespeare.*

OU'TER. *a.* [from *out.*] That which is without: opposed to *inner.* *Grew.*

OU'TERLY. *ad.* Toward the outside. *Grew.*

OU'TERMOST. *a.* [superlative, from *outer.*] Remotest from the midst. *Boyle.*

To OUTFA'CE. *v. a.* [*out* and *face.*]
1. To brave; to bear down by show of magnanimity, or with impudence. *Wotton.*
2. To stare down. *Raleigh.*

To OUTFA'WN. *v. a.* [*out* and *fawn.*] To excel in fawning. *Hudibras.*

To OUTFLY'. *v. a.* [*out* and *fly.*] To leave behind in flight. *Shakespeare.*

OU'TFORM. *v. a.* [*out* and *form.*] External appearance. *Ben Jonson.*

To OUTFRO'WN. *v. a.* [*out* and *frown.*] To frown down; to overbear by frowns. *Shakes.*

OUTGATE. *s.* [*out* and *gate.*] Outlet; passage outward. *Spenser.*

To OUTGI'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *give.*] To surpass in giving. *Dryden.*

To OUTGO. *v. a.* [*out* and *go.*]
1. To surpass; to excel. *Carew.*
2. To go beyond; to leave behind in going.
3. To circumvent; to overreach. *Denham.*

To OUTGRO'W. *v. a.* [*out* and *grow.*] To surpass in growth; to grow too great or too old for any thing. *Swift.*

OUTGUARD. *s.* [*out* and *guard.*] One posted at a distance from the main body, as a defence. *Dryden.*

To OUTJE'ST. *v. a.* [*out* and *jest.*] To overpower by jesting. *Shakespeare.*

To OUTKNA'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *knave.*] To surpass in knavery. *L'Estrange.*

OUTLA'NDISH. *a.* [*out* and *land.*] Not native; foreign. *Donne.*

To OUTLA'ST. *v. a.* [*out* and *last.*] To surpass in duration. *Waller.*

OU'TLAW. *s.* [utlaga, Saxon.] One excluded from the benefit of the law; a robber; a bandit. *Davies.*

To OU'TLAW. *v. a.* To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law. *Herbert.*

OU'TLAWRY. *s.* [from *outlaw.*] A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law. *Bacon.*

To OU'TLEAP. *v. a.* [*out* and *leap.*] To pass by leaping; to start beyond.

OUTLE'AP. *s.* Sally; flight; escape. *Locke.*

OU'TLET. *s.* [*out* and *let.*] Passage outward; discharge outward; passage of egress. *Ray.*

OU'TLINE. *s.* [*out* and *line.*] Contour; line by which any figure is defined; extremity. *Dry.*

To OUTLI'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *live.*] To live beyond; to survive. *Clarendon.*

OU'TLIVER. *s.* A surviver.

To OUTLO'OK. *v. a.* [*out* and *look.*] To face down; to browbeat. *Shakespeare.*

To OUTLU'STRE. *v. a.* [*out* and *lustre.*] To excel in brightness. *Shakespeare.*

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OUTLY'ING. *part. a.* [*out* and *lie.*] Not in the common courſe of order. *Temple.*

To OUTMA'RCH. *v. a.* [*out* and *march.*] To leave behind in the march. *Clarendon.*

To OUTME'ASURE. *v. a.* [*out* and *meaſure.*] To exceed in meaſure. *Brown.*

OUTMOST. *a.* [*out* and *moſt.*] Remoteſt from the middle. *Newton.*

To OUTNU'MBER. *v. a.* [*out* and *number.*] To exceed in number. *Addiſon.*

To OUTPA'CE. *v. a.* [*out* and *pace.*] To outgo; to leave behind. *Chapman.*

OUTPARISH. *s.* [*out* and *pariſh.*] Pariſh not lying within the walls. *Graunt.*

OUTPART. *s.* [*out* and *part.*] Part remote from the centre or main body. *Ayliffe.*

To OUTPOU'R. *v. a.* [*out* and *pour.*] To emit; to ſend forth in a ſtream. *Milton.*

To OUTPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*out* and *prize.*] To exceed in the value ſet upon it. *Shakespeare.*

To OUTRAGE. *v. n.* [*outrager*, Fr.] To injure violently or contumeliouſly; to inſult roughly and tumultuouſly. *Atterbury.*

To OUTRAGE. *v. n.* To commit exorbitancies. Not in uſe. *Aſcham.*

OUTRAGE. *s.* [*outrage*, French.] Open violence; tumultuous miſchief. *Shakespeare.*

OUTRA'GIOUS. *a.* [*outrageux*, French.]
1. Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent. *Sidney.*
2. Exceſſive; paſſing reaſon or decency. *Dry.*
3. Enormous; atrocious. *Shakeſpeare.*

OUTRA'GIOUSLY. *ad.* Violently; tumultuouſly; furiouſly. *South.*

OUTRA'GIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *outragious.*] Fury; violence. *Dryden.*

To OUTRE'ACH. *v. a.* [*out* and *reach.*] To go beyond. *Brown.*

To OUTRI'DE. *v. a.* [*out* and *ride.*] To paſs by riding. *Dryden.*

OUTRI'GHT. *ad.* [*out* and *right.*]
1. Immediately; without delay. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Completely. *Addiſon.*

To OUTRO'AR. *v. a.* [*out* and *roar.*] To exceed in roaring. *Shakeſpeare.*

OUTRODE. *s.* [*out* and *rode.*] Excurſion.

To OUTRO'OT. *v. a.* [*out* and *root.*] To extirpate; to eradicate. *Rowe.*

To OUTRU'N. *v. a.* [*out* and *run.*]
1. To leave behind in running. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To exceed. *Addiſon.*

To OUTSA'IL. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſail.*] To leave behind in ſailing. *Broome.*

To OUTSCO'RN. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſcorn.*] To bear down or confront by contempt. *Shakeſp.*

To OUTSE'L. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſell.*]
1. To exceed in the price for which a thing is ſold. *Temple.*
2. To gain a higher price. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OUTSHI'NE. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſhine.*]
1. To emit luſtre. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To excel in luſtre. *Denham.*

To OUTSHO'OT. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſhoot.*]
1. To exceed in ſhooting. *Dryden.*
2. To ſhoot beyond. *Norris.*

OUTSIDE. *s.* [*out* and *ſide.*]
1. Superficies; ſurface; external part. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Extreme part; part remote from the middle. *Bacon.*
3. Superficial appearance. *Locke.*
4. The utmoſt. *Mortimer.*
5. Perſon; external man. *Bacon.*
6. Outer ſide; part not encloſed. *Spectator.*

To OUTSI'T. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſit.*] To ſit beyond the time of any thing. *South.*

To OUTSLE'EP. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſleep.*] To ſleep beyond. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OUTSPE'AK. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſpeak.*] To ſpeak ſomething beyond; to exceed. *Shakeſp.*

To OUTSPO'RT. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſport.*] To ſport beyond. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OUTSPRE'AD. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſpread.*] To extend; to diffuſe. *Pope.*

To OUTSTA'ND. *v. n.* [*out* and *ſtand.*]
1. To ſupport; to reſiſt. *Woodward.*
2. To ſtand beyond the proper time. *Shak.*

To OUTSTA'ND. *v. a.* To protuberate from the main body.

To OUTSTA'RE. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſtare.*] To face down; to browbeat; to outface with effrontery. *Cr[illegible].*

OUTSTREET. *s.* [*out* and *ſtreet.*] Street in the extremities of a town.

To OUTSTRE'TCH. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſtretch.*] To extend; to ſpread out. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OUTSTRI'P. *v. a.* To outgo; to leave behind in a race. *Ben Jonſon.*

To OUTSWE'ETEN. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſweeten.*] To excel in ſweetneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OUTSWE'AR. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſwear.*] To overpower by ſwearing. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OUTTO'NGUE. *v. a.* [*out* and *tongue.*] To bear down by noiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OUTTA'LK. *v. a.* [*out* and *talk.*] To overpower by talk. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OUTVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*out* and *value.*] To tranſcend in price. *Boyle.*

To OUTVE'NOM. *v. a.* [*out* and *venom.*] To exceed in poiſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OUTVI'E. *v. a.* [*out* and *vie.*] To exceed; to ſurpaſs *Addiſon.*

To OUTVI'LLAIN. *v. a.* [*out* and *villain.*] To exceed in villainy. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OUTVO'ICE. *v. a.* [*out* and *voice.*] To outroar; to exceed in clamour. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OUTVO'TE. *v. a.* [*out* and *vote.*] To conquer by plurality of ſuffrages. *Swift.*

To OUTWA'LK. *v. a.* [*out* and *walk.*] To leave one in walking.

OUTWALL. *s.* [*out* and *wall.*]
1. Outward part of a building.
2. Superficial appearance. *Shakeſpeare.*

OUTWARD. *a.* [utpeapd, Saxon.]
1. External; oppoſed to *inward.* *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Extrinſick; adventitious. *Dryden.*
3. Foreign; not inteſtine. *Hayward.*
4. Tending to the outparts. *Dryden.*
5. [In theology.] Carnal; corporeal; not ſpiritual. *Dyche.*

OUTWARD. *s.* External form. *Shakeſpeare.*

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OUTWARD or OUTWARDS. *ad.*
1. To foreign parts: as, *a ſhip outward bound.*
2. To the outer parts.

OUTWARDLY. *ad* [from *outward.*]
1. Externally: oppoſed to *inwardly.* *Hooker.*
2. In appearance; not ſincerely. *Sprat.*

To OUTWE'AR. *v. a.* [*out* and *wear.*]
1. To paſs tediouſly. *Pope.*
2. To laſt longer than ſomething elſe.

To OUTWE'ED. *v. a.* [*out* and *weed.*] To extirpate as a weed. *Spenſer.*

To OUTWE'IGH. *v. a.* [*out* and *weigh.*]
1. To exceed in gravity. *Wilkins.*
2. To preponderate; to excel in value or influence. *Dryden.*

To OUTWE'LL. *v. a.* [*out* and *well.*] To pour out. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

To OUTWI'T. *v. a.* [*out* and *wit.*] To cheat; to overcome by ſtratagem. *L'Eſtrange.*

OUTWORK. *s.* [*out* and *work.*] The parts of a fortification next the enemy. *Bacon.*

OUTWO'RN. *part.* from *outwear.*] Conſumed or deſtroyed by uſe. *Milton.*

To OUTWRE'ST. *v. a.* [*out* and *wreſt.*] To extort by violence. *Spenſer.*

OUTWRO'UGHT. *part.* [*out* and *wrought.*] Outdone; exceeded in efficacy. *Ben Jonſon.*

To OUTWO'RTH. *v. a.* [*out* and *worth.*] To excel in value. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OWE. *v. a.* [ag, *as*, Iſlandick.]
1. To be obliged to pay; to be indebted. *Sb.*
2. To be obliged to aſcribe; to be obliged for. *Milton.*
3. To have from any thing as the conſequence of a cauſe. *Pope.*
4. To poſſeſs; to be the right owner of. *Sb.*

OWING. *part.* [from *owe.*]
1. Conſequential. *Atterbury.*
2. Due as a debt. *Locke.*
3. Imputable to, as an agent. *Swift.*

OWL. } *s.* [ule, Saxon; *hulote*, French.] A
OWLET. } bird that flies about in the night and catches mice. *Pope.*

OWLER. *s.* One who carries contraband goods. *Swift.*

OWN. *s.* [agen, Saxon.]
1. This is a word of no other uſe than as it is added to the poſſeſſive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their. *Dryden.*
2. It is added generally by way of emphaſis or corroboration. *Dryden.*
3. Sometimes it is added to note oppoſition or contradiſtinction; domeſtick; not foreign; mine, his or yours; not another's. *Daniel.*

To OWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To acknowledge; to avow for one's own. *Dryden.*
2. To poſſeſs; to claim. *Dryden.*
3. To avow. *Dryden.*
4. To confeſs; not to deny. *Tillotſon.*

O'WNER. *s.* [from *own.*] One to whom any thing belongs; maſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

O'WNERSHIP. *s.* [from *owner.*] Property; rightful poſſeſſion. *Ayliffe.*

OWRE. *s.* [*urus jubatus*, Latin.] A beaſt.

OX. *s.* plur. OXEN. [oxa, Sax. *oxe*, Dan.]
1. The general name for black-cattle. *Camden.*
2. A caſtrated bull. *Graunt.*

OXBA'NE. *s.* [*bupbonos.*] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

O'XEYE. *s.* [*buphthalmus.*] A plant. *Miller.*

O'XFLY. *s.* [*talbanus*, Latin.] A fly of a particular kind.

O'XGANG *of Land. s.* Twenty acres. *Ainſw.*

OXHE'AL. *s.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

OXLI'P. *s.* The ſame with *cowſlip*; a vernal flower. *Shakeſpeare.*

OXSTA'LL. *s.* [*ox* and *ſtall.*] A ſtand for oxen.

O'XTONGUE. *s.* [*bugloſſe.*] A plant. *Ainſw.*

O'XYCRATE. *s.* [ὀξυκρατον.] A mixture of water and vinegar. *Wiſeman.*

O'XYMEL. *s.* [ὀξυμελι.] A mixture of vinegar and honey. *Arbuthnot.*

OXYMO'RON. *s.* [ὀξυμωρον.] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary ſignification is added to any word.

OXYRRHODINE. *s.* [ὀξυρροδινον.] A mixture of two parts of oil of roſes with one of vinegar of roſes. *Floyer.*

O'YER. *s.* [*oyer*, old French.] A court of *oyer* and terminer, is a judicature where cauſes are heard and determined.

OYE'S. *s.* [*oyez*, hear ye, French.] Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertiſement given by the publick crier. It is thrice repeated.

O'YLETHOLE. *s.* See EYELET. *Prior.*

O'YSTER. *s.* [*oeſter*, Dutch; *huitre*, Fr.] A bivalve teſtaceous fiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

O'YSTERWENCH. } *s.* [*oyſter* and *wench*,
O'YSTERWOMAN. } or *woman.*] A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſell oyſters. *Shakeſpeare.*

OZÆ'NA. *s.* [ὀζαινα.] An ulcer in the inſide of the noſtrils that gives an ill ſtench. *Quincy.*

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P Is a labial conſonant, formed by a ſlight compreſſion of the anteriour part of the lips; as, *full, felt.* It is confounded by the Germans and Welſh with *b*: it has an uniform ſound: it is ſometimes mute before *t*: as, *receipt.*

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PA'BULAR. *a.* [*pabulum*, Latin.] Affording aliment or provender.

PABULA'TION. *s.* [*pabulum*, Latin.] The act of feeding, or procuring provender.

PA'BULOUS. *a.* [*pabulum*, Latin.] Alimental; affording aliment. *Brown.*

PACE. *s.* [*pas*, French.]

1. Step; single change of the foot in walking. *Milton.*
2. Gait; manner of walk. *Sidney.*
3. Degree of celerity. *Shakespeare.*
4. Step; gradation of business. *Temple.*
5. A measure of five feet. *Holder.*
6. A particular movement which horses are taught, made by lifting the legs on the same side together; amble. *Hudibras.*

To PACE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To move on slowly. *Spenser.*
3. To move. *Shakespeare.*
3 [Used of horses.] To move by raising the legs on the same side together.

To PACE. *v. a.*

1. To measure by steps. *Shakespeare.*
2. To direct to go. *Shakespeare.*

PA'CED. *s.* [from *pace*.] Having a particular gait. *Dryden.*

PA'CER. *s.* [from *pace*.] He that paces.

PACIFICA'TION. *s.* [*pacification*, French.]

1. The act of making peace. *South.*
2. The act of appeasing or pacifying. *Hooker.*

PACIFICA'TOR. *s.* [*pacificateur*, French; from *pacify*.] Peacemaker. *Bacon.*

PACI'FICATORY. *a.* [from *pacificator*.] Tending to make peace.

PACI'FICK. *a.* [*pacifique*, French; *pacificus*, Latin.] Peace-making; mild; gentle; appeasing. *Hammond.*

PA'CIFIER. *s.* [from *pacify*.] One who pacifies.

To PA'CIFY. *v. a.* [*pacifier*, Fr. [*pacifico*, Lat.] To appease; to still resentment; to quiet an angry person; to compose any desire. *Bacon.*

PACK. *s.* [*pack*, Dutch.]

1. A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage. *Cleaveland.*
2. A burden; a load. *L'Estrange.*
3. A due number of cards. *Addison.*
4. A number of hounds hunting together.
5. A number of people confederated in any bad design or practice. *Clarendon.*
6. Any great number, as to quantity or pressure: as, a pack or world of troubles.

To PACK. *v. a.* [*packen*, Dutch.]

1. To bind up for carriage. *Otway.*
2. To send in a hurry. *Shakespeare.*
3. To sort the cards so as that the game shall be iniquitously secured. *Shakespeare.*
4. To unite picked persons in some bad design. *Hudibras.*

To PACK. *v. n.*

1. To tie up goods. *Cleaveland.*
2. To go off in a hurry; to remove in haste. *Tusser.*
3. To concert bad measures; to confederate in ill. *Carew.*

PA'CKCLOTH. *s.* [*pack* and *cloth*.] A cloth in which goods are tied up.

PA'CKER. *s.* [from *pack*.] One who binds up bales for carriage. *Pope.*

PA'CKET. *s.* [*paquet*, French.]

1. A small pack; a mail of letters. *Dryden.*
2. A small bundle.
3. The post ship; the ship that brings letters periodically. *Swift.*

To PA'CKET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind up in parcels. *Swift.*

PA'CKHORSE. *s.* [*pack* and *horse*.] A horse of burden; a horse employed in carrying goods. *Locke.*

PA'CKSADDLE. *s.* [*pack* and *saddle*.] A saddle on which burdens are laid. *Howel.*

PA'CKTHREAD. *s.* [*pack* and *thread*.] Strong thread used in tying up parcels. *Addison.*

PA'CKWAX. *a.* The strong aponeurosis on the sides of the neck in brutes. *Ray.*

PACT. *s.* [*pact*, Fr. *pactum*, Latin.] A contract; a bargain; a covenant. *Dunn.*

PA'CTION. *s.* [*paction*, Fr. *pactio*, Latin.] A bargain; a covenant. *Hayward.*

PACTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*pactio*, Latin.] Settled by covenant.

PAD. *s.* [from paad, Saxon.]

1. The road; a footpath. *Prior.*
2. An easy paced horse. *Dryden.*
3. A robber that infests the roads on foot.
4. A low soft saddle. *Hudibras.*

To PAD. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To travel gently.
2. To rob on foot.
3. To beat a way smooth and level.

PA'DAR. *s.* Grouts; coarse flowrs. *Watts.*

PA'DDER. *s.* [from *pad*.] A robber; a foot highwayman. *Dryden.*

To PA'DDLE. *v. n.* [*patouiller*, French.]

1. To row; to beat water, as with oars. *Gay.*
2. To play in the water. *Collier.*
3. To finger. *Shakespeare.*

PA'DDLE. *s.* [*pattal*, Welsh.]

1. An oar, particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat.
2. Any thing broad like the end of an oar. *Deuteronomy.*

PA'DDLER. *s.* [from *paddle*.] One who paddles. *Ainsworth.*

PA'DDOCK. *s.* [paroa, Saxon; *padde*, Dutch.] A great frog or toad. *Dryden.*

PA'DDOCK. *s.* [corrupted from *parrock*.] A small enclosure for deer, or other animals

PA'DELION. *s.* [*pas de lion*, Fr. *pes leonis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA'DLOCK. *s.* [*padde*, Dutch.] A lock hung on a staple to hold on a link. *Prior.*

To PA'DLOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with a padlock. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'DOWPIPE. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PÆAN. *s.* A form of triumph. *Pope.*

PA'GAN. *s.* [paganus, Sax. *paganus*, Lat.] A heathen; one not a christian.

PA'GAN. *a.* Heathenish. *Shakespeare.*

PA'GANISM. *s.* [*paganisme*, Fr. from *pagan*.] Heathenism. *Hooker.*

PAGE. *s.* [*page*, French.]

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1. One side of the leaf of a book. *Watts.*
2. [*page*, Fr.] A young boy attending on a great person. *Donne.*

To PAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To mark the pages of a book.
2. To attend as a page. *Shakespeare.*

PA'GEANT. *s.*
1. A statue in a show.
2. Any show; a spectacle of entertainment. *Sh.*
3. Any thing showy without stability or duration. *Pope.*

PA'GEANT. *a.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious: superficial. *Dryden.*

To PA'GEANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit in show; to represent *Shakespeare.*

PA'GEANTRY. *s.* [from *pageant*.] Pomp; show. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PA'GINAL. *a.* [*pagina*, Lat.] Consisting of pages. *Brown.*

PA'GOD. *s.* [a corruption of *poutgbad*, Persian, a house of idols.]
1. An Indian idol. *Stilling fleet.*
2. The temple of the idol. *Pope.*

PAID. The pret. and part. passive of *pay.*

PA'IGLE. *s.* A flower, also called cowslip.

PAIL. *s.* [*peile*, Spanish.] A wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried.

PA'ILFUL. *s.* [*pail* and *full*.] The quantity that a pail will hold. *Shakespeare.*

PAILMA'IL. *a.* Violent; boisterous. *Digby.*

PAIN. *s.* [*peine*, French.]
1. Punishment denounced. *Sidney.*
2. Penalty; punishment. *Bacon.*
3. Sensation of uneasiness. *Bacon.*
4. [In the plural.] Labour; work; toil.
5. Labour; task. *Spenser.*
6. Uneasiness of mind; anxiety. *Prior.*
7. The throws of childbirth. *Samuel.*

To PAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To afflict; to torment; to make uneasy. *Jeremiah.*
2. To labour. *Spenser.*

PA'INFUL. *a.* [*pain* and *full*.]
1. Full of pain; miserable; beset with affliction. *Milton.*
2. Giving pain; afflictive. *Addison.*
3. Difficult; requiring labour. *Shakespeare.*
4. Industrious; laborious. *Dryden.*

PA'INFULLY. *ad.* [from *painful*.]
1. With great pain or affliction.
2. Laboriously; diligently. *Raleigh.*

PA'INFULNESS. *s.* [from *painful*.]
1. Affliction; sorrow; grief. *South.*
2. Industry; laboriousness. *Hooker.*

PAYNIM. *s.* [*payen*, French.] Pagan; infidel. *Peacham.*

PAYNIM. *a.* Pagan; infidel. *Milton.*

PA'INLESS. *a.* [from *pain*.] Free from pain; void of trouble. *Dryden.*

PAINSTA'KER. *s.* [*paine* and *take*.] Labourer; laborious person. *Gay.*

PAINSTA'KING. *a.* [*paine* and *take*.] Laborious; industrious.

To PAINT. *v. a.* [*peindre*, French.]
1. To represent by delineation and colours.
2. To cover with colours representative of something. *Shakespeare.*
3. To represent by colours, appearances, or images. *Locke.*
4. To describe; to represent. *Shakespeare.*
5. To colour; to diversify. *Spenser.*
6. To deck with artificial colours. *Shak.*

To PAINT. *v. n.* To lay colours on the face. *Pope.*

PAINT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Colours representative of any thing.
2. Colours laid on the face. *Anon.*

PA'INTER. *s.* [*peintre*, Fr.] One who professes the art of representing objects by colours. *Dryden.*

PA'INTING. *s.* [from *paint*.]
1. The art of representing objects by delineation and colours. *Dryden.*
2. Picture; the painted resemblance. *Shak.*
3. Colours laid on. *Shakespeare.*

PA'INTURE. *s.* [*peinture*, Fr.] The art of painting. *Dryden.*

PAIR. *s.* [*paire*, Fr. *par*, Lat.]
1. Two things suiting one another: as, a *pair* of gloves.
2. A man and wife. *Milton.*
3. Two of a sort; a couple; a brace. *Ray.*

To PAIR. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be joined in pairs; to couple. *Shak.*
2. To suit; to fit as a counterpart. *Shak.*

To PAIR. *v. a.*
1. To join in couples. *Dryden.*
2. To unite as correspondent or opposite. *Pope.*

PA'LACE. *s.* [*palais*, Fr.] A royal house; a house eminently splendid. *Shakespeare.*

PALA'CIOUS. *a.* [from *palace*.] Royal; noble; magnificent. *Granut.*

PA'LANQUIN. *s.* A kind of covered carriage, used in the eastern countries, that is supported on the shoulders of slaves.

PA'LATABLE. *a.* [from *palate*.] Gustful; pleasing to the taste. *Philips.*

PA'LATE. *s.* [*palatum*, Latin.]
1. The instrument of taste, the upper part or roof of the mouth. *Hakewill.*
2. Mental relish; intellectual taste. *Taylor.*

PA'LATICK. *a.* [from *palate*.] Belonging to the palate, or roof of the mouth. *Holder.*

PALA'TINATE. *s.* [*palatinatus*, Latin.] The county wherein is the seat of a palatine, or chief officer in the court of a sovereign prince.

PA'LATINE. *s.* [*palatinus*, Lat.] One invested with regal rights and prerogatives. *Davies.*

PA'LATINE. *a.* Possessing royal privileges.

PALE. *a.* [*pâle*, Fr. *pallidus*, Latin.]
1. Not ruddy; not fresh of colour; wan; white of look. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not high coloured; approaching to colourless transparency. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Not bright; not shining; faint of lustre; dim. *Shakespeare.*

To PALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make pale. *Prior.*

PALE. *s.* [*palus*, Latin.]
1. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to enclose grounds. *Shak.*
2. Any enclosure. *Hooker.*

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3. Any district or territory. *Clarendon.*
4. The *pale* is the third and middle part of the scutcheon. *Peacham.*

To PALE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To enclose with pales. *Mortimer.*
2. To encloſe; to encompaſs. *Shakespeare.*

PA'LEEYED. *a.* [*pale* and *eye.*] Having eyes dimmed. *Pope.*

PA'LEFACED. *a.* [*pale* and *face.*] Having the face wan. *Shakeſpeare.*

PA'LELY. *ad.* [from *pale.*] Wanly; not freſhly; not ruddily.

PA'LENESS. *s.* [from *pale.*]
1. Wanneſs; want of colour; want of freſhneſs; ſickly whiteneſs of look. *Pope.*
2. Want of colour; want of luſtre. *Shak.*

PA'LENDAR. *s.* A kind of coaſting veſſel.

PA'LEOUS. *a.* [*palea*, Lat.] Huſky; chaffy. *Brown.*

PA'LETTE. *s.* [*pallette*, Fr.] A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints. *Tickel.*

PA'LFREY. *s.* [*palefroy*, Fr.] A ſmall horſe fit for ladies. *Dryden.*

PA'LFREYED. *a.* [from *palfrey*] Riding on a palfrey. *Tickel.*

PALIFICA'TION. *s.* [*palus*, Latin.] The act or practice of making ground firm with piles. *Wotton.*

PA'LINDROME. *s.* [παλινδρομια.] A word or ſentence which is the ſame read backward or forward: as, *madam*; or this ſentence, *Subi dura a rudibus.*

PA'LINODE. } *s.* [παλινῳδια.] A recantation.
PA'LINODY. } *Sandys.*

PALISA'DE. } *s.* [*paliſade*, French; *paliſado*,
PALISA'DO. } Spaniſh.] Pales ſet by way of encloſure or defence. *Broome.*

To PALISA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To encloſe with paliſades.

PA'LISH. *a.* [from *pale.*] Somewhat pale.

PALL. *s.* [*pallium*, Latin.]
1. A cloak or mantle of ſtate. *Milton.*
2. The mantle of an archbiſhop. *Ayliffe.*
3. The covering thrown over the dead. *Dry.*

To PALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloak; to inveſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To PALL. *v. n.* [perhaps a corruption of *pale.*] To grow vapid; to become inſipid. *Addiſon.*

To PALL. *v. a.*
1. To make inſipid or vapid. *Atterbury.*
2. To make ſpiritleſs; to diſpirit. *Dryden.*
3. To weaken; to impair. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To cloy. *Tatler.*

PA'LLET. *s.* [from *paille*, Fr. ſtraw.]
1. A ſmall bed; a mean bed. *Wotton.*
2. [*palette*, Fr.] A ſmall meaſure of liquid, formerly uſed by chirurgeons. *Hakewill.*

PA'LLIAMENT. *s.* [*pallium*, Lat.] A dreſs; a robe. *Shakeſpeare.*

PA'LLIARDISE. *s.* [*palliardiſe*, Fr.] Fornication; whoring. Obſolete.

To PA'LLIATE. *v. a.* [*pallio*, Lat. *pallier*, Fr.]
1. To cover with excuſe. *Swift.*
2. To extenuate; to ſoften by favourable repreſentations. *Dryden.*
3. To cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically; to eaſe, not cure.

PALLIA'TION. *s.* [*palliation*, French.]
1. Extenuation; alleviation; favourable repreſentation. *King Charles.*
2. Imperfect or temporary, not radical cure; mitigation, not cure. *Bacon.*

PA'LLIATIVE. *a.* [*palliatif*, Fr.]
1. Extenuating; favourably repreſentative.
2. Mitigating, not removing; temporarily, not radically curative. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'LLIATIVE. *s.* [from *palliate.*] Something mitigating. *Swift.*

PA'LLID. *a.* [*pallidus*, Latin.] Pale; not high coloured: not bright. *Spenſer.*

PALLMA'LL. *s.* [*pila*, and *malleus*, Latin; *pale maille*, French.] A play in which the ball is ſtruck with a mallet through an iron ring.

PALM. *s.* [*palma*, Latin.]
1. A tree of great variety of ſpecies; of which the branches were worn in token of victory: it therefore implies ſuperiority. *Miller.*
2. Victory; triumph. *Dryden.*
3. The inner part of the hand. *Bacon.*
4. A hand, or meaſure of length, compriſing three inches. *Dodson.*

To PALM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers. *Prior.*
2. To impoſe by fraud. *Dryden.*
3. To handle. *Prior.*
4. To ſtroak with the hand. *Ainſworth.*

PA'LMER. *s.* [from *palm.*] A pilgrim: they who returned from the Holy Land carried branches of palm. *Pope.*

PA'LMERWORM. *s.* [*palmer* and *worm.*] A worm covered with hair, ſuppoſed to be ſo called becauſe he wanders over all plants. *Bay.*

PALME'TTO. *s.* A ſpecies of the palm-tree: in the Weſt Indies the inhabitants thatch their houſes with the leaves. *Thomſon.*

PALMI'FEROUS. *a.* [*palma* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing palms.

PA'LMIPEDE. *a.* [*palma* and *pes*, Lat.] Web-footed. *Brown.*

PA'LMISTER. *s.* [from *palma*, Lat.] One who deals in palmiſtry.

PA'LMISTRY. *s.* [*palma*, Latin.]
1. The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm. *Cleaveland.*
2. The action of the hand. *Addiſon.*

PA'LMY. *a.* [from *palm.*] Bearing palms. *Sh.*

PALPABI'LITY. *s.* [from *palpable.*] Quality of being perceivable to the touch. *Pope.*

PA'LPABLE. *a.* [*palpable*, French.]
1. Perceptible by the touch. *Milton.*
2. Groſs; coarſe; eaſily detected. *Tillotſon.*
3. Plain; eaſily perceptible. *Hooker.*

PA'LPABLENESS. *s.* [from *palpable.*] Quality of being palpable; plainneſs; groſſneſs.

PA'LPABLY. *ad.* [from *palpable.*]
1. In ſuch a manner as to be perceived by the touch.
2. Groſsly; plainly. *Bacon.*

PALPA'TION. *s.* [*palpatio*, *palpor*, Latin.] The act of feeling.

To PA'LPITATE. *v. n.* [*palpito*, Latin.]

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To beat as the heart; to flutter.

PALPITATION. *s.* [*palpitation*, French.] Beating or panting; that alteration in the pulse of the heart which makes it felt. *Arb.*

PALSGRAVE. *s.* [*paltsgraff*, German.] A count or earl who has the overseeing of a palace.

PA'LSICAL. *a.* [from *palsy.*] Afflicted with a palsy; paralytick.

PA'LSIED. *a.* [from *palsy.*] Diseased with a palsy. *Decay of Piety.*

PA'LSY. *s.* [*paralysis*, Latin.] There is a threefold division of a *palsy*; a privation of motion, sensation remaining; a privation of sensation, motion remaining; and a privation of both together. *Quincy.*

To PA'LTER. *v. n.* [from *paltzen*, *Skinner.*] To shift; to dodge. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

To PA'LTER. *v. a.* To squander: as, *he* palters *his fortune.* *Ainsworth.*

PA'LTERER. *s.* [from *palter.*] An insincere dealer; a shifter.

PA'LTRINESS. *s.* [from *paltry.*] The state of being paltry.

PA'LTRY. *a.* [*paltron*, French, a scoundrel.] Sorry; worthless; despicable; contemptible; mean. *Addison.*

PA'LY. *a.* [from *pale.*] *Shakespeare.*

PAM. *s.* [probably from *palm*, victory.] The knave of clubs. *Pope.*

To PA'MPER. *v. a.* [*pamperare*, Italian.] To glut; to fill with food; to saginate. *Pope.*

PA'MPHLET. *s.* [*par un filet*, Fr.] A small book; properly a book sold unbound, and only stitched. *Clarendon.*

To PA'MPHLET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write small books. *Howel.*

PAMPHLETE'ER. *s.* [from *pamphlet.*] A scribbler of small books. *Swift.*

To PAN. *v. a.* An old word denoting to close or join together. *Ainsworth.*

PAN. *s.* [ponne, Saxon.]

1. A vessel broad and shallow. *Spenser.*
2. The part of the lock of a gun that holds the powder. *Boyle.*
3. Any thing hollow: as, the brain *pan.*

PANACE'A. *s.* [*panacée*, Fr. πανακεια.] An universal medicine.

PANACE'A. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PANA'DO. *s.* [from *panis*, Lat. bread.] Food made by boiling bread and water. *Wiseman.*

PA'NCAKE. *s.* [*pan* and *cake.*] Thin pudding baked in the fryingpan. *Mortimer.*

PANCRA'TICA. *a.* [παν and κρατος.] Excelling in all the gymnastick exercises. *Brew.*

PA'NCREAS. *s.* [παν and κρεας.] The *pancreas*, or sweetbread, is a gland of the conglomerate sort, between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebræ of the loins. *Quincy.*

PANCREA'TICK. *a* [from *pancreas.*] Contained in the pancreas. *Ray.*

PA'NCY. *s.* [from *panacea.*] A flower; a PA'NSY kind of violet. *Locke.*

PA'NDECT. *s.* [*pandecta*, Latin.]

1. A treatise that comprehends the whole of any science. *Swift.*
2. The digest of the civil law.

PANDE'MICK. *a.* [πας and δημος.] Incident to a whole people. *Harvey.*

PA'NDER. *s.* [from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the story of *Troilus* and *Cressida.*] A pimp; a male bawd; a procurer. *Dryden.*

To PA'NDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pimp; to be subservient to lust or passion. *Sh.*

PA'NDERLY. *a.* [from *pander.*] Pimping; pimplike. *Shakespeare.*

PANDICULA'TION. *s.* [*pandiculans*, Lat.] The restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever. *Floyer.*

PANE. *s.* [*pan*eau, Fr.]

1. A square of glass. *Pope.*
2. A piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces. *Donne.*

PANEGY'RICK. *s.* [*panegyrique*, Fr. πανηγυρις.] An eulogy; an encomiastick piece. *Still.*

PANEGY'RIST. *s.* [*panegyriste*, Fr.] One that writes praise; encomiast. *Camden.*

PA'NEL. *s.* [*panellum*, Lat. *pan*eau, Fr.]

1. A square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies. *Addison.*
2. A schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors, as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial. *Cowel.*

PANG. *s.* [*bang*, Dutch, uneasy.] Extreme pain; sudden paroxysm of torment. *Derham.*

To PANG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment cruelly. *Shakespeare.*

PA'NICK. *s.* [πανικον.] A sudden fright without cause.

PA'NICK. *a.* Violent without cause. *Camden.*

PA'NNADE. *s.* The curvet of a horse. *Ainsw.*

PA'NNEL. *s.* [*pannel*, Dutch.] A kind of rustick saddle. *Hudibras.*

PA'NNEL. *s.* The stomach of a hawk. *Ainsw.*

PA'NNICK. } *s.* A plant. *Peacham.*
PA'NNICLE. }

PA'NNIER. *s.* [*panier*, French.] A basket; a wicker vessel, in which fruit, or other things are carried on a horse. *Addison.*

PANO'PLY. *s.* [πανοπλια.] Complete armour. *Milton.*

To PANT. *v. n.* [*panteler*, old Fr.]

1. To palpitate; to beat as the heart in sudden terrour, or after hard labour. *Crashaw.*
2. To have the breast heaving, as for want of breath. *Dryden.*
3. To play with intermission. *Pope.*
4. To long; to wish earnestly. *Pope.*

PANT. *s.* [from the verb.] Palpitation; motion of the heart. *Shakespeare.*

PA'NTALOON. *s.* [*pantalon*, Fr.] A man's garment anciently worn, in which the breeches and stockings were all of a piece. *Shak.*

PA'NTESS. *s.* The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Ainsworth.*

PANTHE'ON. *s.* [πανθειον.] A temple of all the gods.

PA'NTHER. *s.* [πανθηρ; *panthera*, Lat.] A spotted wild beast; a pard. *Pope.*

PA'NTILE. *s.* A gutter tile.

PA'NTINGLY. *ad.* [from *panting.*] With palpitation. *Shakespeare.*

PA'NTLER. *s.* [*pantier*, Fr.] The officer in

a great family, who keeps the bread. *Shak.*

PANTO'FLE. *s.* [*pantoufle*, French.] A slipper. *Peacham.*

PA'NTOMIME. *s.* [*πας* and *μιμος*; *pantomime*, Fr.]
1. One who has the power of universal mimickry; one who expresses his meaning by mute action; a buffoon. *Hudibras.*
2. A scene; a tale exhibited only in gesture and dumb show. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'NTON. *s.* A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel. *Farrier's Dict.*

PA'NTRY. *s.* [*paneterie*, Fr.] The room in which provisions are repositted. *Wotton.*

PAP. *s.* [*papa*, Italian; *pappe*, Dutch: *papilla*, Latin.]
1. The nipple; the dug sucked. *Spenser.*
2. Food made for infants, with bread boiled in water. *Donne.*
3. The pulp of fruit. *Ainsworth.*

PAPA'. *s.* [*παππας.*] A fond name for father, used in many languages. *Swift.*

PA'PACY. *s.* [*papauté*, Fr. from *papa*, the pope.] Popedom; office and dignity of bishops of Rome *Bacon.*

PA'PAL. *a.* [*papal*, French.] Popish; belonging to the pope; annexed to the bishoprick of Rome. *Raleigh.*

PAPA'VEROUS. *a.* [*papaverens*, from *papaver*, Lat.] Resembling poppies. *Brown.*

PA'PAW. *s.* A plant. *Waller*

PA'PER. *s.* [*papier*, French; *papyrus*, Lat.]
1. Substance on which men write and print, made of linen rags ground to pulp. *Shak.*
2. Piece of paper. *Locke.*
3. Single sheet printed, or written. *Shak.*

PA'PER. *a.* Any thing slight or thin. *Burnet.*

To PA'PER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To register. *Shakespeare.*

PA'PERMAKER. *s.* [*paper* and *make.*] One who makes paper.

PA'PERMILL. *s.* [*paper* and *mill.*] A mill in which rags are ground for paper. *Shak.*

PAPE'SCENT. *a.* Containing pap; inclinable to pap. *Arbuthnot.*

PAPILIO. s. [Lat. *papillon*, Fr.] A butterfly; a moth of various colours. *Ray.*

PAPILIONA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *papilio*, Lat.] The flowers of some plants are called *papilionaceous* by botanists, which represent something of the figure of a butterfly, with its wings displayed. *Quincy.*

PA'PILLARY. } *a.* [from *papilla*, Latin.] Ha-
PA'PILLOUS. } ving emulgent vessels, or resemblances of paps. *Derham.*

PA'PIST. *s.* [*papiste*, Fr. *papista*, Lat.] One that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome. *Clarendon.*

PAPI'STICAL. *a.* [from *papist.*] Popish; adherent to popery. *Whitgift.*

PAPI'STRY. *s.* [from *papist.*] Popery; the doctrine of the Romish church. *Whitgift.*

PA'PPOUS. *a.* [*papposus*, low Lat.] Having soft light down, growing out of the seeds of some plants, as thistles. *Ray.*

PA'PPY. *a.* [from *pap.*] Soft; succulent; easily divided. *Burnet.*

PAR. s. [Latin.] State of equality; equivalence; equal value. *Locke.*

PA'RABLE. *a.* [*parabilis*, Latin.] Easily procured. Not in use. *Brown.*

PA'RABLE. *s.* [*παραβολη.*] A similitude: a relation under which something else is figured.

PARABO'LA. s. [Lat.] A conick section, arising from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its sides, or parallel to a plane that touches one side of the cone. *Harris.*

PARABO'LICAL. } *a.* [*parabolique*, Fr.
PARABO'LICK. } from *parable.*
1. Expressed by parable or similitude. *Prior.*
2. [from *parabola.*] Having the nature or form of a parabola. *Ray.*

PARABO'LICALLY. *ad.* [from *parabolical.*]
1. By way of parable or similitude. *Bacon.*
2. In the form of a parabola.

PARA'BOLISM. *s.* In algebra, the division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the 1st term.

PARA'BOLOID. *s.* [*παραβολη* and *ειδος*] A paraboliform curve in geometry, whose ordinates are supposed to be in subtriplicate, or quadruplicate, &c. ratio of their respective abscisses. *Harris.*

ARACENTE'SIS. *s.* [*παρακεντησις.*] The operation, whereby any of the ventres are perforated to let out any matter; as tapping in a tympany.

PARACE'NTRICAL. } *a.* [*παρα* and *κεντρον*
PHRACE'NTRICK. } Deviating from the circularity.

PARA'DE. *s.* [*parade*, French.]
1. Show; ostentation.
2. Procession; assembly of pomp.
3. Military order.
4. Place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard.
5. Guard; posture of defence.

PA'RADIGM. *s.* [*παραδειγμα.*] Example.

PA'RADISE. *s.* [*παραδεισος.*]
1. The blissful regions, in which the first pair was placed.
2. Any place of felicity.

PARADISIACAL. *a.* [from *paradise.*] Belonging to paradise; making paradise.

PA'RADOX. *s.* [*paradoxe*, Fr. *παραδοξον.*] A tenet contrary to received opinion; assertion contrary to appearance.

PARADO'XICAL. *a.* [from *paradox.*]
1. Having the nature of paradox.
2. Inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

PARADO'XICALLY. *ad.* [from *paradoxical.*] In a paradoxical manner.

PARADO'XICALNESS. *s.* [from *paradoxical.*] State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXO'LOGY. *s.* [from *paradox* and *λογος.*] The use of paradoxes.

PARAGO'GUE. *s.* [*παραγωγη.*] A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word, without adding any thing to the sense of it: as, *vast*, *vastly*.

PA'RAGON. *s.* [*paragon*, from *parigon*, equality, old French.]

1. A model; a pattern something supremely excellent. *Shakespeare.*
2. Companion; fellow. *Spenser.*

To PA'RAGON. *v. a.* [*paragonner*, Fr.]
1. To compare; to parallel. *Sidney.*
2. To equal; to be equal to. *Shakespeare.*

PA'RAGRAPH. *s.* [*paragraphe*. Fr. παραγραφος.] A distinct part of a discourse. *Swift.*

PARAGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *paragraph.*] By paragraphs.

PARALLA'CTICAL. } *a.* [from *parallax.*]
PARALLA'CTICK. } Pertaining to a parallax.

PA'RALLAX. *s.* [παραλλαξις.] The distance between the true and apparent place of any star viewed from the earth. *Milton.*

PA'RALLEL. *a.* [παραλληλος.]
1. Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance. *Brown.*
2. Having the same tendency. *Addison.*
3. Continuing the resemblance through many particulars; equal. *Watts.*

PA'RALLEL. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. Line continuing its course, and still remaining at the same distance from another line. *Pope.*
2. Line on the globe marking the latitude.
3. Direction conformable to that of another line. *Garth.*
4. Resemblance; likeness; conformity continued through many particulars. *Denham.*
5. Comparison made. *Addison.*
6. Any thing resembling another. *South.*

To PA'RALLEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place so as always to keep the same direction with another line. *Brown.*
2. To keep in the same direction; to level.
3. To correspond to. *Burnet.*
4. To be equal to; to resemble through many particulars. *Dryden.*
5. To compare. *Locke.*

PARALLE'LISM. *s.* [*parallelisme*, French.] State of being parallel. *Ray.*

PARALLE'LOGRAM. *s.* [παραλληλος and γραμμα.] In geometry, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal. *Harris. Brown.*

PARALLELOGRA'MICAL. *a.* [from *parallelogram.*] Having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELO'PIPED. *s.* [*parallelopipede*, Fr.] A solid figure contained under six parallelograms, the opposite of which are equal and parallel; or it is a prism, whose base is a parallelogram: it is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and height. *Newton.*

PARALOGISM. *s.* [παραλογισμος.] A false argument. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'RALOGY. *s.* False reasoning. *Brown.*

PARALYSIS. *s.* [παραλυσις.] A palsy.

PARALY'TICAL. } *a.* [from *paralysis*; *paralytique*, Fr.] Palsied; inclined to palsy.
PARALY'TICK. } *Prior.*

PARAMOUNT. *a.* [*per* and *mount.*]
1. Superiour; having the highest jurisdiction: as, lord *paramount*, the chief of the seigniory. *Glanville.*
2. Eminent; of the highest order. *Bacon.*

PA'RAMOUNT. *s.* The chief. *Milton.*

PA'RAMOUR. *s.* [*par* and *amour*, French.]
1. A lover or wooer. *Spenser.*
2. A mistress. *Shakespeare.*

PA'RANYMPH. *s.* [παρα and νυμφη.]
1. A brideman; one who leads the bride to her marriage. *Milton.*
2. One who countenances or supports another. *Taylor.*

PA'RAPEGM. *s.* [παραπηγμα.] A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved; also a table, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses of the sun and moon, the seasons of the year, &c. *Philips.*

PA'RAPET. *s.* [*parapet*, Fr.] A wall breast high. *Ben Jonson.*

PARAPHERNA'LIA. s. [Lat. *paraphernaux*, Fr.] Goods in the wife's disposal.

PARAPHIMO'SIS. *s.* [παραφιμωσις; *paraphimose*, Fr.] A disease when the preputium cannot be drawn over the glans.

PA'RAPHRASE. *s.* [παραφρασις; *paraphrase*, Fr.] A loose interpretation; an explanation in many words. *Dryden.*

To PA'RAPHRASE. *v. a.* [παραφραζω; *paraphraser*, Fr.] To interpret with laxity of expression; to translate loosely. *Stilling fleet.*

PA'RAPHRAST. *s.* [παραφραστης; *paraphraste*, Fr.] A lax interpreter; one who explains in many words. *Hooker.*

PARAPHRA'STICAL. } *a.* [from *paraphraste.*] Lax in
PARAPHRA'STICK. } interpretation; not literal; not verbal.

PARAPHRENI'TIS. *s.* [παρα and φρενιτις.] An inflammation of the diaphragm. *Arbuth.*

PA'RASANG. *s.* [*parasanga*, low Latin.] A Persian measure of length. *Locke.*

PA'RASITE. *s.* [*parasite*, Fr. *parasita*, Lat.] One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery. *Bacon.*

PARASI'TICAL. } *a.* [from *parasite.*] Flat-
PARASI'TICK. } tering; wheedling. *Hak.*

PA'RASOL. *s.* A small canopy or umbrella carried over the head, to shelter from the heat of the sun.

To PA'RBOIL. *v. a.* [*parbouiller*, French.] To half boil; to boil in part. *Bacon.*

To PA'RBREAK. *v. n.* [*brecker*, Dutch.] To vomit. Obsolete.

PA'RBREAK. *s.* [from the verb.] Vomit. *Sp.*

PA'RCEL. *s.* [*parcelle*, Fr. *particula*, Latin.]
1. A small bundle.
2. A part of the whole; part taken separately. *Arbuthnot.*
3. A quantity or mass. *Newton.*
4. A number of persons: in contempt. *Shak.*
5. Any number or quantity: in contempt.

To PA'RCEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To divide into portions. *South.*
2. To make up into a mass. *Shakespeare.*

PARCE'NER. *s.* [In common law.] When one dies possessed of an estate, and has issue only daughters, or his sisters be his heirs; so

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that the lands descend to those daughters or sisters: these are called *parceners*, and are but as one heir. *Cowel.*

PARCE'NERY. *s.* [from *parsonier*, French] A holding or occupying of land by joint tenants, called coparceners. *Cowel.*

To PARCH. *v. a.* To burn slightly and superficially; to scorch; to dry up. *Shakesp.*

To PARCH. *v. n.* To be scorched. *Shakespeare.*

PA'RCHMENT. *s.* [*parchemin*, Fr. *pergamena*, Latin.] Skins dressed for the writer. *Bacon.*

PA'RCHMENT-MAKER. *s.* [*parchment* and *maker*.] He who dresses parchment.

PARD. } *s.* [*pardus*, *pardalis*, Latin.]
PA'RDALE. } The leopard; in poetry, any of the spotted beasts. *Shakespeare.*

To PA'RDON. *v. a.* [*pardonner*, French.]
1. To excuse an offender. *Dryden.*
2. To forgive a crime. *Dryden.*
3. To remit a penalty. *Shakespeare.*
4. *Pardon me*, is a word of civil denial, or slight apology. *Shakespeare.*

PA'RDON. *s.* [*pardon*, French.]
1. Forgiveness of an offender.
2. Forgiveness of a crime. *Milton.*
3. Remission of penalty.
4. Forgiveness received. *South.*
5. Warrant of forgiveness, or exemption from punishment. *Shakespeare.*

PA'RDONABLE. *a.* [*pardonable*, Fr.] Venial; excusable. *Dryden.*

PA'RDONABLENESS. *s.* [from *pardonable*.] Venialness; susceptibility of pardon. *Hall.*

PA'RDONABLY. *ad.* [from *pardonable*.] Venially; excusably. *Dryden.*

PA'RDONER. *s.* [from *pardon*.]
1. One who forgives another. *Shakespeare.*
2. A fellow that carried about the pope's indulgencies, and sold them to such as would buy them. *Cowel.*

To PARE. *v. a.* To cut off extremities of the surface; to cut away by little and little; to diminish. *Hooker.*

PAREGO'RICK. *a.* [παρηγορικος.] Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify, and assuage.

PARE'NCHYMA. *s.* [παρεγχυμα.] A spongy or porous substance; in physick, a part through which the blood is strained.

PARENCHY'MATOUS. } *a.* [from *parenchyma*.] Relating to the parenchyma; spongy. *Grew.*
PARENCHY'MOUS. }

PARE'NESIS. *s.* [παραινεσις.] Persuasion; exhortation.

PA'RENT. *s.* [*parens*, Latin.] A father or mother. *Hooker.*

PA'RENTAGE. *s.* [from *parent*.] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents. *Shakespeare.*

PARE'NTAL. *a.* [from *parent*.] Becoming parents; pertaining to parents. *Brown.*

PARENTA'TION. *s.* [from *parento*, Latin.] Something done or said in honour of the dead.

PARE'NTHESIS. *s.* [*parenthese*, Fr, παρα, εν and τιθημι.] A sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out without injuring the sense of that which encloses it: commonly marked thus (). *Watts.*

PARENTHE'TICAL. *a.* [from *parenthesis*.] Pertaining to a parenthesis.

PA'RER. *s.* [from *pare*.] An instrument to cut away the surface. *Tusser.*

PA'RERGY. *s.* [παρα and εργον.] Something unimportant; something done by the by. *Brown.*

PA'RGET. *s.* Plaister laid upon roofs of rooms. *Woodward.*

To PA'RGET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plaster; to cover with plaster. *Gov. of Tongue.*

PA'RGETER. *s.* [from *parget*.] A plasterer.

PARHE'LION. *s.* [παρα and ηλιος.] A mock sun. *Boyle.*

PARI'ETAL. *a.* [from *paries*, Lat.] Constituting the sides or walls. *Sharp.*

PARIE'TARY. *s.* [*pariétaire*, French.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA'RING. *s.* [from *pare*.] That which is pared off any thing; the rind. *Pope.*

PA'RIS. *s.* [*aconitum*.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PA'RISH. *s.* [*parochia*, low Lat. *paroisse*, Fr. παροικια.] The particular charge of a parish priest. Our realm was divided into parishes by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, the year of our Lord 636. *Camden.*

PA'RISH. *a.*
1. Belonging to the parish; having the care of the parish. *Ayliffe.*
2. Maintained by the parish.

PARI'SHIONER. *s.* [*paroissien*, Fr. from *parish*.] One that belongs to the parish.

PA'RITOR. *s.* [for *apparitor*.] A beadle; summoner of the courts of civil law. *Dryden.*

PA'RITY. *s.* [*parité*, Fr. *paritas*, Lat.] Equality; resemblance.

PARK. *s.* [peapruc, Saxon; *parc*, French.] A piece of ground enclosed and stored with wild beasts of chase, which a man may have by prescription or the king's grant. *Cowel.*

To PARK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose as in a park. *Shakespeare.*

PA'RKER. *s.* [from *park*.] A park-keeper.

PA'RKLEAVES. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PARLE. *s.* [from *parler*, French.] Conversation; talk; oral treaty.

To PA'RLEY. *v. a.* [from *parler*, Fr.] To treat by word of mouth; to talk; to confer any thing orally.

PA'RLEY. *s.* [from the verb.] Oral treaty; talk; conference; discussion by word of mouth.

PA'RLIAMENT. *s.* [*parliamentum*, low Lat.] The assembly of the king and three estates of the realm; namely, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and commons; which assembly or court is, of all others, the highest, of greatest authority. *Cowel.*

PARLIAME'NTARY. *a.* [from *parliament*.] Enacted by parliament; pertaining to parliament.

PA'RLOUR. *s.* [*parloir*, French; *parlatorio*, Italian.]
1. A room in monasteries, where the religious

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meet and converse.

2. A room in houses on the first floor, elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment. *Spenser.*

PA'RLOUS. *a.* [from *perilous.*] Keen; sprightly; waggish. *Dryden.*

PA'RLOUSNESS. *s.* [from *parlous.*] Quickness; keenness of temper.

PA'RMA-CITTY. *s.* Corruptedly for spermaceti. *Ainsworth.*

PA'RNEL. *s.* [The diminutive of *patrinella.*] A punk; a slut. Obsolete. *Skinner.*

PARO'CHIAL. *a.* [*parochialis*, from *parochia*, low Lat.] Belonging to a parish. *Atterbury.*

PA'RODY. *s.* [*parodia*, Fr. παρῳδία.] A kind of writing in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a slight change adapted to some new purpose. *Pope.*

To PA'RODY. *v. a.* [*parodier*, Fr. [from *parody.*] To copy by way of parody. *Pope.*

PA'ROLE. *s.* [*parole*, French.] Word given as an assurance; promise given by a prisoner not to go away. *Clearveland.*

PARONOMA'SIA. *s.* [παρονομασια.] A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to.

PARONY'CHIA. *s.* [παρονυχια.] A preternatural swelling or sore under the root of the nail in one's finger; a whitlow.

PARO'NYMOUS. *a.* [παρωνυμος.] Resembling another word. *Watts.*

PA'ROQUET. *s.* [*parroquet*, or *perroquet*, Fr.] A small species of parrot. *Grew.*

PA'ROTID. *a.* [παρωτις.] Salivary: so named because near the ears. *Grew.*

PA'ROTIS. *s.* [παρωτις.] A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears, generally called the emunctories of the brain; though, indeed, they are the external fountains of the saliva of the mouth. *Wiseman.*

PA'ROXYSM. *s.* [παροξυσμος.] A fit; periodical exacerbation of a disease. *Harvey.*

PA'RRICIDE. *s.* [*parricide*, French.]

1. One who destroys his father. *Shakespeare.*

2. One who destroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence.

3. The murder of a father; murder of one to whom reverence is due. *Dryden.*

PARRICI'DAL. } *a.* [from *parricida*,
PARRICI'DIOUS. } Lat.] Relating to parricide; committing parricide. *Brown.*

PA'RROT. *s.* [*perroquet*, French.] A party-coloured bird of the species of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice. *Dryden.*

To PA'RRY. *v. n.* [*parer*, French.] To put by thrusts; to fence. *Locke.*

To PARSE. *v. a.* [from *pars*, Latin.] To resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech. *Ascham.*

PARSIMO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *parsimony.*] Covetous; frugal; sparing. *Addison.*

PARSIMO'NIOUSLY. *ad.* Covetously; frugally; sparingly. *Swift.*

PARSIMO'NIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *parsimonious.*] A disposition to spare and save.

PA'RSIMONY. *s.* [*parsimonia*, Latin.] Frugality; covetousness; niggardliness; saving temper. *Swift.*

PA'RSLEY. *s.* [*persil*, Welsh.] An herb.

PA'RSNEP. *s.* [*pastinacha*, Latin.] A plant.

PA'RSON. *s.* [*parochianus*, Latin.]

1. The priest of a parish; one that has a parochial charge or cure of souls. *Clarendon.*

2. A clergyman. *Shakespeare.*

3. It is applied to the teachers of the presbyterians.

PA'RSONAGE. *s.* [from *parson.*] The benefice of a parish; a rectory. *Addison.*

PART. *s.* [*pars*, Latin.]

1. Something less than the whole; a portion; a quantity taken from a larger quantity. *Knolles.*

2. Member. *Locke.*

3. Particular; distinct species. *Law.*

4. Ingredient in a mingled mass. *Blackmore.*

5. That which, in division, falls to each. *Dry.*

6. Proportional quantity. *Chapman.*

7. Share; concern. *Pope.*

8. Side; party; interest; faction. *Daniel.*

9. Something relating or belonging. *Shakesp.*

10. Particular office or character. *Bacon.*

11. Character appropriated in a play. *Shak.*

12. Business; duty. *Bacon.*

13. Action; conduct. *Shakespeare.*

14. Relation reciprocal. *Tillotson.*

15. *In good part; in ill part;* as well done; as ill done. *Hooker.*

16. [In the plural.] Qualities; powers; faculties; or accomplishments. *Sidney.*

17. [In the plural.] Quarters; regions; districts. *Sidney.*

18. *For the most part.* Commonly; oftener than otherwise. *Heylin.*

PART. *ad.* Partly; in some measure. *Shakesp.*

To PART. *v. a.*

1. To divide; to share; to distribute. *Acts.*

2. To separate; to disunite. *Dryden.*

3. To break into pieces. *Leviticus.*

4. To keep asunder. *Shakespeare.*

5. To separate combatants. *Shakespeare.*

6. To secern. *Prior.*

To PART. *v. n.*

1. To be separated. *Dryden.*

2. To quit each other. *Swift.*

3. To take farewell. *Shakespeare.*

4. To have share. *Isaiah.*

5. [*partir*, Fr.] To go away; to set out. *Dry.*

6. *To* PART *with.* To quit; to resign; to lose; to be separated from. *Taylor.*

PA'RTABLE. *a.* [from *part.*] Divisible; such as may be parted. *Camden.*

PA'RTAGE. *s.* [*partage*, Fr.] Division; act of sharing or parting. *Locke.*

To PARTA'KE. *v. n.* preterit, *partook*; participle passive, *partaken.* [*part* and *take.*]

1. To have share of any thing; to take share with. *Locke.*

2. To participate; to have something of the propriety, nature, claim, or right. *Bacon.*

3. To be admitted to; not to be excluded. *Sh.*

4. To combine; to unite in some bad design.

To PARTA'KE. *v. a.*

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1. To share; to have part in. *Milton.*
2. To admit to part; to extend participation to. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

PARTA'KER. *s.* [from *partake.*]
1. A partner in possessions; a sharer of any thing; an associate with. *Hooker.*
2. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken. *Shakespeare.*
3. Accomplice; associate. *Psalms.*

PA'RTER. *s.* [from *part.*] One that parts or separates. *Sidney.*

PA'RTERRE. *s.* [*parterre*, Fr.] A level division or ground, that is furnished with greens and flowers. *Miller.*

PA'RTIAL. *a.* [*partial*, French.]
1. Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one side of the question more than the other. *Malachi.*
2. Inclined to favour without reason. *Locke.*
3. Affecting only one part; subsisting only in one part; not general. *Burnet.*

PARTIA'LITY. *s.* [*partialité*, Fr. from *partial.*] Unequal state of the judgment and favour of one above the other. *Spenser.*

To PARTIALI'ZE. *v. a.* [*partialiser*, Fr. from *partial.*] To make partial. *Shakespeare.*

PA'RTIALLY. *ad.* [from *partial.*]
1. With unjust favour or dislike.
2. In part; not totally. *Rogers.*

PARTIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *partible.*] Divisibility; separability.

PA'RTIBLE. *a.* [from *part.*] Divisible; separable. *Digby.*

PARTI'CIPABLE. *a.* [from *participate.*] Such as may be shared or partaken. *Norris.*

PARTI'CIPANT. *a.* [*participant*, French.] Sharing; having share or part. *Bacon.*

To PARTI'CIPATE. *v. a.* [*participo*, Latin; *participer*, French.]
1. To partake; to have share. *Shakespeare.*
2. To have part of more things than one. *Denham.*
3. To have part of something common with another. *Bacon.*

To PARTI'CIPATE. *v. a.* To partake; to receive part of; to share. *Hooker.*

PARTICIPA'TION. *s.* [*participation*, Fr. from *participate.*]
1. The state of sharing something in common *Hooker.*
2. The act or state of receiving or having part of something. *Stilling fleet.*
3. Distribution; division into shares. *Raleigh.*

PARTICI'PIAL. *a.* [*participialis*, Latin.] Having the nature of a participle.

PARTICI'PIALLY. *ad.* In the sense or manner of a participle.

PA'RTICIPLE. [*participium*, Latin.]
1. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb. *Clarke.*
2. Any thing that participates of different things. Not used. *Bacon.*

PA'RTICLE. *s.* [*particule*, French; *particula*, Latin.]
1. Any small proportion of a greater substance. *Newton.*
2. A word unvaried by inflection. *Hooker.*

PARTI'CULAR. *a.* [*particulier*, French.]
1. Relating to single persons; not general.
2. Individual; one distinct from others. *Dr.*
3. Noting properties or things peculiar: *he had nothing* particular *in his conduct.* *Bacon.*
4. Attentive to things single and distinct.
5. Single; not general. *Sidney.*
6. Odd; having something that eminently distinguishes him from others.

PARTI'CULAR. *s.*
1. A single instance; a single point. *South.*
2. Individual; private person. *L'Estrange.*
3. Private interest. *Hooker.*
4. Private character; single self; state of individual. *Shakespeare.*
5. A minute detail of things singly enumerated. *Addison.*
6. *In particular.* Peculiarly; distinctly. *Dr.*

PARTICULA'RITY. *s.* [*particularité*, Fr.]
1. Distinct notice or enumeration. *Sharp.*
2. Singleness; individuality. *Hooker.*
3. Petty account; private incident. *Addison.*
4. Something belonging to single persons. *Addison.*
5. Something peculiar. *Addison.*

To PARTI'CULARIZE. *v. a.* [*particulariser*, French.] To mention distinctly; to detail; to show minutely. *Atterbury.*

PARTI'CULARLY. *ad.* [from *particular.*]
1. Distinctly; singly; not universally. *Bacon.*
2. In an extraordinary degree. *Dryden.*

To PARTI'CULATE. *v. a.* [from *particula.*] To make mention singly. Obsolete. *Cotton.*

PA'RTISAN. *s.* [*pertuisane*, French.]
1. A kind of pike or halberd. *Shakespeare.*
3. [from *parti*, French.] An adherent to faction. *Addison.*
3. The commander of a party detached from the main body upon some sudden enterprise.
4. A commander's leading staff. *Addison.*

PARTI'TION. *s.* [*partition*, French; *partitio*, Latin.]
1. The act of dividing; a state of being divided. *Shakespeare.*
2. Division; separation; distinction. *Bacon.*
3. Part divided from the rest; separate.
4. That by which different parts are separated.
5. Part where separation is made. *Dryden.*

To PARTI'TION. *v. a.* To divide into distinct parts. *Bacon.*

PA'RTLET. *s.* A name given to a hen; its original signification being a ruff or band covering for the neck.

PA'RTLY. *ad.* [from *part.*] In some measure; in some degree; in part. *Addison.*

PA'RTNER. *s.* [from *part.*]
1. Partaker; sharer; one who has part in any thing; associate.
2. One who dances with another.

To PA'RTNER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join; to associate with a partner. *Shakespeare.*

PA'RTNERSHIP. *s.* [from *partner.*]
1. Joint interest or property.
2. The union of two or more in the

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trade. *L'Eſtrange.*

PARTOOK. The preterite of *partake.*

PARTRIDGE. *s.* [*pertrix*, Welſh.] A bird of game. *Samuel.*

PARTURIENT. *a.* [*parturiens*, Lat.] About to bring forth.

PARTURITION *s.* [from *parturio*, Lat.] The ſtate of being about to bring forth. *Brown.*

PARTY. *s.* [*parti*, French.]

1. A number of perſons confederated by ſimilarity of deſigns or opinions in oppoſition to others; a faction. *Locke.*
2. One of two litigants. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. One concerned in any affair. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Perſons engaged againſt each other. *Dryd.*
5. Cauſe; ſide. *Dryden.*
6. A ſelect aſſembly. *Pope.*
7. Particular perſon; a perſon diſtinct from, or oppoſed to, another. *Taylor.*
8. A detachment of ſoldiers.

PARTY-COLOURED. *a.* [*party* and *coloured.*] Having diverſity of colours. *Dryden.*

PARTY-JURY. *s.* [In law.] A jury in ſome trials half foreigners and half natives.

PARTY-MAN. *s.* [*party* and *man.*] A factious perſon; an abettor of a party.

PARTY-WALL. *s.* [*party* and *wall.*] Wall that ſeparates one houſe from the next.

PARVIS. s. [French.] A church or church porch. *Bailey.*

PARVITUDE. *s.* [from *parvus*, Lat.] Littleneſs; minuteneſs. Not uſed. *Glanville.*

PARVITY. *s.* [from *parvus*, Lat.] Littleneſs; minuteneſs. Not uſed. *Ray.*

PAS. s. [French.] Precedence; right of going foremoſt. *Arbuthnot.*

PASCHAL. *a.* [*paſcal*, Fr. *paſchalis*, Lat.]

1. Relating to the paſſover.
2. Relating to Eaſter.

PASH. *s.* [*paſ*, Spaniſh.] A face. *Shakeſpeare.*

To PASH. *v. a.* [*perſſen*, Dutch.] To ſtrike; to cruſh. *Dryden.*

PASQUE-FLOWER. *s.* [*pulſatilla*, Latin.] A flower. *Miller.*

PASQUIL. } *s.* [from *paſquino*, a ſtatue
PASQUIN. } at Rome, to which they
PASQUINADE. } affix any lampoon or ſatirical paper.] A lampoon. *Howel.*

To PASS. *v. n.* [*paſſer*, French.]

1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be progreſſive. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To go forcibly; to make way. *Dryden.*
3. To make a change from one thing to another. *Temple.*
4. To vaniſh; to be loſt. *Dryden.*
5. To go away progreſſively. *Locke.*
6. To be at an end; to be over. *Dryden.*
7. To die; to paſs from the preſent life to another ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. To be changed by regular gradation. *Arb.*
9. To go beyond bounds. Obſolete. *Shak.*
10. To be in any ſtate. *Ezekiel.*
11. To be enacted. *Clarendon.*
12. To be effected; to exiſt. *Hooker.*
13. To gain reception; to become current. *L'Eſtrange.*
14. To be practiſed artfully or ſucceſsfully. *Shakeſpeare.*
15. To be regarded as good or ill. *Atterbury.*
16. To occur; to be tranſacted. *Watts.*
17. To be done. *Taylor.*
18. To heed; to regard. Not in uſe. *Shak.*
19. To determine finally; to judge capitally. *Shakeſpeare.*
20. To be ſupremely excellent. *Underwood.*
21. To thruſt; to make a puſh in fencing. *Dryden.*
22. To omit to play. *Prior.*
23. To go through the alimentary duct. *Arb.*
24. To be in a tolerable ſtate. *L'Eſtrange.*
23. *To* PASS *away.* To be loſt; to glide off. *Locke.*
26. *To* PASS *away.* To vaniſh.

To PASS. *v. a.*

1. To go beyond. *Hayward.*
2. To go through: as, *the horſe* paſſed *the river.*
3. To ſpend; to live through. *Collier.*
4. To impart to any thing the power of moving. *Derham.*
5. To carry haſtily. *Addiſon.*
6. To tranſfer to another proprietor. *Herb.*
7. To ſtrain; to percolate. *Bacon.*
8. To vent; to pronounce. *Watts.*
9. To utter ceremoniouſly. *Clarendon.*
10. To utter ſolemnly. *L'Eſtrange.*
11. To tranſmit; to procure to go. *Clarend.*
12. To put an end to. *Shakeſpeare.*
13. To ſurpaſs; to excel. *Ezekiel.*
14. To omit; to neglect. *Shakeſpeare.*
15. To tranſcend; to tranſgreſs. *Burnet.*
16. To admit; to allow. *Kings.*
17. To enact a law. *Swift.*
18. To impoſe fraudulently. *Dryden.*
19. To practiſe artfully; to make ſucceed. *L'Eſtrange.*
20. To ſend from one place to another: as, paſs *that beggar to his own pariſh.*
21. *To* PASS *away.* To ſpend; to waſte. *Eccluſ.*
22. *To* PASS *by.* To excuſe; to forgive. *Til.*
23. *To* PASS *by.* To neglect; to diſregard. *Bacon.*
24. *To* PASS *over.* To omit; to let go unregarded. *Dryden.*

PASS. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. A narrow entrance; an avenue. *Shak.*
2. Paſſage; road. *Raleigh.*
3. A permiſſion to go or come any where. *Sh.*
4. An order by which vagrants or impotent perſons are ſent to their place of abode.
5. Puſh; thruſt in fencing. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. State; condition. *Sidney.*

PASSABLE. *a.* [*paſſable*, Fr. from *paſs.*]

1. Poſſible to be paſſed or travelled through or over. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Supportable; tolerable; allowable. *Dryd.*
3. Capable of admiſſion or reception. *Collier.*
4. Popular; well received. *Bacon.*

PASSADO. s. [Italian.] A puſh; a thruſt. *Sh.*

PASSAGE. *s.* [*paſſage*, French.]

1. Act of paſſing; travel; courſe; jour-

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acy. *Raleigh.*
2. Road; way. *South.*
3. Entrance or exit; liberty to paſs. *Shak.*
4. The ſtate of decay. Not in uſe. *Shak.*
5. Intellectual admittance; mental acceptance. *Digby.*
6. Occurrence; hap. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Unſettled ſtate; aptneſs by condition or nature to change the place of abode. *Temple.*
8. Incident; tranſaction. *Hayward.*
9. Management; conduct. *Davies.*
10. Part of a book; ſingle place in a writing. *Endroit*, French. *Addiſon.*

PA'SSED. The pret and part. of *paſs.*

PA'SSENGER. *s.* [*paſſager*, Fr.]
1. A traveller; one who is upon the road; a wayfarer. *Spenſer.*
2. One who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling. *Sidney.*

PA'SSENGER *falcon. s.* A kind of migratory hawk. *Ainſworth.*

PA'SSER. *s.* [from *paſs.*] One who paſſes; one that is upon the road. *Carew.*

PASSIBI'LITY. *s.* [*paſſibilité*, Fr. from *paſſible.*] Quality of receiving impreſſions from external agents. *Hakewill.*

PA'SSIBLE. *a.* [*paſſible*, French. *paſſibilis*, Lat.] Suſceptible of impreſſions from external agents. *Hooker.*

PA'SSIBLENESS. *s.* Quality of receiving impreſſions from external agents. *Brerewood.*

PA'SSING. *participial a.* [from *paſs.*]
1. Supreme; ſurpaſſing others; eminent.
2. It is uſed adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word. Exceeding: as, *paſſing* fair. *Shakeſpeare.*

PA'SSINGBELL. *s.* [*paſſing* and *bell.*] The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the paſſing ſoul: it is often uſed for the bell which rings immediately after death. *Daniel. Swift.*

PA'SSION. *s.* [*paſſion*, Fr. *paſſio*, Latin.]
1. Any effect cauſed by external agency. *Locke.*
2. Suſceptibility of effect from external action. *Bacon.*
3. Violent commotion of the mind. *Milton.*
4. Anger. *Watts.*
5. Zeal; ardour. *Addiſon.*
6. Love. *Dryden.*
7. Eagerneſs. *Swift.*
8. Emphatically. The laſt ſuffering of the Redeemer of the world. *Acts.*

To PA'SSION. *v. n.* [*paſſioner*, Fr.] To be extremely agitated; to expreſs great commotion of mind. Obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

PA'SSION-FLOWER. *s.* [*granadilla*, Lat.] A flower. *Miller.*

PA'SSION-WEEK. *s.* The week immediately preceding Eaſter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PA'SSIONATE. *a.* [*paſſionné*, French.]
1. Moved by paſſion; feeling or expreſſing great commotion of mind. *Clarendon.*
2. Eaſily moved to anger. *Prior.*

To PA'SSIONATE. *v. n.* [from *paſſion.*] An old word, now obſolete.
1. To affect with paſſion. *Spenſer.*
2. To expreſs paſſionately. *Shakeſpeare.*

PA'SSIONATELY. *ad.* [from *paſſionate.*]
1. With paſſion; with deſire, love, or hatred; with great commotion of mind. *South.*
2. Angrily. *Locke.*

PA'SSIONATENESS. *s.* [from *paſſionate.*]
1. State of being ſubject to paſſion.
2. Vehemence of mind. *Boyle.*

PA'SSIVE. *a* [*paſſif*, Fr. *paſſivus*, Lat.]
1. Receiving impreſſion from ſome external agent. *South.*
2. Unreſiſting; not oppoſing. *Pope.*
3. Suffering; not acting.
4. [In grammar.] A verb *paſſive* is that which ſignifies paſſion or the effect of action: as, *doceor*, I am taught. *Clarke.*

PA'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *paſſive.*] With a paſſive nature. *Dryden.*

PA'SSIVENESS. *s.* [from *paſſive.*]
1. Quality of receiving impreſſion from external agents.
2. Paſſibility; power of ſuffering. *D. of Piety.*
3. Patience; calmneſs. *Pope.*

PASSIVITY. *s.* [from *paſſive*,] Paſſiveneſs. An innovated word. *Cheyne.*

PA'SSOVER. *s.* [*paſs* and *over.*]
1. A feaſt inſtituted among the Jews in memory of the time when God, ſmiting the firſt-born of the Egyptians, *paſſed over* the habitations of the Hebrews. *Exodus.*
2. The ſacrifice killed. *Exodus.*

PA'SSPORT. *s.* [*paſſport*, Fr.] Permiſſion of paſſage. *Sidney.*

PAST. *participial a.* [from *paſs.*]
1. Not preſent; not to come. *Swift.*
2. Spent; gone through; undergone. *Pope.*

PAST. *s.* Elliptically uſed for paſt time. *Pope.*

PAST. *preposition.*
1. Beyond in time: *it is* paſt *the time of hiſtory.* *Hebrew.*
2. No longer capable of: *he is* paſt *learning.* *Hayward.*
3. Beyond; out of reach of: *the ſhip is paſt cannon-ſhot.* *Cotton.*
4. Beyond; farther than: *we* are *not paſt the ſens.* *Newton.*
5. Above; more than: *the well was paſt ten feet deep.* *Spenſer.*

PASTE. *s.* [*paſte*, French.]
1. Any thing mixed up ſo as to be viſcous and tenacious. *Dryden.*
2. Flower and water boiled together ſo as to make a cement.
3. Artificial mixture, in imitation of precious ſtones.

To PASTE. *v. a.* [*paſter*, Fr. from the noun.] To faſten with a paſte. *Locke.*

PA'STEBOARD. *s.* [*paſte* and *board.*] Board made anciently by paſting one board on another; now made ſometimes by macerated paper, and caſting it in moulds, and ſometimes by pounding old cordage and caſting in formas. *Dryden.*

PA'STEBOARD *a.* Made of paſteboard. *Addiſon.*

PA'STEL. *s.* [*glaſtum.*] An herb. *Miller.*

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PA'STERN. *s.* [*pasturon*, French.]
1. That part of the leg of a horse between the joint next the foot and the hoof. *Shakesp.*
2. The leg of a human creature. *Dryden.*

PA'STIL. *s.* [*pastillus*, Lat. *pastille*, French.] A roll of paste. *Peacham.*

PA'STIME. *s.* [*pas* and *time.*] Sport; amusement; diversion. *Watts.*

PA'STOR. *s.* [*pastor*, Latin.]
1. A shepherd. *Dryden.*
2. A clergyman who has the care of a flock; one who has souls to feed with sound doctrine. *Swift.*

PA'STORAL. *a.* [*pastoralis*, Latin.]
1. Rural; rustick; beseeming shepherds; imitating shepherds. *Sidney.*
2. Relating to the care of souls. *Hooker.*

PA'STORAL. *s.* A poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects upon a country life; or according to the common practice, in which speakers take upon them the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolick. *Pope.*

PA'STRY. *s.* [*pastisserie*, Fr. from *paste.*]
1. The act of making pies. *King.*
2. Pies or baked paste. *Tusser.*
3. The place where pastry is made. *Shakesp.*

PA'STRY-COOK. *s.* [*pastry* and *cook.*] One whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'STURABLE. *a.* [from *pasture.*] Fit for pasture.

PA'STURAGE. *s.* [*pasturage*, French.]
1. the business of feeding cattle. *Spenser.*
2. Lands grazed by cattle. *Addison.*
3. The use of pasture. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'STURE. *s.* [*posture*, French.]
1. Food; the act of feeding. *Brown.*
2. Ground on which cattle feed. *Locke.*
3. Human culture; education. *Dryden.*

To PA'STURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a pasture.

To PA'STURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To graze on the ground. *Milton.*

PA'STY. *s.* [*paste*, French.] A pie of crust raised without a dish. *Shakespeare.*

PAT. *a.* [from *pas*, Dutch, *Skinner.*] Fit; convenient; exactly suitable. *Atterbury.*

PAT. *s.* [*patte*, French.]
1. A light quick blow; a tap. *Collier.*
2. A small lump of matter beat into shape with the hand.

To PAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike lightly; to tap. *Bacon.*

PA'TACHE, *s.* A small ship. *Ainsworth.*

PA'TACOON. *s.* A Spanish coin worth four shillings and eight pence English. *Ainsw.*

To PATCHE. *v. n.* [*pudtser*, Danish; *pezzare*, Italian.]
1. To cover with a piece sewed on. *Locke.*
2. To decorate the face with small spots of black silk. *Addison.*
3. To mend clumsily; to mend so as that the original strength or beauty is lost. *Dryden.*
4. To make up of shreds or different pieces.

PATCH. *s.* [*pezzo*, Italian.]
1. A piece sewed on to cover a hole. *Dryden.*
2. A piece inserted in mosaick or variegated work. *Locke.*
3. A small spot of black silk put on the face. *Suckling.*
4. A small particle; a parcel of land *Shak.*
5. A paltry fellow. Obsolete. *Shakespeare.*

PA'TCHER. *s.* [from *patch.*] One that patches; a botcher.

PA'TCHERY. *s.* [from *patch.*] Botchery; bungling work. Not used. *Shakespeare.*

PA'TCHWORK. *s.* [*patch* and *work.*] Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together. *Swift.*

PA'TE. *s.* The head. *Spenser. South.*

PA'TED, *a.* [from *pate.*] Having a pate. It is used only in composition: as, long-*pated* or cunning; shallow-*pated* or foolish.

PATEFA'CTION. *s.* [*patefactio*, Lat.] Act or state of opening. *Ainsworth.*

PA'TEN. *s.* [*patina*, Latin.] A plate. *Shak.*

PA'TENT. *a.* [*patens*, Latin.]
1. Open to the perusal of all: as, letters *patent.* *Lesley.*
2. Appropriated by letters patent. *Mortimer.*

PA'TENT. *s.* A writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege. *Shakespeare.*

PATENTEE'. *s.* [from *patent.*] One who has a patent. *Swift.*

PA'TER-NOSTER. *s.* [Latin.] The Lord's prayer.

PATE'RNAL. *a.* [*paternus*, Latin.]
1. Fatherly; having the relation of a father; pertaining to a father. *Hammond.*
2. Hereditary; received in succession from one's father. *Dryden.*

PATE'RNITY. *s.* [from *paternus*, Latin.] Fathership; the relation of a father. *Arbuth.*

PA'TH. *s.* [paŏ, Saxon.] Way; road; track; a narrow way; any passage. *Addison.*

PATHE'TICAL. *a.* [παθητικος.] Affecting
PATHE'TICK. the passions; passionate; moving.

PATHE'TICALLY. *ad.* In such a manner as may strike the passions. *Dryden.*

PATHE'TICALNESS. *s.* [from *pathetical.*] Quality of being pathetick; quality of moving the passions.

PA'THLESS. *a.* [from *path.*] Untrodden; not marked with paths. *Sandys.*

PATHOGNOMO'NICK. *a.* [παθογνωμονικος.] Such signs of a disease as are inseparable, designing the essence or real nature of the disease; not symptomatick. *Quincy.*

PATHOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *pathology.*] Relating to the tokens or discoverable effects of a distemper.

PATHOLOGIST. *s.* [παθος and λεγω.] One who treats of pathology.

PATHOLOGY. *s.* [παθος and λεγω.] That part of medicine which relates to the distempers, with their differences, causes, and effects, incident to the body. *Quincy.*

PA'THWAY. *s.* [*path* and *way.*] A road; a narrow way to be passed on foot. *Shak.*

PA'TIBLE. *a.* [from *patior*, Lat.] Sufferable; tolerable.

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PATIBULARY. *a.* [*patibulaire*, Fr. from *patibulum*, Lat.] Belonging to the gallows.

PATIENCE. *s.* [*patience*, Fr. *patientia*, Lat.]
1. The power of suffering; calm endurance of pain or labour. *Prior.*
2. The quality of expecting long without rage or discontent. *Matthew.*
3. Perseverance; continuance of labour. *Hart.*
4. The quality of bearing offences without revenge or anger. *Harte.*
5. Sufferance; permission. *Hooker.*
6. An herb. *Mortimer.*

PATIENT. *a.* [*patient*, Fr. *patiens*, Latin.]
1. Having the quality of enduring. *Ray.*
2. Calm under pain or affliction. *Dryden.*
3. Not revengeful against injuries.
4. Not easily provoked. *Thessalonians.*
5. Persevering; calmly diligent. *Newton.*
6. Not hasty; not vitiously eager or impetuous.

PATIENT. *s.* [*patient*, French.]
1. That which receives impressions from external agents. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
2. A person diseased, under the care of another. *Addison.*

To PATIENT. *v. a.* [*patienter*, French.] To compose one's self. Obsolete. *Shakespeare.*

PATIENTLY. *ad.* [from *patient*.]
1. Without rage under pain or affliction. *Swift.*
2. Without vitious impetuosity. *Calamy.*

PATINE. *s.* [*patina*, Latin.] The cover of a chalice. *Ainsworth.*

PATLY. *ad.* [from *pat*.] Commodiously; fitly.

PATRIARCH. *s.* [*patriarche*, Fr. *patriarcha*, Latin.]
1. One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family. *Milton.*
2. A bishop superiour to archbishops. *Rel.*

PATRIARCHAL. *a.* [*patriarchal*, French.]
1. Belonging to patriarchs; such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs. *Norris.*
2. Belonging to hierarchial patriarchs. *Ayl.*

PATRIARCHATE. } *s.* [*patriarchat*, Fr.
PATRIARCHSHIP. } from *patriarch*.] A bishoprick superiour to archbishopricks. *Ayl.*

PATRIARCHY. *s.* Jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate. *Brerewood.*

PATRICIAN. *a.* [*patricius*, Latin.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian. *Addison.*

PATRICIAN. *s.* A nobleman. *Dryden.*

PATRIMONIAL. *a.* [*patrimonial*, Fr.] Possessed by inheritance. *Temple.*

PATRIMONY. *s.* [*patrimonium*, Latin; *patrimoine*, French.] An estate possessed by inheritance. *Davies.*

PATRIOT. *s.* One whose ruling passion is the love of his country. *Tickel.*

PATRIOTISM. *s.* [from *patriot*.] Love of one's country; zeal for one's country.

To PATROCINATE. *v. a.* [*patrocinor*, Lat.] To patronise; to protect; to defend.

PATROL. *s.* [*patrouille*, old French.]
1. The act of going the rounds in a garrison to observe that orders are kept.
2. Those that go the rounds. *Thomson.*

To PATROL. *v. n.* [*patrouiller*, Fr.] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison. *Black.*

PATRON. *s.* [*patronus*, Latin.]
1. One who countenances, supports, or protects. *Prior.*
2. A guardian saint. *Spenser.*
3. Advocate; defender; vindicator. *Locke.*
4. One who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment. *Wesley.*

PATRONAGE. *s.* [from *patron*.]
1. Support; protection. *Sidney.*
2. Guardianship of saints. *Addison.*
3. Donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.

To PATRONAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To patronise; to protect. *Shakespeare.*

PATRONAL. *a.* [from *patronus*, Lat.] Protecting; supporting; guarding; defending; doing the office of a patron. *Brome.*

PATRONESS. *s.* [femenine of *patron*.]
1. A female that defends, countenances, or supports. *Fairfax.*
2. A female guardian saint.
3. A woman that has the gift of a benefice.

To PATRONISE *v. a.* [from *patron*.] To protect; to support; to defend; to countenance. *Bacon.*

PATRONYMICK. *s.* [πατρωνυμικὸς.] Name expressing the name of the father or ancestor: as, *Tydides*, the son of Tydeus. *Brome.*

PATTEN *of a Pillar*. *s.* Its base. *Ainsworth.*

PATTEN. *s.* [*patin*, French.] A shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women, to keep them from the dirt. *Camden.*

PATTENMAKER. *s.* [*patin* and *maker*.] He that makes pattens.

To PATTER. *v. n.* [from *patte*, Fr. the foot.] To make a noise like the quick steps of many feet. *Dryden.*

PATTERN. *s.* [*patron*, Fr. *patroon*, Dutch.]
1. The original proposed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied; an exemplar. *Rogers.*
2. A specimen; a part shown as a sample of the rest. *Swift.*
3. An instance; an example. *Hooker.*
4. Any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

To PATTERN. *v. a.* [*patronner*, French.]
1. To make in imitation of something; to copy. *Shakespeare.*
2. To serve as an example to be followed. *Sh.*

PAVAN. } *s.* A kind of light tripping dance.
PAVIN. } *Ainsworth.*

PAUCILOQUY. *s.* [*pauciloquium*, Latin.] Sparing and rare speech.

PAUCITY. *s.* [*paucitas*, Latin.]
1. Fewness; smallness of number. *Boyle.*
2. Smallness of quantity. *Brown.*

To PAVE. *v. a.* [*pavio*, Latin.]
1. To lay with brick or stone; to floor with stone. *Shakespeare.*
2. To make a passage easy. *Bacon.*

PAVEMENT. *s.* [*pavimentum*, Latin.] Stones or bricks laid on the ground; stone floor. *Addison.*

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PA'VER. } *s.* [from *pave.*] One who lays
PA'VIER. } with ſtones.

PAVILION. *s.* [*pavillon*, French.] A tent; a temporary or moveable houſe. *Sandys.*

To PAVILION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furniſh with tents. *Milton.*
2. To be ſheltered by a tent.

PAUNCH. *s.* [*panſe*, French; *pantex*, Latin.] The belly; the region of the guts. *Bacon.*

To PAUNCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce or rip the belly; to exenterate; to take out the paunch; to eviſcerate. *Garth.*

PAUPER. *s.* [Latin.] A poor perſon; one who receives alms.

PAUSE. *s.* [*pauſa*, low Latin; *παυσις.*]
1. A ſtop; a place or time of intermiſſion. *Addiſon.*
2. Suſpenſe; doubt. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Break; paragraph; apparent ſeparation of the parts of a diſcourſe. *Locke.*
4. Place of ſuſpending the voice marked in writing thus ——.
5. A ſtop or intermiſſion in muſick.

To PAUSE. *v. n.*
1. To wait; to ſtop; not to proceed; to forbear for a time. *Milton.*
2. To deliberate. *Knolles.*
3. To be intermitted. *Tickel.*

PAU'SER. *s.* [from *pauſe.*] He who pauſes; he who deliberates. *Shakeſpeare.*

PAW. *s.* [*pawen*, Welſh; *patte*, French.]
1. The foot of a beaſt of prey. *More.*
2. Hand: in contempt. *Dryden.*

To PAW. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw the foreſoot along the ground. *Pope.*

To PAW. *v. a.*
1. To ſtrike with a drawn ſtroke of the foreſoot. *Tickel.*
2. To handle roughly.
3. To fawn; to flatter. *Ainſworth.*

PA'WED. *a.* [from *paw.*]
1. Having paws.
2. Broad footed.

PAWN. *s.* [*paud*, Dutch; *pan*, French.]
1. Something given to pledge as a ſecurity for money borrowed or promiſe made. *Howel.*
2. The ſtate of being pledged. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A common man at cheſs. *Cowley.*

To PAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to give in pledge. *Shakeſpeare.*

PA'WNBROKER. *s.* [*pawn* and *broker.*] One who lends money upon pledge. *Arbuthnot.*

To PAY. *v. a.* [*paier*, French.]
1. To diſcharge a debt. *Dryden.*
2. To diſmiſs one to whom any thing is due with his money: as, *he had* paid *his labourers.*
3. To atone; to make amends by ſuffering *Roſcommon.*
4. To beat. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To reward; to recompenſe. *Dryden.*
6. To give the equivalent for any thing bought. *Locke.*

PAY. *s.* [from the verb.] Wages; hire; money given in return for ſervice. *Temple.*

PA'YABLE. *a.* [*paiable*, French.]
1. Due; to be paid. *Bacon.*
2. Such as there is power to pay. *South.*

PA'YDAY. *s.* [*pay* and *day.*] Day on which debts are to be diſcharged, or wages paid.

PA'YER. *s.* [*paieur*, Fr.] One that pays.

PA'YMASTER. *s.* [*pay* and *maſter.*] One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received. *Taylor.*

PA'YMENT. *s.* [from *pay.*]
1. The act of paying. *Bacon.*
2. The thing given in diſcharge of debt or promiſe. *Bacon.*
3. A reward. *South.*
4. Chaſtiſement; ſound beating. *Ainſworth.*

To PAYSE. *v. n.* [uſed by *Spenſer* for *poize.*] To balance.

PA'YZER. *s.* [for *poizer.*] One that weighs. *Carew.*

PEA. *s.* [*piſum*, Latin; pıra, Saxon.] A plant. The ſpecies are ſixteen. *Miller.*

PEACE. *s.* [*paix*, French; *pax*, Latin.]
1. Reſpite from war. *Addiſon.*
2. Quiet from ſuits or diſturbances. *Davies.*
3. Reſt from any commotion.
4. Stillneſs from riots or tumults. *Shakeſp.*
5. Reconciliation of differences. *Iſaiah.*
6. A ſtate not hoſtile. *Bacon.*
7. Reſt; quiet; content; freedom from terrour; heavenly reſt. *Tillotſon.*
8. Silence; ſuppreſſion of the thoughts. *Dry.*

PEACE. *interjection.* A word commanding ſilence. *Craſhaw.*

PEA'CE-OFFERING. *s.* [*peace* and *offer.*] Among the Jews, a ſacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence. *Leviticus.*

PEA'CEABLE. *a.* [from *peace.*]
1. Free from war; free from tumult. *Swift.*
2. Quiet; undiſturbed. *Spenſer.*
3. Not violent; not bloody. *Hale.*
4. Not quarrelſome; not turbulent. *Shak.*

PEA'CEABLENESS. *s.* [from *peaceable.*] Quietneſs; diſpoſition to peace. *Hammond.*

PEA'CEABLY. *ad.* [from *peaceable.*]
1. Without war; without tumult. *Swift.*
2. Without tumults or commotions. *Swift.*
3. Without diſturbance. *Shakeſpeare.*

PEA'CEFUL. *a.* [*peace* and *full.*]
1. Quiet; not in war. *Dryden.*
2. Pacifick; mild. *Dryden.*
3. Undiſturbed; ſtill; ſecure. *Pope.*

PEA'CEFULLY. *ad.* [from *peaceful.*]
1. Without war.
2. Quietly; without diſturbance. *Dryden.*
3. Mildly; gently.

PEA'CEFULNESS. *s.* [from *peaceful.*] Quiet; freedom from war or diſturbance.

PEA'CEMAKER. *s.* [*peace* and *maker.*] One who reconciles differences. *Shakeſpeare.*

PEACEPA'RTED. *a.* [*peace* and *parted.*] Diſmiſſed from the world in peace. *Shakeſpeare.*

PEACH. *s.* [*peſche*, French.] A tree and fruit. *Thomſon.*

To PEACH. *v. n.* [corrupted from *impeach.*] To accuſe of ſome crime. *Dryden.*

PEACH-COLOURED. *a.* [*peach* and *colour.*] Of a colour like a peach. *Shakeſpeare.*

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PEA'CHICK. *s.* [*pea* and *chick*.] The chick of a peacock. *Southern.*

PEA'COCK. *s.* [papa, Saxon; *pavo*, Latin.] A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail. *Sandys.*

PEA'HEN. *s.* [*pea* and *hen*; *pavo*, Latin.] The female of the peacock.

PEAK. *s.* [peac, Saxon.]
1. The top of a hill or eminence. *Prior.*
2. Any thing acuminated.
3. The rising forepart of a headdress.

To PEAK. *v. n.*
1. To look sickly. *Shakespeare.*
2. To make a mean figure; to sneak. *Shak.*

PEAL. *s.* A succession of loud sounds: as of bells, thunder, cannon. *Hayward.*

To PEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play solemnly and loud. *Milton.*

To PEAL. *v. a.* To affail with noife. *Milton.*

PEAR. *s.* [*poire*, French.] A fruit more produced toward the footftalk than the apple, but it is hollow like a navel at the extreme part. The fpecies are eighty-four. *Miller.*

PEARL. *s.* [*perle*, French; *perla*, Spaniſh.]
1. *Pearls*, though eſteemed gems, are a diſtemper in the creature that produces them: they are moſt frequently found in the oyſter.
2. [Poetically.] Any thing round and clear, as a drop. *Drayton.*

PEARL. *s.* [*albugo*, Lat.] A white ſpeck or film growing on the eye. *Ainſworth.*

PEA'RLED. *a.* [from *pearl*.] Adorned or ſet with pearls. *Milton.*

PEA'RLEYED. *a.* [*pearl* and *eye*.] Having a ſpeck in the eye.

PEA'RLGRASS. }
PEA'RLPLANT. } *s.* Plants. *Ainſworth.*
PEA'RLWORT. }

PEA'RLY. *a.* [from *pearl*.]
1. Abounding with pearls; containing pearls. *Woodward.*
2. Reſembling pearls. *Drayton.*

PEA'RMAIN. *s.* An apple. *Mortimer.*

PEA'RTREE. *s.* [*pear* and *tree*.] The tree that bears pears. *Bacon.*

PEA'SANT. *s.* [*paiſant*, French.] A hind; one whoſe buſineſs is rural labour. *Spenſer.*

PEA'SANTRY. *s.* Peaſants; ruſticks; country people. *Locke.*

PEA'SCOD. } *s.* [*pea*, *cod* and *ſkell*.] The
PEA'SHELL. } huſk that contains peas. *Gay.*

PEASE. *s.* Food of peas. *Arbuthnot.*

PEAT. *s.* A ſpecies of turf uſed for fire. *Bacon.*

PEAT. *s.* [from *petit*, Fr.] A little fondling; a darling: now commonly *pet*, *Donne.*

PE'BBLE. } *s.* [pæbolpcana, Saxon.]
PE'BBLESTONE. } A ſtone diſtinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous maſs; a ſmall ſtone. *Sidney.*

PE'BBLE-CRYSTAL. *s.* Cryſtal in form of nodules. *Woodward.*

PE'BBLED. *a.* [from *pebble*.] Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles. *Thomſon.*

PE'BBLY. *a.* [from *pebble*.] Full of pebbles.

PECCA'BI'LITY. *s.* [from *peccable*.] State of being ſubject to ſin. *Decay of Piety.*

PE'CCABLE. *a.* [from *pecco*, Latin.] Liable to ſin.

PECCADILLO. s. [Spaniſh; *peccadille*, Fr.] A petty fault; a ſlight crime; a venial offence. *Atterbury.*

PE'CCANCY. *s.* [from *peccant*.] Bad quality. *Wiſeman.*

PE'CCANT. *a.* [*peccant*, French.]
1. Guilty; criminal. *South.*
2. Ill-diſpoſed; corrupt; bad; offenſive to the body; injurious to health. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Wrong; bad; deficient; unformal. *Ayl.*

PECK. *s.* [from pocea, Saxon.]
1. The fourth part of a buſhel. *Hudibras.*
2. Proverbially. [in low language.] A great deal. *Suckling.*

To PECK. *v. a.* [*becquer*, Fr. *picken*, Dutch.]
1. To ſtrike with the beak as a bird.
2. To pick up food with the beak. *Addiſon.*
3. To ſtrike with any pointed inſtrument. *Car.*
4. To ſtrike; to give blows. *South.*

PE'CKER. *s.* [from *peck*.]
1. One that pecks.
2. A kind of bird: as the wood-*pecker*. *Dryd.*

PE'CKLED. *a.* [corrupted from *ſpeckled*.] Spotted; varied with ſpots. *Walton.*

PECTI'NAL. *s.* [from *pecten*, Latin, a comb.] There are fiſhes, as *pectinals*, which have their bones made laterally like a comb. *Brown.*

PE'CTINATED. *a.* [from *pecten*, Lat.] Formed like a comb. *Brown.*

PECTINA'TION. *s.* The ſtate of being pectinated. *Brown.*

PE'CTORAL. *a.* [from *pectoralis*, Lat.] Belonging to the breaſt. *Wiſeman.*

PE'CTORAL. *s.* [*pectorale*, Lat. *pectoral*, Fr.] A breaſtplate.

PE'CULATE. } *s.* [*peculatus*, Lat. *peculat*,
PECULA'TION } French.] Robbery of the publick; theft of publick money.

PECULA'TOR. s. [Latin.] Robber of the publick.

PECU'LIAR. *a.* [*peculiaris*, Latin.]
1. Appropriate; belonging to any one with excluſion of others. *Swift.*
2. Not common to other things. *Locke.*
3. Particular; ſingle. *Milton.*

PECU'LIAR. *s.*
1. The property; the excluſive property. *Mil.*
2. Something abſcinded from the ordinary juriſdiction. *Carew.*

PECULIA'RITY. *s.* [from *peculiar*.] Particularity; ſomething found only in one. *Swift.*

PECU'LIARLY. *ad.* [from *peculiar*.]
1. Peculiarly; ſingly. *Woodward.*
2. In a manner not common to others. *Fell.*

PECU'NIARY. *a.* [*pecuniaris*, Latin.]
1. Relating to money. *Brown.*
2. Conſiſting of money. *Bacon.*

PED. *s.* [commonly pronounced *pad*.]
1. A ſmall packſaddle. *Tuſſer.*
2. A baſket; a hamper. *Spenſer.*

PEDAGO'GICAL. *a.* [from *pedagogue*.] Suiting or belonging to a ſchoolmaſter.

PE'DAGOGUE. *s.* [παιδαγωγος.] One who teaches boys; a ſchoolmaſter; a pedant. *Dry.*

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To PE'DAGOGUE. *v. a.* [παιδαγωγεω.] To teach with ſuperciliouſneſs. *Prior.*

PE'DAGOGY. *ſ.* [παιδαγωγια.] Preparatory diſcipline. *South.*

PE'DAL. *a.* [*pedalis*, Latin.] Belonging to a foot.

PE'DALS. *ſ.* [*pedalis*, Lat. *pedales*, French.] The large pipes of an organ, that are played upon and ſtopt with the foot.

PEDA'NEOUS. *a.* [*pedaneus*, Lat.] Going on foot.

PE'DANT. *ſ.* [*pedant*, French.]
1. A ſchoolmaſter. *Dryden.*
2. A man vain of low knowledge. *Swift.*

PEDA'NTICAL. } *a.* [*pedanteſque*, Fr. from *pe-*
PEDA'NTICK. } *dant.*] Awkwardly oſtentatious of learning. *Hayward.*

PEDA'NTICALLY. *ad.* With awkward oſtentation of literature. *Dryden.*

PE'DANTRY. *ſ.* [*pedanterie*, Fr.] Awkward oſtentation of needleſs learning. *Cowley.*

To PE'DDLE. *v. n.* To be buſy about trifles: commonly written *piddle*. *Ainſworth.*

PE'DDLING. *a.* Petty-dealing; trifling; unimportant. *Decay of Piety.*

PEDERE'RO. *ſ.* [*pedrero*, Spaniſh.] A ſmall canon managed by a ſwivel. It is frequently written *peterero*.

PE'DESTAL. *ſ.* [*piedeſtal*, Fr.] The lower member of a pillar; the baſis of a ſtatue. *Ad.*

PEDE'STRIOUS. *a.* [*pedeſtris*, Latin.] Not winged; going on foot. *Brown.*

PE'DICLE. *ſ.* [from *pedis*, Lat. *pedicule*, Fr.] The foot-ſtalk; that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree. *Bacon.*

PEDI'CULAR. *a.* [*pedicularis*, Lat.] Having the phthyriaſis or louſy diſtemper. *Ainſw.*

PE'DIGREE. *ſ.* [*per* and *degré*. *Skinner.*] Genealogy; lineage; account of deſcent. *Shak.*

PE'DIMENT. *ſ.* [*pedis*, Latin.] In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonnances, finiſhes the fronts of buildings, and ſerves as a decoration over gates.

PE'DLER. *ſ.* [a contraction from *petty-dealer*.] One who travels the country with ſmall commodities. *Shakeſpeare.*

PE'DLERY. *ſ.* [from *pedler*.] Wares ſold by pedlers. *Swift.*

PEDOBA'PTISM. *ſ.* [παιδος and βαπτισμα.] Infant baptiſm.

PEDOBA'PTIST. *ſ.* [παιδος and βαπτιστης.] One that holds or practiſes infant baptiſm.

PEEL. *v. a.* [*peler*, Fr. from *pellis*, Latin.]
1. To decorticate; to flay. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. [from *piller*, Fr. to rob.] To plunder. According to analogy this ſhould be written *pill*. *Milton.*

PEEL. *ſ.* [*pellis*, Latin; *pelure*, Fr.] The ſkin or thin rind of any thing.

PEEL. *ſ.* [*paella*, French.] A broad thin board with a long handle, uſed by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven.

PE'ELER. *ſ.* [from *peel*.]
1. One who ſtrips or flays.
2. A robber; a plunderer. *Tuſſer.*

PEEP. *v. n.*
1. To make the firſt appearance. *Spenſer.*
2. To look ſlily, cloſely, or curiouſly; to look through any crevice. *Cleaveland.*

PEEP. *ſ.*
1. Firſt appearance: as, *at the* peep *of day*.
2. A ſly look. *Swift.*

PE'EPER. *ſ.* Young chickens juſt breaking the ſhell. *Bramſted.*

PE'EPHOLE. } *ſ.* [*peep* and *hole*.] Hole
PEE'PINGHOLE. } through which one may look without being diſcovered. *Prior.*

PEER. *ſ.* [*pair*, French.]
1. Equal; one of the ſame rank. *Davies.*
2. One equal in excellence or endowments. *Dryden.*
3. Companion; fellow. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. A nobleman: of nobility we have five degrees, who are all nevertheleſs called *peers*, becauſe their eſſential privileges are the ſame.

To PEER. *v. n.* [by contraction from *appear*.]
1. To come juſt in ſight. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To look narrowly; to peep. *Sidney.*

PEE'RAGE. *ſ.* [*pairie*, Fr. from *peer*.]
1. The dignity of a peer. *Swift.*
2. The body of peers. *Dryden.*

PEE'RDOM. *ſ.* [from *peer*.] Peerage. *Ainſ.*

PEE'RESS. *ſ.* [female of *peer*.] The lady of a peer; a woman ennobled. *Pope.*

PEE'RLESS. *a.* [from *peer*.] Unequalled; having no peer. *Milton.*

PEE'RLESSNESS. *ſ.* [from *peerleſs*.] Univerſal ſuperiority.

PEE'VISH. *a.* [from *beeiſh*, *Skinner*.]
1. Petulant; waſpiſh; eaſily offended; irritable; ſoon angry; hard to pleaſe. *Swift.*
2. Expreſſing diſcontent, or fretfulneſs. *Sh.*

PEE'VISHLY. *ad.* Angrily; querulouſly; morooſely. *Hayward.*

PEE'VISHNESS. *ſ.* Iraſcibility; querulouſneſs; fretfulneſs; perverſeneſs. *K. Charles.*

PEG. *ſ.* [*paggbe*, Teutonick.]
1. A piece of wood driven into a hole. *Swif.*
2. The pins of an inſtrument in which the ſtrings are ſtrained. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. *To take a* PEG *lower*. To depreſs; to ſink. *Hudibras.*
4. The nickname of Margaret.

To PEG. *v. a.* To faſten with a peg. *Evelyn.*

PELF. *ſ.* [In low Latin, *pelfra*.] Money; riches. *Sidney. Swift.*

PE'LICAN. *ſ.* [*pelicanus*, low Latin.] A bird that has a peculiar tenderneſs for its young, and is ſuppoſed to admit them to ſuck blood from its breaſt. *Calmet.*

PE'LLET. *ſ.* [from *pile*, Lat. *pelote*, Fr.]
1. A little ball. *Sandys.*
2. A bullet; a ball to be ſhot. *Ray.*

PE'LLETED. *a.* [from *pellet*.] Conſiſting of bullets. *Shakeſpeare.*

PE'LLICLE. *ſ.* [*pellicula*, Latin.]
1. A thin ſkin. *Sharp.*
2. It is often uſed for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with ſalt or other ſubſtance, and evaporated by heat.

PE'LLITORY. *ſ.* [*parietaria*, Lat.] An herb.

PE'LLMELL. *ad.* [*peſle meſle*, French.] Con-

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fusedly; tumultuously; one among another; with confused violence. *Hudibras.*

PELLS. *s.* [*pellis*, Lat.] Clerk of the *pells*, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts. *Bailey.*

PELLU'CID. *a* [*pellucidus*, Latin.] Clear; transparent; not opake; not dark. *Newton.*

PELLUCI'DITY. } *s.* [from *pellucid.*] Tran-
PELLU'CIDNESS. } sparency; clearness; not opacity. *Locke. Keil.*

PELT. *s.* [from *pellis*, Latin.]
1. Skin; hide. *Brown.*
2. The quarry of a hawk all torn. *Ainsworth.*

To PELT. *v. a.* [*poltern*, German. *Skinner.*]
1. To strike with something thrown. *Atterb.*
2. To throw; to cast. *Dryden.*

PE'LTING. *a.* This word, in *Shakespeare*, signifies mean; paltry; pitiful.

PE'LTMONGER. *s.* [*pellio*, Latin; *pelt* and *monger.*] A dealer in raw hides.

PE'LVIS. s. [Latin.] The lower part of the belly.

PEN. *s.* [*penna*, Latin.]
1. An instrument of writing. *Dryden.*
2. Feather. *Spenser.*
3. Wing. *Milton.*
4. [from pennan, Saxon.] A small enclosure; a coop. *L'Estrange.*

To PEN. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *pent.* [pennan and pinban, Saxon.]
1. To coop; to shut up; to incage; to imprison in a narrow place. *Bacon.*
2. [from the noun; pret. and part. pass. *penned.*] To write. *Digby.*

PE'NAL. *a.* [*penal*, Fr. from *pœna*, Latin.]
1. Denouncing punishment; enacting punishment. *South.*
2. Used for the purposes of punishment; vindictive. *Milton.*

PENA'LITY. *s.* [*penalite*, old French.] Liableness to punishment; condemnation to punishment. *Brown.*

PE'NALTY. *s.* [from *penalite*, old French.]
1. Punishment; censure; judicial infliction. *Locke.*
2. Forfeiture upon non-performance. *Shak.*

PE'NANCE. *s.* [*penence*, old French.] Infliction either publick or private, suffered as an expression of repentance for sin. *Bacon.*

PENCE *s.* The plural of *penny.*

PE'NCIL. *s.* [*pencillum*, Latin.]
1. A small brush of hair which painters dip in their colours. *Dryden.*
2. A black lead pen, with which, cut to a point, they write without ink. *Watts.*
3. Any instrument of writing without ink.

To PE'NCIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paint. *Shakespeare.*

PE'NDANT. *s.* [*pendent*, French.]
1. A jewel hanging in the ear. *Pope.*
2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament.
3. A pendulum. Obsolete. *Digby.*
4. A small flag in ships.

PE'NDENCE. *s.* [from *pendeo*, Latin.] Slopeness; inclination.

PE'NDENCY. *s.* [from *pendeo*, Latin.] Suspence; delay of decision. *Ayliffe.*

PE'NDENT. *a.* [*pendens*, Latin.]
1. Hanging. *Shakespeare.*
2. Jutting over. *Shakespeare.*
3. Supported above ground. *Milton.*

PE'NDING. *a.* [*pendente lite*, Lat.] Depending; remaining yet undecided. *Ayliffe.*

PENDULO'SITY. } *s.* [from *pendulous.*]
PE'NDULOUSNESS. } The state of hanging; suspension. *Brown.*

PE'NDULOUS. *a.* [*pendulus*, Latin.] Hanging; not supported below.

PE'NDULUM. *s.* [*pendulus*, Lat. *pendule*, Fr.] Any weight hung so that it may easily swing backward and forward, of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in equal time. *Huddes.*

PENETRABI'LITY. *s.* [from *penetrable.*] Susceptibility of impression from another body. *Chey.*

PE'NETRABLE. *a.* [*penetrable*, Fr. *penetrabilis*, Latin.]
1. Such as may be pierced; such as may admit the entrance of another body. *Dry.*
2. Susceptive of moral or intellectual impression. *Shakesp.*

PE'NETRAIL. *s.* [*penetralia*, Latin.] Inner parts. Not in use. *Harv.*

PE'NETRANCY. *s.* [from *penetrant.*] Power of entering or piercing.

PE'NETRANT. *a.* [*penetrant*, Fr.] Having the power to pierce or enter; sharp; subtile.

To PE'NETRATE. *v. a.* [*penetro*, Latin.]
1. To pierce; to enter beyond the surface; to make way into a body. *Arbuth.*
2. To affect the mind.
3. To teach the meaning.

To PE'NETRATE. *v. n.*
1. To make way.
2. To make way by the mind.

PENETRA'TION. *s.* [*penetration*, Fr.]
1. The act of entering into any body.
2. Mental entrance into any thing abstruse.
3. Acuteness; sagacity.

PE'NETRATIVE. *a.* [from *penetrate.*]
1. Piercing; sharp; subtile.
2. Acute; sagacious; discerning.
3. Having the power to impress the mind.

PE'NETRATIVENESS. *s.* [from *penetrative.*] The quality of being penetrative.

PE'NGUIN. *s.* [*anser magellanicus*, Lat.]
1. A bird, though he be no higher than a large goose, yet he weighs sometimes forty pounds.
2. A fruit very common in the West Indies of a sharp acid flavour.

PENI'NSULA. s. [*pene insula*, Latin.] A piece of land almost surrounded by the sea.

PENI'NSULATED. *a.* [from *peninsula.*] Almost surrounded by water.

PE'NITENCE. *s.* [*penitence*, Fr. *penitentia*, Lat.] Repentance; sorrow for crimes; contrition for sin, with amendment of life or change of the affections.

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PE'NITENT. *a.* [*penitent*, Fr. *penitens*, Lat.] Repentant; contrite for sin; sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolutely amending life. *Milton.*

PE'NITENT. *s.*
1. One sorrowful for sin. *Rogers.*
2. One under censures of the church, but admitted to penance. *Stilling fleet.*
3. One under the direction of a confessor.

PENITE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *penitence.*] Expressing penitence; enjoined as penance. *Shak.*

PENITE'NTIAL. *s.* [*penitenciel*, Fr. *penitentiale*, low Lat.] A book directing the degrees of penance. *Ayliffe.*

PENITE'NTIARY. *s.* [*penitencier*, Fr. *penitentiarius*, low Lat.]
1. One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance. *Bacon.*
2. A penitent; one who does penance. *Carew.*
3. The place where penance is enjoined.

PE'NITENTLY. *ad* [from *penitent.*] With repentance; with sorrow for sin; with contrition.

PE'NKNIFE. *s.* [*pen* and *knife.*] A knife used to cut pens. *Bacon.*

PE'NMAN. *s.* [*pen* and *man.*]
1. One who professes the art of writing.
2. An author; a writer. *Addison.*

PE'NNACHED. *a.* [*pennache*, Fr.] Applied to flowers when the ground of the natural colour of their leaves is radiated and diversified neatly without any confusion. *Trevoux.*

PE'NNANT. *s.* [*pennon*, Fr.]
1. A small flag, ensign, or colour.
2. A tackle for hoisting things on board.

PE'NNATED. *a.* [*pennatus*, Lat.]
1. Winged.
2. *Pennated*, among botanists, are those leaves of plants that grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk; as those of ash and walnut-tree. *Quincy.*

PE'NNER. *s.* [from *pen.*]
1. Writer.
2 A pencase. *Ainsworth.*

PE'NNILESS. *a.* [from *penny.*] Moneyless; poor; wanting money.

PE'NNON. *s.* [*pennon*, Fr.] A small flag or colour. *Shakespeare.*

PE'NNY. *s.* plural *pence.* [penig, Saxon.]
1. A small coin, of which twelve make a shilling: a penny is the radical denomination from which English coin is numbered.
2. Proverbially. A small sum. *Shakespeare.*
3. Money in general. *Dryden.*

PE'NNYROYAL, or *pudding-grass.* *s.* [*pulegium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

PE'NNYWEIGHT. *s.* [*penny* and *weight.*] A weight containing twenty-four grains troy weight. *Arbuthnot.*

PE'NNYWISE. *a.* [*penny* and *wise.*] Saving of small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on improper occasions *Bacon.*

PE'NNYWORTH. *s.* [*penny* and *worth.*]
1. As much as is bought for a penny.
2. Any purchase; any thing bought or sold for money. *South.*
3. Something advantageously bought; a purchase got for less than it is worth. *Dryden.*
4. A small quantity. *Swift.*

PE'NSILE. *a.* [*pensilis*, Lat.]
1. Hanging; suspended. *Bacon.*
2 Supported above the ground. *Prior.*

PE'NSILENESS. *s.* [from *pensile.*] The state of hanging.

PE'NSION. *s.* [*pension*, Fr.] An allowance made to any one without an equivalent *Add.* *To* PE'NSION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To support by an arbitrary allowance. *Addison.*

PE'NSIONARY. *a.* [*pensionnaire*, Fr.] Maintained by pensions. *Donne.*

PE'NSIONER. *s.* [from *pension.*]
1. One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another; a dependant. *Collier.*
2. A slave of state hired by a stipend to obey his master. *Pope.*

PE'NSIVE. *a.* [*pensif*, Fr. *pensivo*, Italian.] Sorrowfully thoughtful; sorrowful; mournfully serious; melancholy. *Pope.*

PE'NSIVELY. *ad.* With melancholy; sorrowfully; with gloomy seriousness. *Spenser.*

PE'NSIVENESS. *s.* [from *pensive.*] Melancholy; sorrowfulness. *Hooker.*

PEN'T. part. pass. of *pen.* Shut up. *Dryden.*

PENTACA'PSULAR. *a.* [πεντε and *capsulas.*] Having five cavities.

PE'NTACHORD. *s.* [πεντε and χορδη.] An instrument with five strings.

PENTAE'DROUS. *a.* [πεντε and εδρα.] Having five sides. *Woodward.*

PE'NTAGON. *s.* [πεντε and γωνια.] A figure with five angles. *Wotton.*

PENTA'GONAL. *a.* [from *pentagon.*] Quinquangular; having five angles. *Woodward.*

PENTA'METER. *s.* [*pentametrum*, Latin.] A Latin verse of five feet. *Addison.*

PENTA'NGULAR. *a.* [πεντε and *angular.*] Five cornered. *Grew.*

PENTAPE'TALOUS. *a.* [πεντε and πεταλον.] Having five petals or leaves.

PE'NTASPAST. *s.* [πεντε and σπαω.] An engine with five pullies.

PENTA'STICK. *s.* [πεντε and στιχος.] A composition consisting of five verses.

PE'NTASTYLE. *s.* [πεντε and στυλος.] In architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.

PE'NTATEUCH. *s.* [πεντε and τευχος.] The five books of Moses. *Bentley.*

PE'NTECOST. *s.* [πεντηκοστη. *pentecoste*, Fr.]
1. A feast among the Jews. *Calmet.*
2. Whitsuntide. *Shakespeare.*

PENTECO'STAL. *a.* [from *pentecost.*] Belonging to Whitsuntide. *Sanderson.*

PE'NTHOUSE. *s.* [*pent*, from *pente*, Fr. and *house.*] A shed hanging out aslope from the main wall. *Knolles.*

PE'NTICE. *s.* [*pendice*, Italian.] A sloping roof. *Wotton.*

PE'NTILE. *s.* [*pent* and *tile.*] A tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof. *Moxon.*

PENT *up. part. a.* [*pent*, from *pen*, and *up.*] Shut up. *Shakespeare.*

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PENU'LTIMATE. *a.* [*penultimus*, Lat.] Laſt but one.

PENU'MBRA. *s.* [*pene* and *umbra*, Latin.] An imperfect ſhadow; that part of the ſhadow which is half lighted. *Newton.*

PENU'RIOUS. *a.* [from *penuria*, Lat.]
1. Niggardly; ſparing; not liberal; ſordidly mean. *Prior.*
2. Scant; not plentiful. *Addiſon.*

PENU'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *penurious.*] Sparingly: not plentifully.

PENU'RIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *penurious.*]
1. Niggardlineſs; parſimony. *Addiſon.*
2. Scantineſs; not plenty.

PE'NURY *s.* [*penuria*, Lat.] Poverty; indigence. *Hooker.*

PE'ONY. *s.* [*pæonia*, Lat.] A flower. *Mill.*

PE'OPLE. *s.* [*peuple*, Fr. *populus*, Latin.]
1. A nation; thoſe who compoſe a community. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The vulgar. *Waller.*
3. The commonalty; not the princes or nobles. *Addiſon.*
4. Perſons of a particular claſs. *Bacon.*
5. Men, or perſons in general. *Arbuthnot.*

To PE'OPLE. *v. a.* [*peupler*, Fr.] To ſtock with inhabitants. *Prior.*

PE'PASTICKS. *s* [πεπαινω.] Medicines which are good to help the rawneſs of the ſtomach and digeſt crudities.

PE'PPER. *s.* [*piper*, Lat. *poivre*. Fr.] We have three kinds of *pepper*; the black, the white, and the long; which are three different fruits produced by three diſtinct plants. *Hill.*

To PE'PPER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſprinkle with pepper.
2. To beat; to mangle with ſhot or blows. *Sb.*

PE'PPERBOX. *s.* [*pepper* and *box.*] A box for holding pepper. *Shakeſpeare.*

PE'PPERCORN. *s.* [*pepper* and *corn.*] Any thing of inconſiderable value. *Prior.*

PE'PPERMINT. *s.* [*pepper* and *mint.*] Mint eminently hot.

PE'PPERWORT. *s.* [*pepper* and *wort.*] A plant. *Miller.*

PE'PTICK. *a.* [πεπτικος.] What helps digeſtion. *Ainſworth.*

PERACU'TE. *a.* [*peracutus*, Lat.] Very ſharp; very violent. *Harvey.*

PERADVE'NTURE. *ad.* [*par aventure*, Fr.]
1. Perhaps; may be; by chance. *Digby.*
2. Doubt; queſtion: not properly. *South.*

To PERA'GRATE. *v. a.* [*peragro*, Lat.] To wander over; to ramble through.

PERAGRATION. *s.* [from *peragrate.*] The act of paſſing through any ſtate or ſpace. *Hold.*

To PERA'MBULATE. *v. a.* [*perambulo*, Lat.]
1. To walk through.
2. To ſurvey, by paſſing through. *Davies.*

PERAMBULA'TION. *s.* [from *perambulate*]
1. The act of paſſing through or wandering over. *Bacon.*
2. A travelling ſurvey. *Howel.*
3. A diſtrict; limit of juriſdiction. *Holyday.*

PE'RCASE. *ad.* [*par* and *caſe.*] Perchance; perhaps. Not uſed. *Bacon.*

PE'RCEANT. *a.* [*percant*, French.] Piercing; penetrating. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

PERCE'IVABLE. *a.* [from *perceive.*] Perceptible; ſuch as falls under perception. *Locke.*

PERCE'IVABLY *ad.* [from *perceivable.*] In ſuch a manner as may be obſerved or known.

To PERCE'IVE. *v. a.* [*percipio*, Lat.]
1. To diſcover by ſome ſenſible effect. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To know; to obſerve. *Locke.*
3. To be affected by. *Bacon.*

PERCEPTIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *perceptible.*]
1 The ſtate of being an object of the ſenſes or mind; the ſtate of being perceptible.
2. Perception; the power of perceiving properly. *Addiſon.*

PERCE'PTIBLE. *a.* [*perceptible*, Fr. *perceptus*, Latin.] Such as may be known or obſerved. *Bacon.*

PERCE'PTIBLE. *ad.* [from *perceptible.*] In ſuch a manner as may be perceived. *Norris.*

PERCE'PTION. *s.* [*perceptio*, Latin.]
1. The power of perceiving; knowledge; conſciouſneſs. *Bacon.*
2. The act or perceiving; obſervation.
3. Notion; idea. *Locke.*
4. The ſtate of being affected by ſomething. *Bacon.*

PERCE'PTIVE. *a.* [*perceptus*, Lat.] Having the power of perceiving. *Glanville.*

PERCEPTI'VITY. *s.* [from *perceptive.*] The power of perception or thinking. *Locke.*

PERCH. *s.* [*perca*, Lat. *perche*, French.] A bird of prey: he has a hooked or hog back, and is armed with ſtiff briſtles, and all his fins armed with thick hard ſcales. *Walton.*

PERCH. *s.* [*pertica*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.]
1. A meaſure of five yards and a half; a pole.
2. [*perche*, Fr.] Something on which birds reoſt or ſit. *Dryden.*

To PERCH. *v n.* [*percher*, Fr. from the noun.] To ſit or rooſt as a bird.

To PERCH. *v. a.* To place on a perch.

PERCHA'NCE. *ad.* [*par* and *chance.*] Perhaps; peradventure.

PE'RCHERS. *s.* Paris candles uſed in England in ancient times, alſo the larger ſort of wax candles, which were uſually ſet upon the altar.

PERCI'PIENT. *a.* [*percipiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having the power of perception.

PERCI'PIENT. *s.* One that has the power of perceiving. *Glanville.*

PE'RCLOSE. *s.* [*per* and *cloſe.*] Conclusion; laſt part. Obſolete. *Raleigh.*

To PE'RCOLATE. *v. a.* [*percolo*, Latin.] To ſtrain through.

PERCOLA'TION. *s.* [from *percolate.*] The act of ſtraining; purification or ſeparation by ſtraining.

To PERCU'SS. *v. a* [*percuſſus*, Lat.] To ſtrike.

PERCU'SSION. *s.* [*percuſſio*, Lat.]
1. The act of ſtriking; ſtroke. *Newton.*
2. Effect of ſound in the ear. *Bacon.*

PERCU'TIENT. *s.* [*percutiens*, Lat.] Striking; having the power to ſtrike.

PERDI'TION. *s.* [*perditio*, Lat.]

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1. Deſtruction; ruin; death. *Bacon.*
2. Loſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Eternal death. *Raleigh.*

PE'RDUE. *ad.* Cloſely; in ambuſh. *Hudib.*

PE'RDULOUS. *a.* [from *perdo*, Latin.] Loſt; thrown away. *Bramhall.*

PERDU'RABLE. *a.* [*perdurable*, Fr] Laſting; long continued. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

PERDU'RABLY. *ad.* [from *perdurable.*] Laſtingly. *Shakeſpeare.*

PERDURA'TION. *s.* [*perduro*, Lat.] Long continuance. *Ainſworth.*

PE'REGAL. *a.* [Fr.] Equal. Obſolete. *Spens.*

PE'REGRINATE. *v. n.* [*peregrinus*, Lat.] To travel; to live in foreign countries.

PEREGRINA'TION. *s.* [from *peregrinus*, L.] Travel; abode in foreign countries. *Bentley.*

PE'REGRINE. *a.* [*peregrinus*, Latin.] Foreign; not native; not domeſtick. *Bacon.*

PE'REMPT. *v. a.* [*peremptus*, Lat.] To kill, to cruſh. A law term. *Ayliffe.*

PERE'MPTION. *s.* [*peremptio*, Lat. *peremption*, Fr.] Cruſh; extinction. Law term.

PERE'MPTORILY. *ad.* [from *peremptory.*] Abſolutely; poſitively; ſo as to cut off all further debate. *Clarendon.*

PERE'MPTORINESS. *s.* [from *peremptory.*] Poſitiveneſs; abſolute deciſion; dogmatiſm. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PERE'MPTORY. *a.* [*peremptorius*, low Lat.] Dogmatical; abſolute; ſuch as deſtroys all further expoſtulation. *South.*

PERE'NNIAL. *a.* [*perennis*, Latin.]
1. Laſting through the year. *Cheyne.*
2. Perpetual; unceaſing. *Harvey.*

PERE'NNITY. *s.* [from *perennitas*, Latin] Equality of laſting through all ſeaſons; perpetuity. *Derham.*

PE'RFECT. *a.* [*perfectus*, Lat. *parfait*, Fr.]
1. Complete; conſummate; finiſhed: neither defective nor redundant. *Hooker.*
2. Fully informed; fully ſkilful. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Pure; blameleſs; clear; immaculate. *Sh.*
4. Confident; certain. *Shakeſpeare.*

PE'RFECT. *v. a.* [*perfectus*, from *perficio*, Latin; *parfaire*, French.]
1. To finiſh; to complete; to conſummate; to bring to its due ſtate. *Waller.*
2. To make ſkilful; to inſtruct fully. *Shak.*

PE'RFECTER. *s.* [from *perfect.*] One that makes perfect. *Pope.*

PERFE'CTION. *s.* [*perfectio*, Lat. *perfection*, French.]
1. The ſtate of being perfect. *Milton.*
2. Something that concurs to produce ſupreme excellence. *Dryden.*
3. Attribute of God. *Atterbury.*

PERFE'CTIONATE. *v. a.* [*perfectionner*, French.] To make perfect; to advance to perfection. Not uſed. *Dryden.*

PERFE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *perfect.*] Conducing to bring to perfection. *Ray.*

PERFE'CTIVELY. *ad.* In ſuch a manner as brings to perfection. *Grew.*

PE'RFECTLY. *ad.* [from *perfect.*]
1. In the higheſt degree of excellence.
2. Totally; completely. *Boyle*
3. Exactly; accurately. *Locke*

PE'RFECTNESS. *s.* [from *perfect.*]
1. Completeneſs; perfection.
2. Goodneſs; virtue. *Coloſſians.*
3. Skill. *Shakeſpeare.*

PERFI'DIOUS. *a.* [*perfidus*, Lat. *perfide*, Fr.]
1. Treacherous; falſe to truſt; guilty of violated faith. *Widow and Cat.*
2. Expreſſing treachery; proceeding from treachery. *Milton.*

PERFI'DIOUSLY. *ad.* Treacheroufly; by breach of faith. *Hudibras.*

PERFI'DIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *perfidious.*] The quality of being perfidious. *Tillotſon.*

PE'RFIDY. *s.* [*perfidia*, Lat. *perfidie*, Fr.] Treachery; want of faith; breach of faith.

PE'RFLABLE. *a.* [from *perflo*, Latin.] Having the wind driven through.

To PE'RFLATE. *v. a.* [*perflo*, Latin.] To blow through. *Arbuthnot.*

PERFLA'TION. *s.* [from *perflate.*] The act of blowing through. *Woodward.*

To PE'RFORATE. *v. a.* [*perforo*, Lat.] To pierce with a tool; to bore. *Blackmore.*

PERFORA'TION. *s.* [from *perforate.*]
1. The act of piercing or boring. *More.*
2. Hole; place bored. *Ray.*

PERFORA'TOR. *s.* [from *perforate.*] The inſtrument of boring. *Sharp.*

PERFO'RCE. *ad.* [*per* and *force.*] By violence; violently. *Shakeſpeare.*

To PERFO'RM. *v. a.* [*performare*, Ital.] To execute; to do; to diſcharge; to achieve an undertaking: to accompliſh. *Sidney.*

To PERFO'RM. *v. n.* To ſucceed in an attempt. *Watts.*

PERFO'RMABLE. *a.* [from *perform.*] Practicable; ſuch as may be done. *Brown.*

PERFO'RMANCE. *s.* [from *perform.*]
1. Completion of ſomething deſigned; execution of ſomething promiſed. *South.*
2. Compoſition; work. *Dryden.*
3. Action; ſomething done. *Shakeſpeare.*

PERFO'RMER. *s.* [from *perform.*]
1. One that performs any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. It is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his ſkill.

To PE'RFRICATE. *v. a.* [*perfrico*, Latin.] To rub over.

PERFU'MATORY. *a.* [from *perfume.*] That does perfume.

PERFU'ME. *s.* [*parfume*, French.]
1. Strong odour of ſweetneſs uſed to give ſcent to other things. *Bacon.*
2. Sweet odour; fragrance. *Pope.*

To PERFU'ME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſcent; to impregnate with ſweet ſcent. *Pope.*

PERFU'MER. *s.* [from *perfume.*] One whoſe trade is to ſell things made to gratify the ſcent.

PERFU'NCTORILY. *ad.* [*perfunctorie*, Fr.] Carelefly; negligently; in ſuch a manner as to ſatisfy external form. *Clarendon.*

PERFU'NCTORY. *a.* [*perfunctorié*, Fr.] Slight; careleſs; negligent. *Woodward.*

To PERFU'SE. *v. a.* [*perfuſus*, Latin.] To

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tincture; to overſpread. *Harvey.*

PERHA'PS. *ad.* [*per* and *hap.*] Peradventure; it may be. *Smith.*

PE'RIAPT. *s.* [*περιαπτω.*] Amulet; charm worn as preſervative againſt diſeaſes or miſchief. *Shakeſpeare.*

PERICA'RDIUM. *s.* [*περι* and *καρδια*; *pericarde*, Fr.] A thin membrane of a conick figure that reſembles a purſe, and contains the heart in its cavity. *Quincy.*

PERICA'RPIUM. *s.* [*περι* and *καρπος*; *pericarpe*, Fr.] A pellicle or thin membrane encompaſſing the fruit or grain of a plant. *Ray.*

PERICLITA'TION. *s.* [from *periclitor*, Lat.]
1. The ſtate of being in danger.
2. Trial; experiment.

PERICRA'NIUM *s.* [from *περι* and *cranium.*] The membrane that covers the ſkull. *Quincy.*

PERI'CULOUS. *a.* [*periculoſus*, Lat.] Dangerous; jeopardous; hazardous. *Brown.*

PERIE'RGY. *s.* [*περι* and *εργον*] Needleſs caution in an operation; unneceſſary diligence.

PERIGE'E. } *s.* [*περι* and *γη*; *perigée*, Fr.]
PERIGE'UM. } That point in the heavens, wherein a planet is ſaid to be in its neareſt diſtance poſſible from the earth. *Harris.*

PERIHE'LIUM. *s.* [*περι* and *ηλιος*; *perihelie*, Fr.] That point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is neareſt the ſun. *Harris.*

PE'RIL. *s.* [*peril*, Fr. *perikel*, Dutch.]
1. Danger; hazard; jeopardy. *Daniel.*
2. Denunciation; danger denounced *Shak.*

PE'RILOUS. *a.* [*periluex*, Fr. from *peril.*]
1. Dangerous; hazardous; full of danger.
2. It is uſed by way of emphaſis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad. *Hudibras.*
3. Smart; witty; parlous. *Shakeſpeare.*

PE'RILOUSLY. *ad.* Dangerouſly.

PE'RILOUSNESS. *s.* Dangerouſneſs.

PERI'METER. *s.* [*περι* and *μετρεω.*] The compaſs or ſum of all the ſides which bound any figure, whether rectilinear or mixed. *Newton.*

PE'RIOD. *s.* [*période*, Fr. *περιοδος*,]
1. A circuit.
2. Time in which any thing is performed, ſo as to begin again in the ſame manner. *Watts.*
3. A ſtated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which the things compriſed within the calculation ſhall return to the ſtate in which they were at the beginning. *Holder.*
4. The end or concluſion. *Addiſon.*
5. The ſtate at which any thing terminates. *Suckling.*
6. Length of duration. *Bacon.*
7. A complete ſentence from one full ſtop to another. *Ben Jonſon.*
8. A courſe of tranſactions memorably terminated: as, the *periods* of an empire.

To PE'RIOD *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put an end to. A bad word. *Shakeſpeare.*

PERIO'DICAL. } *a* [*periodique*, French; from *period.*]
PERIO'DICK. }
1. Circular; making a circuit; making a revolution. *Watts.*
2. Happening by revolution at ſome ſtated time. *Bentley.*
3. Regular; performing ſome action at ſtated times. *Addiſon.*
4 Relating to periods or revolutions. *Brown.*

PERIO'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *periodical.*] At ſtated periods. *Brown.*

PERIO'STEUM. *s.* [*περι* and *οστεον.*] All the bones are covered with a very ſenſible membrane, called the *periоſteum.* *Cheyne.*

PERI'PHERY. *s.* [*περι* and *φερω.*] Circumference. *Harvey.*

To PERI'PHRASE. *v. a.* [*periphraſer*, Fr.] To expreſs one word by many; to expreſs by circumlocution.

PERI'PHRASIS. *s.* [*περιφρασις*; *periphraſis*, Fr.] Circumlocution; uſe of many words to expreſs the ſenſe of one. *Watts.*

PERIPHRA'STICAL. *a.* [from *periphraſis.*] Circumlocutory; expreſſing the ſenſe of a word in many.

PERIPNEU'MONY. } *s.* [*περι* and *πνευμων.*]
PERIPNEU'MONIA. } An inflammation of the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

To PE'RISH. *v. n.* [*périr*, Fr *pereo*, Latin.]
1. To die; to be deſtroyed; to be loſt; to come to nothing.
2. To be in a perpetual ſtate of decay. *Locke.*
3. To be loſt eternally. *Milton.*

To PE'RISH. *v. a.* To deſtroy; to deface. Not in uſe. *Carew.*

PE'RISHABLE. *a.* [from *periſh.*] Liable to periſh; ſubject to decay; of ſhort duration.

PE'RISHABLENESS. *s.* Liableneſs to be deſtroyed; liableneſs to decay. *Locke.*

PERISTA'LTICK. *a.* [*περιστελλω.*] *Peristaltick* motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the ſpiral fibres, whereby the excrements are preſſed downward and voided. *Quincy.*

PERISTE'RION *s.* The herb vervain.

PERISTY'LE *s.* [*periſtile*, Fr.] A circular range of pillars. *Arbuthnot.*

PERISYSTOLE. *s.* [*περι* and *συστολη.*] The pauſe or interval between the two motions of the heart or pulſe.

PERITONE'UM. *s.* [*περιτονεον.*] This lies immediately under the muſcles of the lower belly, and is a thin and ſoft membrane, which encloſes all the bowels. *Wiſeman.*

PE'RJURE. *s.* [*perjurus*, Latin] A perjured or forſworn perſon. Not in uſe. *Shak.*

To PE'RJURE. *v. a.* [*perjuro*, Latin.] To forſwear; to taint with perjury. *Shak.*

PE'RJURER. *s.* [from *perjure.*] One that ſwears falſely. *Spenſer.*

PE'RJURY. *s.* [*perjurium*, Latin.] Falſe oath. *Shakeſpeare.*

PE'RIWIG. *s.* [*perruque*, French.] Adventitious hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldneſs *Spectator.*

To PE'RIWIG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in falſe hair.

PE'RIWINKLE. *s.*
1. A ſmall ſhellfiſh; a kind of fiſh found.
2. A plant.

To PERK. *v. n.* [from *perch*, *Skinner.*]

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hold up the head with an affected briskneſs.
To PERK. *v. a.* To dreſs; to prank. *Shakeſp.*
PERK. *a.* Pert; briſk; airy. *Spenſer.*
PE'RLOUS. *a.* [from *perilous.*] Dangerous; full of hazard. *Spenſer.*
PE'RMAGY. *s.* A little Turkiſh boat.
PE'RMANENCE. } *s.* [from *permanent.*]
PE'RMANENCY. }
1. Duration; conſiſtency; continuance in the ſame ſtate; laſtingneſs. *Hale.*
2. Continuance in reſt. *Bentley.*
PE'RMANENT. *a.* [*permanens*, Lat.]
1. Durable; not decaying; unchanged. *Hooker*
2. Of long continuance. *Kettlewell.*
PE'RMANENTLY. *ad.* [from *permanent.*] Durably; laſtingly. *Boyle.*
PERMA'NSION. *s.* [from *permaneo*, Lat.] Continuance. *Brown.*
PE'RMEABLE. *a.* [from *permeo*, Latin.] Such as may be paſſed through. *Boyle.*
PE'RMEANT. *a.* [*permeans*, Latin.] Paſſing through. *Brown.*
To PE'RMEATE. *v. a.* [*permeo*, Lat.] To paſs through. *Woodward.*
PERMEA'TION. *s.* [from *permeate.*] The act of paſſing through.
PERMI'SCIBLE. *a.* [from *permiſceo*, Latin.] Such as may be mingled.
PERMI'SSIBLE. *a.* [*permiſſus*, Latin.] What may be permitted.
PERMI'SSION. *s.* [*permiſſion*, Fr. *permiſſus*, Lat.] Allowance; grant of liberty. *Milton.*
PERMI'SSIVE. *a.* [from *permitto*, Lat.]
1. Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not approving. *Milton.*
2. Granted; ſuffered without hinderance; not authorized or favoured. *Milton.*
PERMI'SSIVELY. *ad.* By bare allowance; without hinderance. *Bacon.*
PERMI'STION. *s.* [*permiſtus*, Lat.] The act of mixing.
To PERMI'T. *v. a.* [*permitto*, Lat.]
1. To allow without command. *Hooker.*
2. To ſuffer without authorizing or approving.
3. To allow; to ſuffer. *Locke.*
4. To give up; to reſign. *Dryden.*
PE'RMIT. *s.* A written permiſſion from an officer for tranſporting of goods from place to place, ſhowing the duty on them to have been paid.
PERMI'TTANCE. *s.* [from *permit.*] Allowance; permiſſion. A bad word. *Derham.*
PERMI'XTION. *s.* [from *permiſtus*, Lat.] The act of mingling; the ſtate of being mingled. *Brerewood.*
PERMUTA'TION. *s.* [*permutation*, Fr. *permutatio*, Lat.] Exchange of one for another. *Ray.*
To PERMU'TE. *v. a.* [*permuto*, Lat. *permuter*, Fr.] To exchange.
PERMU'TER. *s.* [*permutant*, Fr.] An exchanger; he who permutes.
PERNI'CIOUS. *a.* [*perniciouſus*, Lat.]
1. Miſchievous in the higheſt degree; deſtructive. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. [*pernix*, Lat.] Quick. Not uſed. *Milton.*
PERNI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* Deſtructively; miſchievouſly; ruinouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*
PERNI'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *pernicious.*] The quality of being pernicious.
PERNI'CITY. *s.* [from *pernix.*] Swiftneſs; celerity. *Ray.*
PERORA'TION. *s.* [*peroratio*, Lat.] The concluſion of an oration. *Smart.*
To PERPE'ND. *v. a.* [*perpendo*, Lat.] To weigh in the mind; to conſider attentively. *Spak.*
PERPE'NDER. *s.* [*perpigne*, Fr.] A coping ſtone.
PE'RPENDICLE. *s.* [*perpendicule*, Fr. *perpendiculum*, Lat.] Any thing hanging down by a ſtraight line.
PERPENDI'CULAR. *a.* [*perpendiculaire*, Fr. *perpendicularis*, Lat.]
1. Croſſing any other line at right angles. *Newton.*
2. Cutting the horizon at right angles. *Brown.*
PERPENDI'CULAR. *s.* A line croſſing the horizon at right angles. *Woodward.*
PERPENDI'CULARLY. *ad.*
1. In ſuch a manner as to cut another line at right angles.
2. In the direction of a ſtraight line up and down. *More.*
PERPENDICULA'RITY. *s.* [from *perpendicular.*] The ſtate of being perpendicular. *Watts.*
PERPE'NSION. *s.* [from *perpend.*] Conſideration. Not in uſe. *Brown.*
To PE'RPETRATE. *v. a.* [*perpetro*, Lat.] To commit; to act. Always in an ill ſenſe.
PERPETRA'TION. *s.* [from *perpetrate.*]
1. The act of committing a crime. *Wotton.*
2. A bad action. *King Charles.*
PERPE'TUAL. *a.* [*perpetual*, Fr. *perpetuus*, Latin.]
1. Never ceaſing; eternal with reſpect to futurity. *Dryden.*
2. Continual; uninterrupted; perennial. *Ar.*
3. Perpetual ſcrew. A ſcrew which acts againſt the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end. *Wilkins.*
PERPE'TUALLY. *ad.* [from *perpetual.*] Conſtantly; continually; inceſſantly. *Newton.*
To PERPE'TUATE. *v. a.* [*perpetuo*, Lat.]
1. To make perpetual; to preſerve from extinction; to eternize. *Addiſon.*
2. To continue without ceſſation or intermiſſion. *Hammond.*
PERPETUA'TION. *s.* [from *perpetuate.*] The act of making perpetual; inceſſant continuance. *Brown.*
PERPETU'ITY. *s.* [*perpetuitas*, Lat.]
1. Duration to all futurity. *Hooker.*
2. Exemption from intermiſſion or ceſſation. *Holder.*
3. Something of which there is no end. *Pope.*
To PERPLE'X. *v. a.* [*perplexus*, Lat.]
1. To diſturb with doubtful notions; to entangle; to make anxious; to teaſe with ſuſpence or ambiguity; to diſtract. *Dryden.*
2. To make intricate; to involve; to complicate. *Addiſon.*

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3. To plague; to vex. Not used. *Granville.*

PERPLE'X. *a.* [*perplex*, Fr. *perplexus*, Latin.] Intricate; difficult. *Perplexed* is the word in use. *Granville.*

PERPLE'XEDLY. *ad.* [from *perplexed.*] Intricately; with involution.

PERPLE'XEDNESS. *s.* [from *perplexed.*]
1. Embarrassment; anxiety.
2. Intricacy; involution; difficulty. *Locke.*

PERPLE'XITY. *s.* [*perplexite*, Fr.]
1. Anxiety; distraction of mind. *Spenser.*
2. Entanglement; intricacy. *Stilling fleet.*

PERPOTA'TION. *s.* [*per* and *poto*, Latin.] The act of drinking largely

PE'RQUISITE. *s.* [*perquisitus*, Lat.] Something gained by a place or office over and above the settled wages *Addison.*

PE'RQUISITED. *a* [from *perquisite.*] Supplied with perquisites. *Savage.*

PERQUISI'TION. *s.* [*perquisitus*, Latin.] An accurate inquiry; a thorough search. *Ainf.*

PE'RRY. [*poire*, Fr. from *poire.*] Cider made of pears. *Mortimer.*

To PE'RSECUTE. *v. a.* [*perfecuter*, French; *perfecutus*, Latin.]
1. To harass with penalties; to pursue with malignity. *Acts.*
2. To pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity. *Dryden.*
3. To importune much.

PERSECU'TION. *s.* [*perfecution*, French; *perfecutio*, Latin.]
1. The act or practice of persecuting. *Add.*
2. The state of being persecuted. *Spratt.*

PE'RSECUTOR. *s.* [*perfecuteur*, Fr. from *perfecute.*] One who harasses others with continued malignity. *Milton.*

PERSEVE'RANCE. *s.* [*perfeverance*, Fr. *perfeverantia*, Lat.]
1. Persistence in any design or attempt; steadiness in pursuits; constancy in progress. *K.C.*
2. Continuance in a state of grace *Hamm.*

PERSEVE'RANT. *a.* [*perfeverant*, French; *perfeverans*, Lat.] Persisting; constant.

To PERSEVE'RE. *v. n.* [*perfevero*, Lat. *perfeverer*, Fr.] To persist in an attempt; not to give over; not to quit the design. *Wake.*

PERSEVE'RINGLY. *ad.* [from *perfevere.*] With perseverance.

To PERSI'ST. *v. n.* [*perfifto*, Lat. *perfifter*, Fr.] To persevere; to continue firm; not to give over. *South.*

PERSI'STANCE. } *s.* [from *perfift. Perfiftence*
PERSI'STENCY. } seems more proper.]
1. The state of persisting; steadiness; constancy; perseverance in good or bad. *G of T.*
2. Obstinacy; obduracy; contumacy *Shak.*

PERSI'STIVE. *a.* [from *perfift.*] Steady; not receding from a purpose, persevering. *Shak.*

PE'RSON *s.* [*perfonne*, Fr. *perfona*, Lat.]
1. Individual or particular man or woman.
2. Man or woman considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them. *Spratt.*
3. Individual; man or woman. *Pearfon.*
4. Human being, considered with respect to mere corporal existence. *Dryden.*
5. Man or woman considered as present, acting or suffering. *Shakfpeare.*
6. A general loose term for a human being; one; a man. *Clarifa.*
7. One's self; not a representative. *Dryden.*
8. Exterior appearance. *Shakfpeare.*
9. Man or woman represented in a fictitious dialogue. *Baker.*
10. Character. *Heywood.*
11. Character of office. *South.*
12. [In grammar.] The quality of the noun that modifies the verb. *South.*

PE'RSONABLE. *a.* [from *perfon.*]
1. Handsome; graceful; of good appearance. *Raleigh.*
2. [In law.] One that may maintain any plea in a judicial court. *Ainfworth.*

PE'RSONAGE. *s.* [*perfonage*, Fr.]
1. A considerable person; a man or woman of eminence. *Sidney.*
2. Exterior appearance; air; stature. *Heyw.*
3. Character assumed. *Addifon.*
4. Character represented. *Broome.*

PE'RSONAL. *a.* [*perfonal*, Fr. *perfonalis*, Latin]
1. Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real. *Hooker.*
2 Affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to one's private actions or character. *Rogers.*
3. Present; not acting by representative. *Sh.*
4. Exterior; corporal. *Addifon.*
5. [In law.] Something moveable; something appendant to the person, as money; not real, as land. *Davies.*
6. [In grammar.] A personal verb is that which has all the regular modifications of the three persons; opposed to the impersonal, that has only the third.

PERSONA'LITY. *s.* [from *perfonal.*] The existence or individuality of any one. *Locke.*

PE'RSONALLY. *ad.* [from *perfonal.*]
1. In person; in presence; not by representative. *Hooker.*
2. With respect to an individual; particularly. *Bacon.*
3. With regard to numerical existence *Ray.*

To PE'RSONATE. *v. a.* [from *perfona*, Lat.]
1. To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented. *Bacon.*
2. To represent by action or appearance; to act. *Crashaw.*
3. To pretend hypocritically. *Swift.*
4. To counterfeit; to feign. *Hammond.*
5. To resemble. *Shakfpeare.*
6. To make a representative of, as in picture. Out of use. *Shakfpeare.*
7. To describe. Out of use. *Shakespeare.*

PERSONA'TION. *s.* [from *perfonate.*] Counterfeiting of another person. *Bacon.*

PERSONIFICA'TION. *s.* [from *perfonify.*] Prosopopœia; the change of things to persons: as, *Confufion* heard his voice.

To PERSO'NIFY. *v. a.* [from *perfon.*] To change from a thing to a person.

PE'RSPECTIVE. *s.* [*perfpectif*, Fr. *perfpicio* Latin.]

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1. A glass through which things are viewed. 2. The science by which things are ranged in picture, according to their appearance in their real situation. *Addison.* 3. View; vista. *Dryden.*

PERSPECTIVE. *a.* Relating to the science of vision; optick; optical. *Bacon.*

PERSPICA'CIOUS. *a.* [*perspicax*, Latin.] Quick-sighted; sharp of sight. *Brown.*

PERSPICA'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *perspicacious.*] Quickness of sight. *Brown.*

PERSPICA'CITY. *s.* [*perspicacité*, French.] Quickness of sight. *Brown.*

PERSPI'CIENCE. *s.* [*perspiciens*, Latin.] The act of looking sharply.

PE'RSPICIL. *s.* [*perspicillum*, Latin.] A glass through which things are viewed; an optick glass. *Crashaw.*

PERSPICUITY. *s.* [*perspicuité*, French.]
1. Transparency; translucency; diaphaneity. *Brown.*
2. Clearness to the mind; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity. *Locke.*

PERSPI'CUOUS. *a* [*perspicuus*, Latin.]
1. Transparent; clear; such as may be seen through; diaphanous; translucent. *Peacham.*
2. Clear to the understanding; not obscure; not ambiguous. *Spratt.*

PERSPI'CUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *perspicuous.*] Clearly; not obscurely. *Bacon.*

PERSPI'CUOUSNESS. *s.* [from *perspicuous.*] Clearness; freedom from obscurity.

PERSPI'RABLE. *a.* [from *perspire.*]
1. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Perspiring. Not proper. *Bacon.*

PERSPIRA'TION. *s.* [from *perspire.*] Excretion by the cuticular pores. *Arbuthnot.*

PERSPI'RATIVE. *a.* [from *perspire.*] Performing the act of perspiration.

To PERSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*perspiro*, Latin.]
1. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores.
2. To be excreted by the skin. *Arbuthnot.*

To PERSTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*perstringo*, Latin.] To graze upon; to glance upon.

PERSUA'DABLE *a.* [from *persuade.*] Such as may be persuaded.

To PERSUA'DE *v. a.* [*persuadeo*, Latin.]
1. To bring to any particular opinion. *Wake.*
2. To influence by argument or expostulation. *Persuasion* seems rather applicable to the passions, and *argument* to the reason; but this is not always observed. *Sidney.*
3. To inculcate by argument or expostulation.
4. To treat by persuasion. Not in use. *Shak.*

PERSUA'DER. *s.* [from *persuade.*] One who influences by persuasion; an importunate adviser. *Bacon.*

PERSUA'SIBLE. *a.* [*persuasibilis*, Lat.] To be influenced by persuasion. *Gov. of Tongue.*

PERSUA'SIBLENESS. *s.* [from *persuasible.*] The quality of being flexible by persuasion.

PERSUA'SION. *s.* [*persuasion*, French; from *persuasum*, Lat.]
1. The act of persuading; the act of influencing by expostulation; the act of gaining or attempting the passions. *Otway.*
2. The state of being persuaded; opinion.

PERSUA'SIVE. *a.* [*persuasif*, Fr. from *persuade.*] Having the power of persuading; having influence on the passions. *Hooker.*

PERSUA'SIVELY. *ad.* [from *persuasive.*] In such a manner as to persuade. *Milton.*

PERSUA'SIVENESS. *s.* [from *persuasive.*] Influence on the passions. *Hammond.*

PERSUA'SORY. *a.* [*persuasorius*, Latin.] Having the power to persuade. *Brown.*

PERT. *a.* [*pert*, Welsh.]
1. Lively; brisk; smart. *Milton.*
2. Saucy; petulant; with bold and garrulous loquacity. *Collier.*

To PERTA'IN. *v. n.* [*pertineo*, Latin.] To belong; to relate. *Peacham.*

PERTEREBRA'TION. *s.* [*per* and *terebratio*, Lat.] The act of boring through. *Ainsw.*

PERTINA'CIOUS. *a.* [from *pertinax*, Latin.]
1. Obstinate; stubborn; perversely resolute. *Walton.*
2. Resolute; constant; steady. *South.*

PERTINA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* Obstinately; stubbornly. *King Charles.*

PERTINA'CITY. } *s.* [*pertinacio*, Lat. from
PERTINA'CIOUSNESS. } *pertinacious.*]
1. Obstinacy; stubbornness. *Brown.*
2. Resolution; constancy.

PE'RTINACY. *s.* [from *pertinax*, Latin.]
1. Obstinacy; stubbornness; persistency.
2. Resolution; steadiness; constancy. *Tay.*

PE'RTINENCE. } *s.* [from *pertineo*, Latin.]
PE'RTINENCY. } Justness of relation to the matter in hand; propriety to the purpose; appositeness. *Bentley.*

PE'RTINENT. *a.* [*pertinens*, L. *pertinent*, Fr.]
1. Related to the matter in hand; just to the purpose; not useless to the end proposed; apposite. *Bacon.*
2. Relating; regarding; concerning. *Hooker.*

PE'RTINENTLY. *ad.* [from *pertinent.*] Appositely; to the purpose. *Taylor.*

PE'RTINENTNESS. *s.* Appositeness.

PERTI'NGENT. *a.* [*pertingens*, Lat.] Reaching to; touching.

PE'RTLY. *ad.* [from *pert.*]
1. Briskly; smartly. *Pope.*
2. Saucily; petulantly. *Swift.*

PE'RTNESS. *s.* [from *pert.*]
1. Brisk folly; saucinesss; petulance. *Pope.*
2. Petty liveness; spritliness without force, dignity, or solidity. *Watts.*

PERTRA'NSIENT. *a.* [*pertransiens*, Latin.] Passing over.

To PERTU'RB.
To PERTU'RBATE. } *v. a* [*perturbo*, Lat.]
1. To disquiet; to disturb; to deprive of tranquility. *Sandys.*
2. To disorder; to confuse; to put out of regularity. *Brown.*

PERTURBA'TION. *s.* [*perturbatio*, Latin.]
1. Disquiet of mind; deprivation of tranquility. *Ray.*

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2. Restlessness of passions. *Bacon.*
3. Disturbance; disorder; confusion; commotion. *Bacon.*
4. Cause of disquiet. *Shakespeare.*
5. Commotion of passions. *Ben Jonson.*

PERTURBA'TOUR. *s.* [*perturbator*, Latin.] Raiser of commotions.

PERTU'SED. *a.* [*pertusus*, Latin.] Bored; punched; pierced with holes.

PERTU'SION. *s.* [from *pertusus*, Latin.]
1. The act of piercing or punching. *Arbuth.*
2. Hole made by punching or piercing *Bac.*

To PERVA'DE. *v. a.* [*pervado*, Latin.]
1. To pass through an aperture; to permeate. *Blackmore.*
2. To pass through the whole extension *Bent.*

PERVA'SION. *s.* [from *pervado.*] The act of pervading or passing through. *Boyle.*

PE'RVERSE. *a.* [*pervers*, Fr. *perversus*, Latin.]
1. Distorted from the right. *Milton.*
2. Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable. *Dryden.*
3. Petulant; vexatious; peevish; desirous to cross and vex; cross. *Shakespeare.*

PERVE'RSELY. *ad.* With intent to vex; peevishly; vexatiously; spitefully; crossly; with petty malignity. *Decay of Piety.*

PERVE'RSENESS. *s.* [from *perverse.*]
1. Petulance; peevishness; spiteful crossness. *Donne.*
2. Perversion; corruption. Not in use. *Bacon.*

PERVE'RSION. *s.* [*perversion*, Fr.] The act of perverting; change to worse. *Swift.*

PERVE'RSITY. *s.* [*perversité*, French.] Perverseness; crossness. *Norris.*

To PERVE'RT. *v. a.* [from *perverto*, Latin.]
1. To distort from the true end or purpose. *Milton.*
2. To corrupt; to turn from the right. *Milt.*

PERVE'RTER. *s.* [from *pervert.*]
1. One that changes any thing from good to bad; a corrupter. *South.*
2. One who distorts any thing from the right purpose. *Stilling fleet.*

PERVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [from *pervert.*] That may be easily perverted. *Ainsworth.*

PERVICA'CIOUS. *a.* [*pervicax*, Lat.] Spitefully obstinate; peevishly contumacious. *Cla.*

PERVICA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *pervicacious.*] With spiteful obstinacy.

PERVICA'CIOUSNESS. } *s.* [*pervicacia*, Lat.
PERVICA'CITY. } from *pervicacious.*
PE'RVICACY. } Spiteful obstinacy.

PE'RVIOUS. *a.* [*pervius*, Latin.]
1. Admitting passage; capable of being permeated. *Taylor.*
2. Pervading; permeating. Not proper. *Pri.*

PE'RVIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *pervious.*] Quality of admitting a passage. *Boyle.*

PE'RUKE. *s.* [*peruque*, Fr.] A cap of false hair; a periwig. *Wiseman.*

To PE'RUKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress in adscititious hair.

PE'RUKEMAKER. *s.* [*peruke* and *maker.*] A maker of perukes; a wig maker.

PERU'SAL. *s.* [from *peruse.*] The act of reading. *Attterbury.*

To PERU'SE. *v. a.* [*per* and *use.*]
1. To read. *Bacon.*
2. To observe; to examine. *Shakespeare.*

PERU'SER. *s.* [from *peruse.*] A reader; examiner. *Woodward.*

PESA'DE. *s.* A motion a horse makes in managing. *Farrier's Dict.*

PE'SSARY. *s.* [*pessaire*, French.] An oblong form of medicine, made to thrust up into the uterus. *Arbuthnot.*

PEST. *s.* [*peste*, Fr. *pestis*, Latin.]
1. Plague; pestilence. *Pope.*
2. Any thing mischievous or destructive. *Bacon.*

To PE'STER. *v. a.* [*pester*, Fr.]
1. To disturb; to perplex; to harass; to turmoil. *Swift.*
2. To encumber. *Milton.*

PE'STERER. *s.* [from *pester.*] One that pesters or disturbs.

PE'STEROUS. *a.* [from *pester.*] Encumbering; cumbersome. *Bacon.*

PE'STHOUSE. *s.* [from *peste* and *house.*] A hospital for persons infected with the plague.

PESTI'FEROUS. *a.* [from *pestifer*, Latin.]
1. Destructive; mischievous. *Shakespeare.*
2. Pestilential; malignant; infectious. *Ash.*

PE'STILENCE. *s.* [*pestilence*, Fr. *pestilentia*, Lat.] Plague; pest; contagious contagion. *Shakespeare.*

PE'STILENT. *a.* [*pestilent*, Fr. *pestilens*, Lat.]
1. Producing plagues; malignant. *Spenser.*
2. Mischievous; destructive. *Knolles.*

PESTILE'NTIAL. *a.* [*pestilentiel*, French.]
1. Partaking of the nature of pestilence; producing pestilence; infectious; contagious. *Woodward.*
2. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious. *Swift.*

PE'STILENTLY. *ad.* [from *pestilent.*] Mischievously; destructively.

PESTILLA'TION. *s.* [*pistillum*, Latin.] The act of breaking in a mortar. *Brown.*

PE'STLE. *s.* [*pistillum*, Lat.] An instrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar. *Locke.*

PE'STLE *of Pork. s.* A gammon of bacon.

PET. *s.* [perhaps from *petit*, little.]
1. A slight passion; a slight fit of peevishness. *L'Estrange.*
2. A lamb taken into the house and brought up by hand. See PEAT. *Bramston.*

PE'TAL. *s.* [*petalon.*] *Petal* is a term in botany, signifying those fine coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants. *Quincy.*

PE'TALOUS. *a.* [from *petal.*] Having petals.

PE'TAR. } *s.* [*petard*, Fr. *petarda*, Ital.
PE'TARD. } An engine of metal, almost in the shape of a hat, about seven inches deep, and about five inches over at the mouth; it is charged, it is applied to gates or barricaded places, to blow them up. *Hudibras.*

PETE'CHIAL. *a.* [from *petechia*, Ital.] Pestilentially spotted.

PE'TERWORT. *s.* [*ofyrum.*] A plant.

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PETIT. a. [French.] Small; little; inconsiderable. *South.*

PETITION. *s.* [*petitio*, Lat.]
1. Requeſt; intreaty; ſupplication. *Shak.*
2. Single branch of article of a prayer. *Dryd.*

To PETITION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſolicit; to ſupplicate. *Addiſon.*

PETITIONARILY. *ad.* [from *petitionary*.] By way of begging the queſtion. *Brown.*

PETITIONARY. *a.* [from *petition*.]
1. Supplicatory; coming with petitions. *Sh.*
2. Containing petitions or requeſts. *Hooker.*

PETITIONER. *s.* [from *petition*.] One who offers a petition. *South.*

PETITORY. *a.* [*petitorius*, Lat. *petitoire*, Fr.] Petitioning; claiming the property of any thing. *Ainſworth.*

PETRE. *s.* [from *petra*, a ſtone.] Nitre; ſaltpetre. See NITRE. *Boyle.*

PETRE'SCENT. *a.* [*petreſcens*, Lat.] Growing ſtone; becoming ſtone. *Boyle.*

PETRIFICA'TION. *s.* [from *petrifio*, Lat.]
1. The act of turning to ſtone; the ſtate of being turned to ſtone. *Brown.*
2. That which is made ſtone. *Cheyne.*

PETRIFA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *petrificus*, Lat.] Having the power to form ſtone. *Brown.*

PETRIFICA'TION. *s.* [*petrification*, Fr. from *petrify*.] A body formed by changing other matter to ſtone. *Boyle.*

PETRI'FICK. *a.* [*petrificus*, Lat.] Having the power to change to ſtone. *Milton.*

To PETRIFY. *v. a.* [*petrifier*, Fr. *petra* and *fio*, Latin.]
1. To change to ſtone. *Woodward.*
2. To make callous, or obdurate. *Young.*

To PETRIFY. *v. n.* To become ſtone. *Dryden.*

PETROL. } *s.* [*petrole*, Fr.] A liquid
PETRO'LEUM. } bitumen, black, floating on the water of ſprings. *Woodward.*

PETRONEL. *s.* [*petrinal*; Fr.] A piſtol; a ſmall gun uſed by a horſeman. *Hudibras.*

PETTICOAT. *s.* [*petit* and *coat*.] The lower part of a woman's dreſs. *Suckling.*

PETTIFO'GGER. *s.* [corrupted from *petitvoguer*; *petit* and *voguer*, Fr.] A petty ſmall-rate lawyer. *Swift.*

PETTINESS. *s.* [from *petty*.] Smallneſs; inconſiderableneſs; unimportance. *Shakeſpeare.*

PETTISH. *a.* [from *pet*.] Fretful; peeviſh.

PETTISHNESS. *s.* [from *pettiſh*.] Fretfulneſs; peeviſhneſs. *Collier.*

PETTITOES. *s.* [*petty* and *toe*.]
1. The feet of a ſucking pig.
2. Feet in contempt. *Shakeſpeare.*

PETTO. *s.* [Italian.] The breaſt: figuratively, privacy.

PETTY. *a.* [*petit*, Fr.] Small; inconſiderable; inferiour; little. *Stilling fleet.*

PETULANCE. } *s.* [*petulance*, Fr. *petulantia*,
PETULANCY. } Lat.] Saucineſs; peeviſhneſs; wantonneſs. *Clarendon.*

PETULANT. *a.* [*petulans*, Lat. *petulant*, Fr.]
1. Saucy; perverſe. *Watts.*
2. Wanton. *Spectator.*

PETULANTLY. *ad.* [from *petulant*.] With petulance; with ſaucy pertneſs.

PEW. *s.* [*puye*, Dutch.] A ſeat enclоſed in a church. *Addiſon.*

PE'WET. *s.* [*pieuwt*, Dutch.]
1. A waterfowl. *Carew.*
2. The lapwing *Ainſworth.*

PE'WTER. *s.* [*pewter*, Dutch.]
1. A compound of metals; an artificial metal. *Bacon.*
2. The plates and diſhes in a houſe. *Addiſon.*

PE'WTERER. *s.* [from *pewter*.] A ſmith who works in pewter. *Boyle.*

PHÆNO'MENON. *s.* See PHENOMENON. This has ſometimes *phænomena* in the plural. [*φαινομενον*] An appearance in the works of nature. *Newton.*

PHAGEDE'NA. *s.* [*φαγεδαινα*. from *φαγω*, to eat] An ulcer, where the ſharpneſs of the humours eats away the fleſh.

PHAGEDE'NICK. } *s.* [*phagedenique*, Fr.]
PHAGEDE'NOUS. } Eating; corroding. *Wiſe.*

PHA'LANX. *s.* [*phalanx*, Lat.] A troop of men cloſely embodied. *Popé.*

PHANTA'SM. } *s.* [*φανταϛμα*, *φανταϛια*,
PHANTA'SMA. } *phantaſme*, *phantaſie*, Fr.] Vain and airy appearance; ſomething appearing only to imagination. *Raleigh.*

PHANTA'STICAL. }
PHANTA'STICK. } See FANTASTICAL.

PHA'NTOM. *s.* [*phantome*, Fr.]
1. A ſpectre; an apparition. *Atterbury.*
2. A fancied viſion. *Roger's.*

PHARISA'ICAL. *a.* [from *phariſee*.] Ritual; externally religious; from the ſect of the Phariſees, whoſe religion conſiſted almoſt wholly in ceremonies. *Bacon.*

PHARMACE'UTICAL. } *a* [*φαρμακευτικος*,
PHARMACE'UTICK. } from *φαρμακευω*.] Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, and preparation of medicines.

PHARMACO'LOGIST. *s.* [*φαρμακον* and *λογος*.] One who writes upon drugs. *Woodw.*

PHARMACO'LOGY. *s.* [*φαρμακον* and *λογος*.] The knowledge of drugs and medicines.

PHARMACOPŒ'IA *s.* [*φαρμακον* and *ποιεω*.] A diſpenſatory; a book containing rules for the compoſition of medicines.

PHARMACO'POLIST. *s.* [*φαρμακον* and *πωλεω*.] An apothecary; one who ſells medicines.

PHA'RMACY. *s.* [from *φαρμακον*.] The art or practice of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary. *Garth.*

PHA'ROS } *s.* [from *Pharos* in Egypt.] A
PHARE. } lighthouſe; a lantern from the ſtore to direct ſailors. *Arbuthnot.*

PHARYNGOTOMY. *s.* [*φαρυγξ* and *τεμνω*.] The act of making an inciſion into the windpipe, uſed when ſome tumour in the throat hinders reſpiration.

PHASELS. *s.* [*phaſeoli*.] French beans. *Ainſw.*

PHA'SIS. *s.* In the plural *phaſes*. [*φασις*, *phaſe*, Fr.] Appearance exhibited by any body: as the changes of the moon. *Creech.*

PHASM. *s.* [*φασμα*.] Appearance; phantom; fancied apparition. *Hammond.*

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PHE'ASANT. *s.* [*phasianus*, Lat.] A kind of wild cock. *Pope.*

PHEER. *s.* A companion. See FEER. *Spenser.*

To PHEESE. *v. a.* [perhaps to *feaze*.] To comb; to fleece; to curry. *Shakespeare.*

PHENICOPTER *s.* [φοινικόπτερος.] A kind of bird. *Hakewill.*

PHE'NIX. *s.* [φοινιξ; *phœnix*, Lat.] The bird which is supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes. *Milton.*

PHENO'MENON. *s.* [φαινομενον; *phenomene*, Fr. it is often written *phænomenon*.]

1. Appearance; visible quality. *Burnet.*

2. Any thing that strikes by any new appearance.

PHI'AL. *s.* [*phiala*, Lat. *phiola*, Fr.] A small bottle. *Newton.*

PHILA'NTHROPY. *s.* [φιλεω and ανθρωπος.] Love of mankind; good-nature. *Addison.*

PHILI'PPICK. *s.* [from the invectives of Demosthenes against *Philip* of Macedon.] Any invective declamation.

PHILO'LOGER. *s* [φιλολογος.] One whose chief study is language; a grammarian; a critick. *Sprat.*

PHILO'LOGICAL. *a.* [from *philology*.] Critical; grammatical. *Watts.*

PHILO'LOGIST. *s.* See PHILOLOGER.] A critick; a grammarian.

PHILO'LOGY. *s.* [φιλολογια.] Criticism; grammatical learning. *Walker.*

PHI'LOMEL. } *s.* [from *Philomela*, changed
PHILOME'LA. } into a bird.] The nightingale. *Shakespeare. Pope.*

PHI'LOMOT. *a.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.] Coloured like a dead leaf. *Add.*

PHILO'SOPHEME. *s.* [φιλοσοφημα.] Principle of reasoning; theorem. *Watts.*

PHILO'SOPHER. *s.* [*philosophus*, Lat. *philosophe*, Fr.] A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural. *Hooker.*

PHILO'SOPHERS *stone. s.* A stone dreamed of by alchymists; which, by its touch, converts base metals into gold.

PHILOSO'PHICK. } *a.* [*philosophique*, Fr.
PHILOSO'PHICAL. } from *philosophy*.]

1. Belonging to philosophy; suitable to a philosopher; formed by philosophy. *Milton.*

2. Skilled in philosophy. *Shakespeare.*

3. Frugal; abstemious. *Dryden.*

PHILOSO'PHICALLY. *ad.* In a philosophical manner; rationally; wisely. *Bentley.*

To PHILO'SOPHIZE *v. n.* [from *philosophy*.] To play the philosopher; to reason like a philosopher; to moralize; to search into nature; to inquire into the causes of effects. *L'Estrange.*

PHILO'SOPHY. *s.* [*philosophie*, Fr. *philosophia*, Latin.]

1. Knowledge natural or moral. *Shakespeare.*

2. Hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained. *Locke.*

3. Reasoning; argumentation. *Rogers.*

4. The course of sciences read in the schools.

PHI'LTER. *s* [φιλτρον; *philtre*, Fr.] Something to cause love. *Dryden.*

To PHI'LTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To charm to love. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PHIZ. *s.* [A ridiculous contraction from *physiognomy*.] The face. *Stepney.*

PHLEBO'TOMIST. *s.* [from φλεψ and τεμνω.] One that opens a vein; a blood-letter.

To PHLEBO'TOMIZE. *v. a.* [*phlebotomiser*, Fr.] To let blood. *Howel.*

PHLEBO'TOMY. *s.* [φλεβοτομια.] Blood letting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions. *Brown.*

PHLEGM. *s.* [φλεγμα.]

1. The watery humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is supposed to produce sluggishness or dulness. *Roscommon.*

2. Water, among chymists. *Boyle.*

PHLE'GMAGOGUE. *s* [φλεγμα and αγω.] A purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm, and leave the other humours.

PHLEGMA'TICK. *a.* [φλεγματικος.]

1. Abounding in phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Generating phlegm. *Brown.*

3. Watery. *Newton.*

4. Dull; cold; frigid. *Southern.*

PHLE'GMON. *s.* [φλεγμονη.] An inflammation; a burning tumour *Wiseman.*

PHLE'GMONOUS. *a.* [from *phlegmon*.] Inflammatory; burning. *Harvey.*

PHLEME. *s.* [from *phlebotomy*.] An instrument for letting blood, which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow.

PHLOGI'STON. *s.* [φλογιστος from φλογω]

1. A chymical liquor extremely inflammable.

2. The inflammable part of any body.

PHO'NICKS. *s.* [from φωνη.] The doctrine of sounds.

PHONOCA'MPTICK. *a.* [φωνη and καμπτω] Having the power to inflect or turn the sound, and by that to alter it. *Derham.*

PHO'SPHOR. } *s.* [*phosphorus*, Lat.]
PHO'SPHORUS. }

1. The morning star. *Pope.*

2. A chymical substance which, exposed to the air, takes fire. *Chrys.*

PHRASE. *s.* [φρασις.]

1. An idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to a language.

2. An expression; a mode of speech. *Tillot.*

3. Style; expression. *Shakespeare.*

To PHRASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To style; to call; to term *Shakespeare.*

PHRASEO'LOGY. *s.* [φρασις and λογος.]

1. Style; diction. *Swift.*

2. A phrase book. *Ainsworth.*

PHRENE'TICK. } *a.* [φρενιτικος; *phrenetique*,
PHRE'NTICK. } Fr.] Mad; inflamed in the brain; frantick. *Woodward.*

PHRENI'TIS. *s.* [φρενιτις.] Madness; inflammation of the brain. *Wiseman.*

PHRE'NSY. *s.* [from φρενιτις. *phrenesie*, Fr] Madness; frantickness. *Milton.*

PHTHI'SICAL. *a.* [φθισικος.] Wasting. *Har.*

PHTHI'SICK. } *s.* [φθισις.] A consumption.
PHTHI'SIS. } *Harvey. Wiseman.*

PHYLA'CTERY. *s.* [φυλακτηριον.] A bandage on which was inscribed some memora-

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ble ſentence. *Hammond.*

PHY'SICAL. *a.* [from *phyſick.*]
1. Relating to nature or to natural philoſophy; not moral. *Hammond.*
2. Pertaining to the ſcience of healing
3. Medicinal; helpful to health. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Reſembling phyſick.

PHY'SICALLY. *ad.* [from *phyſical.*]
1. According to nature; by natural operation; not morally. *Stilling fleet.*
2. According to the ſcience or rules of medicine. *Cheyne.*

PHYSI'CIAN. *s.* [from *phyſick.*] One who profeſſes the art of healing. *Prior.*

PHY'SICK. *s.* [φυσικη, which, originally ſignifying natural philoſophy, has been transferred in modern languages to medicine.]
1. The ſcience of healing. *Locke.*
2. Medicines; remedies. *Hooker.*
3. [In common phraſe.] A purge. *Abbot.*

To PHY'SICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To purge; to treat with phyſick; to cure. *Shak.*

PHYSICO'THEOLOGY. *s.* [from *phyſico*, and *theology.*] Divinity enforced or illuſtrated by natural philoſophy.

PHYSIO'GNOMER. } *s.* [from *phyſiognomy.*]
PHYSIO'GNOMIST. } One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face. *Peacham. Dryden.*

PHYSIOGNO'MICK. } *a.* [φυσιογνωμονικος]
PHYSIOGNOMO'NICK. } Drawn from the contemplation of the face; converſant in contemplation of the face.

PHYSIO'GNOMY. *s.* [form *phyſiognomony*; φυσιογνωμονια.]
1. The art of diſcovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune, by the features of the face. *Bacon.*
2. The face; the caſt of the look. *Hudibras.*

PHYSIOLO'GICAL. *a.* [from *phyſiology*] Relating to the doctrine of the natural conſtitution of things. *Boyle.*

PHYSIO'LOGIST. *s.* [from *phyſiology*] A writer of natural philoſophy.

PHYSIO'LOGY. *s.* [φυσις and λογος.] The doctrine of the conſtitution of the works of nature. *Bentley*

PHY'SY. *s.* The ſame with *fyſtic.* *Locke.*

PHYTI'VOROUS. *a.* [φυτον and *voro*, Lat.] That eats graſs or any vegetable. *Rey.*

PHYTO'GRAPHY. *s.* [φυτον and γραφω.] A deſcription of plants.

PHY'TOLOGY. *s.* [φυτον and λογος.] The doctrine of plants; botanical diſcourſe.

PIACLE. *s.* [*piaculum*, Latin.] An enormous crime. Not uſed. *Howel.*

PIA'CULAR. } *a.* [*piacularis*, from *piaculum*, Latin.]
PIA'CULOUS. } Expiatory; having the power to atone.
2. Such as requires expiation. *Brown.*
3. Criminal; atrociouſly bad. *Glanville.*

PIA-MATER. s. [Lat.] A delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the ſubſtance of the brain.

PIANET. *s.* [*picus varius.*]
1. A bird; the leſſer woodpecker.
2. The magpie.

PIA'STER. *s.* [*piaſtra*, Italian.] An Italian coin, about five ſhillings ſterling value.

PIA'ZZA. s. [Italian.] A walk under a roof ſupported by pillars. *Arbuthnot.*

PI'CA. *s.* Among printers, a particular ſize of their types or letters.

PICAROO'N. *s.* [from *picare*, Italian.] A robber; a plunderer. *Temple.*

PI'CCAGE. *s.* [*piccagium*, low Lat.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths.

To PICK. *v. a.* [*picken*, Dutch.]
1. To cull; to chooſe; to ſelect; to glean *Sh.*
2. To take up; to gather; to find induſtriouſly. *Bacon.*
3. To ſeparate from any thing uſeleſs or noxious, by gathering out either part. *Bacon.*
4. To clean, by gathering off gradually any thing adhering. *More.*
5. [*piquer*, Fr.] To pierce; to ſtrike with a ſharp inſtrument. *Wiſeman.*
6. To ſtrike with the bill or beak; to peck.
7. [*picare*, Italian.] To rob *Shakeſpeare.*
8. To open a lock by a pointed inſtrument. *Denham.*
9. *To* PICK *a hole in one's coat.* A proverbial expreſſion for finding fault with another.

To PICK. *v. n.*
1. To eat ſlowly and by ſmall morſels. *Dryden.*
2. To do any thing nicely and leiſurely. *Dry.*

PICK. *s.* [*pique*, Fr.] A ſharp-pointed iron tool. *Woodward.*

PI'CKAPACK. *ad.* [from *pack.*] In manner of a pack. *L'Eſtrange.*

PI'CKAXE. *s.* [*pick* and *axe.*] An axe not made to cut but pierce; an axe with a ſharp point. *Milton.*

PI'CKBACK. *a.* On the back. *Hudibras.*

PI'CKED. *a.* [*piqué*, Fr.] Sharp; ſmart.

To PICKEE'R. *v. a.* [*picare*, Italian.]
1. To pirate; to pillage; to rob. *Ainſworth.*
2. To make a flying ſkirmiſh. *Hudibras.*

PI'CKER. *s.* [from *pick.*]
1. One who picks or culls. *Mortimer.*
2. A pickaxe; an inſtrument to pick with.

PI'CKEREL. *s.* [from *pick.*] A ſmall pike.

PI'CKEREL-WEED. *s.* [from *pike.*] A water plant, from which pikes are fabled to be generated. *Walton.*

PI'CKLE. *s.* [*pekel*, Dutch.]
1. Any kind of ſalt liquor, in which fleſh or other ſubſtance is preſerved. *Addiſon.*
2. Thing kept in pickle.
3. Condition; ſtate: ludicrouſly. *Shakeſp.*

PI'CKLE, or *pightel. s.* A ſmall parcel of land incloſed with a hedge, which in ſome countries is called a *pingle.* *Phillips.*

To PI'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To preſerve in pickle. *Dryden.*
2. To ſeaſon or imbue highly with any thing bad.

PI'CKLEHERRING. *s.* [*pickle*, and *herring.*] A jack-pudding; a merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon. *Addiſon.*

PI'CKLOCK. *s.* [*pick* and *lock.*]
1. An inſtrument by which locks are opened without the key. *Brown.*
2. The perſon who picks locks.

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PI'CKPOCKET. } *s.* [*pick* and *pocket*, or
PI'CKPURSE. } *purse.*] A thief who steals by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purse. *Bentley. Swift.*

PI'CKTHANK. *s.* [*pick* and *thank.*] An officious fellow, who does what he is not desired; a whispering parasite. *South.*

PI'CKTOOTH. *s.* [*pick* and *tooth.*] An instrument by which the teeth are cleaned. *Swift.*

PICT. *s.* [*pictus*, Lat.] A painted person. *Lee.*

PICTO'RIAL. *a.* [from *pictor*, Lat.] Produced by a painter. *Brown.*

PI'CTURE. *s.* [*pictura*, Latin.]
1. A resemblance of persons or things in colours. *Shakespeare.*
2. The science of painting.
3. The works of painters. *Stilling fleet.*
4. Any resemblance or representation. *Locke.*

To PI'CTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To paint; to represent by painting. *Shak.*
2. To represent. *Spenser.*

To PI'DDLE. *v. n.* [perhaps from *peddle.*]
1. To pick at table; to feed squeamishly, and without appetite. *Swift.*
2. To trifle; to attend to small parts rather than to the main. *Ainsworth.*

PI'DDLER. *s.* [from *piddle.*]
1. One that eats squeamishly and without appetite.
2. One who is busy about minute things.

PIE. *s.*
1. Any crust baked with something in it.
2. [*pica*, Latin.] A magpie; a party-coloured bird. *Shakespeare.*
3. The old popish service book, so called from the different colours of the text and rubrick.
4. Cock and *pie*, was a slight expression in *Shakspeare's* time, of which I know not the meaning.

PI'EBALD. *a.* [from *pie.*] Of various colours; diversified in colour. *Pope.*

PIECE. *s* [*piece*, French.]
1. A patch. *Ainsworth.*
2. A part of a whole; a fragment. *Acts.*
3. A part. *Tillotson.*
4. A picture. *Dryden.*
5. A composition: performance. *Addison.*
6. A single great gun. *Knolles.*
7. A hand-gun. *Cheyne.*
8. A coin; a single piece of money. *Prior.*
9. *A*-PIECE. To each. *More.*
10. *Of a* PIECE *with.* Like; of the same sort; united; the same with the rest. *Dryden.*

To PIECE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To enlarge by the addition of a piece. *Sh.*
2. To join; to unite.
3. *To* PIECE *out.* To increase by addition.

To PIECE. *v. n.* To join; to coalesce; to be compacted. *Bacon.*

PIE'CER. *s.* [from *piece.*] One that pieces.

PIE'CELESS. *a.* [from *piece.*] Whole; compact; not made of separate pieces. *Donne.*

PIE'CEMEAL *ad.* [pice and mel, Saxon.] In pieces; in fragments. *Pope.*

PIE'CEMEAL. *a.* Single; separate; divided. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PIED. *a.* [from *pie.*] Variegated; party-coloured. *Dryden.*

PI'EDNESS. *s.* [from *pied.*] Variegation; diversity of colour. *Shakespeare.*

PIE'LED. *a.* Bald. *Shakespeare.*

PIEPOWDER *court. s.* [from *pied*, foot, and *poudre*, dusty.] A court held in fairs for the dress of all disorders committed therein.

PIER. *s.* [*pierre*, Fr.] The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised.

To PIERCE. *v. a.* [*percer*, French.]
1. To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into. *Dryden.*
2. To touch the passions; to affect.

To PIERCE. *v. n.*
1. To make way by force into, or through any thing.
2. To strike; to move; to affect.
3. To enter; to dive as into a secret.
4. To affect severely.

PIE'RCER. *s.* [from *pierce.*]
1. An instrument that bores or penetrates.
2. The part with which insects pierce bodies.
3. One who perforates.

PIE'RCINGLY. *ad.* [from *piercing.*]

PIE'RCINGNESS. *s.* [from *piercing.*] The quality of piercing.

PIETY. *s.* [*pietas*, Lat. *piete*, French.]
1. Discharge of duty to God.
2. Duty to parents or those in superior relation.

PIG. *s.* [*bigge*, Dutch.]
1. A young sow or boar.
2. An oblong mass of lead or unwrought iron.

To PIG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To farrow; to bring pigs.

PI'GEON. *s.* [*pigeon*, Fr.] A fowl bred in a dove or a small house, in some places called a cot.

PI'GEONFOOT. *s.* [*geranium.*] An herb.

PI'GEONLIVERED. *a.* [*pigeon* and *liver.*] Mild; soft; gentle.

PI'GGIN. *s.* A small wooden vessel.

PIGHT. old pret. and part. pass. of *pitch.* Pitched; placed; fixed; determined.

PI'GMENT. *s.* [*pigmentum*, Latin.] Paint; colour to be laid on any body.

PI'GMY. *s.* [*pygmæus*, Lat.] A small race fabled to be devoured by the cranes; any thing mean or inconsiderable.

PIGNORA'TION. *s.* [*pignero*, Latin.] The act of pledging.

PI'GNUT. *s.* [*pig* and *nut.*] An earth nut.

PI'GSNEY. *s.* [*piga*, Sax. a girl] A word of endearment to a girl.

PIGWI'DGEON. *s.* A cant word for anything petty or small.

PIKE. *s.* [*picque*, Fr. his snout being sharp]
1. The luce or *pike* is the tyrant of the waters, and a long-lived fish.
2. [*Pique*, Fr.] A long lance used by foot soldiers to keep off the horse, till bayonets have succeeded.
3. A fork used in husbandry.

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4. Among turners, two iron ſprigs between which any thing to be turned is faſtened.

PI'KED. *a.* [*piqué*, French.] Sharp; acuminated; ending in a point. *Shakeſpeare.*

PI'KEMAN. *s.* [*pike* and *man.*] A ſoldier armed with a pike. *Knolles.*

PI'KESTAFF. *s.* [*pike* and *ſtaff.*] The wooden pole of a pike. *Tatler.*

PILA'STER. *s.* [*pilaſtre*, Fr.] A ſquare column ſometimes inſulated, but oftener ſet within a wall, and only ſhowing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickneſs.

PI'LCHER. *s.* [pylece, Saxon.]

1. A furred gown or caſe; any thing lined with fur. *Hanmer.*

2. A fiſh like a herring.

PILE. *s.* [*pile*, Fr. *pyle*, Dutch.]

1. A ſtrong piece of wood driven into the ground to make a firm foundation. *Knolles.*

2. A heap; an accumulation. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Any thing heaped together to be burned.

4. An edifice; a building. *Pope.*

5. [*pilus*, Latin.] A hair. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. Hairy ſurface; nap. *Grew.*

7. [*ciium*, Latin.] The head of an arrow.

8. One ſide of a coin; the reverſe of croſs.

9. [In the plural.] The hemorrhoids. *Arb.*

To PILE. *v. a.*

1. To heap; to coacervate. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To fill with ſomething heaped. *Abbot.*

PI'LEATED. *a.* [*pileus*, Lat.] Having the form of a cover or hat. *Woodward.*

PI'LER. *s.* [from *pile.*] He who accumulates.

PI'LEWORT. *s.* [*chelidonium minus.*] A plant.

To PI'LFER. *v. a.* [*piller*, French.] To ſteal; to gain by petty robbery. *Bacon.*

To PI'LFER. *v. n.* To practiſe petty theft. *Sh.*

PI'LFERER. *s.* [from *pilfer.*] One who ſteals petty things. *Atterbury.*

PI'LFERINGLY. *ad.* With petty larceny; ſlichingly.

PI'LFERY. *s.* [from *pilfer.*] Petty theft.

PI'LGRIM. *s.* [*pelgrim*, Dutch.] A traveller; a wanderer; particularly one who travels on a religious account. *Stilling fleet.*

To PI'LGRIM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wander; to ramble. Not uſed. *Grew.*

PI'LGRIMAGE. *s.* [*pelerinage*, Fr.] A long journey; travel; more uſually a journey on account of devotion. *Dryden.*

PILL. *s.* [*pilula*, Latin.] Medicine made into a ſmall ball or maſs. *Groſhaw.*

To PILL. *v. a.* [*piller*, French.]

1. To rob; to plunder. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. For *peel*; to ſtrip off the bark. *Geneſis.*

To PILL. *v. n.* To be ſtript away; to come off in flakes or ſcoriæ: properly *peel.* *Tobit.*

PI'LLAGE. *s.* [*pillage*, French.]

1. Plunder; ſomething got by pilling. *Shak.*

2. The act of plundering. *Shakeſpeare.*

To PI'LLAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plunder; to ſpoil. *Arbuthnot.*

PI'LLAGER. *s.* [from *pillage.*] A plunderer; a ſpoiler. *Chapman.*

PI'LLAR. *s.* [*pilier*, Fr. *pilar*, Spaniſh.]

1. A column. *Wotton.*

2. A ſupporter; a maintainer. *Shakeſpeare.*

PI'LLARED. *a.* [from *pillar.*]

1. Supported by columns. *Milton.*

2. Having the form of a column. *Thomſon.*

PI'LLION. *s.* [from *pillow.*]

1. A ſoft ſaddle ſet behind a horſeman for a woman to ſit on. *Swift.*

2. A pad; a pannel; a low ſaddle. *Spenſer.*

3. The pad of the ſaddle that touches the horſe.

PI'LLORY. *s.* [*pillori*, Fr. *pillorium*, low Lat.] A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and moveable boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put. *Shak.*

To PI'LLORY. *v. a.* [*pillorier*, Fr.] To puniſh with the pillory. *Government of Tongue.*

PI'LLOW. *s.* [pyle, Saxon; *pulewe*, Dutch.] A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to ſleep on. *Donne.*

To PI'LLOW. *v. a.* To reſt any thing on a pillow. *Milton.*

PI'LLOWBEER. } *s.* The cover of a pillow.
PI'LLOW CASE. } *Swift.*

PILO'SITY. *s.* [from *piloſus*, Latin.] Hairineſs. *Bacon.*

PI'LOT. *s.* [*pilote*, Fr. *piloot*, Dutch.] He whoſe office it is to ſteer the ſhip. *B. Jonſon.*

To PI'LOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſteer; to direct in the courſe.

PI'LOTAGE. *s.* [*pilotage*, Fr. from *pilot.*]

1. Pilot's ſkill; knowledge of coaſts. *Raleigh.*

2. A pilot's hire. *Ainſworth.*

PI'LSER. *s.* The moth or fly that runs into a flame. *Ainſworth.*

PIME'NTA. *s.* [*piment*, French.] A kind of ſpice; Jamaica pepper; all-ſpice. *Hill.*

PIMP. *s.* [*pinger*, Fr. *Skinner.*] One who provides gratification for the luſt of others; a procurer; a pander. *Addiſon.*

To PIMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To provide gratification for the luſt of others; to pander; to procure. *Swift.*

PE/MPERNEL. *s.* [*pimpernella.*] A plant.

PI'MPING. *a.* [*pimple menſch*, a weak man, Dutch.] Little; petty. *Skinner.*

PI'MPLE. *s.* [*pompette*, French.] A ſmall red puſtule. *Addiſon.*

PI'MPLED. *a.* [from *pimple.*] Having red puſtules; full of pimples.

PIN. *s.* [*épingle*, French.]

1. A ſhort wire with a ſharp point and round head, uſed by women to faſten their clothes. *Pope.*

2. Any thing inconſiderable or of little value. *Spenſer.*

3. Any thing driven to hold parts together; a peg; a bolt. *Milton.*

4. Any ſlender thing fixed in another body.

5. That which locks the wheel to the axle.

6. The central part. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. The pegs by which muſicians intend or relax their ſtrings.

8. A note; a ſtrain. *L'Eſtrange.*

9. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

10. A cylindrical roller made of wood, with

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which pastry is wrought. *Corbet.*
11. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot.

To PIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fasten with pins. *Pope.*
2. To fasten; to make fast. *Shakespeare.*
3. To join; to fix; to fasten. *Digby.*
4. [pinnan, Saxon.] To shut up; to enclose; to confine, as in pinfold. *Hooker.*

PINCASE. *s.* [*pin* and *case.*] A pincushion, or small box for pins.

PINCERS. *s.* [*pincette*, French.]
1. An instrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is gripped, which requires to be held hard. *Spenser.*
2. The claw of an animal. *Addison.*

To PINCH. *v. a.* [*pincer*, French.]
1. To squeeze between the fingers, or with the teeth. *Shakespeare.*
2. To hold hard with an instrument.
3. To squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid. *Shakespeare.*
4. To press between hard bodies.
5. To gall; to fret. *Shakespeare.*
6. To gripe; to oppress; to straiten. *Raleigh.*
7. To distress; to pain. *Thomson.*
8. To press; to drive to difficulties. *Watts.*
9. To try thoroughly; to force out what is contained within. *Collier.*

To PINCH. *v. n.*
1. To act with force, so as to be felt; to bear hard upon; to be puzzling. *Dryden.*
2. To spare; to be frugal *Dryden.*

PINCH. *s.* [*pinçon*, Fr. from the verb.]
1. A painful squeeze with the fingers. *Dryden.*
2. A gripe; a pain given. *Shakespeare.*
3. Oppression; distress inflicted. *L'Estrange.*
4. Difficulty; time of distress. *L'Estrange.*

PINCHFIST. } *s.* [*pinch*, *fist*, and *penny.*]
PINCHPENNY. } A miser. *Ainsworth.*

PINCUSHION. *s.* [*pin* and *cushion.*] A small bag stuffed with bran or wool in which pins are stuck. *Addison.*

PINDUST. *s.* [*pin* and *dust.*] Particles of metal made by pointing pins. *Digby.*

PINE. *s.* [*pinus*, Latin.] A tree. *Shakespeare.*

To PINE. *v. n.* [pinian, Sax. *pijnen*, Dutch.]
1. To languish; to wear away with any kind of misery. *Spenser.*
2 To languish with desire. *Shakespeare.*

To PINE. *v. a.*
1. To wear out; to make to languish. *Shak.*
2. To grieve for; to bemoan in silence. *Milt.*

PINEAPPLE. *s.* The anana, named for its resemblance to the cone of pines.

PINEAL. *a.* [*pineale*, French.] Resembling pineapple. *Arbuthnot.*

PINFEATHERED. *a.* [*pin* and *feather.*] Not fledged; having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot. *Dryden.*

PINFOLD. *s.* [pinfan, Sax. to shut up, and *fold.*] A place in which beasts are confined.

PINGLE. *s.* A small close; an enclosure.

PINGUID. *a.* [*pinguis*, Lat.] Fat; unctuous. *Mortimer.*

PINHOLE. *s.* [*pin* and *hole.*] A small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin. *Wheeler.*

PINION. *s.* [*pignon*, French.]
1. The joint of the wing remotest from the body.
2. A feather or quill of the wing. *Shakesp.*
3. Wing. *Swift.*
4. The tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to that of a larger.
5. Fetters for the arms. *Ainsworth.*

To PINION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To bind the wings. *Bacon.*
2. To confine by binding the wings.
3. To bind the arm to the body. *Dryden.*
4. To confine by binding the elbows to the sides. *Dryden.*
5. To shackle; to bind. *Herbert.*
6. To bind to: not proper. *Pope.*

PINK. *s.* [from *pink*, Dutch, an eye.]
1. A small fragrant flower of the gillyflower kind. *Bacon.*
2. An eye; commonly a small eye: as, *pink-eyed.* *Shakespeare.*
3. Any thing supremely excellent. *Shakesp.*
4. A colour used by painters. *Dryden.*
5. [*pinque*, Fr.] A kind of heavy narrow-sterned ship. *Shakespeare.*
6. A fish; the minnow. *Ainsworth.*

To PINK. *v. n.* [from *pink*, Dutch, an eye.] To work in eyelet holes; to pierce in small holes. *Prior.*

To PINK. *v. n.* [*pinken*, Dutch.] To wink with the eyes. *L'Estrange.*

PINMAKER. *s.* [*pin* and *make.*] He who makes pins.

PINMONEY. *s.* [*pin* and *money.*] Money allowed to a wife for her private expenses without account. *Addison.*

PINNACE. *s.* [*pinasse*, Fr. *pinnacia*, Ital.] A boat belonging to a ship of war. It seems formerly to have signified rather a small sloop or bark attending a larger ship. *Raleigh.*

PINNACLE. *s.* [*pinnacle*, Fr. *pinna*, Latin.]
1. A turret or elevation above the roof of the building. *Clarendon.*
2. A high spiring point. *Cowley.*

PINNER. *s.* [from *pinna* or *pinion.*]
1. The lappet of a head which flies loose. *Addis.*
2. A pinmaker. *Ainsworth.*

PINNOCK. *s.* The tomtit. *Ainsworth.*

PINT. *s.* [pinn, Saxon.] Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid measure.

PINULES. *s.* In astronomy, the sights of an astrolabe.

PIONEER. *s.* [*pionier*, from *pion*, obsolete Fr.] One whose business is to level the road, throw up works, or sink mines in military operations. *Fairfax.*

PIONING. *s.* Works of pioneers. *Spenser.*

PIOUS. *a.* [*pius*, Lat. *pieux*, French.]
1. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly; religious; such as is due to sacred things. *Milton.*
2. Careful of the duties of near relation. *Ray.*
3. Practised under the appearance of religion. *King Charles.*

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PI'OUSLY. *ad.* [from *pious*.] In a pious manner; religiously; with such regard as is due to sacred things. *Philips.*

PIP. *s.* [*pippe*, Dutch.]
1. A defluxion with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues. *Hudibras.*
2. A spot on the cards. *Addison.*

To PIP. *v. n.* [*pipio*, Latin.] To chirp or cry as a bird. *Boyle.*

PIPE. *s.* [*pib*, Welsh; pipe, Saxon.]
1. Any long hollow body; a tube. *Wilkins.*
2. A tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth. *Bacon.*
3. An instrument of wind musick. *Roscom.*
4. The organs of voice and respiration: as, *the wind-pipe.* *Peacham.*
5. The key or sound of the voice. *Shakespeare.*
6. An office of the exchequer. *Bacon.*
7. [*pipe*, Dutch; *pipe*, Fr.] A liquid measure containing two hogsheads. *Shakespeare.*

To PIPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To play on the pipe. *Camden.*
2. To have a shrill sound. *Shakespeare.*

PI'PER. *s.* [from *pipe*.] One who plays on the pipe. *Revelation.*

PI'PETREE. *s.* The lilach.

PI'PING. *a.* [from *pipe*.]
1. Weak; feeble; sickly. *Shakespeare.*
2. Hot; boiling.

PI'PKIN. *s.* [diminutive of *pipe*.] A small earthen boiler. *Pope.*

PI'PPIN. *s.* [*puppyngbe*, Dutch. *Skinner.*] A sharp apple. *King.*

PI'QUANCY. *s.* [from *piquant*.] Sharpness; tartness.

PI'QUANT. *a.* [*piquant*, French.]
1. Pricking; piercing; stimulating. *Addison.*
2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe. *Bacon.*

PI'QUANTLY. *ad.* Sharply; tartly. *Locke.*

PIQUE. *s.* [*pique*, French.]
1. An ill will; an offence taken; petty malevence. *Decay of Piety.*
2. A strong passion. *Hudibras.*
3. Point; nicety; punctilio. *Dryden.*

To PIQUE. *v. a.* [*piquer*, French.]
1. To touch with envy or virulency; to put into fret; to kindle to emulation. *Prior.*
2. To offend; to irritate. *Prior.*
3. To value; to fix reputation as on a point. *Locke.*

To PIQUEE'R. See To PICKEER.

PIQUEE'RER. *s.* A robber; a plunderer; rather *pickerer*. *Swift.*

PIQUET'. *s.* [*picquet*, Fr.] A game at cards.

PI'RACY. *s.* [πειρατεια.] The act or practice of robbing on the sea. *Waller.*

PI'RATE. *s.* [πειρατης; *pirate*, Fr.]
1. A sea robber.
2. Any robber; particularly a bookseller who seizes the copies of other men.

To PI'RATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob by sea. *Arbuthnot.*

To PI'RATE. *v. a.* [*pirater*, French.] To take by robbery. *Pope.*

PIRA'TICAL. *a.* [*piraticus*, Latin.]
1. Predatory; consisting in robbery. *Bacon.*
2. Practising robbery. *Pope.*

PI'SCARY. *s.* A privilege of fishing.

PISCA'TION. *s.* [*piscatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of fishing. *Brown.*

PI'SCATORY. *a.* [*piscatorius*, Latin.] Relating to fishes. *Addison.*

PISCI'VOROUS. *a.* [*piscis* and *voro*, Latin.] Fisheating; living on fish. *Ray.*

PISH. *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation.

To PISH. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To express contempt. *Pope.*

PI'SMIRE. *s.* [myna, Sax. *pismiere*, Dutch.] An ant; an emmet. *Prior.*

To PISS. *v. a.* [*pisser*, Fr. *pissen*, Dutch.] To make water. *L'Estrange.*

PISS. *s.* [from the verb.] Urine; animal water. *Pope.*

PI'SSABED. *s.* A yellow flower growing in the grass.

PI'SSBURNT. *a.* Stained with urine.

PISTA'CHIO. *s.* [*pistacchi*, Italian.] The *pistachio* is a dry fruit of an oblong figure, sometimes called *fistick* nut. *Hill.*

PISTE. s. [Fr.] The track or tread a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over.

PISTILLA'TION. *s.* [*pistillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding in a mortar. *Brown.*

PI'STOL. *s.* [*pistale*, *pistolet*, French.] A small hand-gun. *Clarendon.*

To PI'STOL. *v. a.* [*pistoler*, French.] To shoot with a pistol.

PISTO'LE. *s.* [*pistole*, French.] A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

PI'STOLET. *s.* [diminutive of *pistol*.] A little pistol. *Donne.*

PI'STON. *s.* [*piston*, French.] The moveable part in several machines, as in pumps and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused; an embolus.

PIT. *s.* [pit, Saxon.]
1. A hole in the ground. *Bacon.*
2. Abyss; profundity. *Milton.*
3. The grave. *Psalms.*
4. The area on which cocks fight. *Hudibras.*
5. The middle part of the theatre. *Dryden.*
6. Any hollow of the body: as, *the* pit *of the stomach: the arm-pit.*
7. A dint made by the finger.
8. A mark made by a disease.

To PIT. *v. a.*
1. To press into hollows. *Sharp.*
2. To mark with hollows, as by the small pox.

PI'TAPAT. *s.* [*patte*, *patte*, French.]
1. A flutter; a palpitation. *L'Estrange.*
2. A light quick step. *Dryden.*

PITCH. *s.* [pic, Saxon; *pix*, Latin.]
1. The resin of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated. *Proverbs.*
2. [from *pict*, Fr. *Skinner.*] Any degree of elevation or height. *Shakespeare.*
3. Highest rise. Not used. *Shakespeare.*
4. State with respect to lowness or height.
5. Size; stature. *Spenser.*
6. Degree; rate. *Dunham.*

To PITCH. *v. a.* [*appicciare*, Italian.]

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1. To fix; to plant. *Dryden.*
2. To order regularly. *Hooker.*
3. To throw headlong; to cast forward. *Sh.*
4. To smear with pitch. [*pico*, Lat.] *Dryden.*
5. To darken. *Shakespeare.*
6. To pave. *Ainsworth.*

To PITCH. *v. n.*
1. To light; to drop. *Mortimer.*
2. To fall headlong. *Dryden.*
3. To fix choice. *Hudibras.*
4. To fix a tent or temporary habitation.

PITCHER. *s.* [*picher*, French.]
1. An earthen vessel; a water pot. *Shakespeare.*
2. An instrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed. *Mortimer.*

PITCHFORK. *s.* [*pitch* and *fork*.] A fork with which corn is pitched or thrown upon the waggon. *Swift.*

PITCHINESS. *s.* [from *pitchy*.] Blackness; darkness.

PITCHY. *a.* [from *pitch*.]
1. Smeared with pitch. *Dryden.*
2. Having the qualities of pitch. *Woodward.*
3. Black; dark; dismal. *Prior.*

PIT-COAL. *s.* [*pit* and *coal*.] Fossil coal.

PITEOUS. *a.* [from *pity*.]
1. Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity. *Sh.*
2. Compassionate; tender. *Prior.*
3. Wretched; paltry; pitiful. *Milton.*

PITEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *piteous*.] In a piteous manner. *Shakespeare.*

PITEOUSNESS. *s.* [from *piteous*.] Sorrowfulness; tenderness.

PITFALL. *s.* [*pit* and *fall*.] A pit dug and covered, into which a passenger falls unexpectedly. *Sandys.*

PITH. *s.* [*pitte*, Dutch.]
1. The marrow of the plant; the soft part in the midst of the wood. *Bacon.*
2. Marrow. *Donne.*
3. Strength; force. *Shakespeare.*
4. Energy; cogency; fulness of sentiment; closeness and vigour of thought and style.
5. Weight; moment; principal part. *Shakespeare.*
6. The quintessence; the chief part. *Shakespeare.*

PITHILY. *ad.* [from *pithy*.] With strength; with cogency; with force.

PITHINESS. *s.* [from *pithy*.] Energy; strength. *Spenser.*

PITHLESS. *a.* [from *pith*.]
1. Wanting pith; wanting strength. *Shak.*
2. Wanting energy; wanting force.

PITHY. *a* [from *pith*.]
1. Consisting of pith. *Philips.*
2. Strong; forcible; energetick. *Addison.*

PITIABLE. *a.* [*pitoyable*, Fr. from *pity*.] Deserving pity. *Atterbury.*

PITIABLENESS. *s.* [from *pitiable*.] State of deserving pity. *Kettlewell.*

PITIFUL. *a.* [*pity* and *full*.]
1. Melancholy; moving compassion. *Spenser.*
2. Tender; compassionate. *Shakespeare.*
3. Paltry; contemptible; despicable. *Dryden.*

PITIFULLY. *ad.* [from *pitiful*.]
1. With pity; with compassion. *Com. Pr.*
2. Mournfully; in a manner that moves compassion. *Tillotson.*
3. Contemptibly; despicably. *Clarissa.*

PITIFULNESS. *s.* [from *pitiful*.]
1. Tenderness; mercy; compassion. *Sidney.*
2. Despicableness; contemptibleness.

PITILESSLY. *ad.* [from *pitiless*.] Without mercy.

PITILESSNESS. *s.* Unmercifulness.

PITILESS *a.* [from *pity*.] Wanting pity; wanting compassion; merciless. *Fairfax.*

PITMAN. *s.* [*pit* and *man*.] He that in sawing timber works below in the pit. *Mor.*

PITSAW. *s.* [*pit* and *saw*.] The large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit. *Moxon.*

PITTANCE. *s.* [*pitance*, Fr. *pittantia*, Italian.]
1. An allowance of meat in a monastery.
2. A small portion. *Shakespeare.*

PITUITE. *s.* [*pituite*, Fr. *pituita*, Latin] Phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

PITUITOUS. *a.* [*pituitosus*, Lat. *pituiteux*, Fr.] Consisting of phlegm. *Arbuthnot.*

PITY. *s.* [*pitie*, Fr. *pieta*, Italian.]
1. Compassion; sympathy with misery; tenderness for pain or uneasiness. *Calamy.*
2. A ground of *pity*; a subject of *pity* or of grief. *Bacon.*

To PITY. *v. a.* [*pitoyer*, French.] To compassionate misery; to regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness. *Addison.*

To PITY. *v n.* To be compassionate. *Jerem.*

PIVOT. *s.* [*pivot*, Fr.] A pin on which any any thing turns. *Dryden.*

PIX. *s.* [*pixis*, Lat.] A little chest or box, in which the consecrated host is kept in Roman catholick countries. *Hammer.*

PIZZLE. *s.* [quasi *pissile*. *Minsheu.*] The part in animals official to urine and generation. *Bacon.*

PLACABILITY. } *s.* [from *placable*.] Wil-
PLACABLENESS. } lingness to be appeased; possibility to be appeased.

PLACABLE. *a.* [*placabilis*, Lat.] Willing or possible to be appeased. *Milton.*

PLACARD. } *s.* [*placard*, Fr.] An edict; a
PLACART. } declaration; a manifesto.

To PLACATE. *v. a.* [*placeo*, Latin.] To appease; to reconcile.

PLACE. *s.* [*place*, French.]
1. Particular portion of space. *Addison.*
2. Locality; ubiety; local relation. *Locke.*
3. Local existence. *Revelation.*
4. Space in general. *Davies.*
5. Separate room. *Shakespeare.*
6. A seat; residence; mansion. *John.*
7. Passage in writing. *Bacon.*
8. Ordinal relation. *Addison.*
9. State of actual operation; effect. *Dryden.*
10. Existence; state of being. *Swift.*
11. Rank; order of priority. *Shakespeare.*
12. Precedence; priority. *Ben Jonson.*
13. Office; publick character or employment. *Knolles.*
14. Room; way; space for appearing or

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acting given by ceſſion. *Dryden.*
15. Ground; room. *Hammond.*
16. Station in life. *Duty of Man.*

To PLACE. *v. a.* [*placer*, French.]
1. To put in any place, rank, condition, or office. *Milton.*
2. To fix; to ſettle; to eſtabliſh. *Locke.*
3. To put out at intereſt. *Pope.*

PLA'CER. *s.* [from *place.*] One who places.

PLA'CID. *a.* [*placidus*, Lat.]
1. Gentle; quiet; not turbulent. *Bacon.*
2. Soft; kind; mild. *Milton.*

PLA'CIDLY. *ad.* Mildly; gently. *Boyle.*

PLA'CIT. *s.* [*placitum*, Latin.] Decree; determination. *Glanville.*

PLA'CKET, or *placquet. s.* A petticoat. *Shak.*

PLA'GIARISM. *s.* [from *plagiary.*] Literary theft; adoption of the thoughts or works of another *Swift.*

PLA'GIARY. *s.* [from *plagium*, Latin.]
1. A thief in literature; one who ſteals the thoughts or writings of another. *South.*
2. The crime of literary theft. *Brown.*

PLAGUE. *s.* [*plaghe*, Dutch; πλαγη.]
1. Peſtilence; a diſeaſe eminently contagious and deſtructive. *Bacon.*
2. State of miſery. *Pſalms.*
3. Any thing troubleſome or vexatious. *Prior.*

To PLAGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To infect with peſtilence.
2. To infect with diſeaſe; to oppreſs with calamity. *Shakeſpeare. Milton.*
3. To trouble; to teaſe; to vex; to haraſs; to torment; to afflict. *Collier.*

PLA'GUILY. *ad.* [from *plaguy.*] Vexatiouſly; horribly. *Dryden.*

PLA'GUY. *a.* [from *plague.*] Vexatious; troubleſome. *Donne.*

PLAICE. *s.* [*plate*, Dutch.] A flat fiſh.

PLAID. *s.* A ſtriped or variegated cloth; an outer looſe weed worn much by the highlanders in Scotland.

PLAIN. *a.* [*planus*, Latin.]
1. Smooth; level; flat; free from protuberance or excreſcences. In this ſenſe, eſpecially in philoſophical writings, it is frequently written *plane. Spenſer.*
2. Open; clear; flat *Felton.*
3. Void of ornament; ſimple. *Dryden.*
4. Artleſs; not ſubtle; not ſpecious; not learned; ſimple. *Hammond.*
5. Honeſtly rough; open; ſincere: not ſoft in language. *Bacon.*
6. Mere; bare. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Evident; clear; diſcernible; not obſcure. *Denham.*
8. Not varied by much art; ſimple. *Sidney.*

PLAIN. *ad.*
1. Not obſcurely.
2. Diſtinctly; articulately. *Mark.*
3. Simply; with rough ſincerity. *Addiſon.*

PLAIN. *s.* [*plaine*, French.] Level ground; open field; flat expanſe; often, a field of battle. *Hayward.*

To PLAIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To level; to make even. *Hayward.*

To PLAIN. *v. n.* [*plaindre, je plains*, Fr.] To lament; to wail. *Sidney.*

PLAINDEA'LING. *a.* [*plain* and *deal.*] Honeſt; open; acting without art *L'Eſtrange.*

PLAINDEA'LING. *s.* Management void of art; ſincerity. *Dryden.*

PLA'INLY *ad.* [from *plain.*]
1. Levelly; flatly.
2. Not ſubtilly; not ſpeciouſly.
3. Without ornament.
4. Without gloſs; ſincerely. *Pope.*
5. In earneſt; fairly. *Clarendon.*
6. Evidently; clearly; not obſcurely. *Milton.*

PLA'INNESS. *s.* [from *plain.*]
1. Levelneſs; flatneſs.
2. Want of ornament; want of ſhow. *Pope.*
3. Openneſs; rough ſincerity. *Sidney.*
4. Artleſneſs; ſimplicity. *Dryden.*

PLAINT. *s.* [*plainte*, French.]
1. Lamentation; complaint; lament. *Sidney.*
2. Exprobation of injury. *Bacon.*
3. Expreſſion of ſorrow. *Wotton.*

PLA'INTFUL. *a.* [*plaint* and *full.*] Complaining; audibly ſorrowful. *Sidney.*

PLA'INTIFF. *s.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] He that commences a ſuit in law againſt another: oppoſed to the *defendant. Dryden.*

PLA'INTIFF. *a.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Complaining. Not in uſe. *Prior.*

PLA'INTIVE. *a.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Complaining; lamenting; expreſſive of ſorrow. *Dryden.*

PLA'INWORK. *s.* [*plain* and *work.*] Needlework as diſtinguiſhed from embroidery. *Pope.*

PLAIT. *s.* [corrupted from *plight* or *plyght*] A fold; a double. *Davies.*

To PLAIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fold; to double. *Pope.*
2. To weave; to braid. *Peter.*
3. To intangle; to involve. *Shakeſpeare.*

PLA'TTER. *s.* [from *plait.*] He that plaits.

PLAN. *s.* [*plan*, French.]
1. A ſcheme; a form; a model. *Addiſon.*
2. A plot of any building, or ichnography.

To PLAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſcheme; to form in deſign. *Pope.*

PLA'NARY. *a.* Pertaining to a plane.

PLA'NCHED. *a.* [from *planch.*] Made of boards *Shakeſpeare.*

PLA'NCHER. *s.* [*planchet*, Fr.] A floor of wood Not uſed. *Bacon.*

PLA'NCHING. *s* [In carpentry.] The laying the floor in a building.

PLANE. *s.* [*planus*, Latin. *Plain* is uſed in popular language, and *plane* in geometry.]
1. A level ſurface. *Cheyne.*
2. [*plane*, Fr.] An inſtrument by which the ſurface of boards is ſmoothed. *Moxon.*

To PLANE. *v. a.* [*planer*, Fr.]
1. To level; to ſmooth; to free from inequalities. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To ſmooth with a plane. *Moxon.*

PLANE-TREE. *s.* [*platanus*, Latin.] The introduction of this tree into England is owing to lord chancellor Bacon. *Miller.*

PLA'NET. *s.* [*planeta*, Lat. πλανωμαι; *planette*, Fr.] *Planets* are the erratick or wandering

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ſtars: we now number the earth among the primary *planets*, becauſe we know it moves round the ſun; and the moon is accounted among the ſecondary *planets*, ſince ſhe moves round the earth. *Harris.*

PLA'NETARY. *a.* [*planetaire*, French.]
1. Pertaining to the planets. *Granville.*
2. Under the domination of any particular planet. *Dryden.*
3. Produced by the planets. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Having the nature of a planet; erratick. *Blackmore.*

PLANE'TICAL. *a.* [from *planet*.] Pertaining to planets. *Brown.*

PLA'NETSTRUCK. *a.* [*planet* and *ſtrike*.] Blaſted. *Suckling.*

PLANIFO'LIOUS. *a.* [*planus* and *folium*, Lat.] Flowers are ſo called, when made up of plain leaves.

PLANIME'TRICAL. *a.* [from *planimetry*.] Pertaining to the menſuration of plane ſurfaces.

PLANI'METRY. *s.* [*planus*, Lat. and *μετρεω*.] The menſuration of plane ſurfaces.

PLANIPE'TALOUS. *a.* [*planus*, Latin, and πεταλον.] Flatleaved, as when the ſmall flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but flat upward, as in dandelion and ſuccory.

To PLA'NISH. *v. a.* [from *plane*.] To poliſh; to ſmooth. A word uſed by manufacturers.

PLA'NISPHERE. *s.* [*planus*, Lat. and *ſphere*.] A ſphere projected on a plane.

PLANK. *s.* [*planche*, French.] A thick ſtrong board. *Chapman.*

To PLANK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover or lay with planks. *Dryden.*

PLANOCO'NICAL. *a.* [*planus* and *conus*, Lat.] Level on one ſide and conical on others. *Grew.*

PLA'NOCONVEX. *a.* [*planus* and *convexus*.] Latin.] Flat on the one ſide and convex on the other. *Newton.*

PLANT. *s.* [*plante*, Fr. *planta*, Latin.]
1. Any thing produced from ſeed; any vegetable production.
2. A ſapling. *Dryden.*
3. [*planta*, Latin.] The ſole of the foot.

To PLANT. *v. a.* [*planto*, Lat. *planter*, Fr.]
1. To put into the ground in order to grow; to ſet; to cultivate. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To procreate; to generate. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To place; to fix. *Dryden.*
4. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh: as, *to* plant *a colony.* *Milton.*
5. To fill or adorn with ſomething planted: as, *he* planted *the garden of the country.*
6. To direct properly: as, *to* plant *a cannon.*

PLA'NTAGE. *s.* [*plantago*, Latin.] An herb, or herbs in general. *Shakeſpeare.*

PLA'NTAIN. *s.* [*plantain*, Fr. *plantago*, Lat.]
1. An herb. *More.*
2. A tree in the Weſt Indies, which bears an eſculent fruit. *Waller.*

PLA'NTAL. *a.* [from *plant*.] Pertaining to plants. Not uſed. *Glanville.*

PLANTA'TION. *s.* [*plantatio*, Lat.]
1. The act or practice of planting.
2. The place planted. *King Charles.*
3. A colony. *Bacon.*
4. Introduction; eſtabliſhment. *K. Charles.*

PLA'NTED. *participle.* [from *plant*.] This word ſeems in *Shakeſpeare* to ſignify ſettled; well grounded.

PLA'NTER. *s.* [*planteur*, French.]
1. One who ſows, ſets, or cultivates; cultivator. *Dryden.*
2. One who cultivates ground in the Weſt-Indian colonies. *Locke.*
3. One who diſſeminates or introduces. *Addiſ.*

PLASH. *s.* [*plaſche*, Dutch.]
1. A ſmall lake of water; a puddle. *Bacon.*
2. [from the verb.] Branch partly cut off and bound to other branches. *Mortimer.*

To PLASH. *v. a.* [*pleſſer*, French.] To interweave branches. *Evelyn.*

PLA'SHY. *a.* [from *plaſh*.] Watery; filled with puddles. *Bacon.*

PLASM. *s.* [πλασμα.] A mould; a matrix in which any thing is caſt or formed. *Woodw.*

PLA'STER. *s.* [*plaſtre*, Fr. from πλαζω.]
1. Subſtance made of water and ſome abſorbent matter, ſuch as chalk or lime well pulverized, with which walls are overlaid, or figures caſt. *Pope.*
2. [*emplaſtrum*, Latin; in Engliſh, formerly *emplaſter*.] A glutinous or adheſive ſalve. *Sh.*

To PLA'STER. *v. a.* [*ploſtrer*, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To overlay as with plaſter. *Bacon.*
2. To cover with a medicated plaſter.

PLA'STERER. *s.* [*plaſtrier*, French.]
1. One whoſe trade is to overlay walls with plaſter. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. One who forms figures in plaſter. *Watts.*

PLA'STICK. *a.* [πλαστικος.] Having the power to give form. *Prior.*

PLA'STRON. s. [French.] A piece of leather ſtuffed, which fencers uſe, when they teach their ſcholars, in order to receive the paſſes made at them. *Dryden.*

To PLAT. *v. a.* [from *plait*.] To weave; to make by texture. *Addiſon.*

PLAT. *s.* [more properly *plot*; plot, Saxon.] A ſmall piece of ground. *Milton.*

PLA'TANE. *s.* [*platane*, French; *platanus*, Latin.] The plane-tree. *Milton.*

PLATE. *s.* [*plate*, Dutch; *plaque*, French.]
1. A piece of metal beat out into breadth. *Sh.*
2. Armour of plates. *Spenſer.*
3. [*plata*, Spaniſh.] Wrought ſilver. *King.*
4. [*plat*, Fr. *platta*, Ital.] A ſmall ſhallow veſſel of metal on which meat is eaten. *Dryd.*

To PLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with plates. *Sandys.*
2. To arm with plates. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To beat into laminæ or plates. *Newton.*

PLA'TEN. *s.* Among printers, the flat part of the preſs whereby the impreſſion is made.

PLA'TFORM. *s.* [*plat*, flat, French, and *form*.]
1. The ſketch of any thing horizontally delineated; the ichnography. *Sandys.*
2. A place laid out after any model. *Pope.*
3. A level place before a fortification. *Clark.*

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4. A ſcheme; a plan. *Woodward.*

PLA'TICK *aſpect*. In aſtrology, is a ray caſt from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailey.*

PLATO'ON. *s.* [a corruption of *peloton*, Fr.] A ſmall ſquare body of muſketeers. *Tickel.*

PLA'TTER. *s.* [from *plate*.] A large diſh, generally of earth. *Dryden.*

PLAUDIT. } *s.* Applauſe. *Denham.*
PLAUDITE. }

PLAUSIBI'LITY. *s.* [*plauſibilité*, French.] Speciouſneſs; ſuperficial appearance of right. *Swift.*

PLAU'SIBLE. *a.* [*plauſible*, French.] Such as gain approbation; ſuperficially pleaſing or taking; ſpecious; popular. *Clarendon.*

PLAU'SIBLENESS. *s.* [from *plauſible*.] Speciouſneſs; ſhow of right. *Sanderſon.*

PLAU'SIBLY. *ad.* [from *plauſible*.]

1. With fair ſhow; ſpeciouſly. *Collier.*
2. With applauſe. Not in uſe. *Brown.*

PLAU'SIVE. *a.* [from *plaudo*, Latin.]

1. Applauding.
2. Plauſible. A word not in uſe. *Shakeſp.*

To PLAY. *v. n.* [plegan, Saxon.]

1. To ſport; to frolick; to do ſomething not as a taſk, but for a pleaſure. *Milton.*
2. To toy; to act with levity. *Milton.*
3. To be diſmiſſed from work. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtleſly. *Temple.*
5. To do ſomething fanciful. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To practiſe ſarcaſtick merriment. *Pope.*
7. To mock; to practiſe illuſion. *Shakeſp.*
8. To game; to contend at ſome game. *Shak.*
9. To do any thing trickiſh or deceitful. *Ad.*
10. To touch a muſical inſtrument. *Gran.*
11. To operate; to act. Uſed of any thing in motion: as, *the cannons* play. *Cheyne.*
12. To wanton; to move irregularly: *the leaves* play *with the wind.* *Dryden.*
13. To perſonate a drama. *Shakeſpeare.*
14. To repreſent a character. *Donne.*
15. To act in any certain character. *Collier.*

To PLAY. *v. a.*

1. To put in action or motion: as, *he* played *his cannon.*
2. To uſe an inſtrument of muſick. *Gay.*
3. To act a mirthful character. *Milton.*
4. To exhibit dramatically. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To act; to perform. *Sidney.*

PLAY. *s.*

1. Action not impoſed; not work.
2. Amuſement; ſport. *Milton.*
3. A drama; a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are repreſented by dialogue and action. *Dryden.*
4. Game; practice of gaming; conteſt at a game. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Practice in any conteſt. *Tillotſon.*
6. Action; employment; office. *Dryden.*
7. Practice; action; manner of acting. *Sid.*
8. Act of touching an inſtrument.
9. Irregular and wanton motion.
10. A ſtate of agitation or ventilation. *Dry.*
11. Room for motion. *Moxon.*
12. Liberty of acting; ſwing. *Addiſon.*

PLA'YBOOK. *s.* [*play* and *book*.] Book of dramatick compoſition. *Swift.*

PLA'YDAY. *s.* [*play* and *day*.] Day exempt from taſks or work. *Swift.*

PLA'YDEBT. *s.* [*play* and *debt*.] Debt contracted by gaming. *Arbuthnot.*

PLA'YER. *s.* [from *play*.]

1. One who plays.
2. An idler; a lazy perſon. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Actor of dramatick ſcenes. *Sidney.*
4. A mimick. *Dryden.*
5. One who touches a muſical inſtrument.
6. A gameſter.
7. One who acts in play in any certain manner. *Carew.*

PLA'YFELLOW. *s.* [*play* and *fellow*.] Companion in amuſement. *Spenſer.*

PLA'YFUL. *a.* [*play* and *full*.] Sportive; full of levity. *Addiſon.*

PLA'YGAME. *s.* [*play* and *game*.] Play of children. *Locke.*

PLA'YHOUSE. *s.* [*play* and *houſe*.] Houſe where dramatick performances are repreſented.

PLA'YPLEASURE. *s.* [*play* and *pleaſure*.] Idle amuſement. *Bacon.*

PLA'YSOME. *a.* [*play* and *ſome*.] Wanton; full of levity.

PLA'YSOMENESS. *s.* Wantonneſs; levity.

PLA'YTHING. *s.* [*play* and *thing*.] Toy; thing to play with. *Otway.*

PLA'YWRIGHT. *s.* [*play* and *wright*.] A maker of plays. *Pope.*

PLEA. *s.* [*plaid*, old French.]

1. The act or form of pleading.
2. Thing offered or demanded in pleading *Sh.*
3. Allegation. *Milton.*
4. An apology; an excuſe. *Milton.*

To PLEACH. *v. a.* [*pleſſer*, Fr.] To bend; to interweave. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To PLEAD. *v. n.* [*plaider*, French.]

1. To argue before a court of juſtice. *Gran.*
2. To ſpeak in an argumentative or perſuaſive way for or againſt; to reaſon with another. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To be offered as a plea. *Dryden.*

To PLEAD. *v. a.*

1. To defend; to diſcuſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To alledge in pleading or argument. *Spenſ.*
3. To offer as an excuſe. *Dryden.*

PLEA'DABLE. *a.* [from *plead*.] Capable to be alledged in plea. *Dryden.*

PLEA'DER. *s.* [*plaideur*, French.]

1. One who argues in a court of juſtice. *Sw.*
2. One who ſpeaks for or againſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

PLEA'DING. *s.* [from *plead*.] Act or form of pleading. *Swift.*

PLEA'SANCE. *s.* [*plaiſance*, Fr.] Gayety; pleaſantry. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

PLEA'SANT. *a.* [*plaiſant*, French.]

1. Delightful; giving delight. *Pſalms.*
2. Grateful to the ſenſes. *Milton.*
3. Good-humoured; cheerful. *Addiſon.*
4. Gay; lively; merry. *Rogers.*
5. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than uſe. *Locke.*

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PLEA'SANTLY. *ad.* [from *pleasant.*]
1. In such a manner as to give delight.
2. Gayly; merrily; in good humour. *Clarend.*
3. Lightly; ludicrously. *Broome.*

PLEA'SANTNESS. *s.* [from *pleasant.*]
1. Delightfulness; state of being pleasant.
2. Gayety; cheerfulness; merriment. *Till.*

PLEA'SANTRY. *s.* [*plaisanterie*, French.]
1. Gayety; merriment. *Addison.*
2. Sprightly saying; lively talk. *Addison.*

To PLEASE. *v. a.* [*placeo*, Lat. *plaire*, Fr.]
1. To delight; to gratify; to humour. *Pope.*
2. To satisfy; to content. *Shakespeare.*
3. To obtain favour from: to be pleased *with*, is to approve; to favour. *Milton.*
4. *To be* PLEASED. To like. A word of ceremony. *Dryden.*

To PLEASE. *v. n.*
1. To give pleasure. *Milton.*
2. To gain approbation. *Hosea.*
3. To like; to choose. *Pope.*
4. To condescend; to comply. *Shakespeare.*

PLEA'SER. *s.* [from *please.*] One that courts favour.

PLEA'SINGLY. *ad.* [from *pleasing.*] In such a manner as to give delight. *Pope.*

PLEA'SINGNESS. *s.* [from *pleasing.*] Quality of giving delight.

PLEA'SEMAN. *s.* [*please* and *man.*] A pickthank; an officious fellow. *Shakespeare.*

PLEA'SURABLE. *a.* [from *pleasure.*] Delightful; full of pleasure. *Bacon.*

PLEA'SURE. *s.* [*plaisir*, French.]
1. Delight; gratification of the mind or senses. *South.*
2. Loose gratification. *Shakespeare.*
3. Approbation. *Psalms.*
4. What the will dictates. *Shakespeare.*
5. Choice; arbitrary will. *Brown.*

To PLEA'SURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To please; to gratify. *Tillotson.*

PLEA'SUREFUL. *a.* [*pleasure* and *full.*] Pleasant; delightful. Obsolete. *Abbot.*

PLEBE'IAN. *s.* [*plebeien*, French; *plebeius*, Latin.] One of the lower people. *Swift.*

PLEBE'IAN. *a.*
1. Popular; consisting of mean persons. *K.C.*
2. Belonging to the lower ranks. *Milton.*
3. Vulgar; low; common. *Bacon.*

PLEDGE. *s.* [*pleige*, Fr. *pleggio*. Italian.]
1. Any thing put to pawn.
2. A gage; any thing given by way of warrant or security; a pawn. *Rowe.*
3. A surety; a bail; an hostage *Raleigh.*

To PLEDGE. *v. a.* [*pleiger*, French; *pleggiare*, Italian.]
1. To put in pawn. *Pope.*
2. To give as warrant or security.
3. To secure by a pledge. *Shakespeare.*
4. To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another. *Shakespeare.*

PLE'DGET. *s.* [*plaggbe*, Dutch.] A small mass of lint. *Wiseman.*

PLE'IADES. } *s.* [*pleiades*, Lat. πλειαδες.]
PLE'IADS. } A northern constellation. *Milton. Dryden.*

PLE'NARILY. *ad.* [from *plenary.*] Fully; completely. *Ayliffe.*

PLE'NARINESS. *s.* [from *plenary.*] Fulness; completeness.

PLE'NARY. *a.* [from *plenus*, Lat.] Full; complete. *Watts.*

PLE'NARY. *s.* Decisive precedure. *Ayliffe.*

PLENILU'NARY. *a.* [from *plenilunium*, Lat.] Relating to the full moon. *Brown.*

PLE'NIPOTENCE. *s.* [from *plenus* and *potentia.*] Fulness of power.

PLE'NIPOTENT. *a.* [*plenipotens*, Latin.] Invested with full power. *Milton.*

PLENIPOTE'NTIARY. *s.* [*plenipotentiaire*, French.] A negotiator invested with full power. *Stilling fleet.*

PLE'NIST. *s.* [from *plenus*, Latin.] One that holds all space to be full of matter. *Boyle.*

PLE'NITUDE. *s.* [*plenitudo*, from *plenus*, Latin; *plenitude*, French.]
1. Fulness; the contrary to vacuity. *Bentley.*
2. Repletion; animal fulness; plethory. *Ark.*
3. Exuberance; abundance. *Bacon.*
4. Completeness. *Prior.*

PLE'NTEOUS. *a.* [from *plenty.*]
1. Copious; exuberant; abundant. *Milton.*
2. Fruitful; fertile. *Genesis.*

PLE'NTEOUSLY. *ad.* Copiously; abundantly; exuberantly; plentifully. *Shakespeare.*

PLE'NTEOUSNESS. *s.* [from *plenteous.*] Abundance; fertility; plenty. *Genesis.*

PLE'NTIFUL. *a.* [*plenty* and *full.*] Copious; abundant; exuberant; fruitful. *Raleigh.*

PLE'NTIFULLY. *ad.* [from *plentiful.*] Copiously; abundantly. *Addison.*

PLE'NTIFULNESS. *s.* [from *plentiful.*] The state of being plentiful; abundance; fertility.

PLE'NTY. *s.* [from *plenus*, Latin, full.]
1. Abundance; such a quantity as is more than enough. *Locke.*
2. Fruitfulness; exuberance. *Thomson.*
3. It is used, I think barbarously, for *plentiful.* *Shakespeare.*
4. A state in which enough is had and enjoyed. *Joel.*

PLE'ONASM. *s.* [*pleonasmus*, Latin.] A figure of rhetorick, by which more words are used than are necessary.

PLESH. *s.* [A word used by *Spenser* instead of *plash.*] A puddle; a boggy marsh.

PLE'THORA. *s.* [from πλησθωρα.] The state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state, or health. *Arbuthnot.*

PLETHORE'TICK. } *a.* [from *plethora.*]
PLETHO'RICK. } Having a full habit.

PLE'THORY. *s.* [*plethore*, French; from πλησθωρα.] Fulness of habit. *Arbuthnot.*

PLE'VIN. *s.* [*pleuvine*, Fr. *plevina*, law Lat.] In law, a warrant or assurance.

PLEURI'SY. *s.* [πλευρισις.] An inflammation of the pleura, or membrane that lines the cavity of the breast. *Quincy.*

PLEURI'TICAL. } *a.* [from *pleurisy.*]
PLEURI'TICK. }

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1. Diſeaſed with pleuriſy. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Denoting a pleuriſy. *Wiſeman.*

PLI'ABLE. *a.* [*pliable*, from *plier*, Fr. to bend.]
1. Eaſy to be bent; flexible. *South.*
2. Flexible of diſpoſition; eaſy to be perſuaded.

PLI'ABLENESS. *s.* [from *pliable.*]
1. Flexibility; eaſineſs to be bent.
2. Flexibility of mind. *South.*

PLI'ANCY. *s.* [from *pliant.*] Eaſineſs to be bent *Addiſon.*

PLI'ANT. *a.* [*pliant*, French.]
1. Bending; tough; flexile; flexible; lithe; limber. *Addiſon.*
2. Eaſy to take a form. *Dryden.*
3. Eaſily complying. *Bacon.*
4. Eaſily perſuaded. *South.*

PLI'ANTNESS. *s.* [from *pliant*] Flexibility; toughneſs. *Bacon.*

PLICATION. } *s.* [*plicatura*, from *plico*,
PLI'CATURE. } Lat.] Fold; double.

PLI'ERS. *s.* [from *ply.*] An inſtrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.

To PLIGH'T. *v. a.* [*plichten*, Dutch.]
1. To pledge; to give as ſurety. *Shakeſp.*
2. [from *plico* Lat.] To braid; to weave. *Sp.*

PLIGHT. *s.* [plihte, Saxon.]
1. Condition; ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Good caſe. *Tuſſer.*
3. Pledge; gage. [from the verb.] *Shakeſp.*
4. [from *to plight.*] A fold; a pucker; a double; a purſe; a plait. *Spenſer.*

PLINTH. *s.* [πλινθος.] In architecture, is that ſquare member which ſerves as a foundation to the baſe of a pillar. *Harris.*

To PLOD. *v. n.* [*ploeghen*, Dutch. *Skinner.*]
1. To toil; to moil; to drudge; to travel.
2. To travel laboriouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To ſtudy cloſely and dully. *Hudibras.*

PLO'DDER. *s.* [from *plod.*] A dull heavy laborious man. *Shakeſpeare.*

PLOT. *s.* [plot, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall extent of ground. *Tuſſer.*
2. A plantation laid out. *Sidney.*
3. A form; a ſcheme; a plan. *Spenſer.*
4. A conſpiracy; a ſecret deſign formed againſt another. *Daniel.*
5. An intrigue; an affair complicated, involved, and embarraſſed. *Roſcommon.*
6. Stratagem; ſecret combination to an ill end. *Milton.*
7. Contrivance; deep reach of thought.

To PLOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To form ſchemes of miſchief againſt another. *Dryden.*
2. To contrive; to ſcheme. *Wotton.*

To PLOT. *v. a.*
1. To plan, to contrive. *Dryden.*
2. To deſcribe according to ichnography.

PLO'TTER. *s.* [from *plot.*]
1. Conſpirator. *Dryden.*
2. Contriver. *Shakeſpeare.*

PLO'VER. *s.* [*pluvier*, French; *pluvialis*, Latin.] A lapwing. *Carew.*

PLOUGH. *s.* [plog, Saxon.]
1. An inſtrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the ſeed. *Mor.*
2. Tillage; culture of land.
3. A kind of plane. *Ainſworth.*

To PLOUGH. *v. n.* To practiſe aration; to turn up the ground to receive ſeed. *Iſaiah.*

To PLOUGH. *v. a.*
1. To turn up with the plough. *Dryden.*
2. To bring to view by the plough. *Woodw.*
3. To furrow; to divide. *Addiſon.*
4. To tear; to hollow. *Shakeſpeare.*

PLOU'GHBOY. *s.* [*plough* and *boy.*] A boy that follows the plough; a coarſe ignorant boy. *Watts.*

PLOU'GHER. *s.* [from *plough.*] One who ploughs or cultivates ground. *Spenſer.*

PLOUGHLA'ND. *s.* [*plough* and *land.*] A farm for corn. *Donne.*

PLOU'GHMAN. *s.* [*plough* and *man.*]
1. One that attends or uſes the plough; a cultivator of corn. *Taylor.*
2. A groſs ignorant ruſtick. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A ſtrong laborious man. *Arbuthnot.*

PLOU'GHMONDAY. *s.* The Monday after Twelfth-day. *Tuſſer.*

PLOU'GHSHARE. *s.* [*plough* and *ſhare.*] The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter. *Sidney.*

To PLUCK. *v. a.* plóccian, Saxon.]
1. To pull with nimbleneſs or force; to ſnatch; to pull; to draw; to force on or off; to force up or down. *Gay.*
2. To ſtrip off feathers. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To *pluck up* a heart or ſpirit. A proverbial expreſſion for taking up or reſuming of courage. *Knolles.*

PLUCK. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A pull; a draw; a ſingle act of plucking. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. The heart, liver, and lights of an animal.

PLU'CKER. *s.* [from *pluck.*] One that plucks.

PLUG. *s.* [*plugg*, Swediſh; *pluggbe*, Dutch.] A ſtopple; any thing driven hard into another body to ſtop a hole. *Boyle.*

To PLUG. *v. n.* To ſtop with a plug. *Sharp.*

PLUM. *s.* [plum, plumtreop, Saxon.]
1. A fruit with a ſtone. *Locke.*
2. Raiſin; grape dried in the ſun. *Shakeſp.*
3. [In the cant of the city.] The ſum of one hundred thouſand pounds. *Addiſon.*
4. A kind of play called How many *plums* for a penny. *Ainſworth.*

PLU'MAGE *s.* [*plumage*, French.] Feathers; ſuit of feathers. *Bacon.*

PLUMB. *s.* [*plomb*, French; *plumbum*, Lat.] A plummet; a leaden weight let down at the end of a line. *Moxon.*

PLUMB. *ad.* [from the noun.] Perpendicularly to the horizon. *Ray.*

To PLUMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſound; to ſearch by a line with a weight at its end. *Swift.*
2. To regulate any work by the plummet.

PLU'MBER. *s.* [*plombier*, French.] One who works upon lead. Commonly written *plummer.*

PLU'MBERY. *s.* [from *plumber.*] Works of lead; the manufactures of a plumber.

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PLU'MCAKE. *s.* [*plum* and *cake*.] Cake made with raisins. *Hudibras.*

PLUME. *s.* [*plume*, French; *pluma*, Latin.]
1. Feather of birds. *Milton.*
2. Feather worn as an ornament. *Dryden.*
3. Pride; towering mien. *Shakespeare.*
4. Token of honour; prize of contest *Milt.*
5. That part of the seed of a plant, which in its growth becomes the trunk. *Quincy.*

To PLUME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pick and adjust feathers. *Mortimer.*
2. [*plumer*, Fr.] To strip of feathers. *Ray.*
3. To strip; to pill. *Bacon.*
4. To place as a plume. *Milton.*
5. To adorn with plumes. *Shakespeare.*
6. To make proud: as, *he* plumes *himself.*

PLUMEA'LLUM. *s.* [*allumen plumosum*, Lat.] A kind of asbestos. *Wilkins.*

PLUMI'GEROUS. *a.* [*pluma* and *gero*, Lat.] Having feathers; feathered.

PLU'MIPEDE. *s.* [*pluma* and *pes*, Latin.] A fowl that has feathers on the foot.

PLU'MMET. *s.* [from *plumb.*]
1. A weight of lead hung at a string, by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned. *Milton.*
2. Any weight. *Wilkins.*

PLUMO'SITY. *s.* [from *plumous.*] The state of having feathers.

PLU'MOUS *a.* [*plumeux*, Fr. *plumosus*, Latin.] Feathery; resembling feathers. *Woodward.*

PLUMP. *a.* [perhaps from *plum*, when full and ripe.] Somewhat fat; not lean; sleek; full and smooth. *L'Estrange.*

PLU'MP. *s.* [from the adjective.] A knot; a tuft; a cluster; a number joined in one mass. Now corrupted to *clump.* *Sandys.*

To PLUMP. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To fatten; to swell; to make large. *Boyle.*

To PLUMP. *v. n.* [from the adverb.]
1. To fall like a stone in the water.
2. [from the adjective.] To be swollen.

PLU'MP. *ad.* [probably corrupted from *plumb*, or perhaps from the sound of a stone falling on the water.] With a sudden fall. *Ben Jonson.*

PLU'MPER. *s* Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks. *Swift.*

PLU'MPNESS *s.* Fulness; disposition toward fatness. *Newton.*

PLU'MPORRIDGE. *s.* [*plum* and *porridge.*] Porridge with plums *Addison.*

PLU'MPUDDING. *s.* [*plum* and *pudding.*] Pudding made with plums.

PLU'MPY. *a.* Plump; fat. *Shakespeare.*

PLU'MY. *a.* [from *plume.*] Feathered; covered with feathers. *Milton.*

To PLU'NDER. *v a.* [*plunderen*, Dutch.]
1. To pillage; to rob in a hostile way. *South.*
2. To take by pillage. *Dryden.*
3. To rob as a thief. *Pope.*

PLU'NDER. *s* [from the verb.] Pillage; spoils gotten in war. *Otway.*

PLU'NDERER. *s.* [from *plunder.*]
1. Hostile pillager; spoiler.
2. A thief; a robber. *Addison.*

To PLUNGE. *v. a.* [*plonger*, French.]
1. To put suddenly under water, or under any thing supposed liquid. *Dryden.*
2. To put into any distress. *Dryden.*
3. To hurry into any distress. *Watts.*
4. To force in suddenly *Watts.*

To PLUNGE. *v. n.*
1. To sink suddenly into water; to dive. *Sh.*
2. To fall or rush into any hazard or distress. *Tillotson.*

PLUNGE. *s.*
1. Act of putting or sinking under water.
2. Difficulty; strait; distress. *Baker.*

PLU'NGEON. *s.* [*mergus*, Latin.] A sea bird. *Ainsworth.*

PLU'NGER. *s.* [from *plunge.*] One that plunges; a diver.

PLU'NKET. *s.* A kind of blue colour. *Ainsw.*

PLU'RAL. *a.* [*pluralis*, Latin.] Implying more than one. *Shakespeare.*

PLU'RALIST. *s.* [*pluraliste*, French.] One that holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one, with cure of souls. *Collier.*

PLURA'LITY *s.* [*pluralité*, French.]
1. The state of being or having a greater number. *Bacon.*
2. A number more than one. *Hammond.*
3. More cures of souls than one.
4. The greater number; the majority. *L'Estr.*

PLU'RALLY. *ad.* [from *plural.*] In a sense implying more than one.

PLUSH. *s.* [*peluche*, French.] A kind of villous or shaggy cloth; shag. *Boyle.*

PLU'SHER. *s.* A sea fish. *Carew.*

PLU'VIAL. } *a.* [from *pluvia*, Lat.] Rainy;
PLU'VIOUS. } relating to rain. *Brown.*

PLU'VIAL. *s.* [*pluvial*, French.] A priest's cope. *Ainsworth.*

To PLY. *v. a.* [*plier*, to work at any thing, old Dutch.]
1. To work on any thing closely and importunately. *Dryden.*
2. To employ with diligence; to keep busy; to set on work. *Hudibras.*
3. To practise diligently. *Milton.*
4. To solicit importunately. *South.*

To PLY. *v. n.*
1. To work, or offer service. *Spectator.*
2. To go in haste. *Milton.*
3. To busy one's self. *Dryden.*
4. [*plier*, French.] To bend. *L'Estrange.*

PLY. *s* [from the verb.]
1. Bent; turn; form; cast; bias. *Bacon.*
2. Plait; fold. *Arbuthnot.*

PLY'ERS. *s.* See PLIERS.

PNEUMA'TICAL. } *a.* [πνευματικος.
PNEUMA'TICK. }
1. Moved by wind; relative to wind. *Locke.*
2. Consisting of spirit or wind. *Bacon.*

PNEUMA'TICKS. *s.* [*pneumatique*, French; πνευμα.]
1. A branch of mechanicks, which considers the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarified, or gravitates. *Harris.*
2. In the schools, the doctrine of spiritual

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substances; as God, angels, and the souls of men.

PNEUMATO'LOGY. *s.* [πνευματολογια.] The doctrine of spiritual existence.

To POACH. *v. a.* [*eswfe pochez*, French.]
1. To boil slightly. *Bacon.*
2. To begin without completing: from the practice of boiling eggs slightly. *Bacon.*
3. [*pocher*, French, to pierce.] To stab; to pierce. *Carew.*
4. [from *poche*, Fr. a pocket.] To plunder by stealth. *Garth.*

To POACH. *v. a.* [from *poche*, a bag, French.]
1. To steal game; to carry off game privately in a bag. *Oldham.*
2. To be damp. A cant word. *Mortimer.*

POA'CHARD. *s.* A kind of waterfowl.

POA'CHER. *s.* [from *poach.*] One who steals game. *More.*

POA'CHINESS. *s.* Marshiness; dampness. A cant word. *Mortimer.*

POA'CHY. *a.* Damp; marshy. *Mortimer.*

POCK. *s.* [from *pox.*] A pustule raised by the small pox.

PO'CKET. *s.* [pocca, Saxon; *pochet*, Fr.]
1. The small bag inserted into clothes. *Prior.*
2. A pocket is used in trade for a certain quantity: as, a *pocket* of hops.

To PO'CKET. *v. a.* [*pocheter*, French; from the noun.]
1. To put in the pocket. *Pope.*
2. *To* POCKET *up.* A proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandestinely. *Prior.*

PO'CKETBOOK. *s.* [*pocket* and *book*] A paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes. *Watts.*

PO'CKETGLASS. *s.* [*pocket* and *glass.*] Portable looking-glass. *Swift.*

PO'CKHOLE. *s.* [*pock* and *hole.*] Pit or scar made by the smallpox. *Donne.*

PO'CKINESS. *s.* [from *pocky.*] The state of being pocky.

PO'CKY. *a.* [from *pox.*] Infected with the pox. *Denham.*

PO'CULENT. *a.* [*poculum*, Latin.] Fit for drink. *Bacon.*

POD. *s.* [*bode*, Dutch, a little house.] The capsule of legumes; the case of seeds. *Mortimer.*

PODA'GRICAL. *a.* [ποδαγρικος, ποδαγρα.]
1. Afflicted with the gout. *Brown.*
2 Gouty; relating to the gout.

PO'DDER. *s.* [from *pod.*] A gatherer of peascods, beans, and other pulse.

PODGE. *s.* A puddle; a plash. *Skinner.*

PO'EM. *s.* [*poema*, Latin; ποιημα.] The work of a poet; a metrical composition. *B. Jonson.*

PO'ESY. *s.* [*poësie*, French; *poësis*, Latin; ποιησις.]
1. The art of writing poems. *Ben Jonson.*
2. Poem; metrical composition; poetry. *Sb.*
3. A short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing.

PO'ET. *s.* [*poëte*, Fr. *poëta*, Lat. ποιητης.] An inventor; an author of fiction; a writer of poems; one who writes in measure *Milton.*

*POETA'STER. *s.* [Latin.] A vile petty poet. *Ben Jonson.*

PO'ETESS *s.* [from *poet.*] A she poet.

POE'TICAL. } *a.* [ποιητικος; *poetique*, Fr.]
POE'TICK. } *poeticus*, Lat.] Expressed in poetry; pertaining to poetry; suitable to poetry. *Hale.*

POE'TICALLY. *ad.* With the qualities of poetry; by the fiction of poetry. *Raleigh.*

To POET'IZE. *v. n.* [*poetiser*, French; from *poet.*] To write like a poet. *Donne.*

PO'ETRESS. *s.* [from *poetris*, Latin.] A she poet.

PO'ETRY. *s.* [ποιητικη.]
1. Metrical composition; the art or practice of writing poems. *Cleaveland.*
2. Poems; poetical pieces. *Shakespeare.*

POI'GNANCY. *s.* [from *poignant.*]
1. The power of stimulating the palate; sharpness. *Swift.*
2. The power of irritation; asperity.

POI'GNANT. *a.* [*poignant*, French.]
1. Sharp; stimulating the palate. *Locke.*
2. Severe; piercing; painful. *South.*
3. Irritating; satirical; keen.

POINT. *s.* [*point*, *point*, French.]
1. The sharp end of any thing. *Temple.*
2. A string with a tag. *Shakespeare.*
3. Headland; promontory. *Addison.*
4. A sting of an epigram. *Dryden.*
5. An indivisible part of space. *Locke.*
6. An indivisible part of time; a moment.
7. A small space. *Prior.*
8. Punctilio; nicety. *Milton.*
9. Part required of time or space; critical moment; exact place. *Attterbury.*
10. Degree; state. *Sidney.*
11. Note of distinction in writing; a stop.
12. A spot; a part of a surface divided by spots; the ace or sise *point.*
13. One of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon, and the mariner's compass, is divided *Bacon.*
14. Particular place to which any thing is directed. *Brown.*
15. Particular; particular mode. *Shakespeare.*
16. An aim; the act of aiming or striking. *Shakespeare.*
17. The particular thing required; the aim the thing *points* at. *Roscommon.*
18. Particular; instance. *Temple.*
19. A single position; a single assertion; single part of a complicated question; a single part of any whole. *Baker.*
20. A note; a tune. *Shakespeare.*
21. *Pointblank*; directly: as, *an arrow is shot to the* pointblank, *or white mark. Shak.*
22. *Point de vise*; exact or exactly in the point of view. *Bacon.*

To POINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To sharpen; to forge or grind to a point.
2. To direct toward an object, by way of forcing it on the notice *Milton.*
3. To direct the eye or notice. *Pope.*
4. To show as by directing the finger. *Addis.*
5. [*pointer*, French.] To direct toward a

place: *be* pointed *at gun.*
6. To diſtinguiſh by ſtops or points.

To POINT. *v. n.*
1. To note with the finger; to force on the notice by directing the finger toward it. *Ray.*
2. To diſtinguiſh words or ſentences by points. *Forbes.*
3. To indicate as dogs do to ſportſmen. *Gay.*
4. To ſhow diſtinctly. *Swift.*

POI'NTED. *a.* or *participle.* [from *point.*]
1. Sharp; having a ſharp point or pique. *Dr.*
2. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits. *Pope.*

POI'NTEDLY. *ad.* [from *pointed.*] In a pointed manner. *Dryden.*

POI'NTEDNESS. *ſ.* [from *pointed.*]
1. Sharpneſs; prickedneſs with aſperity *B. J.*
2. Epigrammatical ſmartneſs. *Dryden.*

POI'NTEL. *ſ.* Any thing on a point. *Derham.*

POI'NTER. *ſ.* [from *point.*]
1 Any thing that points. *Watts.*
2. A dog that points out the game to ſportſmen. *Gay.*

POI'NTINGSTOCK. *ſ.* [*pointing* and *ſtock.*] Something made the object of ridicule *Shak.*

POI'NTLESS. *a.* [from *point.*] Blunt; not ſharp; obtuſe. *Dryden.*

POI'SON. *ſ.* [*poiſon*, French]
1. That which deſtroys or injures life by a ſmall quantity, and by means not obvious to the ſenſes; venom. *Davies.*
2. Any thing infectious or malignant.

To POI'SON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To infect with poiſon. *Roſcommon.*
2. To attack, injure, or kill by poiſon given. *Maccabees.*
3. To corrupt; to taint. *Shakeſpeare.*

POI'SON-TREE. *ſ.* [*toxicodendron.*] A plant.

POI'SONER. *ſ.* [from *poiſon.*]
1. One who poiſons. *Dryden.*
2. A corrupter. *South.*

POI'SONOUS. *a.* [from *poiſon.*] Venomous; having the qualities of poiſon. *Cleyne.*

POI'SONOUSLY. *ad.* Venomouſly. *South.*

POI'SONOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *poiſonous*] The quality of being poiſonous; venomouſneſs.

POI'TREL. *ſ.* [*poitrel*, French.]
1. Armour for the breaſt of a horſe. *Skinner*
2. A graving tool. *Ainſworth.*

POIZE. *ſ.* [*poids*, French.]
1. Weight; force of any thing tending to the centre. *Spenſer.*
2. Balance; equipoize; equilibrium. *Bentley.*
3. A regulating power. *Hooker.*

To POIZE. *v. a.* [*peſer*, French.]
1. To balance; to hold or place in equiponderance. *Sidney.*
2. To load with weight. *Dryden.*
3. To be equiponderant to. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To weigh. *South.*
5. To oppreſs with weight. *Shakeſpeare.*

POKE. *ſ.* [pocca, Saxon; *poche*, French.] A pocket; a ſmall bag.

To POKE. *v. a.* [*poka*, Swediſh.] To feel in the dark; to ſearch any thing with a long inſtrument. *Brown.*

PO'KER. *ſ.* [from *poke.*] The iron bar with which men ſtir the fire. *Swift.*

PO'KING-STICK. *ſ.* An inſtrument anciently made uſe of to adjuſt the plaits of the ruffs which were then worn. *Shakeſpeare.*

PO'LAR. *a.* [*polaire*, French; from *pole.*] Found near the pole; lying near the pole; iſſuing from the pole. *Prior.*

POLA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *polar.*] Tendency to the pole. *Brown.*

PO'LARY. *a.* [*poloris*, Latin.] Tending to the pole; having a direction toward the poles.

POLE. *ſ.* [*polus*, Latin; *pole*, French.]
1. The extremity of the axis of the earth; either of the points on which the world turns. *Milton.*
2. [pole, Saxon.] A long ſtaff. *Bacon.*
3. A tall piece of timber erected. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A meaſure of length containing five yards and a half. *Spenſer.*
5. An inſtrument of meaſuring. *Bacon.*

To POLE. *v. a.* [from the noun] To furniſh with poles. *Mortimer.*

PO'LEAXE. *ſ.* [*pole* and *axe.*] An axe fixed to a long pole. *Howel.*

PO'LECAT. *ſ.* [*Pole* or *Poliſh* cat.] The fitchew; a ſtinking animal. *L'Eſtrange.*

PO'LEDAVY. *ſ.* A ſort of coarſe cloth.

POLE'MICAL. *a.* [πολεμικος.] Controverſial; diſputative. *South.*

POLE'MICK. *ſ.* Diſputant; controveriſt. *Pope.*

POLE'MOSCOPE. *ſ.* [πολεω and σκοπεω] In opticks, is a kind of crooked or oblique perſpective glaſs, contrived for ſeeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.

PO'LESTAR. *ſ.* [*pole* and *ſtar.*]
1. A ſtar near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude; cynoſure; lodeſtar. *Dryden.*
2. Any guide or director.

PO'LEY-MOUNTAIN. *ſ.* [*polium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

POLICE. ſ. [French.] The regulation and government of a city or country, ſo far as regards the inhabitants.

PO'LICED. *a.* [from *police.*] Regulated; formed into a regular courſe of adminiſtration. *Bacon.*

PO'LICY. *ſ.* [πολιτεια; *politia*, Latin.]
1. The art of government, chiefly with reſpect to foreign powers.
2. Art; prudence; management of affairs; ſtratagem. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. [*polica*, Spaniſh.] A warrant for money in the publick funds; a ticket.

To PO'LISH. *v. a.* [*polio*, Lat. *polir*, Fr.]
1. To ſmooth; to brighten by attrition; to gloſs. *Glanville.*
2. To make elegant of manners. *Milton.*

To PO'LISH. *v. n.* To anſwer to the act of poliſhing; to receive a gloſs. *Bacon.*

PO'LISH. *ſ.* [*poli*, *poliſſure*, French.]
1. Artificial gloſs; brightneſs given by attrition. *Newton.*
2. Elegance of manners. *Addiſon.*

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POLISHABLE. *a.* [from *polish.*] Capable of being poliſhed.

POLISHER. *s.* [from *poliſh.*] The perſon or inſtrument that gives a gloſs. *Addiſon.*

POLITE. *a.* [*politus*, Latin.]
1. Gloſſy; ſmooth. *Newton.*
2. Elegant of manners. *Pope.*

POLITELY. *ad* [from *polite.*] With elegance of manners; gentecelly.

POLITENESS. *s.* [*politeſſe*, Fr.] Elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding. *Swift.*

POLITICAL. *a* [πολιτικος.]
1. Relating to politicks; relating to the adminiſtration of publick affairs; civil. *Rogers.*
2. Cunning; ſkilful.

POLITICALLY. *ad.*
1. With relation to public adminiſtration.
2. Artfully; politickly.

POLITICA'STER. *s.* A petty ignorant pretender to politicks. *L'Eſtrange.*

POLITICIAN. *s* [*politicien*, French.]
1. One verſed in the arts of government; one ſkilled in politicks. *Dryden.*
2. A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance. *Milton.*

POLITICK. *a.* [πολιτικος.]
1. Political; civil. *Temple.*
2. Prudent; verſed in affairs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Artful; cunning. *Bacon.*

POLITICKLY. *ad.* Artfully; cunningly. *Sh.*

POLITICKS. *s.* [*politique*, Fr. πολιτικη.] The ſcience of government, the art or practice of adminiſtering publick affairs. *Addiſon.*

POLITURE. *s.* [*politure*, Fr.] The gloſs given by the act of poliſhing.

POLITY. *s.* [πολιτια.] A form of government; civil conſtitution. *Hooker.*

POLL. *s.* [*polle*, *pol*, Dutch, the top.]
1. The head. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A catalogue or liſt of perſons; a regiſter of heads or perſons. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A fiſh called generally a chub, or chevin.

To POLL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lop the tops of trees. *Bacon.*
2. In this ſenſe is uſed, *polled* ſheep. *Mort.*
3. To pull off hair from the head; to clip ſhort; to ſhear. *Ezekiel.*
4. To mow; to crop. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To plunder; to ſtrip; to pill. *Bacon.*
6. To take a liſt or regiſter of perſons.
7. To enter one's name in a liſt or regiſter. *Dryden.*
8. To inſert into a number as a voter. *Tick.*

POLLARD. *s.* [from *poll.*]
1. A tree lopped. *Bacon.*
2. A clipped coin. *Camden.*
3. The chub fiſh. *Airſworth.*

POLLEN. *s.* A fine powder, commonly underſtood by the word farina; as alſo a ſort of fine bran. *Bailey.*

POLLENGER. *s.* Bruſhwood. *Tuſſer.*

POLLER. *s.* [from *poll.*]
1. Robber; pillager; plunderer. *Bacon.*
2. He who votes or polls.

POLLEVIL. *s.* [*poll* and *evil.*] A large ſwelling, inflammation, or impoſthume in the horſe's poll or nape of the neck. *Farr. Dict.*

POLLOCK *s.* A kind of fiſh. *Carew.*

To POLLUTE. *v. a.* [*polluo*, Latin.]
1. To make unclean, in a religious ſenſe; to defile. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To taint with guilt. *Milton.*
3. To corrupt by mixture of ill. *Dryden.*

POLLU'TEDNESS. *s* [from *pollute.*] Defilement; the ſtate of being polluted.

POLLU'TER. *s.* [from *pollute.*] Defiler; corrupter. *Dryden.*

POLLUTION. *s.* [*pollutio*, Latin.]
1. The act of defiling *Ayliffe.*
2. The ſtate of being defiled; defilement.

POLTRON. *s.* A coward; a nidget; a ſcoundrel. *Shakeſpeare.*

POLY. *s.* [*pollum*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſw.*

POLY. *s.* [πολυς.] A prefix often found in the compoſition of words derived from the Greek, and intimating multitude: as, *polygon*, a figure of many angles.

POLYACOU'STICK. *a.* [πολυς and ακουω.] That multiplies or magnifies ſounds.

POLYA'NTHOS. *s.* [πολυς and ανθος.] A plant. *Thomſon.*

POLYE'DRICAL. } *a.* [from πολυεδρος;
POLYE'DROUS. } *polyedre*, Fr.] Having many ſides. *Boyle. Woodward.*

POLY'GAMIST. *s.* [from *polygamy*] One that holds the lawfulneſs of more wives than one at a time.

POLY'GAMY. *s.* [*polygamie*, Fr. πολυγαμια.] Plurality of wives. *Graunt.*

POLYGLOT. *a.* [πολυγλωττος; *polyglotte*, Fr.] Having many languages. *Howel.*

POLYGON. *s.* [πολυς and γωνια.] A figure of many angles. *Watts.*

POLYGONAL. *a* [from *polygon*] Having many angles.

POLYGRAM *s.* [πολυς and γραμμα.] A figure conſiſting of a great number of lines.

POLY'GRAPHY. *s.* [πολυς and γραφη.] The art of writing in ſeveral unuſual manners of ciphers; as alſo deciphering the ſame.

POLY'LOGY. *s.* [πολυς and λογος.] Talkativeneſs.

POLY'MATHY. *s.* [πολυς and μαθησις.] The knowledge of many arts and ſciences; alſo an acquaintance with many different ſubjects.

POLYPE'TALOUS. *a.* [πολυς and πεταλον.] Having many petals.

POLY'PHONISM. *s.* [πολυς and φωνη.] Multiplicity of ſound. *Derham.*

POLYPODY. *s.* [*polypodium*, Lat.] A capillary plant. *Miller.*

POLYPOUS. *a.* [from *polypus.*] Having the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots. *Arbuthnot.*

POLYPUS. *s.* [πολυπους; *polype*, Fr.]
1. Any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a ſwelling in the noſtrils; but it is likewiſe applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries. *Quincy.*
2. A ſea animal with many feet. *Pope.*

POLYSCOPE. *s.* [πολυς and σκοπεω.] A multiplying glaſs.

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POLYPAST. *s.* [*polypaſte*, Fr.] A machine conſiſting of many pullies.

POLYSPE'RMOUS. *a.* [πολυς and σπερμα.] Thoſe plants are thus called, which have more than four ſeeds ſucceeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number. *Quincy.*

POLYSYLLA'BICAL. *a.* [from *polyſyllable.*] Having many ſyllables; pertaining to a polyſyllable.

POLYSY'LLABLE. *s.* [πολυς and συλλαβη.] A word of many ſyllables. *Holder.*

POLYSY'NDETON *s.* [πολυσυνδετον.] A figure of rhetorick by which the copulative is often repeated: as, I came, *and* ſaw, *and* overcame.

POLYTHE'ISM. *s.* [πολυς and θεος.] The doctrine of plurality of gods. *Stilling fleet.*

POLYTHE'IST. *s.* [πολυς and θεος.] One that holds plurality of gods. *Duncomb.*

POMA'CE. *s.* [*pumaceum*, Latin.] The droſs of cider preſſings.

POMA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *pumum*, Latin.] Conſiſting of apples. *Philips.*

POMA'DE. *s.* [*pomade*, Fr. *pomudo*, Ital.] A fragrant ointment.

PO'MANDER. *s.* [*pomme d'ambre*, Fr.] A ſweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder. *Shak.*

POMA'TUM. *s.* [Latin.] An ointment.

To POME. *v. n.* [*pommer*, Fr.] To grow to a round head like an apple.

POMECI'TRON. *s.* [*pome* and *citron.*] A citron apple.

POMEGRA'NATE. *s.* [*pomum granatum*, Lat.]
1. The tree. *Miller.*
2. The fruit. *Thomſon.*

PO'MEROY. } *s.* A ſort of apple.
PO'MEROYAL. } *Ainſworth.*

POMI'FEROUS. *a.* [*pomifer*, Latin.] A term applied to plants which have the largeſt fruit, and are covered with a thick hard rind. *Ray.*

PO'MMEL. *s.* [*pomeau*, Fr.]
1. A round ball or knob. *Sidney.*
2. The knob that balances the blade of the ſword. *Sidney.*
3. The protuberant part of a ſaddle before.

To PO'MMEL. *v. a.* [*pommeler*, Fr. to variegate.] To beat with any thing thick or bulky; to beat black and blue; to bruiſe; to punch.

POMP. *s.* [*pompa*, Latin.]
1. Splendour; pride. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A proceſſion of ſplendour and oſtentation. *Addiſon.*

PO'MPHOLYX. *s.* A white, light, and friable ſubſtance, found in cruſts adhering to the domes of the furnaces, and to the covers of the crucibles, in which braſs is made. *Hill.*

PO'MPION. *s.* [*pompon*, Fr.] A pumpkin.

PO'MPIRE. *s.* [*pomum* and *pyrus*, Lat.] A ſort of pearmain. *Ainſworth.*

PO'MPOUS. *a.* [*pompeux*, Fr.] Splendid; magnificent; grand. *Pope.*

PO'MPOUSLY. *ad.* [from *pompous.*] Magnificently; ſplendidly. *Dryden.*

PO'MPOUSNESS. *s.* [from *pompous.*] Magnificence; ſplendour; ſhowineſs; oſtentatiouſneſs. *Addiſon.*

POND. *s.* [ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *pound*; punban, Saxon, to ſhut up.] A ſmall pool or lake of water; a baſin; water not running or emitting any ſtream. *Woodward.*

To POND *v. a.* To ponder. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To PO'NDER. *v. a.* [*pondero*, Latin.] To weigh mentally; to conſider; to attend. *Bacon.*

To PO'NDER. *v. n.* To think; to muſe: with *on.* Improper uſe. *Dryden.*

PO'NDERABLE. *a.* [from *pondero*, Latin.] Capable to be weighed; menſurable by ſcales. *Brown.*

PO'NDERAL. *a.* [from *pondus*, Lat.] Eſtimated by weight; diſtinguiſhed from numeral. *Arbuthnot.*

PONDERA'TION. *s.* [from *pondero*, Lat.] The act of weighing. *Arbuthnot.*

PO'NDERER. *s.* [from *ponder.*] He who ponders

PONDERO'SITY. *s.* [from *ponderous.*] Weight; gravity; heavineſs. *Brown.*

PO'NDEROUS. *a.* [*ponderoſus*, Lat.]
1. Heavy; weighty. *Bacon.*
2. Important; momentous. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Forcible; ſtrongly impulſive. *Dryden.*

PO'NDEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *ponderous.*] With great weight.

PO'NDEROUSNESS. *s.* [from *ponderous.*] Heavineſs; weight; gravity. *Boyle.*

PO'NDWEED. *s.* [*potamogeiton.*] A plant.

PO'NENT. *a.* [*ponent*, Ital.] Weſtern. *Milton.*

PO'NIARD. *s.* [*poignard*, Fr.] A dagger; a ſhort ſtabbing weapon. *Dryden.*

To PO'NIARD. *v. a.* [*poignardier*, Fr.] To ſtab with a poniard.

PONK *s.* A nocturnal ſpirit; a hag. *Spenſer.*

PO'NTAGE. *s.* [*pons*, *pontis*, a bridge.] Duty paid for the reparation of bridges. *Ayliffe.*

PO'NTIFF. *s.* [*pontifex*, Latin.]
1. A prieſt; a high prieſt. *Bacon.*
2. The pope.

PONTI'FICAL. *a.* [*pontificalis*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to a high prieſt.
2. Popiſh. *Baker.*
3. Splendid; magnificent. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. [from *pons* and *facio.*] Bridge-building.

PONTI'FICAL. *s.* [*pontificale*, Latin.] A book containing rites and ceremonies eccleſiaſtical. *Stilling fleet.*

PONTI'FICALLY. *ad.* [from *pontifical.*] In a pontifical manner.

PONTI'FICATE. *s.* [*pontificatus*, Lat.] Papacy; popedom. *Addiſon.*

PO'NTIFICE. *s.* [*pons* and *facio.*] Bridge-work; edifice of a bridge. *Milton.*

PONTIFICIAN. *a.* [from *pontiff.*] Adhering to the pope; popiſh. *White.*

PO'NTLEVIS. *s.* A diſorderly action of a horſe in diſobedience to his rider, in which he rears up ſeveral times running. *Bailey.*

PONTON. *s.* [Fr.] A floating bridge or invention to paſs over water, made of two great boats placed at ſome diſtance from one another, both planked over, as is the interval between

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them; with rails on their sides. *Mil. Dict.*

PO'NY. *s.* A small horse.

POOL. *s.* [pul, Saxon.] A lake of standing water. *Burnet.*

POOP. *s.* [*poupe*, Fr. *puppis*, Lat.] The hindermost part of the ship. *Knolles.*

POOR. *a.* [*pauvre*, Fr. *povre*, Spanish.]
1. Not rich; indigent; necessitous; oppressed with want. *Pope.*
2. Trifling; narrow; of little dignity, force, or value. *Bacon.*
3. Paltry; mean; contemptible. *Davies.*
4. Unimportant. *Swift.*
5. Unhappy; uneasy; pitiable. *Waller.*
6. Mean; depressed; low; dejected. *Bacon.*
7. [A word of tenderness.] Dear. *Prior.*
8. [A word of slight contempt.] Wretched. *Baker.*
9. Not good; not fit for any purpose. *Shak.*
10. *The* POOR. Those who are in the lowest rank of the community; those who cannot subsist but by the charity of others. *Spratt.*
11. Barren; dry: as, a *poor* soil.
12. Lean; starved; emaciated. *Ben Jonson.*
13. Without spirit; flaccid.

POOR JOHN. *s.* A sort of fish. *Ainsworth.*

POO'RLY. *ad.* [from *poor*.]
1. Without wealth. *Sidney.*
2. Not prosperously; with little success. *Bac.*
3. Meanly; without spirit. *Shakespeare.*
4. Without dignity. *Wotton.*

POO'RNESS. *s.* [from *poor*.]
1. Poverty; indigence; want. *Burnet.*
2. Meanness; lowness; want of dignity. *Add.*
3. Sterility; barrenness. *Bacon.*

POO'RSPIRITED. *a.* [*poor* and *spirit*.] Mean; cowardly. *Dennis.*

POO'RSPIRITEDNESS. *s.* Meanness; cowardice. *South.*

POP. *s.* [*poppysma*, Lat.] A small smart quick sound. Formed from the sound. *Addison.*

To POP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To move or enter with a quick, sudden, and unexpected motion. *Swift.*

To POP. *v. a.*
1. To put out or in suddenly, slily, or unexpectedly. *Shakespeare.*
2. To shift. *Locke.*

POPE. *s.* [*papa*, Lat. πάππας.]
1. The bishop of Rome. *Peacham.*
2. A small fish, by some called a ruff. *Walton.*

PO'PEDOM. *s.* [*pope* and *dom*.] Papacy; papal dignity. *Shakespeare.*

PO'PERY. *s.* [from *pope*.] The religion of the church of Rome. *Swift.*

PO'PESEYE. *s.* [*pope* and *eye*.] The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh.

PO'PGUN. *s.* [*pop* and *gun*.] A gun with which children play, that only makes a noise. *Cheyne.*

PO'PINJAY. *s.* [*papegay*, Dutch.]
1. A parrot. *Ascham.*
2. A woodpecker. *Peacham.*
3. A trifling fop. *Shakespeare.*

PO'PISH. *a.* [from *pope*.] Taught by the pope; relating to popery. *Hooker.*

PO'PISHLY. *ad.* With tendency to popery; in a popish manner. *Pope.*

PO'PLAR. *s.* [*peuplier*, Fr. *populus*, Latin.] a tree. *Pope.*

PO'PPY. *s.* [popig, Sax. *papaver*, Latin.] A plant. Of these are eighteen species. *Miller.*

PO'PULACE. *s.* [*populace*, Fr. from *populus*, Lat.] The vulgar; the multitude. *Swift.*

PO'PULACE. *s.* [*populace*, Fr.] The common people; the multitude. *Dec. of Piety.*

PO'PULAR. *a.* [*populaire*, Fr. *popularis*, Lat.]
1. Vulgar; plebeian. *Milton.*
2. Suitable to the common people; familiar; not critical. *Hooker.*
3. Beloved by the people; pleasing to the people. *Clarendon.*
4. Studious of the favour of the people. *Add.*
5. Prevailing or raging among the populace: as, a *popular* distemper.

POPULA'RITY. *s.* [*popularitas*, Latin.]
1. Graciousness among the people; state of being favoured by the people. *Dryden.*
2. Representation suited to vulgar conception; what affects the vulgar. *Bacon.*

POPULA'RLY. *ad.* [from *popular*.]
1. In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd. *Dryden.*
2. According to vulgar conception. *Brown.*

To PO'PULATE. *v. n.* [from *populus*, Lat.] To breed people. *Bacon.*

POPULATION. *s.* [from *populate*.] The state of a country with respect to numbers of people. *Bacon.*

POPULO'SITY. *s.* [from *populous*.] Populousness; multitude of people. *Brown.*

PO'PULOUS. *a.* [*populosus*, Latin.] Full of people; numerously inhabited. *Milton.*

PO'PULOUSLY. *ad.* With much people.

PO'PULOUSNESS. *s.* [from *populous*.] The state of abounding with people. *Temple.*

PO'RCELAIN. *s.* [*porcelaine*, French.]
1. China; china ware; fine dishes of a middle nature between earth and glass. *Brown.*
2. [*portulaca*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PORCH. *s.* [*porche*, Fr. *porticus*, Latin.]
1. A roof supported by pillars before a door; an entrance. *Ben Jonson.*
2. A portico; a covered walk. *Shakespeare.*

PO'RCUPINE. *s.* [*porc espi*, or *epic*, Fr.] The *porcupine*, when full grown, is as large as a moderate pig; and its whole body is covered with quills. *Hill.*

PORE. *s.* [*pore*, Fr. πόρος.]
1. Spiracle of the skin; passage of perspiration. *Bacon.*
2. Any narrow spiracle or passage. *Quincy.*

To PORE. *v. n.* To look with great intenseness and care; to examine with great attention. *Shakespeare.*

PO'REBLIND. *a.* [*pore* and *blind*; commonly spoken and written *purblind*.] Nearsighted; shortsighted. *Bacon.*

PO'RINESS. *s.* [from *pory*.] Fullness of pores. *Wiseman.*

PORI'STICK *method.* [πορεύειν.] In mathematicks, is that which determines when, by

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what means, and how many different ways a problem may be resolved.

PORK. *s.* [*porc*, Fr. *porcus*, Lat.] Swine's flesh unsalted. *Fleyer.*

PO'RKER. *s.* [from *pork.*] A hog; a pig. *Pope.*

PO'RKEATER. *s.* [*pork* and *eater.*] One who feeds on pork. *Shakespeare.*

PO'RKET. *s.* [from *pork.*] A young hog. *Dryden.*

PO'RKLING. *s.* [from *pork.*] A young pig. *Tusser.*

PORO'SITY. *s.* [from *porous.*] Quality of having pores. *Bacon.*

PO'ROUS. *a.* [*poreux*, Fr. from *pore.*] Having small spiracles or passages. *Milton.*

PO'ROUSNESS. *s.* [from *porous.*] The quality of having pores; the porous part. *Digby.*

PO'RPHYRE. } *s.* [from πορφυρα; *porphyrites*,
PO'RPHYRY. } Latin.] Marble of a particular kind. *Locke. Peacham.*

PO'RPOISE. } *s.* [*porc poisson*, Fr.] The sea-
PO'RPUS. } hog. *Locke. Swift.*

PORRA'CEOUS. *a.* [*porraceus*, Latin; *porrace*, French.] Greenish. *Wiseman.*

PORRE'CTION. *s.* [*porrectio*, Latin.] The act of reaching forth.

PO'RRET. *s.* [*porrum*, Lat.] A scallion. *Br.*

PO'RRIDGE. *s.* [more properly *porrage*; *porrata*, low Latin, from *porrum*, a leek.] Food made by boiling meat in water; broth. *Shakespeare.*

PO'RRIDGEPOT. *s.* [*porridge* and *pot.*] The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.

PO'RRINGER. *s.* [from *porridge.*]
1. A vessel in which broth is eaten. *Bacon.*
2. It seems in *Shakespeare's* time to have been a word of contempt for a headdress.

PORT. *s.* [*port*, Fr. *portus*, Latin.]
1. A harbour; a safe station for ships. *Shak.*
2. [*porta*, Latin.] A gate. *Psalms.*
3. The aperture in a ship, at which the gun is put out. *Raleigh.*
4. [*portée*, French.] Carriage; air; mien; manner; bearing. *Fairfax.*

To **PORT.** *v. a.* [*porto*, Lat *porter*, French.] To carry in form. *Milton.*

PO'RTABLE. *a.* [*portabilis*, Latin.]
1. Manageable by the hand.
2. Such as may be born along with one. *South.*
3. Such as is transported or carried from one place to another. *Locke.*
4. Sufferable; supportable. *Shakespeare.*

PO'RTABLENESS. *s.* [from *portable.*] The quality of being portable.

PO'RTAGE. *s.* [*portage*, French.]
1. The price of carriage. *Fell.*
2. [from *port.*] Porthole. *Shakespeare.*

PO'RTAL. *s.* [*portail*, Fr.] A gate; the arch under which the gate opens. *Sandys.*

PO'RTANCE. *s.* [from *porter*, Fr.] Air; mien; port; demeanour. *Spenser.*

PORTA'SS. *s.* [sometimes called *portuis.*] A breviary; a prayer book. *Camden.*

PO'RTCLUSE. } *s.* [*portecoulisse*, Fr.] A
PORTCU'LLIS } sort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy. *Spenser.*

To **PO'RTCULLIS.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bar; to shut up. *Shakespeare.*

To **PORTE'ND.** *v. a.* [*portendo*, Latin.] To foretoken; to foreshew as omens. *Raleigh.*

PORTE'NSION. *s.* [from *portend.*] The act of foretokening. Not in use *Brown.*

PORTE'NT. *s.* [*portentum*, Latin.] Omen of ill; prodigy foreshewing misery. *Dryden.*

PORTE'NTOUS. *a.* [*portentosus*, Lat.]
1. Foretokening ill; ominious. *Shakespeare.*
2. Monstrous; prodigious; wonderful. *Raleigh.*

PO'RTER. *s.* [*portier*, French; from *porta*, Latin, a gate.]
1. One that has the charge of the gate. *Ark.*
2. One who waits at the door to receive messages. *Pope.*
3. [*porteur*, Fr.] One who carries burdens for hire. *Hayward.*

PO'RTERAGE. *s.* [from *porter.*] Money paid for carriage.

PO'RTESSE. *s.* See PORTASS. *Spenser.*

PO'RTGLAVE. *s* [*porter* and *glaive*, Fr. and Erse.] A sword-bearer. *Ainsworth.*

PO'RTGRAVE. } *s.* [*porta* Lat. and *grave*,
PO'RTGREVE. } Teut. a keeper.] The keeper of a gate. Obsolete.

PO'RTHOLE. *s.* [from *port* and *hole*] A hole cut like a window in a ship's side where a gun is placed.

PO'RTICO. *s.* [*porticus*, Lat. *portico*, Ital.] A covered walk; a piazza. *Dryden.*

PO'RTION. *s.* [*portion*, Fr. *portio*, Latin.]
1. A part. *Waller.*
2. A part assigned; an allotment; a dividend. *Waller.*
3. Part of an inheritance given to a child; a fortune. *Prior.*
4. A wife's fortune.

To **PO'RTION.** *v. a.* [from the noun]
1. To divide; to parcel. *Rowe.*
2. To endow with a fortune. *Pope.*

PO'RTIONER. *s.* [from *portion.*] One that divides.

PO'RTLINESS. *s.* [from *portly*] Dignity of mien; grandeur of demeanour; bulk of personage. *Camden.*

PO'RTLY. *a.* [from *port.*]
1. Grand of mien. *Spenser.*
2. Bulky; swelling. *Shakespeare.*

PO'RTMAN. *s.* [*port* and *man.*] An inhabitant or burgess, as those of the cinque ports.

PO'RTMANTEAU. *s.* [*portmanteau*, Fr.] A chest or bag in which clothes are carried.

PO'RTRAIT. *s.* [*poutrait*, French.] A picture drawn after the life. *Prior.*

To **PO'RTRAIT.** *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr.] To draw; to portray. *Spenser.*

PO'RTRAITURE. *s.* [*pourtraiture*, Fr.] Picture; painted resemblance. *Brown.*

To **PO'RTRAY.** *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, Fr]
1. To paint; to describe by picture. *Dryden.*
2. To adorn with pictures. *Milton.*

PO'RTRESS. *s.* from [*porter.*] A female guardian of a gate. *Swift.*

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PO'RWIGLE *s.* A tadpole or young frog not fully shaped. *Brown.*

PO'RY. *a.* [*porum*, Fr. from *pore.*] Full of pores. *Dryden.*

To POSE. *v. a.* [ȝepoſe, Saxon.]
1. To puzzle; to gravel; to put to a ſtand or ſtop. *Hammond.*
2. To oppoſe; to interrogate. *Bacon.*

PO'SER. *s.* [from *poſe.*] One that aſks queſtions to try capacities; an examiner. *Bacon.*

PO'SITED. *a.* [*poſitus*, Latin.] Placed; ranged. *Hale.*

POSITION. *s.* [*poſition*, Fr. *poſitio*, Latin.]
1. State of being placed; ſituation. *Temple.*
2. Principle laid down. *Hooker.*
3. Advancement of any principle. *Brown.*
4. [In grammar.] The ſtate of a vowel placed before two conſonants, as, *pompous.*

POSITIONAL. *a.* [from *poſition.*] Reſpecting poſition. *Brown.*

PO'SITIVE. *a.* [*poſitivus*, Latin.]
1. Not negative; capable of being affirmed; real; abſolute. *Locke.*
2. Abſolute; particular; direct; not implied. *Bacon.*
3. Dogmatical; ready to lay down notions with confidence. *Rymer.*
4. Settled by arbitrary appointment. *Hooker.*
5. Having the power to enact any law. *Sw.*
6. Certain; aſſured: as, *he was* poſitive *as to the fact.*

PO'SITIVELY. *ad.*
1. Abſolutely; by way of direct poſition. *Bac.*
2. Not negatively. *Bentley.*
3. Certainly; without dubitation. *Dryden.*
4. Peremptorily; in ſtrong terms. *Spratt.*

PO'SITIVENESS. *s.* [from *poſitive.*]
1. Actualneſs; not mere negation. *Norris.*
2. Peremptorineſs; confidence. *Gov. of Ton.*

POSITI'VITY. *s.* [from *poſitive.*] Peremptorineſs; confidence. A low word. *Watts.*

PO'SITURE. *s.* [*poſitura*, Lat.] The manner in which any thing is placed. *Bramhall.*

PO'SNET. *s.* [from *baſſinet*, Fr.] A little baſin; a porringer; a ſkillet. *Bacon.*

PO'SSE. *s.* [Latin.] An armed power. A low word. *Locke.*

To POSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*poſſeſſus*, Latin.]
1. To have as an owner; to be maſter of; to enjoy or occupy actually. *Carew.*
2. To ſeize; to obtain. *Hayward.*
3. To give poſſeſſion or command of any thing; to make maſter of. *Shakespeare.*
4. To fill with ſomething fixed. *Addiſon.*
5. To have power over, as an unclean ſpirit. *Roscommon.*
6. To affect by inteſtine power. *Shakespeare.*

POSSE'SSION. *s.* [*poſſeſſion*, French; *poſſeſſio*, Latin.]
1. The ſtate of owning or having in one's own hands or power; property. *Milton.*
2. The thing poſſeſſed. *Temple.*

To POSSE'SSION. *v. a.* To inveſt with property. Obſolete. *Carew.*

POSSE'SSIONER. *s.* [from *poſſeſſion.*] Maſter; poſſeſſor. *Sidney.*

PO'SSESSIVE. *a.* [*poſſeſſivus*, Latin.] Having poſſeſſion.

POSSE'SSOR. *s.* [*poſſeſſor*, Lat. *poſſeſſeur*, Fr.] Owner; maſter; proprietor. *Law.*

PO'SSESSORY. *a.* [*poſſeſſoire*, Fr. from *poſſeſs.*] Having poſſeſſion. *Howel.*

PO'SSET. *s.* [*poſca*, Latin.] Milk curdled with wine or any acid. *Suckling.*

To PO'SSET. *v. a.* To turn; to curdle: as milk with acids. Not uſed. *Shakespeare.*

POSSIBI'LITY. *s.* [*poſſibilité*, Fr.] The power of being in any manner; the ſtate of being poſſible. *Norris.*

PO'SSIBLE. *a.* [*poſſible*, Fr. *poſſibilis*, Latin.] Having the power to be or to be done; not contrary to the nature of things. *Locke.*

PO'SSIBLY. *ad.* [from *poſſible.*]
1. By any power really exiſting. *Milton.*
2. Perhaps; without abſurdity. *Clarendon.*

POST. *s.* [*poſte*, French.]
1. A haſty meſſenger; a courier who comes and goes at ſtated times. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. Quick courſe or manner of travelling. *Dryden.*
3. Situation; ſeat. *Burnet.*
4. Military ſtation. *Addiſon.*
5. Place; employment; office. *Collier.*
6. A piece of timber ſet erect. *Wotton.*

To POST. *v. n.* [*poſter*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel with ſpeed. *Walſh.*

To POST. *v. a.*
1. To fix opprobriouſly on poſts. *K. Charles.*
2. To place; to ſtation; to fix. *Addiſon.*
3. To regiſter methodically; to tranſcribe from one book into another. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To delay. Obſolete. *Shakespeare.*

PO'STAGE. *s.* [from *poſt.*] Money paid for conveyance of a letter. *Dryden.*

PO'STBOY. *s.* [*poſt* and *boy.*] Courier; boy that rides poſt. *Tatler.*

To POSTDA'TE. *v. a.* [*poſt*, after, Latin, and *date.*] To date later than the real time.

POSTDILU'VIAN. *a.* [*poſt* and *diluvium*, Lat.] Poſterior to the flood. *Woodward.*

POSTDILU'VIAN. *s.* [*poſt* and *diluvium*, Lat.] One that lived ſince the flood. *Grew.*

PO'STER. *s.* [from *poſt.*] A courier; one that travels haſtily. *Shakespeare.*

POSTE'RIOR. *a.* [*poſterior*, Latin.]
1. Happening after; placed after; following.
2. Backward. *Pope.*

POSTE'RIORS. *s.* [*poſteriora*, Latin.] The hinder parts. *Swift.*

POSTERIO'RITY. *s.* [*poſteriorité*, French; from *poſterior.*] The ſtate of being after: oppoſite to *priority.* *Hale.*

POSTE'RITY. *s.* [*poſteritas*, Latin.] Succeeding generations; deſcendants. *Smalridge.*

PO'STERN. *s.* [*poſterne*, Dutch.] A ſmall gate; a little door. *Fairfax.*

POSTEXI'STENCE. *s.* [*poſt* and *exiſtence.*] Future exiſtence. *Addiſon.*

POSTHA'CKNEY. *s.* [*poſt* and *hackney.*] Hired poſthorſes. *Wotton.*

POSTHA'STE. *s.* [*poſt* and *haſte.*] Haſte like that of a courier. *Hakewill.*

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POʼSTHORSE. *s.* [*post* and *horse.*] A horse stationed for the use of couriers. *Shakespeare.*

POʼSTHOUSE. *s.* [*post* and *house.*], Post-office; house where letters are taken and dispatched. *Watts.*

POʼSTHUMOUS. *a.* [*posthumus*, Lat.] Done, had, or published after one's death. *Addison.*

POʼSTICK. *a.* [*posticus*, Lat.] Backward. *Br.*

POʼSTIL. *s.* [*postile*, Fr. *postilla*, Lat.] Gloss; marginal notes.

To POʼSTIL *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes. *Bacon.*

POʼSTILLER. *s.* [from *postil.*] One who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes. *Br.*

POSTILʼLION. *s.* [*postillon*, French.]
1. One who guides the first pair of a set of six horses in a coach. *Tatler.*
2. One who guides a post-chaise.

POSTLIMIʼNIOUS. *a.* [*postliminium*, Lat.] Done or contrived subsequently. *South.*

POSTMAʼSTER. *s.* [*post* and *master.*] One who has charge of publick conveyance of letters. *Spectator.*

POSTMAʼSTER-GENERAL. *s.* He who presides over the posts or letter-carriers.

POSTMERIʼDIAN. *a.* [*postmeridianus*, Latin.] Being in the afternoon. *Bacon.*

POʼSTOFFICE. *s.* [*post* and *office.*] Office where letters are delivered to the post; a post-house. *Swift.*

To POSTPOʼNE. *v. a.* [*postpono*, Lat.]
1. To put off; to delay. *Rogers.*
2. To set in value below something else. *Loc.*

POʼSTSCRIPT. *s.* [*post* and *scriptum*, Lat.] The paragraph added to the end of a letter. *Ad.*

To POʼSTULATE. *v. a.* [*postulo*, Lat. *postuler*, Fr.] To beg or assume without proof. *Br.*

POʼSTULATE. *s.* [*postulatum*, Lat.] Position supposed or assumed without proof. *Watts.*

POSTULAʼTION. *s.* [*postulatio*, Lat.] The act of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption. *Hale.*

POʼSTULATORY. *a.* [from *postulate.*]
1. Assuming without proof.
2. Assumed without proof. *Bacon.*

POSTULAʼTUM. s. [Latin.] Position assumed without proof. *Addison.*

POʼSTURE. *s.* [*posture*, Fr. *positura*, Lat.]
1. Place; situation. *Hale.*
2. Voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other. *South.*
3. State; disposition. *Clarendon.*

To POʼSTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in any particular place or disposition. *Gr.*

POʼSTUREMAʼSTER. *s.* [*posture* and *master.*] One who teaches or practises artificial contortions of the body. *Spectator.*

POʼSY. *s.* [contracted from *poesy.*]
1. A motto on a ring. *Addison.*
2. A bunch of flowers. *Swift.*

POT. *s.* [*pot*, Fr. *potte*, Flandick.]
1. A vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire. *Dryden.*
2. Vessel to hold liquids. *John.*
3. Vessel made of earth. *Mortimer.*
4. A small cup. *Prior.*
5. *To go to* POT. To be destroyed or devoured. A low phrase. *L'Estrange.*

To POT. *v. a.* [from the noun]
1. To preserve seasoned in pots. *Dryden.*
2. To enclose in pots of earth. *Evelyn.*

POʼTABLE. *a.* [*potable*, Fr. *potabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be drank; drinkable. *Philips.*

POʼTABLENESS. *s.* Drinkableness.

POʼTAGER. *s.* [from *pottage.*] A porringer. *Grew.*

POTAʼRGO. *s.* A West Indian pickle. *Ray.*

POʼTASH. *s. Potash*, in general, is an impure fixed alkaline salt, made by burning from vegetables: we have five kinds. 1. The German *potash*, sold under the name of pearl ashes. 2. The Spanish, called barilla, made by burning a species of kali. 3. The home made *potash*, made from fern. 4. The Swedish, and 5. Russian kinds, with a volatile acid matter combined with them: but the Russian is stronger than the Swedish. *Hill.*

POTAʼTION. *s.* [*potatio*, Latin.]
1. Drinking bout.
2. Draught. *Shakespeare.*
3. Species of drink. *Shakespeare.*

POTAʼTO. *s.* An esculent root. *Waller.*

POTBEʼLLIED. *a.* [*pot* and *belly.*] Having a swoln paunch.

POTBEʼLLY. *s.* [*pot* and *belly.*] A swelling paunch. *Arbuthnot.*

To POʼTCH. *v. a* [*pocher*, French.]
1. To thrust; to push. *Shakespeare.*
2. [*pocher*, French.] To poach; to boil slightly. *Wiseman.*

POTCOMPAʼNION. *s.* A fellow-drinker; a good fellow at carousals.

POʼTENCY. *s.* [*potentia*, Latin.]
1. Power; influence. *Shakespeare.*
2. Efficacy; strength. *Shakespeare.*

POʼTENT. *a.* [*potens*, Latin.]
1. Powerful; forcible; strong; efficacious. *Sh.*
2. Having great authority or dominion: as, *potent* monarchs.

POʼTENTATE. *s.* [*potentat*, Fr.] Monarch; prince; sovereign. *Daniel.*

POTEʼNTIAL. *a.* [*potentiel*, Fr. *potentialis*, Latin.]
1. Existing in possibility, not in act. *Raleigh.*
2. Having the effect without the external actual property. *Shakespeare.*
3. Efficacious; powerful. Not in use. *Sh.*
4. In grammar, *potential* is a mood denoting the possibility of doing any action.

POTENTIAʼLITY. *s.* [from *potential.*] Possibility; not actuality. *Taylor.*

POTEʼNTIALLY. *ad.* [from *potential.*]
1. In power or possibility; not in act; or positively. *Bentley.*
2. In efficacy; not in actuality. *Boyle.*

POʼTENTLY. *ad.* [from *potent.*] Powerfully; forcibly. *Bacon.*

POʼTENTNESS. *s.* [from *potent.*] Powerfulness; might; power.

POʼTGUN. *s.* A gun which makes a small smart gun. Properly *popgun.* *Swift.*

POTHAʼNGER. *s.* [*pot* and *banger.*] Hook

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er branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

POTHECARY. *s.* [from *apothecary.*] One who compounds and sells physick.

POTHER. *s.* [*poudre*, French, duſt.]
1. Buſtle; tumult; flutter. *Guardian.*
2. Suffocating cloud. *Drayton.*

To POTHER. *v. n.* To make a bluſtering ineffectual effort.

To POTHER. *v. a.* To turmoil; to puzzle. *Locke.*

POTHERB. *s.* [*pot* and *herb.*] An herb fit for the pot. *Dryden.*

POTHOOK. *s.* [*pot* and *hook.*]
1. Hooks to faſten pots or kettles with.
2. Ill-formed or ſcrawled letters or characters. *Dryden.*

POTION. *s.* [*potion*, Fr. *potio*, Latin.] A draught; commonly a phyſical draught. *Wot.*

POTLID. *s.* [*pot* and *lid.*] The cover of a pot. *Derham.*

POTSHERD. *s.* [*pot* and *ſhard.*] A fragment of a broken pot. *Sandys.*

POTTAGE. *s.* [*potage*, Fr. from *pot.*] Any thing boiled or decocted for food. *Geneſis.*

POTTER. *s.* [*potier*, Fr. from *pot.*] A maker of earthen veſſels. *Mortimer.*

POTTERN-ORE. *s.* An ore with which potters glaze their earthen veſſels. *Boyle.*

POTTING. *s.* [from *pot.*] Drinking. *Shak.*

POTTLE. *s.* [from *pot.*] A liquid meaſure containing four pints. *Ben Jonſon.*

POTVALIANT. *a.* [*pot* and *valiant.*] Heated to courage by ſtrong drink.

POTULENT. *a.* [*potulentus*, Latin.]
1. Pretty much in drink.
2. Fit to drink.

POUCH. *s.* [*poche*, French.]
1. A ſmall bag; a pocket. *Sharp.*
2. Applied ludicrouſly to a big belly or paunch.

To POUCH. *v. a.*
1. To pocket. *Tuſſer.*
2. To ſwallow. *Derham.*
3. To pout; to hang down the lip. *Ainſw.*

POUCHMOUTHED. *a.* [*pouch* and *mouthed.*] Blubberlipped. *Ainſworth.*

POVERTY. *s.* [*pauvreté*, French.]
1. Indigence; neceſſity; want of riches. *Sh.*
2. Meanneſs; defect. *Bacon.*

POULDAVIS. *s.* A ſort of ſail-cloth. *Ainſw.*

POULT. *s.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young chicken. *King.*

POULTERER. *s.* [from *poult.*] One whoſe trade is to ſell fowls ready for the cook. *Har.*

POULTICE. *s.* [*pultis*, Lat.] A cataplaſm; a ſoft mollifying application. *Swift.*

To POULTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply a poultice or cataplaſm.

POULTIVE. *s.* A poultice. *Temple.*

POULTRY. *s.* [*poulet*, French.] Domeſtick fowls. *Dryden.*

POUNCE. *s.* [*ponzone*, Italian.]
1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey. *Spen.*
2. The powder of gum ſandarach, ſo called, becauſe it is thrown upon paper through a perforated box.

To POUNCE. *v. a.* [*pongonare*, Italian.]
1. To pierce; to perforate. *Bacon.*
2. To pour or ſprinkle through ſmall perforations. *Bacon.*
3. To ſeize with the pounces or talons.

POUNCED. *a.* [from *pounce.*] Furniſhed with claws or talons. *Thomſon.*

POUNCETBOX. *s.* [*pounce* and *box.*] A ſmall box perforated. *Shakeſpeare.*

POUND. *s.* [ponꝺ, punꝺ, Saxon.]
1. A certain weight, conſiſting in troy weight of twelve, in averdupois of ſixteen ounces.
2. The ſum of twenty ſhillings. *Peacham.*
3. [from punꝺun, Sax.] A pinfold; a priſon in which beaſts are incloſed. *Swift.*

To POUND. *v. a.* [punian, Saxon.]
1. To beat; to grind as with a peſtle. *Bent.*
2. To ſhut up; to impriſon, as in a pound. *Spectator.*

POUNDAGE. *s.* [from *pound.*]
1. A certain ſum deducted from a pound. *Sw.*
2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity. *Clarendon.*

POUNDER. *s.* [from *pound.*]
1. The name of a heavy large pear. *Swift.*
2. Any perſon or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds: as, *a ten* pounder, a gun that carries a bullet of ten *pounds* weight.
3. A peſtle. *Ainſworth.*

POUPETON. *s.* [*poupée*, French.] A puppet or little baby.

POUPICKS. *s.* In cookery, veal ſteaks and ſlices of bacon. *Bailey.*

To POUR. *v. a.* [*bwrw*, Welſh.]
1. To let ſome liquid out of a veſſel, or into ſome place or receptacle. *Exodus.*
2. To emit; to give vent to; to ſend forth; to let out; to ſend in a continued courſe. *Dryd.*

To POUR. *v. n.*
1. To ſtream; to flow.
2. To ruſh tumultuouſly. *Pope.*

POURER. *s.* [from *pour.*] One that pours.

POUSSE. *s.* The old word for *peaſe.* *Spenſer.*

POUT. *s.*
1. A kind of fiſh; a codfiſh.
2. A kind of bird. *Carew.*

To POUT. *v. n.* [*bouter*, French.]
1. To look ſullen by thruſting out the lips. *Sh.*
2. To ſhoot out; to hang prominent. *Dryden.*

POWDER. *s.* [*poudre*, French.]
1. Duſt; any body comminuted. *Exodus.*
2. Gunpowder. *Hayward.*
3. Sweet duſt for the hair. *Herbert.*

To POWDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To reduce to duſt; to comminute; to pound or grind ſmall.
2. [*poudrer*, French.] To ſprinkle, as with duſt. *Donne.*
3. To ſalt; to ſprinkle with ſalt. *Cleaveland.*

To POWDER. *v. n.* To come tumultuouſly and violently. A low word. *L'Eſtrange.*

POWDERBOX. *s.* [*powder* and *box.*] A box in which powder for the hair is kept. *Gay.*

POWDERHORN. *s.* [*powder* and *horn.*] A horn caſe in which gunpowder is kept. *Swift.*

POWDERMILL. *s.* [*powder* and *mill.*] The

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mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled. *Arbuthnot.*

PO'WDER-ROOM. *s.* [*powder* and *room.*] The part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept. *Waller.*

PO'WDER-CHESTS. *s.* Wooden triangular chests filled with gunpowder, pebblestones, and such like materials, set on fire when a ship is boarded by an enemy.

PO'WDERING-TUB. *s.* [*powder* and *tub.*]
1. The vessel in which meat is salted. *More.*
2. The place in which an infected lecher is physicked to preserve him from putrefaction. *Shakespeare.*

PO'WDERY. *a.* [*poudreux*, Fr. from *powder.*] Dusty; friable. *Woodward.*

PO'WER. *s.* [*pouvoir*, French.]
1. Command; authority; dominion; influence of greatness. *Shakespeare.*
2. Influence; prevalence upon. *Bacon.*
3. Ability; force; reach. *Hooker.*
4. Strength; motive; force. *Locke.*
5. The moving force of an engine. *Wilkins.*
6. Animal strength; natural strength. *Bacon.*
7. Faculty of the mind. *Davies.*
8. Government; right of governing. *Milton.*
9. Sovereign; potentate. *Addison.*
10. One invested with dominion. *Davies.*
11. Divinity. *Dryden.*
12. Host; army; military force. *Knolles.*
13. A large quantity; a great number: as, *a* power *of good things.*

PO'WERABLE. *a.* [from *power.*] Capable of performing any thing. Not used. *Camden.*

PO'WERFUL. *a.* [*power* and *full.*]
1. Invested with command or authority; potent.
2. Forcible; mighty. *Milton.*
3. Efficacious: as, a *powerful* medicine.

PO'WERFULLY. *ad.* Potently; mightily; efficaciously; forcibly. *Tillotson.*

PO'WERFULNESS. *s.* [from *powerful.*] Power; efficacy; might; force. *Hakewill.*

PO'WERLESS. *a.* [from *power.*] Weak; impotent. *Shakespeare.*

POX. *s.* [properly *pocks*; poccar Saxon.]
1. Pustules; efflorescencies; exanthematous eruptions. Used of many eruptive distempers.
2. The venereal disease. This is the sense when it has no epithet. *Wiseman.*

POY. *s.* [*appoyo*, Span. *appuy*, *poids*, French.] A ropedancer's pole.

To POZE. *v. a.* To puzzle. See POSE and APPOSE. *Glanvill.*

PRA'CTICABLE. *a.* [*practicable*, Erench.]
1. Performable; feasible; capable to be practised. *L'Estrange.*
2. Assailable; fit to be assailed: as, a *practicable* breach.

PRA'CTICABLENESS. *s.* [from *practicable.*] Possibility to be performed.

PRA'CTICABLY. *ad.* [from *practicable.*] In such a manner as may be performed. *Rogers.*

PRA'CTICAL. *a.* [*practicus*, Latin.] Relating to action; not merely speculative. *Til.*

PRA'CTICALLY. *ad.* [from *practical.*]
1. In relation to action.
2. By practice; in real fact. *Hewel.*

PRA'CTICALNESS. *s.* [from *practical.*] The quality of being practical.

PRA'CTICE. *s.* [πραξις; *pratique*, Fr.]
1. The habit of doing any thing.
2. Use; customary use. *Tate.*
3. Dexterity acquired by habit. *Shakespeare.*
4. Actual performance, distinguished from theory. *South.*
5. Method or art of doing any thing.
6. Medical treatment of diseases. *Shakespeare.*
7. Exercise of any profession. *Blackmore.*
8. [from πραετ, Sax. cunning.] Wicked stratagem; bad artifice. Not in use. *Sidney.*

PRA'CTICK. *a.* [πρακτικος; *practicus*, Latin; *pratique*, French.]
1. Relating to action; not merely theoretical. *Denham.*
2. Sly; artful. Not in use. *Spenser.*

To PRA'CTISE. *v. n.* [πρακτικος; *pratiquer*, French.]
1. To do habitually. *Psalms.*
2. To do; not merely to profess: as, *to* practise *law or physick.*
3. To use in order to habit and dexterity.

To PRA'CTISE. *v. n.*
1. To form a habit of acting in any manner. *Waller.*
2. To transact; to negotiate secretly. *Add.*
3. To try artifices. *Granville.*
4. To use bad arts or stratagems. *Shakespeare.*
5. To use medical methods. *Temple.*
6. To exercise any profession.

PRA'CTISANT. *s.* [from *practise.*] An agent. *Shakespeare.*

PRA'CTISER. *s.* [from *practise.*]
1. One that practises any thing; one that does any thing habitually. *South.*
2. One who prescribes medical treatment. *Sh.*

PRACTITIONER. *s.* [from *practice.*]
1. He who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art. *Arbuthnot.*
2. One who uses any sly or dangerous arts. *Whitgift.*
3. One who does any thing habitually. *South.*

PRÆCOGNITA. s. [Latin.] Things previously known in order to understand something else. *Locke.*

PRAGMA'TICAL. } *a.* [πραγματα.] Med-
PRAGMA'TICK. } dling; impertinently busy; assuming business without leave or invitation. *Swift.*

PRAGMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *pragmatical.*] Meddlingly; impertinently.

PRAGMA'TICALNESS. *s.* [from *pragmatical.*] The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

PRAISE. *s.* [*prijs*, Dutch.]
1. Renown; commendation; fame; honour; celebrity. *Dryden.*
2. Glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud. *Milton.*
3. Ground or reason of praise. *Dryden.*

To PRAISE. *v. a.* [*prijsen*, Dutch.]
1. To commend; to applaud; to celebrate.

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Milton.

2. To glorify in worſhip. *Pſalms.*

PRAI'SEFUL. *a.* [*praiſe* and *full.*] Laudable; commendable. Not in uſe. *Chapman.*

PRAI'SER. *ſ.* [from *praiſe.*] One who praiſes; an applauder; a commender. *Sidney.*

PRAISEWO'RTHY. *a.* [*praiſe* and *worthy.*] Commendable; deſerving praiſe. *B. Jonſon.*

PRAME. *ſ.* A flat-bottomed boat. *Bailey.*

To PRANCE. *v. n.* [*pronken*, Dutch.]

1. To ſpring and bound in high mettle. *Wot.*

2. To ride gallantly and oſtentatiouſly. *Addiſ.*

3. To move in a warlike or ſhowy manner. *Swift.*

To PRANK. *v. a* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To decorate; to dreſs or adjuſt to oſtentation. *Mil.*

PRANK. *ſ.* A frolick; a wild flight; a ludicrous trick; a miſchievous act. *Raleigh.*

PRA'SON. *ſ.* [*πράσον.*] A leek: alſo a ſeaweed as green as a leek. *Bailey.*

To PRATE. *v. n.* [*praten*, Dutch.] To talk carelеſly and without weight; to chatter; to tattle; to be loquacious. *Cleaveland.*

PRATE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Tattle; ſlight talk; unmeaning loquacity. *Denham.*

PRA'TER. *ſ.* [from *prate.*] An idle talker; a chatterer. *Southern.*

PRATINGLY. *ad.* [from *prate.*] With tittle tattle; with loquacity.

PRA'TTIQUE. ſ. [Fr. *prattica*, Italian.] A licence for the maſter of a ſhip to traffick in the ports of Italy, upon a certificate that the place from whence he came is not annoyed with any infectious diſeaſe. *Bailey.*

To PRA'TTLE. *v. n.* [diminutive of *prate.*] To talk lightly; to chatter; to be trivially loquacious. *Locke.*

PRA'TTLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRA'TTLER. *ſ.* [from *prattle.*] A trifling talker; a chatterer. *Herbert.*

PRA'VITY. *ſ.* [*pravitas*, Latin.] Corruption; badneſs; malignity. *South.*

PRAWN. *ſ.* A ſmall cruſtaceous fiſh, like a ſhrimp, but larger. *Shakeſpeare.*

To PRAY. *v. n.* [*prier*, Fr. *pregare*, Ital.]

1. To make petition to heaven. *Taylor.*

2. To entreat; to act ſubmiſſively. *Dryden.*

3. I PRAY, is a ſlightly ceremonious form of introducing a queſtion. *Bentley.*

To PRAY. *v. a.*

1. To ſupplicate; to implore; to addreſs with ſubmiſſive petitions. *Milton.*

2. To aſk for as a ſupplicant. *Ayliffe.*

3. To entreat in ceremony or form. *B. Jonſ.*

PRA'YER. *ſ.* [*priere*, Fr.]

1. Petition to heaven. *Law.*

2. Mode of petition. *White.*

3. Practice of ſupplication. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Single formula of petition. *Taylor.*

5. Entreaty; ſubmiſſive importunity. *Still.*

PRA'YERBOOK. *ſ.* [*prayer* and *book.*] Book of public or private devotions. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRE. [*πρὸ*, Latin.] A particle which marks priority of time or rank.

To PREACH. *v. n.* [*prædico*, Latin; *preſcher*, Fr.] To pronounce a publick diſcourſe upon ſacred ſubjects. *Decay of Piety.*

To PREACH. *v. a.*

1. To proclaim or publiſh in religious orations. *Acts.*

2. To inculcate publickly; to teach with earneſtneſs. *Dryden.*

PREACH. *ſ.* [*preſche*, Fr.] A diſcourſe; a religious oration. Not in uſe. *Hooker.*

PREA'CHER. *ſ.* [*preſcheur*, Fr. from *preach.*]

1. One who diſcourſes publickly upon religious ſubjects. *Crafhaw.*

2. One who inculcates any thing with earneſtneſs and vehemence. *Swift.*

PREA'CHMENT. *ſ.* [from *preach.*] A ſermon mentioned in contempt; a diſcourſe affectedly ſolemn. *L'Eſtrange.*

PREA'MBLE. *ſ.* [*preambule*, Fr.] Something previous; introduction; preface. *Hooker.*

PREA'MBULARY. } *a.* [from *preamble.*] Pre-
PREA'MBULOUS. } vious. *Brown.*

PREAPPREHE'NSION. *ſ.* [*pre* and *apprehend.*] An opinion formed before examination. *Brown.*

PREASE. *ſ.* Preſs; crowd. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

PREA'SING. *part. a.* Crowding. *Spenſer.*

PRE'BEND. *ſ.* [*præbenda*, low Lat.]

1. A ſtipend granted in cathedral churches. *Swift.*

2. Sometimes, but improperly, a ſtipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary. *Bacon.*

PRE'BENDARY. *ſ.* [*præbendarius*, Latin.] A ſtipendiary of a cathedral. *Spenſer.*

PRECA'RIOUS. *a.* [*precarius*, Lat.] Dependent; uncertain, becauſe depending on the will of another; held by courteſy. *Addiſon.*

PRECA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* Uncertainly; by dependence; dependently.

PRECA'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *precarious.*] Uncertainty; dependence on others. *Sharp.*

PRECAU'TION. *ſ.* [*precaution*, Fr.] Preſervative caution; preventive meaſures. *Addiſon.*

To PRECAU'TION. *v. a.* [*precautioner*, Fr.] To warn beforehand. *Locke.*

PRECEDA'NEOUS *a.* Previous; antecedent.

To PRECE'DE. *v. a.* [*præcedo*, Lat.]

1. To go before in order of time. *Dryden.*

2. To go before according to the adjuſtment of rank.

PRECE'DENCE. } *ſ.* [from *præcedo*, Lat.]
PRECE'DENCY. }

1. The act or ſtate of going before; priority.

2. Something going before; ſomething paſt. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Adjuſtment of place. *Hale.*

4. The foremoſt in ceremony. *Dryden.*

5. Superiority. *Locke.*

PRECE'DENT. *a.* [*precedent*, Fr. *præcedens*, Lat.] Former; going before. *South.*

PRE'CEDENT. *ſ.* Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before of the ſame kind. *Granville.*

PRECE'DENTLY. *ad.* [from *precedent*, adj.] Beforehand.

PRECE'NTOR. *ſ.* [*præcentor*, Lat. *precenteur*, Fr.] He that leads the choir. *Hammond.*

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PRECEPT. *s.* [*præceptum*, Lat.] A rule authoritatively given; a mandate. *Dryden.*

PRECE'PTIAL. *a.* [from *precept.*] Conſiſting of precepts. Not in uſe. *Shakespeare.*

PRECE'PTIVE. *a.* [*præceptivus*, Latin.] Containing precepts; giving precepts. *L'Eſtr.*

PRECE'PTOR. *s.* [*præceptor*, Lat.] A teacher; a tutor. *Blackmore.*

PRECE'SSION. *s.* [*præceſſus*, Lat.] The act of going before.

PRE'CINCT. *s.* [*precinctus*, Latin.] Outward limit; boundary. *Hooker.*

PRECIO'SITY. *s.* [from *pretioſus*, Lat.]
1. Value; preciouſneſs. Not uſed.
2. Any thing of high price. Not uſed. *More.*

PRE'CIOUS. *a.* [*precieux*, Fr. *pretioſus*, Lat.]
1. Valuable; being of great worth. *Addiſon.*
2. Coſtly; of great price. *Milton.*

PRE'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *precious.*] Valuably; to a great price.

PRE'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *precious.*] Valuableneſs; worth; price. *Wilkins.*

PRE'CIPICE. *s.* [*præcipitium*, Latin.] A headlong ſteep; a fall perpendicular. *Sandys.*

PRECI'PITANCE. } *s.* [from *precipitant.*]
PRECI'PITANCY. } Raſh haſte; headlong hurry. *Milton.*

PRECI'PITANT. *a.* [*precipitans*, Lat.]
1. Falling or ruſhing headlong. *Phillips.*
2. Haſty; urged with violent haſte. *Pope.*
3. Raſhly hurried. *King Charles.*

PRECI'PITANTLY. *ad.* [from *precipitant.*] In headlong haſte; in a tumultuous hurry.

To PRECI'PITATE. *v. a.* [*præcipito*, Lat.]
1. To throw headlong. *Wilkins.*
2. To urge on violently. *Dryden.*
3. To haſten unexpectedly. *Harvey.*
4. To hurry blindly or raſhly. *Bacon.*
5. To throw to the bottom. A term of chymiſtry oppoſed to *ſublime.* *Grew.*

To PRECI'PITATE. *v. n.*
1. To fall headlong. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To fall to the bottom as a ſediment. *Bacon.*
3. To haſten without juſt preparation. *Bacon.*

PRECI'PITATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Steeply falling. *Raleigh.*
2. Headlong; haſty; raſhly haſty. *Clarend.*
3. Haſty; violent. *Arbuthnot.*

PRECI'PITATE. *s.* A corroſive medicine made by precipitating mercury. *Wiſeman.*

PRECI'PITATELY. *ad* [from *precipitate.*]
1. Headlong; ſteeply down.
2. Haſtily; in blind hurry. *Pope.*

PRECIPITA'TION. *s.* [from *precipitate.*]
1. The act of throwing headlong. *Shak.*
2. Violent motion downward. *Woodward.*
3. Tumultuous hurry; blind haſte. *Woodw.*
4. In chymiſtry, ſubſidency: contrary to *ſublimation.* *Bacon.*

PRECI'PITOUS. *a.* [*præcipitis*, Lat.]
1. Headlong; ſteep. *King Charles.*
2. Haſty; ſudden. *Evelyn.*
3. Harſh; heady. *Dryden.*

PRECI'SE. *a.* [*præciſus*, Lat.]
1. Exact; ſtrict; nice; having ſtrict and determinate limitations. *Hooker.*
2. Formal; finical. *Addiſon.*

PRECI'SELY. *ad.* [from *preciſe.*]
1. Exactly; nicely; accurately. *Newton.*
2. With ſuperſtitious formality; with too much ſcrupuloſity.

PRECI'SENESS. *s.* [from *preciſe.*] Exactneſs; rigid nicety. *Watts.*

PRECI'SION. *s.* [from *preciſe.*]
1. One who limits or reſtrains. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. One who is ſuperſtitiouſly rigorous. *Watts.*

PRECI'SION. *s.* [*preciſion*, Fr.] Exact limitation. *Pope.*

PRECI'SIVE. *a.* [from *preciſus*, Lat.] Exactly limiting. *Watts.*

To PRECLU'DE. *v. n.* [*præcludo*, Latin.] To ſhut out or hinder by ſome anticipation. *Pope.*

PRECO'CIOUS. *a.* [*præcox*, Lat. *precoce*, Fr.] Ripe before the time. *Brown.*

PRECO'CITY. *s.* [from *precocious.*] Ripeneſs before the time. *Howel.*

To PRECO'GITATE. *v. a.* [*præcogito*, Latin.] To conſider or ſcheme beforehand.

PRECOGNI'TION. *s.* [*præ* and *cognitio*, Lat.] Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.

PRECONCEI'T. *s.* [*præ* and *conceit.*] An opinion previouſly formed. *Hooker.*

To PRECONCEI'VE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *conceive.*] To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand. *Smith.*

PRECONCE'PTION. *s.* [*præ* and *conception.*] Opinion previouſly formed. *Hakewill.*

PRECO'NTRACT. *s.* [*præ* and *contract.*] An contract previous to another. *Shakeſpeare.*

To PRECONTRA'CT. *v. a.* To contract or bargain beforehand. *Ayliffe.*

PRECU'RSE. *s.* [from *præcurro*, Lat.] Forerunning. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRECU'RSOR. *s.* [*præcurſor*, Lat.] Forerunner; harbinger. *Pope.*

PREDA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *præda*, Lat.] Living by prey. *Derham.*

PRE'DAL. *a.* [from *præda*, Lat.] Robbing; practiſing plunder. *Sa. Boyle.*

PRE'DATORY, *a.* [*predatorius*, Lat.]
1. Plundering; practiſing rapine. *Bacon.*
2. Hungry: preying; rapacious; ravenous. *Bacon.*

PREDECEA'SED. *a.* [*pre* and *deceaſed.*] Dead before. *Shakeſpeare.*

PREDECE'SSOR. *s.* [*predeceſſeur*, Fr.]
1. One that was in any ſtate or place before another. *Prior.*
2. Anceſtor.

PREDESTINA'RIAN. *s.* [from *predeſtinate.*] One that holds the doctrine of predeſtination. *Decay of Piety.*

To PREDE'STINATE. *v. a.* [*predeſtiner*, Fr.] To appoint beforehand by irreverſible decree. *Shakeſpeare.*

To PREDE'STINATE. *v. n.* To hold predeſtination. In ludicrous language. *Dryden.*

PREDESTINA'TION. *s.* [*predeſtination*, Fr.] Fatal decree; preordination. *Raleigh.*

PREDESTINA'TOR. *s.* [from *predeſtinate.*] One that holds predeſtination or the prevalence of preeſtabliſhed neceſſity. *Cowley.*

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To PREDE'STINE. *v. a.* [*pre* and *deſtine.*] To decree beforehand.

PREDETERMINA'TION. *s.* [*predétermination*, Fr.] Determination made beforehand. *Hammond.*

To PREDETE'RMINE. *v. a.* [*pre* and *determine.*] To doom or confine by previous decree; to judge or ſettle principles. *Hale.*

PRE'DIAL. *a.* [*prædium*, Latin.] Conſiſting of farms. *Ayliffe.*

PRE'DICABLE. *a.* [*predicable*, Fr. *prædicabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be affirmed of ſomething.

PRE'DICABLE. *s.* [*prædicabile*, Latin.] A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing. *Watts.*

PRE'DICAMENT. *s.* [*predicament*, Fr. *prædicamentum*, Lat.]

1. A claſs or arrangement of beings or ſubſtances ranked according to their natures: called alſo categorema or category. *Harris.*
2. Claſs or kind deſcribed by any definitive marks. *Shakeſpeare.*

PREDICAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *predicament.*] Relating to predicaments.

PRE'DICANT. *s.* [*prædicans*, Latin.] One that affirms any thing.

To PRE'DICATE. *v. a.* [*prædico*, Latin.] To affirm any thing of another thing. *Locke.*

To PRE'DICATE. *v. n.* To affirm; to compriſe an affirmation. *Hale.*

PRE'DICATE. *s.* [*prædicatum*, Latin] That which is affirmed or denied of the ſubject: *as, man is rational; man is not immortal.*

PREDICA'TION. *s.* [*prædicatio*, Latin.] Affirmation concerning any thing. *Locke.*

To PREDI'CT. *v. a.* [*prædictus*, Latin] To foretel; to foreſhow. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PREDI'CTION. *s.* [*prædictio*, Lat.] Propheſy; declaration of ſomething future. *South.*

PREDI'CTOR. *s.* [from *predict.*] Foreteller.

PREDIGE'STION. *s.* [*pre* and *digeſtion.*] Digeſtion too ſoon performed. *Bacon.*

To PREDISPO'SE. *v. a.* [*pre* and *diſpoſe.*] To adapt previouſly to any ſecret purpoſe. *South.*

PREDISPOSI'TION. *s.* [*pre* and *diſpoſition.*] Previous adaptation to any certain purpoſe. *Wiſeman.*

PREDO'MINANCE. } *s.* [*pre* and *dominor*,
PREDO'MINANCY. } Lat.] Prevalence; ſuperiority; aſcendancy; ſuperiour influence. *Shakeſpeare. Brown.*

PREDO'MINANT. *a.* [*predominant*, Fr] Prevalent; ſupreme in influence; aſcendant. *Shakeſpeare.*

To PREDO'MINATE. *v. n.* [*predominer*, Fr.] To prevail; to be aſcendant; to be ſupreme in influence. *Newton.*

To PRE'ELECT. *v. a.* [*pre* and *elect.*] To chooſe by previous deciſion.

PREE'MINENCE. *s.* [*preeminence*, French.]

1. Superiority of excellence. *Addiſon.*
2. Precedence; priority of place. *Hooker.*
3. Superiority of power or influence. *Brown.*

PREE'MINENT. *a.* [*preeminent*, Fr.] Excellent above others. *Sprat.*

PREE'MPTION. *s.* [*præemptio*, Lat.] The right of purchaſing before another. *Carew.*

To PREEN. *v. a.* [*priinen*, Dutch.] To trim the feathers of birds, to enable them to glide more eaſily through the air. *Bailey.*

To PREENGA'GE. *v. a.* [*pre* and *engage.*] To engage by precedent ties or contracts. *Rog.*

PREENGA'GEMENT. *s.* [from *preengage.*] Precedent obligation. *Boyle.*

To PREESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*pre* and *eſtabliſh.*] To ſettle beforehand.

PREESTA'BLISHMENT. *s.* [from *preeſtabliſh.*] Settlement beforehand.

To PREEXI'ST. *v. a.* [*pre* and *exiſto*, Lat.] To exiſt beforehand. *Dryden.*

PREEXI'STENCE. *s.* [*preexiſtence*, Fr.]

1. Exiſtence before. *Burnet.*
2. Exiſtence of the ſoul before its union with the body. *Addiſon.*

PREEXI'STENT. *a.* [*preexiſtent*, French.] Exiſtent beforehand; preceding in exiſtence. *Pope.*

PRE'FACE. *s.* [*preface*, French.] Something ſpoken introductory to the main deſign; introduction; ſomething proemial. *Peacham.*

To PRE'FACE. *v. n.* [*præfari*, Lat.] To ſay ſomething introductory. *Spectator.*

To PRE'FACE. *v. n.*

1. To introduce by ſomething proemial. *Southern.*
2. To face; to cover. *Cleaveland.*

PRE'FACER. *s.* [from *preface.*] The writer of a preface. *Dryden.*

PRE'FATORY. *a.* [from *preface.*], Introductory. *Dryden.*

PRE'FECT. *s.* [*præfectus*, Lat.] Governour; commander. *Ben Jonſon.*

PREFE'CTURE. *s.* [*prefecture*, Fr. *præfectura*, Lat.] Command; office of government.

To PREFE'R. *v. a.* [*preferer*, Fr. *præfero*, Lat.]

1. To regard more than another. *Romans.*
2. To advance; to exalt; to raiſe. *Clarendon.*
3. To preſent ceremoniouſly. *Pope.*
4. To offer ſolemnly; to propoſe publickly; to exhibit. *Sandys.*

PRE'FERABLE. *a.* [*preferable*, Fr. from *prefer.*] Eligible before ſomething elſe. *Locke.*

PRE'FERABLENESS. *s.* [from *preferable.*] The ſtate of being preferable.

PRE'FERABLY. *ad.* [from *preferable.*] In preference; in ſuch a manner as to prefer one thing to another. *Dennis.*

PRE'FERENCE. *s.* [*preference*, Fr. from *prefer.*] The act of preferring; eſtimation of one thing above another; election of one rather than another. *Spratt.*

PREFE'RER. *s.* [from *prefer.*] One who prefers.

PREFE'RMENT. *s.* [from *prefer.*]

1. Advancement to a higher ſtation. *Shakeſp.*
2. A place of honour or profit. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. Preference. Not in uſe. *Brown.*

To PREFI'GURATE. *v. a.* [*pre* and *figuro*, Latin.] To ſhow by an antecedent repreſentation.

PREFIGURA'TION. *s.* [from *prefigurate.*] Antecedent repreſentation. *Norris.*

To PREFI'GURE. *v. a.* [*pre* and *figuro*,

Lat.] To exhibit by antecedent representation. *Hammond.*

To PREFI'NE *v. a.* [*præfinio*, Latin.] To limit beforehand. *Knolles.*

To PREFI'X. *v. a.* [*præfigo*, Latin.]
1. To appoint beforehand. *Sandys.*
2. To settle; to establish. *Hale.*
3. To put before another thing: as, *he* prefixed *an advertisement to his book.*

PREFI'X. *s.* [*præfixum*, Lat.] Some particle put before a word, to vary its signification.

PREFI'XION. *s.* [*prefixion*, Fr. from *prefix.*] The act of prefixing.

To PREFO'RM. *v. a.* [*pre* and *form.*] To form beforehand. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

PRE'GNANCY. *s.* [from *pregnant.*]
1. The state of being with young. *Ray.*
2. Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power; acuteness. *Swift.*

PRE'GNANT. *a.* [*pregnans*, Latin.]
1. Teeming; breeding. *Prior.*
2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating. *Dryden.*
3. Full of consequence. *Woodward.*
4. Evident; plain; clear. Obsolete. *Shak.*
5. Easy to produce any thing. *Shakespeare.*
6. Free; kind. Obsolete. *Shakespeare.*

PRE'GNANTLY. *ad.*
1. Fruitfully.
2. Fully; plainly; clearly. *Shakespeare.*

PREGUSTA'TION. *s.* [*præ* and *gusto*, Lat.] The act of tasting before another.

To PRE'JUDGE. *v. a.* [*préjuger*, Fr.] To determine any question beforehand; generally to condemn beforehand. *Swift.*

To PREJU'DICATE. *v. a* [*præ* and *judico*, Latin.] To determine beforehand to disadvantage. *Sandys.*

PREJU'DICATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Formed by prejudice; formed before examination. *Watts.*
2. Prejudiced; prepossessed by opinions. *Br.*

PREJUDICA'TION. *s.* [from *prejudicate.*] The act of judging without examination.

PRE'JUDICE. *s.* [*préjudice*, French; *præjudicium*, Latin.]
1. Prepossession; judgement formed beforehand without examination. *Clarendon.*
2. Mischief; detriment; hurt; injury. *Bacon.*

To PRE'JUDICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To prepossess with unexamined opinions; to fill with prejudices. *Prior.*
2. To obstruct or injure by prejudices previously raised. *Whitgifte.*
3. To injure; to hurt; to diminish; to impair; to be detrimental to. *Prior.*

PREJUDI'CIAL. *a.* [*préjudiciable*, Fr.]
1. Obstructed by means of opposite prepossessions. *Holyday.*
2. Contrary; opposite. *Hooker.*
3. Mischievous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental. *Atterbury.*

PREJUDI'CIALNESS. *s.* [from *prejudicial.*] The state of being prejudicial; mischievousness.

PRE'LACY. *s.* [from *prelate.*]
1. The dignity or post of a prelate or ecclesiastick of the highest order. *Ayliffe.*
2. Episcopacy; the order of bishops. *Dryden.*
3. Bishops. Collectively. *Hooker.*

PRE'LATE. *s.* [*prélat*, Fr. *prælatus*, Lat.] An ecclesiastick of the highest order and dignity. *Shakespeare.*

PRELA'TICAL. *a.* [from *prelate.*] Relating to prelates or prelacy.

PRELA'TION. *s.* [*prælatus*, Latin.] Preference; setting of one above the other. *Hale.*

PRE'LATURE. } *s.* [*prélature*, Lat.]
PRE'LATURESHIP. } The state or dignity of a prelate.

PRELE'CTION. *s.* [*prælectio*, Lat.] Reading; lecture; discourse. *Hale.*

PRELI'BATION. *s.* [from *prælibo*, Latin.] Taste beforehand; effusion previous to tasting. *More.*

PRELI'MINARY. *a.* [*préliminaire*, Fr.] Previous; introductory; proemial. *Dryden.*

PRELI'MINARY. *s.* Something previous; preparatory act. *Ayliffe.*

PRE'LUDE. *s.* [*præludium*, Latin.]
1. Some short flight of musick played before full concert. *Temple.*
2. Something introductory; something that only shows what is to follow. *Addison.*

To PRELU'DE. *v. a.* [*préluder*, Fr. *præludo*, Latin.] To serve as an introduction; to be previous to. *Dryden.*

PRELU'DIOUS. *a.* [from *prelude.*] Previous; introductory. *Cleaveland.*

PRELU'DIUM. s. [Latin.] Prelude. *Dryden.*

PRELU'SIVE. *a.* [from *prelude.*] Previous; introductory; procmial. *Thomson.*

PREMATU'RE. *a.* [*præmaturus*, Lat.] Ripe too soon; formed before the time; too early; too soon said, or done; too hasty. *Hooker.*

PREMATU'RELY. *ad.* Too early; too soon; with too hasty ripeness.

PREMATU'RENESS. } *s.* [from *premature.*]
PREMATU'RITY. } Too great haste; unseasonable earliness.

To PREME'DITATE. *v. a.* [*præmeditor*, Lat.] To contrive or form beforehand; to consider beforehand. *Dryden.*

To PREME'DITATE. *v. n.* To have been in the mind by previous meditation; to think beforehand. *Hooker.*

PREMEDITA'TION. *s.* [*præmeditatio*, Lat.] Act of meditating beforehand.

To PREME'RIT. *v. a.* [*præmereor*, Lat.] To deserve before. *King Charles.*

PRE'MICES. *s.* [*primitiæ*, Lat. *premices*, Fr.] First fruits. *Bacon.*

PRE'MIER. a. [Fr.] First; chief. *Carew.*

To PREMI'SE. *v. a.* [*præmissus*, Latin.]
1. To explain previously; to lay down premises. *Burnet.*
2. To send before the time. Not used.

PRE'MISES. *s.* [*præmissa*, Latin.]
1. Propositions antecedently supposed or proved. *Hooker.*
2. In law language, houses or lands.

PRE'MISS. *s.* [*præmissum*, Latin.] Antecedent proposition.

PRE'MIUM. *s.* [*præmium*, Lat.] Something given to invite a loan or a bargain. *Locke.*

To PREMO'NISH. *v. a.* [*premoneo*, Latin.] To warn or admonish beforehand.

PREMO'NISHMENT. *s.* [from *premoniſh.*] Previous information. *Wotton.*

PREMONITION. *s.* [from *premoniſh.*] Previous notice; previous intelligence. *Chapm.*

PREMO'NITORY. *a* [from *præ* and *moneo*, Latin.] Previouſly adviſing.

To PREMONSTRATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *monſtro*, Latin.] To ſhow beforehand.

PREMUNIRE. *s.* [Latin.]

1. A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurrable, as infringing ſome ſtatute. *Bramhall.*

2. The penalty ſo incurred. *South.*

3. A difficulty; a diſtreſs.

PREMUNITION. *s.* [from *præmunio*, Lat.] An anticipation of objection.

To PRENO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *nomino*, Latin.] To forename. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRENOMINATION. *s.* [*præ* and *nomino*, L.] The privilege of being named firſt. *Brown.*

PRENO'TION. *s.* [*prenotion*, French.] Foreknowledge; preſcience. *Brown.*

PRENTICE. *s.* [contracted from *apprentice.*] One bound to a maſter, in order to inſtruction in trade. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRE'NTICESHIP. *s.* [from *prentice.*] The ſervice of an apprentice. *Pope.*

PRENUNCIATION. *s.* [*prænuncio*, Latin.] The act of telling before.

PREO'CCUPANCY. *s.* [from *preoccupate.*] The act of taking poſſeſſion before another.

To PREO'CCUPATE. *v. a.* [*preoccuper*, Fr.]

1. To anticipate. *Bacon.*

2. To prepoſſeſs; to fill with prejudices. *Wot.*

PREOCCUPATION. *s.* [*preoccupation*, Fr.]

1. Anticipation.

2. Prepoſſeſſion.

3. Anticipation of objection. *South.*

To PREO'CCUPY. *v. a.* To prepoſſeſs; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices. *Arb.*

To PREO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *ominor*, Latin.] To prognoſticate; to gather from omens any future event. *Brown.*

PRE'OPINION. *s.* [*præ* and *opinio*, Latin.] Opinion antecedently formed; prepoſſeſſion. *Brown.*

To PRE'ORDAIN. *v. a.* [*pre* and *ordain.*] To ordain beforehand. *Hammond.*

PREO'RDINANCE. *s.* [*pre* and *ordinance.*] Antecedent decree. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

PREORDINATION. *s.* [from *preordain.*] The act of preordaining.

PREPARATION. *s.* [*præparatio*, Latin; *preparation*, French.]

1. The act of preparing or previouſly fitting any thing to any purpoſe. *Wake.*

2. Previous meaſures. *Burnet.*

3. Ceremonious introduction. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. The act of making or fitting by a regular proceſs *Arbuthnot.*

4. Any thing made by proceſs of operation. *Brown.*

6. Accompliſhment; qualification. Out of uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

PREPARATIVE. *a.* [*preparatif*, Fr.] Having the power of preparing, qualifying, or or fitting. *South.*

PREPA'RATIVE. *s.* [*preparatif*, French.]

1. That which has the power of preparing or previouſly fitting. *Decay of Piety.*

2. That which is done in order to ſomething elſe. *King Charles.*

PREPA'RATIVELY. *ad.* [from *preparative.*] Previouſly; by way of preparation. *Hale*

PREPA'RATORY. *a.* [*preparatoire*, Fr.]

1. Antecedently neceſſary. *Tillotſon.*

2. Introductory; previous; antecedent. *Hale.*

To PREPA'RE. *v. a.* [*præparo*, Latin.]

1. To fit for any thing; to adjuſt to any uſe; to make ready for any purpoſe. *Blackmore.*

2. To qualify for any purpoſe. *Addiſon.*

3. To make ready beforehand. *Milton.*

4. To form; to make. *Pſalms.*

5. To make by regular proceſs: as, *he* prepared *a medicine.*

To PREPA'RE. *v. n.*

1. To take previous meaſures. *Peacham.*

2. To make every thing ready; to put things in order. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To make one's ſelf ready; to put himſelf in a ſtate of expectation.

PREPA'RE. *s.* [from the verb.] Preparation; previous meaſures. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

PREPA'REDLY. *ad.* [from *prepared.*] By proper precedent meaſures. *Shakeſpeare.*

PREPA'REDNESS. *s.* [from *prepare.*] State or act of being prepared.

PREPA'RER. *s.* [from *prepare.*]

1. One that prepares; one that previouſly fits. *Wotton.*

2. That which fits for any thing. *Mortimer.*

PREPE'NSE. *a.* [*prapenſus*, Lat.] Forethought; pregonceived; contrived beforehand: as, *malice* prepenſe.

To PREPO'NDER. *v. a.* [from *preponderate.*] To outweigh. Not uſed. *Wotton.*

PREPO'NDERANCE. } *s.* [from *prepon-*
PREPO'NDERANCY. } *rate.*] The ſtate of outweighing; ſuperiority of weight. *Locke.*

To PREPO'NDERATE. *v. a.* [*prepondero*, L.]

1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight. *Gl.*

2. To overpower by ſtronger influence.

To PREPO'NDERATE. *v. n.*

1. To exceed in weight. *Bentley.*

2. To exceed in influence or power analogous to weight. *Locke.*

PREPONDERATION. *s.* [from *prepondérate.*] The act or ſtate of outweighing any thing. *Watts.*

To PREPO'SE. *v. a.* [*prepoſer.* French.] To put before.

PREPOSITION. *s.* [*prepoſition*, Fr. *præpoſitio.* Latin.] In grammar, a particle governing a caſe. *Clarke.*

PREPO'SITOR. *s.* [*præpoſitor*, Latin.] A ſcholar appointed by the maſter to overlook the reſt.

To PREPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*pre* and *poſſeſs.*] To fill with an opinion unexamined; to prejudice. *Wiſeman.*

PREPOSSE'SSION. *s.* [from *prepoſſeſs.*]

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1. Preoccupation; first poſſeſſion. *Hammond.*
2. Prejudice; preconceived opinion. *South.*

PREPO'STEROUS. *a.* [*præpoſterus*, Latin.]
1. Having that firſt which ought to be laſt. *Woodward.*
2. Wrong; abſurd; perverted. *Denham.*
3. Applied to perſons: fooliſh; abſurd. *Sh.*

PREPO'STEROUSLY. *ad.* In a wrong ſituation; abſurdly. *Bentley.*

PREPO'STEROUSNESS. *s.* [from *prepoſterous.*] Abſurdity; wrong order or method.

PRE'POTENCY. *s.* [*præpotentia*, Lat.] Superiour power; predominance. *Brown.*

PREPU'CE. *s.* [*præputium*, Latin.] That which covers the glans; foreſkin. *Wiſeman.*

To PRE'REQUIRE. *v. a.* [*pre* and *require.*] To demand previouſly. *Hammond.*

PRERE'QUISITE. *a.* [*pre* and *requiſite.*] Previouſly neceſſary. *Hale.*

PRERO'GATIVE. *s.* [*prerogatif*, French.] An excluſive or peculiar privilege. *Sidney.*

PRERO'GATIVED. *a.* [from *prerogative.*] Having an excluſive privilege. *Shakſpeare.*

PRE'SAGE. *s.* [*preſage*, Fr. *præſagium*, Lat.] Prognoſtick; preſenſion of futurity. *Addiſon.*

To PRESA'GE. *v. n.* [*preſager*, French; *præſagio*, Latin.]
1. To forebode; to foreknow; to foretel; to prophely. *Milton.*
2. To foretoken; to foreſhew. *Shakſpeare.*

PRESA'GEMENT. *s.* [from *presage.*]
1. Forebodement; preſenſion. *Wotton.*
2. Foretoken. *Brown.*

PRE'SBYTER. *s.* [πρεσβύτερος.]
1. A prieſt. *Hooker.*
2. A preſbyterian. *Butler.*

PRESBYTE'RIAL } *a.* [πρεσβύτερος.] Con-
PRESBYTE'RIAN. } ſiſting of elders; a term for a modern form of eccleſiaſtical government. *Holyday. King Charles.*

PRESBYTE'RIAN. *s.* [from *preſbyter.*] An abettor of preſbytery, or calviniſtical diſcipline. *Swift.*

PRESBY'TERY. *s.* [from *preſbyter.*] Body of elders, whether prieſts or laymen. *Cleaveland.*

PRE'SCIENCE. *s.* [from *preſcience*, Fr.] Foreknowledge; knowledge of future things. *Bov.*

PRE'SCIENT. *a.* [*præſcient*, Latin.] Foreknowing; prophetick. *Bacon.*

PRE'SCIOUS *a.* [*præſcius*, Latin.] Having foreknowledge. *Dryden.*

To PRESCI'ND. *v. a.* [*præſcindo*, Latin.] To cut off; to abſtract. *Norris.*

PRESCI'NDENT. *a.* [*præscindens*, Latin.] Abſtracting. *Cheyne.*

To PRESCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*præscribo*, Latin.]
1. To ſet down authoritatively; to order; to direct. *Hooker.*
2. To direct medically. *Swift.*

To PRESCRI'BE. *v. n.*
1. To influence by long cuſtom. *Brown.*
2. To influence arbitrarily. *Locke.*
3. [*preſcrire*, French.] To form a cuſtom which has the force of law. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To write medical directions and forms of medicine. *Pope.*

PRE'SCRIPT. *a.* [*præscriptus*, Latin.] Directed; accurately laid down in a precept. *Hooker.*

PRE'SCRIPT. *s.* [*præſcriptum*, Latin.]
1. Direction; precept; model preſcribed. *Mil.*
2. Medical order. *Fell.*

PRESCRI'PTION. *s.* [*præſcriptio*, Latin.]
1. Rules produced and authorized by long cuſtom; cuſtom continued till it has the force of law. *South.*
2. Medical receipt. *Temple.*

PRE'SEANCE. *s.* [*preſeance*, French.] Priority of place in ſitting. Not uſed. *Carew.*

PRE'SENCE. *s.* [*preſence*, Fr. *præſentia*, Lat.]
1. State of being preſent; contrary to abſence. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Approach face to face to a great perſonage. *Daniel.*
3. State of being in the view of a ſuperiour. *Milton.*
4. A number aſſembled before a great perſon. *Shakſpeare.*
5. Port; air; mien; demeanour. *Collier.*
6. Room in which a prince ſhows himſelf to his court. *Spenſer.*
7. Readineſs at need; quickneſs at expedients. *Waller.*
8. The perſon of a ſuperiour. *Milton.*

PRESENCE-CHAMBER. } *s.* [*presence* and
PRESENCE-ROOM. } *chamber* or *room.*] The room in which a great perſon receives company. *Addiſon.*

PRESE'NSION. *s.* [*præſenſio*, Latin.] Perception beforehand. *Brown.*

PRE'SENT. *a.* [*preſent*, Fr. *præſens*, Latin.]
1. Not abſent; being face to face; being at hand. *Taylor.*
2. Not paſt; not future. *Prior.*
3. Ready at hand; quick in emergencies. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious. *Ben Jonſon.*
5. Unforgotten; not neglected. *Waller.*
6. Not abſtracted; not abſent of mind; attentive.
7. Being now in view; being now under conſideration. *Locke.*

The PRESENT. An elliptical expreſſion for *the preſent time*; the time now exiſting. *Rogers.*

At PRESENT. [*à preſent*, French.] At the preſent time; now. *Addiſon.*

PRE'SENT. *s.* [*preſent*, French.]
1. A gift; a donative; ſomething ceremoniouſly given. *Shakſpeare.*
2. A letter or mandate exhibited. *Shakſp.*

To PRESE'NT. *v. a.* [*præſento*, low Lat.]
1. To place in the preſence of a ſuperiour. *Mil.*
2. To exhibit to view or notice. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To offer; to exhibit. *Milton.*
4. To give formally and ceremoniouſly. *Prior.*
5. To put into the hands of another. *Dryden.*
6. To favour with gifts. *Dryden.*
7. To prefer to eccleſiaſtical benefices. *Ayliffe.*
8. To offer openly. *Heyward.*
9. To introduce by ſomething exhibited to the view or notice. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*
10. To lay before a court of judicature, as an object of inquiry. *Swift.*

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pt. To point a miſſile weapon before it is diſcharged.

RESE'NTABLE. *a.* [from *preſent.*] What may be preſented. *Ayliffe.*

RESENTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*preſentaneus*, Latin.] Ready; quick; immediate. *Harvey.*

RESENTA'TION. *s.* [*preſentation*, Fr.]
1. The act of preſenting. *Hooker.*
2. The act of offering any one to an eccleſiaſtical benefice *Hale.*
3. Exhibition. *Dryden.*

RESE'NTATIVE. *a.* [from *preſent.*] Such as that preſentations may be made of it. *Spel.*

RESENTE'E. *s.* [from *preſentée*, French.] One preſented to a benefice. *Ayliffe.*

RESE'NTER. *s.* [from *preſent.*] One that preſents. *L'Eſtrange.*

RESE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *preſent.*] Suppoſing actual preſence. *Norris.*

RESENTIA'LITY. *s.* [from *preſential.*] State of being preſent. *South.*

PRESE'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *preſent.*] To make preſent. *Grew.*

RESENTI'FICK. *a.* [*præſens* and *facio*, Latin.] Making preſent. Not in uſe.

RESENTI'FICALLY. *ad.* [from *preſentifick.*] In ſuch a manner as to make preſent. *More.*

RE'SENTLY. *ad.* [from *preſent.*]
1. At preſent; at this time; now. *Sidney.*
2. Immediately; ſoon after. *South.*

RESE'NTMENT. *s.* [from *preſent.*]
1. The act of preſenting. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Any thing preſented or exhibited; repreſentation. *Milton.*
3. In law, *preſentment* is a mere denunciation of the jurors themſelves, or ſome other officer, as juſtice, conſtable, ſearcher, ſurveyors, and without any information, of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is preſented. *Cowell.*

RE'SENTNESS. *s.* [from *preſent.*] Preſence of mind; quickneſs at emergencies. *Clarend.*

RESERVA'TION. *s.* [from *preſerve.*] The act of preſerving; care to preſerve. *Davies.*

RESE'RVATIVE. *s.* [*preſervatif*, French.] That which has the power of preſerving; ſomething preventive. *Hooker.*

PRESE'RVE. *v. a.* [*præſervo*, low Latin.]
1. To ſave; to defend from deſtruction or any evil; to keep. *Clarendon.*
2. To ſeaſon fruits and other vegetables with ſugar, and in other proper pickles: as, *to preſerve plums, walnuts*, and *cucumbers.*

RESE'RVE. *s.* [from the verb.] Fruit preſerved whole in ſugar. *Mortimer.*

RESE'RVER. *s.* [from *preſerve.*]
1. One who preſerves; one who keeps from ruin or miſchief. *Addiſon.*
2. He who makes preſerves of fruit.

PRESI'DE. *v. n.* [from *præſidio*, Latin; *preſider*, Fr.] To be ſet over; to have authority over. *Dryden.*

RE'SIDENCY. *s.* [*preſidencie*, Fr. from *preſider.*] Superintendence. *Ray.*

RE'SIDENT. *s.* [*preſident*, Latin.]
1. One placed with authority over others; one at the head of others. *Watts.*
2. Governour; prefect. *Brerewood.*
3. A tutelar power. *Waller.*

PRE'SIDENTSHIP. *s.* [from *preſident.*] The office and place of preſident. *Hooker.*

PRESI'DIAL. *a.* [*præſidium*, Lat.] Relating to a garriſon.

To PRESS. *v. a.* [*preſſer*, French.]
1. To ſqueeze; to cruſh. *Milton.*
2. To diſtreſs; to cruſh with calamities. *Sh.*
3. To conſtrain; to compel; to urge by neceſſity. *Hooker.*
4. To impoſe by conſtraint. *Dryden.*
5. To drive by violence. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To affect ſtrongly. *Acts.*
7. To enforce; to inculcate with argument or importunity. *Felton.*
8. To urge; to bear ſtrongly on. *Boyle.*
9. To compreſs; to hug. *Pope.*
10. To act upon with weight. *Dryden.*
11. To make earneſt. *Bacon.*
12. To force into military ſervice. *Shakeſp.*

To PRESS. *v. n.*
1. To act with compulſive violence; to urge to diſtreſs. *Tillotſon.*
2. To go forward with violence to any object. *Knolles.*
3. To make invaſion; to encroach. *Pope.*
4. To crowd; to throng. *Mark.*
5. To come unſeaſonably or importunately. *Dryden.*
6. To urge with vehemence and importunity. *Bacon.*
7. To act upon or influence. *Addiſon.*
8. *To* PRESS *upon.* To invade; to puſh againſt. *Pope.*

PRESS. *s.* [*preſſoir*, Fr. from the verb.]
1. The inſtrument by which any thing is cruſhed or ſqueezed; a wine preſs, a cider preſs. *Haggai.*
2. The inſtrument by which books are printed. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Crowd; tumult; throng. *Hooker.*
4. Violent tendency. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. A kind of wooden caſe or frame for clothes and other uſes. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. A commiſſion to force men into military ſervice. *Raleigh.*

PRE'SSBED. *s.* [*preſs* and *bed.*] Bed ſo formed as to be ſhut up in a caſe.

PRE'SSER. *s.* [from *preſs.*] One that preſſes or works at a preſs. *Swift.*

PRE'SSGANG. *s.* [*preſs* and *gang.*] A crew that ſtrolls about the ſtreets to force men into naval ſervice.

PRE'SSINGLY. *ad.* [from *preſſing.*] With force; cloſely. *Howel.*

PRE'SSION. *s.* [from *preſs.*] The act of preſſing. *Newton.*

PRE'SSITANT. *a.* Gravitating; heavy. *More.*

PRE'SSMAN. *s.* [*preſs* and *man.*]
1. One who forces another into ſervice; one who forces away. *Chapman.*
2. One who makes the impreſſion of print by the preſs: diſtinct from the compoſitor, who ranges the types.

PRE'SSMONEY. *s.* [*preſs* and *money.*] Money given to a ſoldier when he is taken or forced

into the ſervice.

PRE'SSURE. *s.* [from *preſs.*]
1. The act of preſſing or cruſhing.
2. The ſtate of being preſſed or cruſhed.
3. Force acting againſt any thing; gravitation; weight acting or reſiſting. *Newton.*
4. Violence inflicted; oppreſſion. *Bacon.*
5. Affliction; grievance; diſtreſs. *Atterbury.*
6. Impreſſion; ſtamp; character made by impreſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

PREST. *a.* [*preſt*, or *pret*, Fr.] Obſolete.
1. Ready; not dilatory. *Fairfax.*
2. Neat; tight. *Tuſſer.*

PREST. *s.* [*preſt*, French.] A loan. *Bacon.*

PRESTIGA'TION. *s.* [*præſtigatio*, Lat.] A deceiving; a juggling; a playing legerdemain.

PRE'STIGES. *s.* [*præſtigia*, Latin.] Illuſions; impoſtures; juggling tricks.

PRE'STO. *s.* [*preſto*, Italian.] Quick; at once. *Swift.*

PRESU'MABLY. *ad.* [from *preſume.*] Without examination. *Brown.*

To **PRESU'ME.** *v. n.* [*preſumer*, Fr. *præſumo*, Latin.]
1. To ſuppoſe; to believe previouſly without examination. *Milton.*
2. To ſuppoſe; to affirm without immediate proof. *Brown.*
3. To venture without poſitive leave. *Milton.*
4. To form confident or arrogant attempts. *Locke.*
5. To make confident or arrogant opinions. *Hooker.*

PRESU'MER. *s.* [from *preſume.*] One that preſuppoſes; an arrogant perſon. *Wotton.*

PRESU'MPTION. *s.* [*præſumptus*, Latin; *preſomption*, French.]
1. Suppoſition previouſly formed. *K. Charles.*
2. Confidence grounded on any thing preſuppoſed. *Clarendon.*
3. An argument ſtrong, but not demonſtrative; a ſtrong probability. *Hooker.*
4. Arrogance; confidence blind and adventurous; preſumptuouſneſs. *Dryden.*
5. Unreaſonable confidence of divine favour. *Rogers.*

PRESU'MPTIVE. *a.* [*preſomptif*, French.]
1. Taken by previous ſuppoſition. *Locke.*
2. Suppoſed: as, *the* preſumptive *heir*: oppoſed to the *heir* apparent.
3. Confident; arrogant; preſumptuous. *Br.*

PRESU'MPTUOUS. *a.* [*preſumptueux*, Fr.]
1. Arrogant; confident; inſolent. *Shakeſp.*
2. Irreverent with reſpect to holy things. *Mil.*

PRESU'MPTUOUSLY. *ad.*
1. Arrogantly; confidently.
2. Irreverently. *Addiſon.*
3. With vain and groundleſs confidence in divine favour. *Hammond.*

PRESU'MPTUOUSNESS. *s.* [from *preſumptuous.*] Quality of being preſumptuous; confidence; irreverence.

PRESUPPO'SAL. *s.* [*pre* and *ſuppoſal.*] Suppoſal previouſly formed. *Hooker.*

To **PRESUPPO'SE.** *v. a.* [*preſuppoſer*, Fr. *pre* and *ſuppoſe.*] To ſuppoſe as previous; to imply as antecedent. *Hooker.*

PRESSUPOSI'TION. *s.* [*preſuppoſition*, Fr.] Suppoſition previouſly formed.

PRESURMI'SE. *s.* [*pre* and *ſurmiſe.*] Surmiſe previouſly formed. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRETE'NCE. *s.* [*prætenſus*, Latin.]
1. A falſe argument grounded upon fictitious poſtulates. *Tillotſon.*
2. The act of ſhowing or alledging what is not real; ſhow; appearance. *Wake.*
3. Aſſumption; claim to notice. *Evelyn.*
4. Claim true or falſe. *Milton.*
5 Something threatened, or held out to terrify. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **PRETE'ND.** *v. a.* [*prætendo*, Latin.]
1. To hold out; to ſtretch forward. *Dryden.*
2. To ſimulate; to make falſe appearances or repreſentations; to alledge falſely. *Milton.*
3. To ſhow hypocritically. *Decay of Piety.*
4. To hold out as a deluſive appearance. *Mil.*
5. To claim. *Dryden.*

To **PRETE'ND.** *v. n.*
1. To put in a claim truly or falſely. *Dryden.*
2. To preſume on ability to do any thing; to profeſs preſumptuouſly. *Brown.*

PRETE'NDER. *s.* [from *pretend.*] One who lays claim to any thing. *Pope.*

PRETE'NDINGLY. *ad.* [from *pretending.*] Arrogantly; preſumptuouſly. *Collier.*

PRETE'NSION. *s.* [*prætenſio*, Latin.]
1. Claim true or falſe. *Swift.*
2. Fictitious appearance. *Bacon.*

PRE'TER. [*præter*, Latin.] A particle which prefixed to words of Latin original, ſignifies *beſide.*

PRE'TERIMPERFECT. *a.* In grammar, denotes the tenſe not perfectly paſt.

PRETERIT. *a.* [*preterit*, French; *preteritus*, Latin.] Paſt.

PRETERI'TION. *s.* [*preterition*, French; from *preterit.*] The act of going paſt; the ſtate of being paſt.

PRE'TERITENESS. *s.* [from *preterit.*] State of being paſt; not preſence; not futurity.

PRETERLA'PSED. *a.* [*præterlapſus*, Latin.] Paſt and gone. *Walker.*

PRETERLE'GAL. *a.* [*præter* and *legal.*] Not agreeable to law. *King Charles.*

PRE'TERMI'SSION. *s.* [*pretermiſſion*, French.] *pretermiſſio*, Latin.] The act of omitting.

To **PRETE'RMIT.** *v. a.* [*pretermitto*, Latin.] To paſs by. *Bacon.*

PRE'TERNATURAL. *a.* [*præter* and *natural.*] Different from what is natural; irregular. *South.*

PRE'TERNA'TURALLY. *ad.* In a manner different from the order of nature. *Bacon.*

PRE'TERNA'TURALNESS. *s.* [from *preternatural.*] Manner different from the order of nature.

PRE'TERPERFECT. *a.* [*præteritum perfectum*, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to the tenſe which denotes time abſolutely paſt. *Addiſon.*

PRE'TERPLUPERFECT. *a.* [*præteritum plusquam perfectum*, Lat.] The grammatical epithet for the ſenſe denoting time relatively paſt, or paſt before ſome other paſt time.

PRETEXT. *s.* [*pretextus*, Lat.] Pretence; false appearance; false allegation. *Daniel.*

PRETOR. *s.* [*prætor*, Latin.] The Roman judge. It is now sometimes taken for a mayor. *Shakespeare.*

PRETO'RIAN. *a.* [*prætorianus*, Lat. *pretorien*, French.] Judicial; exercised by the pretor. *Bacon.*

PRE'TTILY. *ad.* [from *pretty*.] Neatly; elegantly; pleasingly without dignity or elevation. *Bacon.*

PRE'TTINESS. *s.* [from *pretty*.] Beauty without dignity; neat elegance without elevation. *More.*

PRE'TTY. *a.* [*prætt*, finery, Sax. *pretto*, Ital. *prat*, *prattigh*, Dutch.]

1. Neat; elegant; pleasing without surprise or elevation. *Watts.*
2. Beautiful without grandeur or dignity. *Spectator.*
3. It is used in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry, and in conversation: as, *a* pretty *fellow indeed!* *Addison.*
4. Not very small. A vulgar use. *Abbot.*

PRE'TTY. *ad.* In some degree: it is less than very; *the words are* pretty *good*; that is, not very good. *Addison. Baker.*

To PREVA'IL. *v. n.* [*prevaloir*, French.]

1. To be in force; to have effect; to have power; to have influence. *Locke.*
2. To overcome; to gain the superiority. *Sh.*
3. To gain influence; to operate effectually. *Wilkins.*
4. To persuade or induce. *Clarendon.*

PREVA'ILING *a.* [from *prevail*.] Predominant; having much influence. *Rowe.*

PREVA'ILMENT. *s.* [from *prevail*.] Prevalence. *Shakespeare.*

PRE'VALENCE. } *s.* [*prevalence*, Fr. *prævalentia*, low Lat.] Superiority; influence; predominance; efficacy; force; validity. *Clarendon.*
PRE'VALENCY. }

PRE'VALENT. *a.* [*prævalens*, Lat.]

1. Victorious; gaining superiority. *South.*
2. Powerful; efficacious. *Milton.*
3. Predominant. *Woodward.*

PRE'VALENTLY. *ad.* [from *prevalent*.] Powerfully; forcibly. *Prior.*

To PREVA'RICATE. *v. n.* [*prævaricor*, Lat.] To cavil; to quibble; to shuffle. *Stilling fleet.*

PREVARICA'TION. *s.* [*prævaricatio*, Latin.] Shuffle; cavil. *Addison.*

PREVARICA'TOR. *s.* [*prævaricator*, Latin.] A caviller; a shuffler.

To PREVE'NE. *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Latin.] To hinder. *Philips.*

PREVE'NIENT. *a.* [*præveniens*, Lat.] Preceding; going before; preventive. *Milton.*

To PREVE'NT. *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Lat. *prevenir*, French.]

1. To go before as a guide; to go before, making the way easy. *Common Prayer.*
2. To go before; to be before. *Bacon.*
3. To anticipate. *Pope.*
4. To preoccupy; to preengage; to attempt first. *King Charles.*
5. To hinder; to obviate; to obstruct. *Att.*

To PREVE'NT. *v. n.* To come before the time. A latinism. *Bacon.*

PREVE'NTER. *s.* [from *prevent*.]

1. One that goes before. *Bacon.*
2. One that hinders; a hinderer; an obstructer.

PREVE'NTION. *s.* [*prevention*, Fr. from *præventum*, Latin.]

1. The act of going before. *Milton.*
2. Preoccupation; anticipation. *Shakespeare.*
3. Hinderance; obstruction. *Milton.*
4. Prejudice; prepossession. *Dryden.*

PREVE'NTIONAL. *a.* [from *prevention*.] Tending to prevention.

PRE'VENTIVE. *a.* [from *prevent*.]

1. Tending to hinder. *Bacon.*
2. Preservative; hindering ill. *Brown.*

PREVE'NTIVE. *s.* [from *prevent*.] A preservative; that which prevents; an antidote.

PREVE'NTIVELY. *ad.* In such a manner as tends to prevention. *Brown.*

PRE'VIOUS. *a.* [*prævius*, Latin.] Antecedent; going before; prior. *Burnet.*

PRE'VIOUSLY. *ad.* Beforehand; antecedently. *Prior.*

PRE'VIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *previous*.] Antecedence.

PREY. *s.* [*præda*, Latin.]

1. Something to be devoured; something to be seized; ravin; plunder. *Clarendon.*
2. Ravage; depredation *Shakespeare.*
3. Animal of *prey*, is an animal that lives on other animals. *L'Estrange.*

To PREY. *v. n.* [*prædor*, Latin.]

1. To feed by violence. *Shakespeare.*
2. To plunder; to rob. *Shakespeare.*
3. To corrode; to waste. *Addison.*

PRE'YER. *s.* [from *prey*.] Robber; devourer; plunderer.

PRI'APISM. *s.* [*priapismus*, Latin. *priapisme*, Fr.] A preternatural tension. *Bacon.*

PRICE. *s.* [*prix*, Fr. *pretium*, Latin.]

1. Equivalent paid for any thing. *Bacon.*
2. Value; estimation; supposed excellence.
3. Rate at which any thing is sold. *Locke.*
4. Reward; thing purchased by merit. *Pope.*

To PRICE. *v. a.* To pay for. *Spenser.*

To PRICK. *v. a.* [pnican, Saxon.]

1. To pierce with a small puncture. *Arb.*
2. To form or erect with an acuminated point.
3. To fix by the point. *Newton.*
4. To hang on a point. *Sandys.*
5. To nominate by a puncture or mark. *Sh.*
6. To spur; to goad; to impel; to incite. *Sh.*
7. To pain; to pierce with remorse. *Acts.*
8. To make acid. *Hudibras.*
9. To mark a tune.

To PRICK. *v. n.* [*prikken*, Dutch.]

1. To dress one's self for show.
2. To come upon the spur. *Spenser.*

PRICK. *s.* [pnicca, Saxon.]

1. A sharp slender instrument; any thing by which a puncture is made. *Davies.*
2. A thorn in the mind; a teasing and tormenting thought; remorse of conscience. *Shak.*

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3. A spot or mark at which archers aim. *Carew.*
4. A point; a fixed place. *Shakespeare.*
5. A puncture. *Brown.*
6. The print of a hare in the ground.

PRI'CKER. *s.* [from *prick.*]
1. A sharp-pointed instrument. *Moxon.*
2. A light horseman. Not used. *Hayward.*

PRI'CKET. *s.* [from *prick.*] A buck in his second year. *Manwood.*

PRI'CKLE. *s.* [from *prick.*] Small sharp point, like that of a brier. *Watts.*

PRI'CKLINESS. *s.* [from *prickly.*] Fullness of sharp points.

PRI'CKLOUSE. *s.* [*prick* and *louse.*] A word of contempt for a tailor *L'Estrange.*

PRI'CKLY. *a.* [from *prick.*] Full of sharp points. *Bacon.*

PRI'CKMADAM. *s.* A species of houseleek.

PRI'CKPUNCH. *s.* A piece of tempered steel, with a round point at one end, to prick a round mark in cold iron. *Moxon.*

PRI'CKSONG, *s.* [*prick* and *song.*] Song set to musick. *Shakespeare.*

PRI'CKWOOD. *s.* [*euonymus.*] A tree. *Ainsw.*

PRIDE. *s.* [ꝑꝛıꝺ, or ꝑꝛyꝺ, Saxon.]
1. Inordinate and unreasonable self-esteem. *Milton.*
2. Insolence; rude treatment of others; insolent exultation. *Milton.*
3. Dignity of manner; loftiness of air.
4. Generous elation of heart. *Smith.*
5. Elevation; dignity. *Shakespeare.*
6. Ornament; show; decoration. *Milton.*
7. Splendour; ostentation. *Dryden.*
8. The state of a female beast soliciting the male. *Shakespeare.*

To PRIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make proud; to rate himself high. *Swift.*

PRIE. *s.* I suppose an old name of a privet. *Tusser.*

PRIEF, for *proof.* *Spenser.*

PRI'ER. *s.* [from *pry.*] One who inquires too narrowly.

PRIEST. *s.* [ꝑnyꝛt, Sax. *prestre*, Fr.]
1. One who officiates in sacred offices. *Milton.*
2 One of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a bishop. *Rowe.*

PRI'ESTCRAFT. *s.* [*priest* and *craft.*] Religious fraud; management of wicked priests to gain power. *Spectator.*

PRI'ESTESS. *s.* [from *priest.*] A woman who officiated in heathen rites. *Addison.*

PRI'ESTHOOD. *s.* [from *priest.*]
1. The office and character of a priest. *Whit.*
2. The order of men set apart for holy offices. *Dryden.*
3. The second order in the hierarchy.

PRI'ESTLINESS. *s.* [from *priestly.*] The appearance or manner of a priest.

PRI'ESTLY. *a.* [from *priest.*] Becoming a priest; sacerdotal; belonging to a priest. *Sou.*

PRI'ESTRIDDEN. *a.* [*priest* and *ridden.*] Managed or governed by priests. *Swift.*

To PRIEVE, for *prove.* *Spenser.*

PRIG. *s.* A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical little fellow. *Spectator.*

PRILL. *s.* A bird or turbot. *Ainsworth.*

PRIM. *a.* [by contraction from *primitive.*] Formal; precise; affectedly nice. *Swift.*

To PRIM. *v. a.* [from the adj.] To deck up precisely; to form to an affected nicety.

PRI'MACY. *s.* [*primatie*, French.] The chief ecclesiastical station. *Clarendon.*

PRI'MAGE. *s.* The freight of a ship. *Ainsw.*

PRI'MAL. *a.* [*primus*, Lat.] First. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

PRI'MARILY. *ad.* [from *primary.*] Originally; in the first intention; in the first place. *Brown.*

PRI'MARINESS. *s.* [from *primary.*] The state of being first in act or intention. *Norris.*

PRI'MARY. *a.* [*primarius*, Latin.]
1. First in intention. *Hammond.*
2. Original; first. *Raleigh.*
3. First in dignity; chief; principal. *Bentley.*

PRI'MATE. *s.* [*primat*, Fr. *primus*, Lat.] The chief ecclesiastick. *Ayliffe.*

PRI'MATESHIP. *s.* [from *primate.*] The dignity or office of a primate.

PRIME. *s.* [*primus*, Latin.]
1. The first part of the day; the dawn; the morning. *Milton.*
2. The beginning; the early days. *Milton.*
3. The best part. *Swift.*
4. The spring of life; the height of strength, health, or beauty. *Dryden. Waller.*
5. Spring.
6. The height of perfection. *Woodward.*
7. The first canonical hour. *Ainsworth.*
8. The first part; the beginning: as, *the prime of the moon.*

PRIME. *a.* [*primus*, Latin.]
1. Early; blooming. *Milton.*
2. Principal; first rate. *Clarendon.*
3. First; original. *Locke.*
4. Excellent. *Shakespeare.*

To PRIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put in the first powder; to put powder in the pan of a gun. *Boyle.*
2. [*primer*, Fr. to begin.] To lay the ground on a canvas to be painted.

PRI'MELY. *ad.* [from *prime.*]
1. Originally; primarily; in the first place; in the first intention. *South.*
2. Excellently; supremely well.

PRI'MENESS, *s.* [from *prime.*]
1. The state of being first.
2. Excellence.

PRI'MER. *s.*
1. An office of the blessed Virgin. *Stillingfl.*
2. A small prayer book, in which children are taught to read. *Locke.*

PRIMERO. s. [Span.] A game at cards. *Sh.*

PRIME'VAL. *a.* [*primævus*, Latin.] Original; such as was at first.

PRIME'VOUS. *a.* [*primitivus*, *primitie*, Latin.] Being of the first production. *Ainsworth.*

PRIMI'TIAL. *a.* [*primitivus*, *primitie*, Latin.]

PRI'MITIVE. *a.* [*primitif*, Fr. *primitivus*, Lat.]
1. Ancient; original; established from the beginning. *Tillotson.*
2. Formal; affectedly solemn; imitating

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the ſuppoſed gravity of old times.

3. Original; primary; not derivative. *Mil.*

PRI'MITIVELY. *ad.* [from *primitive.*]

1. Originally; at firſt. *Brown.*

2 Primarily; not derivatively.

3. According to the original rule. *South.*

PRI'MITIVENESS. *ſ.* [from *primitive.*] State of being original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.

PRI'MNESS. *ſ.* [from *prim.*] Affected niceneſs or formality.

PRIMOGE'NIAL. *a.* [*primogenius*, Latin.] Firſt-born; original; primary; conſtituent; elemental. *Boyle.*

PRIMOGE'NITURE. *ſ.* [*primogeniture*, Fr.] Seniority; eldership; ſtate or privilege of being firſt-born. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PRIMO'RDIAL. *a.* [*primordium*, Lat.] Original; exiſting from the beginning. *Boyle.*

PRIMO'RDIAL. *ſ.* [from the adj.] Origin; firſt principle. *More.*

PRIMO'RDIAN. *ſ.* A kind of plum.

PRIMO'RDIATE. *a.* [from *primordium*, Lat.] Original; exiſting from the firſt. *Boyle.*

PRI'MROSE. *ſ.* [*primula veris*, Latin.]

1. A flower that appears early *Bacon.*

2. *Primroſe* is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for gay and flowery.

PRINCE. *ſ.* [*prince*, Fr. *princeps*, Latin.]

1. A ſovereign; a chief ruler. *Milton.*

2. A ſovereign of rank next to kings.

3. Ruler of whatever ſex. *Camden.*

4. The ſon of a king. Popularly the eldeſt ſon of him that reigns under any denomination is called a prince. *Sidney.*

5. The chief of any body of men. *Peacham.*

To PRINCE. *v. n.* To play the prince; to take ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRI'NCEDOM. *ſ.* [from *prince.*] The rank, eſtate, or power of the prince; ſovereignty. *Milton.*

PRI'NCELIKE. *a.* [*prince* and *like.*] Becoming a prince. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRI'NCELINESS. *ſ.* [from *princely.*] The ſtate, manner, or dignity of a prince.

PRI'NCELY. *a.* [from *prince.*]

1. Having the appearance of one high born. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Having the rank of princes. *Sidney.*

3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; auguſt. *Milton.*

PRI'NCELY. *ad.* In a princelike manner.

PRINCES-FEATHER. *ſ.* The herb amaranth. *Ainſworth.*

PRI'NCESS. *ſ.* [*princeſſe*, French.]

1. A ſovereign lady; a woman having ſovereign command. *Swift.*

2. A ſovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen.

3. The daughter of a king. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. The wife of a prince: as, *the* princeſs of *Wales.*

PRI'NCIPAL. *a.* [*principalis*, Latin.]

1. Princely. A latiniſm. *Spenſer.*

2. Chief; of the firſt rate; capital; eſſential; important; conſiderable. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRI'NCIPAL. *ſ.* [from the adjective.]

1. A head; a chief; not a ſecond. *Bacon.*

2. One primarily or originally engaged; not acceſſary or auxiliary. *Swift.*

3. A capital ſum placed out at intereſt. *Swift.*

4. Preſident or governour.

PRINCIPA'LITY. *ſ.* [*principauté*, French.]

1. Sovereignty; ſupreme power. *Sidney.*

2. A prince; one inveſted with ſovereignty. *Milton.*

3. The country which gives title to a prince; as, *the* principality *of Wales.* *Temple.*

4. Superiority; predominance. *Taylor.*

PRI'NCIPALLY. *ad.* [from *principal.*] Chiefly; above all; above the reſt. *Newton.*

PRI'NCIPALNESS. *ſ.* [from *principal.*] The ſtate of being principal or chief.

PRINCIPIA'TION. *ſ.* [from *principium*, Lat.] Analyſis into conſtituent or elemental parts. Not uſed. *Bacon.*

PRI'NCIPLE. *ſ.* [*principium*, Latin.]

1. Element; conſtituent part; primordial ſubſtance. *Watts.*

2. Original cauſe. *Dryden.*

3. Being productive of other being; operative cauſe. *Tillotſon.*

4. Fundamental truth; original poſtulate; firſt poſition from which others are deduced. *Hooker.*

5. Ground of action; motive. *Addiſon.*

6. Tenet on which morality is founded. *Law.*

To PRI'NCIPLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To eſtabliſh or fix in any tenet; to impreſs with any tenet good or ill. *South.*

2. To eſtabliſh firmly in the mind. *Locke.*

PRI'NCOCK. } *ſ.* [from *prink* or *prim cock.*] A
PRI'NCOX. } coxcomb; a conceited perſon; a pert rogue. Obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

To PRINK. *v. n.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To prank; to deck for ſhow. *Art of Tormenting.*

To PRINT. *v. a.* [*imprimer*, *empreint*, Fr.]

1. To mark by preſſing any thing upon another. *Dryden.*

2. To impreſs any thing, ſo as to leave its form. *Roſcommon.*

3. To form by impreſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. To impreſs words or make books, not by the pen, but the preſs. *Pope.*

To PRINT. *v. n.*

1. To uſe the art of typography. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To publiſh a book. *Pope.*

PRINT. *ſ.* [*empriute*, French.]

1. Mark or form made by impreſſion. *Chap.*

2. That which being impreſſed leaves its form: as, a *butter print.*

3. Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impreſſed on paper.

4 Picture made by impreſſion. *Waller.*

5. The form, ſize, arrangement, or other qualities of the types uſed in printing books. *Dryden.*

6. The ſtate of being publiſhed by the printer. *Shakeſpeare.*

7. Single ſheet printed for ſale; a paper ſomething leſs than a pamphlet. *Addiſon.*

8. Formal method. A low word. *Locke.*

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PRI'NTER. *s.* [from *print.*]
1 One that prints books. *Digby.*
2. One that ſtains linen with figures.
PRI'NTLESS. *a.* [from *print.*] That leaves no impreſſion. *Milton.*
PRI'OR. *a.* [*prior*, Lat.] Former; being before ſomething elſe; antecedent; anteriour. *Reg.*
PRI'OR. *s.* [*prieur*, French.] The head of a convent of monks, inferiour in dignity to an abbot. *Addiſon.*
PRI'ORESS. *s.* [from prior.] A lady ſuperiour of a convent of nuns.
PRIO'RITY. *s.* [from *prior*, adjective.]
1. The ſtate of being firſt; precedence in time. *Hayward.*
2. Precedence in place. *Shakeſpeare.*
PRI'ORSHIP. *s.* [from *prior.*] The ſtate or office of prior.
PRI'ORY. *s.* [from *prior.*] A convent, in dignity below an abbey. *Shakeſpeare.*
PRI'SAGE. *s.* [from *priſe.*] A cuſtom, now called butlerage, whereby the prince challenges out of every bark loaden with wine, two tuns of wine at his price. *Cowel.*
PRISM. *s.* [πρισμα.] A *priſm* of glaſs is a glaſs bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well poliſhed ſides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end. *Newton.*
PRISMA'TICK. *a.* [*priſmatique*, Fr. from *priſm.*] Formed as a priſm. *Pope.*
PRISMA'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *priſmatick.*] In the form of a priſm. *Boyle.*
PRISMO'ID. *s.* [πρισμα and ειδος.] A body approaching to the form of a priſm.
PRI'SON. *s.* [*priſon*, Fr.] A ſtrong hold in which perſons are confined; a gaol. *Shakeſp.*
To PRI'SON. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To impriſon; to ſhut up in hold; to reſtrain from liberty.
2. To captivate; to enchain. *Milton.*
3. To confine. *Shakeſpeare.*
PRI'SONBASE. *s.* A kind of rural play, commonly called *priſonbars.* *Sandys.*
PRI'SONER. *s.* [*priſonnier*, French.]
1. One who is confined in hold. *Bacon.*
2. A captive; one taken by the enemy. *Bacon.*
3. One under an arreſt. *Dryden.*
PRI'SONHOUSE. *s.* Goal; hold in which one is confined. *Shakeſpeare.*
PRI'SONMENT. *s.* [from *priſon.*] Confinement; impriſonment; captivity. *Shakeſp.*
PRISTINE. *a.* [*priſtinus*, Latin.] Firſt; ancient; original. *Philips.*
PRI'THEE. A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee.* *L'Eſtrange.*
PRI'VACY. *s.* [from *private.*]
1. State of being ſecret; ſecrecy.
2. Retirement; retreat; place intended to be ſecret. *Dryden.*
3. [*privauté*, Fr.] Privity; joint knowledge; great familiarity. Improper uſe. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Taciturnity. *Ainſworth.*
PRIVA'DO. *s.* [Span.] A ſecret friend. *Bac.*
PRI'VATE. *a.* [*privatus*, Latin.]
1. Not open; ſecret. *Miltin.*
2. Alone; not accompanied.
5. Being upon the ſame terms with the reſt of the community; particular. *Hale.*
4. Particular; not relating to the public. *Dryd.*
5. *In* PRIVATE. Secretly; nor publickly; not openly. *Granville.*
PRI'VATE. *s.* A ſecret meſſage. *Shakeſpeare.*
PRIVATE'ER. *s.* [from *private.*] A ſhip fitted out by private men to plunder the enemies of the ſtate. *Swift.*
To PRIVATE'ER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit out ſhips againſt enemies, at the charge of private perſons.
PRI'VATELY. *ad.* [from *private.*] Secretly; not openly. *Shakeſpeare.*
PRI'VATENESS. *s.* [from *private.*]
1. The ſtate of a man in the ſame rank with the reſt of the community.
2. Secrecy; privacy. *Bacon.*
3. Obſcurity; retirement. *Wotton.*
PRIVATION. *s.* [*privatio*, Latin.]
1. Removal or deſtruction of any thing or quality. *Davies.*
2 The act of the mind by which, in conſidering a ſubject, we ſeparate it from any thing appendant.
3. The act of degrading from rank or office. *Bacon.*
PRI'VATIVE. *a.* [*privativus*, Latin.]
1. Cauſing privation of any thing.
2. Conſiſting in the abſence of ſomething; not poſitive. *Taylor.*
PRI'VATIVE. *s.* That of which the eſſence is the abſence of ſomething, as ſilence is only the abſence of ſound. *Bacon.*
PRI'VATIVELY. *ad.* [from *privative.*]
1. By the abſence of ſomething.
2. Negatively. *Hammond.*
PRI'VATIVENESS. *s.* [from *privative.*] Repreſentation of abſence of ſomething that ought to be preſent.
PRI'VET. *s.* [*liguſtrum.*] A plant. *Miller.*
PRI'VILEGE. *s.* [*privilege*, Fr. *privilegium*, Latin.]
1. Peculiar advantage. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Immunity; right not univerſal. *Bacon.*
To PRI'VILEGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To inveſt with rights or immunities; to grant a privilege.
2. To exempt from cenſure or danger.
3. To exempt from paying tax or impoſt.
PRI'VILY. *ad* [from *privy.*] Secretly; privately.
PRI'VITY. *s.* [*privauté*, Fr. from *privy.*]
1. Private communication.
2. Conſciouſneſs; joint knowledge; concurrence.
3. [In the plural.] Secret parts.
PRI'VY. *a.* [*privé*, French.]
1. Private; not publick; aſſigned to private uſes.
2. Secret; clandeſtine.
3. Secret; not ſhown.
4. Admitted to ſecrets of ſtate.
5. Conſcious to any thing; admitted to a participation of knowledge.

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PRI'VY. *s.* Place of retirement; necessary house. *Swift.*

PRIZE. *s.* [*prix*, French.]
1. A reward gained by contest with competitors. *Addison.*
2. Reward gained by any performance. *Dryd.*
3. [*prise*, Fr.] Something taken by adventure; plunder. *Pope.*

To PRIZE. *v. a.* [*priser*, French.]
1 To rate; to value at a certain price. *Shak.*
2. To esteem; to value highly. *Dryden.*

PRI'ZER. *s.* [*priseur*, French.] He that values. *Shakespeare.*

PRI'ZEFIGHTER. *s.* [*prize* and *fighter*.] One that fights publickly for a reward. *Brom.*

PRO. [Lat.] For; in defence of: *pro* and *con*, for *pro* and *contra*, for and against. *Prior.*

PROBABI'LITY. *s.* [*probabilitas*, Lat. *probabilité*, French.] Likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence arising from the preponderation of argument. *Tillotson.*

PRO'BABLE. *a.* [*probable*, Fr. *probabilis*, Latin.] Likely; having more evidence than the contrary. *Hooker.*

PRO'BABLY. *ad.* [from *probable*.] Likely; in likelihood. *Swift.*

PRO'BAT. *s.* [Lat.] The proof of wills and testaments of persons deceased in the spiritual court, either by the oath of the executor, or with witnesses.

PROBA'TION. *s.* [*probatio*, from *probo*, Latin; *probation*, French.]
1. Proof; evidence; testimony. *Shakspeare.*
2. The act of proving by ratiocination or testimony. *Locke.*
3. Trial; examination. *Bacon.*
4. Moral trial. *Nelson.*
5. Trial before entrance into monastick life; noviciate. *Pope.*

PROBA'TIONARY. *a.* [from *probation*.] Serving for trial.

PROBA'TIONER. *s.* [from *probation*.]
1. One who is upon trial. *Dryden.*
2. A novice. *Decay of Piety.*

PROBA'TIONERSHIP. *s.* [from *probationer*.] State of being a probationer; noviciate.

PRO'BATORY. *a.* [from *probo*, Lat.] Serving for trial. *Bromhall.*

PROBA'TUM EST. A Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying *it is tried* or *proved*. *Prior.*

PROBE. *s.* [from *probo*, Latin.] A slender wire by which surgeons search the depth of wounds. *Wiseman.*

PROBE-SCISSORS. *s.* [*probe* and *scissors*.] Scissors used to open wounds, of which the blade thrust into the orifice has a button at the end *Wiseman.*

To PROBE. *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat.] To search; to try by an instrument. *South.*

PRO'BITY. *s.* [*probité*, Fr. *probitas*, Latin.] Honesty; sincerity; veracity. *Fiddes.*

PRO'BLEM. *s.* [*problema*, Fr. πρόβλημα.] A question proposed. *Bacon.*

PROBLEMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *problem*; *problematique*, Fr.] Uncertain; unsettled; disputed; disputable. *Boyle.*

PROBLEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* Uncertainly.

PROBO'SCIS. *s.* [*proboscis*, Latin.] A snout; the trunk of an elephant; but it is used also for the same part in every creature. *Milton.*

PROCA'CIOUS. *a.* [*procax*, Latin.] Petulant; loose.

PROCA'CITY. *s.* [from *procacious*.] Petulance; sauciness.

PROCATA'RCTICK. *a.* [προκαταρκτικὸς.] Forerunning; remotely antecedent. *Harvey.*

PROCATA'RXIS. *s.* [προκαταρξις.] The preexistent cause of a disease, which cooperates with others that are subsequent. *Quincy.*

PROCE'DURE. *s.* [*procedure*, French.]
1. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct. *South.*
2. Act of proceeding; progress; process; operation. *Hale.*
3. Produce; thing produced. *Bacon.*

To PROCEE'D. *v. n.* [*procedo*, Latin.]
1. To pass from one thing or place to another. *Dryden.*
2. To go forward; to tend to the end designed; to advance. *Ben Jonson.*
3. To come forth from a place or from a sender. *John.*
4. To go or march in state. *Anon.*
5. To issue; to arise; to be the effect of; to be produced from. *Shakespeare.*
6. To prosecute any design. *Locke.*
7. To be transacted; to be carried on. *Shak.*
8. To make progress; to advance. *Milton.*
9. To carry on juridical process. *Clarendon.*
10. To transact; to act; to carry on any affair methodically. *Milton.*
11 To take effect; to have its course. *Ayl.*
12. To be propagated; to come by generation. *Milton.*
13. To be produced by the original efficient cause. *Milton.*

PRO'CEED. *s.* Produce: as, *the* proceeds *of an estate.*

PROCEE'DER. *s.* [from *proceed*.] One who goes forward; one who makes a progress. *Ba.*

PROCEE'DING. *s.* [*procedé*, French.]
1. Progress from one thing to another; series of conduct; transaction. *Swift*
2. Legal procedure: as, *such are the* proceedings *at law.*

PROCE'LLOUS. *a.* [*procellosus*, Lat.] Tempestuous.

PROCE'PTION. *s.* Preoccupation; act of taking something sooner than another. Not in use. *King Charles.*

PROCE'RITY. *s.* [from *procerus*, Lat.] Tallness; height of stature. *Addison.*

PRO'CESS. *s.* [*processus*, Latin.]
1. Tendency; progressive course. *Hooker.*
2. Regular and gradual progress. *Knolles.*
3. Course; continual flux or passage. *Hale.*
4. Methodical management of any thing. *Ps.*
5. Course of law. *Swift.*

PROCE'SSION. *s.* [*processio*, Lat.] A train marching in ceremonious solemnity. *Hooker.*

To PROCE'SSION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go in procession. A low word.

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PROCE'SSIONAL. *a.* [from *proceſſion.*] Relating to proceſſion.

PROCE'SSIONARY. *a.* [from *proceſſion.*] Conſiſting in proceſſion. *Hooker.*

PRO'CHRONISM. *s.* [πρόχρονισμος.] An errour in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened.

PRO'CIDENCE. *s.* [*procidentia*, Lat.] Falling down; dependance below its natural place.

PRO'CINCT. *s.* [*procinctus*, Latin.] Complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action. *Milton.*

To PROCLAI'M. *v. a.* [*proclamo*, Latin.]
1. To promulgate or denounce by a ſolemn or legal publication. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To tell openly. *Locke.*
3. To outlaw by publick denunciation. *Shak.*

PROCLAI'MER. *s.* [from *proclaim.*] One that publiſhes by authority. *Milton.*

PROCLAMA'TION. *s.* [*proclamatio*, Latin.]
1. Publication by authority. *Milton.*
2. A declaration of the king's will openly publiſhed among the people. *Clarendon.*

PROCLI'VITY. *s.* [*proclivitas*, Latin.]
1. Tendency; natural inclination; propenſion; proneneſs. *Bramhall.*
2. Readineſs; facility of attaining. *Wotton.*

PROCLI'VOUS. *a.* [*proclivis*, Latin.] Inclined; tending by nature.

PROCO'NSUL. s. [Latin.] A Roman officer, who governed a province with conſular authority. *Peacham.*

PROCO'NSULSHIP, *s.* [from *proconſul.*] The office of a proconſul.

To PROCRA'STINATE. *v. a.* [*procraſtinor*, Latin.] To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day. *Shakeſpeare.*

To PROCRA'STINATE. *v. n.* To be dilatory. *Swift.*

PROCRASTINA'TION. *s.* [*procraſtinatio*, Lat.] Delay; dilatorineſs. *Decay of Piety.*

PROCRASTINA'TOR. *s.* [from *procraſtinate.*] A dilatory perſon.

PRO'CREANT. *a.* [*procreans*, Latin.] Productive; pregnant. *Shakeſpeare.*

To PRO'CREATE. *v. a.* [*procreo*, Lat.] To generate; to produce. *Bentley.*

PROCREA'TION. *s.* [*procreatio*, Lat.] Generation; production. *Raleigh.*

PRO'CREATIVE. *a.* [from *procreate.*] Generative, productive. *Hale.*

PRO'CREATIVENESS. *s.* [from *procreative.*] Power of generation. *Decay of Piety.*

PROCREA'TOR. *s.* [from *procreate.*] Generator; begetter.

PRO'CTOR. *s.* [contracted from *procurator.*]
1. A manager of another man's affairs. *Hook.*
2. An attorney in the ſpiritual court. *Swift.*
3. The magiſtrate of the univerſity. *Waller.*

To PRO'CTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage. A cant word. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRO'CTORSHIP. *s.* [from *proctor.*] Office or dignity of a proctor. *Clarendon.*

PROCU'MBENT. *a.* [*procumbens*, Latin.] Lying down; prone.

PROCU'RABLE. *a.* [from *procure.*] To be procured; obtainable; acquirable. *Boyle.*

PRO'CURACY. *s.* [from *procure.*] The management of any thing.

PROCURA'TION. *s.* [from *procure.*] The act of procuring. *Woodward.*

PROCURA'TOR. *s.* [*procurator*, Lat. *procurateur*, French.] Manager; one who tranſacts affairs for another. *Taylor.*

PROCURATO'RIAL *a.* [from *procurator.*] Made by a proctor. *Ayliffe.*

PROCU'RATORY. *a.* [from *procurator.*] Tending to procuration.

To PROCU'RE *v. a.* [*procuro*, Latin.]
1. To manage; to tranſact for another.
2. To obtain; to acquire. *Milton.*
3. To perſuade; to prevail on. *Herbert.*
4. To contrive; to forward. *Shakeſpeare.*

To PROCU'RE. *v. n.* To bawd; to pimp. *Dr.*

PROCU'REMENT. *s.* The act of procuring. *Dryden.*

PROCU'RER. *s.* [from *procure.*]
1. One that gains; obtainer. *Walton.*
2. Pimp; pandar. *South.*

PROCU'RESS. *s.* [from *procure.*] A bawd. *Spec.*

PRO'DIGAL. *a.* [*prodigus*, Latin.] Profuſe; waſteful; expenſive; laviſh. *Philips.*

PRO'DIGAL. *s* A waſter; a ſpendthrift. *Dr.*

PRODIGA'LITY. *s.* [*prodigalité*, French.] Extravagance; profuſion; waſte; exceſſive liberality. *Glanville.*

PRO'DIGALLY. *ad.* [from *prodigal.*] Profuſely; waſtefully; extravagantly. *Dryden.*

PRODI'GIOUS. *a.* [*prodigioſus*, Lat.] Amazing; aſtoniſhing; ſuch as may ſeem a prodigy; enormous; monſtrous. *Bacon.*

PRODI'GIOUSLY. *ad.* Amazingly; aſtoniſhingly; portentouſly; enormouſly. *Ray.*

PRODI'GIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *prodigious.*] Enormouſneſs; portentouſneſs; amazing qualities.

PRO'DIGY. *s.* [*prodigium*, Latin.]
1. Any thing out of the ordinary proceſs of nature, from which omens are drawn; portent. *Addiſon.*
2. Monſter. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. Any thing aſtoniſhing for good or bad. *Spectator.*

PRODI'TION. *s.* [*proditio*, Latin.] Treaſon; treachery. *Ainſworth.*

PRO'DITOR. s. [Latin.] A traitor. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRODITO'RIOUS. *a.* [from *proditor*, Latin.]
1. Traiterous; treacherous; perfidious. Not in uſe. *Daniel.*
2. Apt to make diſcoveries. *Wotton.*

To PRODU'CE. *v. a.* [*produco*, Latin.]
1. To offer to the view or notice. *Iſaiah.*
2. To exhibit to the publick. *Swift.*
3. To bring as an evidence. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To bear; to bring forth, as a vegetable. *Sam.*
5. To cauſe; to effect; to generate; to beget. *Bacon.*

PRO'DUCE. *s.* [from the noun.]
1. Product; that which any thing yields or brings. *Dryden.*
2. Amount; profit; gain; emergent ſum or quantity. *Addiſon.*

PRODU'CENT. *s.* [from *produce.*] One that

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exhibits; one that offers. *Ayliffe.*

PRODU'CER. *s.* [from *produce.*] One that generates or produces. *Suckling.*

PRODU'CIBLE. *a.* [from *produce.*]
1. Such as may be exhibited. *South.*
2. Such as may be generated or made. *Boyle.*

PRODU'CIBLENESS. *s.* [from *producible.*] The ſtate of being producible. *Boyle.*

PRO'DUCT. *s.* [*productus*, Latin.]
1. Something produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals. *Spectator.*
2. Work; compoſition. *Watts.*
3. Thing conſequential; effect. *Milton.*
4. Reſult; ſum: as, the *product* of many ſums added to each other.

PRODU'CTILE. *a.* [from *produco*, Latin] Which may be produced, or drawn out at length.

PRODU'CTION. *s.* [from *product.*]
1. The act of producing. *Dryden.*
2. The thing produced; fruit; product. *Sw.*
3. Compoſition; work of art or ſtudy. *Swift.*

PRODU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *produce.*] Having the power to produce; fertile; generative; efficient. *Milton.*

PRO'EM. *s.* [προοιμιον] Preface; introduction. *Swift.*

PROFANA'TION. *s.* [from *profano*, Latin.]
1. The act of violating any thing ſacred. *Sh.*
2. Irreverence to holy things or perſons. *Sh.*

PROFA'NE. *a.* [*profane*, French; from *profanus*, Latin.]
1. Irreverent to ſacred names or things. *South.*
2. Not ſacred; ſecular. *Burnet.*
3. Polluted; not pure. *Raleigh.*
4. Not purified by holy rites. *Dryden.*

To PROFA'NE. *v. a.* [*profano*, Lat. *profaner*, French.]
1. To violate; to pollute. *Milton.*
2. To put to wrong uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

PROFA'NELY. *ad.* [from *profane.*] With irreverence to ſacred names or things. *Eſdras.*

PROFA'NENESS. *s.* [from *profane.*] Irreverence of what is ſacred. *Dryden.*

PROFA'NER. *s.* [from *profane.*] Polluter; violater. *Hooker.*

PROFE'CTION. *s.* [*profectio*, Lat.] Advance; progreſſion. *Brown.*

To PROFE'SS. *v. a.* [*profeſſer*, Fr. [from *profeſſus*, Latin.]
1. To declare himſelf in ſtrong terms of any opinion or character. *Milton.*
2. To make a ſhow of any ſentiments by loud declaration. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To declare publickly one's ſkill in any art or ſcience, ſo as to invite employment. *Shak.*

To PROFE'SS. *v. n.*
1. To declare openly. *Titus.*
2. To enter into a ſtate of life by a publick declaration. *Drayton.*
3. To declare friendſhip. Not in uſe. *Shak.*

PROFE'SSEDLY. *ad* [from *profeſſed.*] Accoring to open declaration made by himſelf. *Dry.*

PROFE'SSION. *s.* [from *profeſs.*]
1. Calling; vocation; known employment.
2. Declaration. *Swift.*
3. The act of declaring one's ſelf of any party or opinion. *Tillotſon*

PROFE'SSIONAL. *a.* [from *profeſſion.*] Relating to a particular calling or profeſſion *Clariſſa*

PROFE'SSOR. *s.* [*profeſſeur*, French.]
1. One who declares himſelf of any opinion or party. *Bacon.*
2. One who publickly practices or teaches an art. *Swift.*
3. One who is viſibly religious. *Locke.*

PROFE'SSORSHIP. *s.* [from *profeſſor.*] The ſtation or office of a publick teacher. *Walton.*

To PRO'FFER. *v. a.* [*profero*, Latin.]
1. To propoſe; to offer to acceptance. *Sp.*
2. To attempt of one's own accord. *Milton.*

PRO'FFER. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Offer made; ſomething propoſed to acceptance. *Clarendon.*
2. Eſſay; attempt. *Bacon.*

PRO'FFERER. *s.* [from *proffer.*] He that offers. *Collier.*

PROFI'CIENCE. } *s.* [from *proficio*, Lat.]
PROFI'CIENCY. } Profit; advancement in any thing; improvement gained. *Rogers.*

PROFI'CIENT. *s.* [*proficiens*, Latin.] One who has made advances in any ſtudy or buſineſs. *Boyle.*

PROFI'CUOUS. *a.* [*proficuus*, Latin.] Advantageous; uſeful. *Philips.*

PRO'FILE. *s.* [*profile*, French.] The ſide face; half face. *Dryden.*

PRO'FIT. *s.* [*profit*, French.]
1. Gain; pecuniary advantage. *Swift.*
2. Advantage; acceſſion of good. *Bacon.*
3. Improvement; advancement; proficiency.

To PRO'FIT. *v. a.* [*profiter*, French.]
1. To benefit; to advantage. *Job.*
2. To improve; to advance. *Dryden.*

To PRO'FIT. *v. n.*
1. To gain advantage. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To make improvement. *Dryden.*
3. To be of uſe or advantage. *Prior.*

PRO'FITABLE. *a.* [*profitable*, Fr. from *profit.*]
1. Gainful; lucrative. *Bacon.*
2. Uſeful; advantageous. *Arbuthnot.*

PRO'FITABLENESS. *s.* [from *profitable.*]
1. Gainfulneſs.
2. Uſefulneſs; advantageouſneſs. *More.*

PRO'FITABLY. *ad.* [from *profitable.*]
1. Gainfully.
2. Advantageouſly; uſefully. *Wake.*

PRO'FITLESS. *a.* [from *profit.*] Void of gain or advantage. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRO'FLIGATE. *a.* [*profligatus*, Lat.] Abandoned; loſt to virtue and decency; ſhameleſs. *Roſcommon.*

PRO'FLIGATE. *s.* An abandoned, ſhameleſs wretch. *Swift.*

To PRO'FLIGATE. *v. a.* [*profligo*, Latin.] To To drive away. Not uſed. *Harvey.*

PRO'FLIGATELY. *ad.* [from *profligate.*] Shamelefsly. *Swift.*

PRO'FLIGATENESS. *s.* [from *profligate.*] The quality of being profligate.

PRO'FLUENCE. *s.* [from *profluent.*] Progreſs; courſe. *Wotton.*

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PRO'FLUENT. *a.* [from *profluens*, Latin.] Flowing forward. *Milton.*

PROFO'UND. *a.* [*profundus*, Latin.]
1. Deep; descending far below the surface; low with respect to the neighbouring places. *Milton.*
2. Intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind: as, *a* profound *treatise.*
3. Lowly; humble; submiss; submissive. *Duppa.*
4. Learned beyond the common reach. *Hook.*
5. Deep in contrivance. *Hosea.*
6. Having hidden qualities. *Shakespeare.*

PROFO'UND. *s.*
1. The deep; the main; the sea. *Sandys.*
2. The abyss. *Milton.*

To PROFO'UND. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dive; to penetrate. *Glanville.*

PROFO'UNDLY. *ad.* [from *profound.*]
1. Deeply; with deep concern. *Shakespeare.*
2. With great degrees of knowledge; with deep insight. *Dryden.*

PROFOU'NDNESS. *s.* [from *profound.*]
1. Depth of place.
2. Depth of knowledge. *Hooker.*

PROFU'NDITY. *s.* [from *profound.*] Depth of place or knowledge. *Milton.*

PROFU'SE. *a.* [*profusus*, Latin.]
1. Lavish; too liberal; prodigal. *Addison.*
2. Overabounding; exuberant. *Milton.*

PROFU'SELY. *ad.* [from *profuse.*]
1. Lavishly; prodigally. *Hayte.*
2. With exuberance. *Thomson.*

PROFU'SENESS. *s.* [from *profuse.*] Lavishness; prodigality. *Atterbury.*

PROFU'SION. *s.* [*profusio*, Latin.]
1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance. *Rowe.*
2. Lavish expence; superfluous effusion *Hay.*
3. Abundance; exuberant plenty. *Addison.*

To PROG. *v. n* A low word.
1. To rob; to steal.
2. To shift meanly for provisions. *L'Estrange.*

PROG. *s.* [from the verb.] Victuals; provision of any kind. *Congreve.*

PROGENERA'TION. *s.* [*progenero*, Latin.] The act of begetting; propagation.

PROGE'NITOR. *s.* [*progenitus*, Latin.] A forefather; an ancestor in a direct line. *Add.*

PRO'GENY. *s.* [*progenio*, old Fr. *progenies*, Lat.] Offspring; race; generation. *Addison.*

PROGNO'STICABLE. *a.* [from *prognosticate.*] Such as may be foreknown or foretold. *Brown.*

To PROGNO'STICATE. *v. a.* [from *prognostick.*] To foretell; to foreshow. *Clarendon.*

PROGNOSTICA'TION. *s.* [from *prognosticate.*]
1. The act of foreknowing or foreshowing. *Burnet.*
2. Foretoken. *Sidney.*

PROGNOSTICA'TOR. *s.* [from *prognosticate.*] Foreteller; foreknower. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PROGNO'STICK. *a.* [*prognostique*, Fr. προγνωστικος.] Foretokening disease or recovery; foreshowing.

PROGNO'STICK. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. The skill of foretelling diseases, or the event of diseases. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A prediction. *Swift.*
3. A token forerunning. *South.*

PRO'GRESS. *s.* [*progrès*, Fr. from *progressus*, Latin.]
1. Course; procession; passage. *Shakespeare.*
2. Advancement; motion forward. *Bacon.*
3. Intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge; proficience. *Locke.*
4. Removal from one place to another. *Dryd.*
5. A journey of state; a circuit. *Bacon.*

To PRO'GRESS. *v. n.* [*progredior*, Lat.] To move forward; to pass. Not used *Shakesp.*

PROGRE'SSION. *s.* [*progressio*, Latin.]
1. Proportioned process; regular and gradual advance. *Newton.*
2. Motion forward. *Brown.*
3. Course; passage. *Shakespeare.*
4. Intellectual advance. *Locke.*

PROGRE'SSIONAL. *a.* [from *progression.*] Such as are in a state of increase or advance. *Brown.*

PROGRE'SSIVE. *a.* [*progressif*, French.] Going forward; advancing. *Brown.*

PROGRE'SSIVELY. *ad.* [from *progressive.*] By gradual steps or regular course. *Holder.*

PROGRE'SSIVENESS. *s.* [from *progressive.*] The state of advancing.

To PROHI'BIT. *v. a.* [*prohibeo*, Latin.]
1. To forbid; to interdict by authority. *Sid.*
2. To debar; to hinder. *Milton.*

PROHI'BITER. *s.* [from *prohibit.*] Forbidder; interdicter.

PROHIBI'TION. *s.* [*prohibition*, Fr. *prohibitio*, Latin.] Forbiddance; interdict; act of forbidding. *Tillotson.*

PROHI'BITORY. *a.* [from *prohibit.*] Implying prohibition; forbidding. *Ayliffe.*

To PROJE'CT. *v. a.* [*projecto*, Latin.]
1. To throw out; to cast forward. *Pope.*
2. To exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirror. *Dryden.*
3. [*projetter*, Fr.] To scheme; to form in the mind; to contrive. *South.*

To PROJE'CT. *v. a.* To jut out; to shoot forward; to shoot beyond something next it.

PRO'JECT. *s.* [*projet*, Fr. [from the verb.] Scheme; design; contrivance. *Rogers.*

PROJE'CTILE. *a.* [*projectile*, French.] Impelled forward. *Arbuthnot.*

PROJE'CTILE. *s.* [from the adj.] A body put in motion. *Cheyne.*

PROJE'CTION. *s.* [from *project.*]
1. The act of shooting forward. *Bacon.*
2. [*projection*, French.] Plan; delineation. *Watts.*
3. Scheme; plan of action.
4. In chymistry, crisis of an operation. *Bacon.*

PROJE'CTOR. *s.* [from *project.*]
1. One who forms schemes and designs. *Add.*
2. One who forms wild impracticable schemes. *Pope.*

PROJE'CTURE. *s.* [*projecture*, Fr. *projectura*, Latin.] A jutting out.

To PROIN. *v. a.* [a corruption of *prune.*] To lop; to cut; to trim; to prune. *Ben Jonson.*

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To PROLA'TE. *v. a.* [*prolatum*, Lat.] To pronounce; to utter. *Howel.*

PROLA'TE. *a.* [*prolatus*, Lat.] Extended beyond an exact round. *Cheyne.*

PROLA'TION. *s.* [*prolatus*, Lat.]
1. Pronunciation; utterance. *Ray.*
2. Delay; act of deferring. *Ainſworth.*

PROLEGO'MENA. *s.* [προλεγομενα.] Previous diſcourſe; introductory obſervations.

PROLE'PSIS. *s.* [προλημψις.]
1. A form of rhetorick, in which objections are anticipated. *Bramhall.*
2. An errour in chronology by which events are dated too early. *Theobald.*

PROLE'PTICAL. *a.* [from *prolepſis.*] Previous; antecedent. *Glanville.*

PROLE'PTICALLY. *ad.* [from *proleptical.*] By way of anticipation. *Clariſſa.*

PROLETA'RIAN. *s.* Mean; wretched; vile; vulgar. *Hudibras.*

PROLIFICA'TION. *s.* [*proles* and *facio*, Lat.] Generation of children. *Brown.*

PROLI'FICAL. } *a.* [*prolifique*, Fr.] Fruitful;
PROLI'FICK. } generative; pregnant; productive. *Dryden.*

PROLI'FICALLY. *ad.* [from *prolifick.*] Fruitfully; pregnantly.

PRO'LIX. *a.* [*prolixus*, Lat.]
1. Long; tedious; not conciſe. *Digby.*
2. Of long duration. *Ayliffe.*

PROLI'XIOUS. *a.* [from *prolix.*] Dilatory; tedious. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

PROLI'XITY. *s.* [*prolixité*, Fr.] Tediouſneſs; tireſome length; want of brevity. *Boyle.*

PROLI'XLY. *ad.* [from *prolix.*] At great length; tediouſly. *Dryden.*

PROLI'XNESS. *s.* [from *prolix.*] Tediouſneſs.

PRÓLOCU'TOR. s. [Latin.] The freeman; the ſpeaker of a convocation. *Swift.*

PROLOCU'TORSHIP. *s.* [from *prolocutor.*] The office or dignity of prolocutor.

PRO'LOGUE. *s.* [προλογος.]
1. Preface; introduction to any diſcourſe or performance. *Milton.*
2. Something ſpoken before the entrance of the actors of a play. *Shakeſpeare.*

To PRO'LOGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce with a formal preface. *Shak.*

To PROLO'NG. *v. a.* [*prolonger*, Fr.]
1. To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out. *Milton.*
2. To put off to a diſtant time. *Shak.*

PROLONGA'TION. *s.* [*prolongation*, Fr.]
1. The act of lengthening. *Bacon.*
2. Delay to a longer time. *Bacon.*

PROLU'SION. *s.* [*proluſio*, Latin.] Entertainments; performance of diverſion. *Hakewill.*

PRO'MINENCE. } *s.* [*prominentia*, Lat.] Pro-
PRO'MINENCY. } tuberance; extant part.

PRO'MINENT. *a.* [*prominens*, Lat.] Standing out beyond the other parts; protuberant; extant. *Brown.*

PROMI'SCUOUS. *a.* [*promiſcuus*, Latin.] Mingled; confuſed; undiſtinguiſhed. *Tillot.*

PROMI'SCUOUSLY. *ad.* With confuſed mixture; indiſcriminately. *Sandys.*

PRO'MISE. *s.* [*promiſſum*, Latin.]
1. Declaration of ſome benefit to be conferred. *Dryden.*
2. Performance of promiſe; grant of the thing promiſed. *Acts.*
3. Hopes; expectation. *Shakeſpeare.*

To PRO'MISE. *v. a.* [*promitto*, Latin.] To make declaration of ſome benefit to be conferred. *Temple.*

To PRO'MISE. *v. n.* To aſſure one by a promiſe. *Dryden.*

PRO'MISEBREACH. *s.* [*breach* and *promiſe.*] Violation of promiſe. Not in uſe. *Shakeſp.*

PRO'MISEBREAKER. *s.* [*promiſe* and *break.*] Violator of promiſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRO'MISER. *s.* [from *promiſe.*] One who promiſes. *Ben Jonſon.*

PRO'MISSORILY. *ad.* [from *promiſſory.*] By way of promiſe. *Brown.*

PRO'MISSORY. *a.* [*promiſſorius*, Lat.] Containing profeſſion of ſome benefit to be conferred. *Arbuthnot.*

PRO'MONT. } *s.* [*promontorium*, Lat.]
PRO'MONTORY. } A headland; a cape; high land jutting into the ſea. *Suckling. Pope.*

To PROMO'TE. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, *promotus*, Latin.]
1. To forward; to advance. *Milton.*
2. [*promouvoir*, Fr.] To elevate; to exalt; to prefer. *Milton.*

PROMO'TER. *s.* [*promoteur*, French.]
1. Advancer; forwarder; encourager. *Attr.*
2. Informer; makebate. Obſolete. *Tuſſer.*

PROMO'TION *s.* [*promotion*, French.] Advancement; encouragement; exaltation to ſome new honour or rank; preferment. *Milt.*

To PROMO'VE. *v. a.* [*promoveo*, Latin.] To forward; to advance; to promote. *Suckling.*

PROMPT. *a.* [*prompt*, Fr. *promptus*, Latin.]
1. Quick; ready; acute; eaſy. *Clarendon.*
2. Quick; petulant. *Dryden.*
3. Ready without heſitation; wanting no new motive. *Dryden.*
4. Ready; told down: as, *prompt* payment.

To PROMPT. *v. a.* [*prontare*, Italian.]
1. To aſſiſt by private inſtruction; to help at a loſs. *Stilling fleet.*
2. To dictate. *Pope.*
3. To incite; to inſtigate. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To remind. *Brown.*

PRO'MPTER. *s.* [from *prompt.*]
1. One who helps a publick ſpeaker, by ſuggeſting the word to him when he falters. *St.*
2. An admoniſher; a reminder. *L'Eſtrange.*

PROMPTITUDE. *s.* [*promptitude*, French.] Readineſs; quickneſs.

PRO'MPTLY. *ad.* [from *prompt.*] Readily; quickly; expeditiouſly. *Taylor.*

PRO'MPTNESS. *s.* [from *prompt.*] Readineſs; quickneſs alacrity. *South.*

PRO'MPTUARY. *s.* [*promptuarium*, Lat.] A ſtorehouſe; a repoſitory; a magazine. *Wood.*

PRO'MPTURE. *s.* [from *prompt.*] Suggeſtion; inſtigation. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To PROMU'LGATE. *v. a.* [*promulgo*, Lat.] To publiſh; to make known by open declaration. *Locke.*

PROMULGA'TION. *s.* [*promulgatio*, Latin.]

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Publication; open exhibition. *South.*

PROMULGATOR. *s.* [from *promulgate.*] Publisher; open teacher. *Decay of Piety.*

To PROMU'LGE. *v. a.* [from *promulgo*, Lat.] To promulgate; to publish; to teach openly. *Atterbury.*

PROMU'LGER. *s.* [from *promulge.*] Publisher; promulgator. *Atterbury.*

PRONA'TOR. *s.* A muscle of the radius, that helps to turn the palm downward.

PRONE. *a.* [*pronus*, Lat.]
1. Bending downward; not erect. *Milton.*
2. Lying with the face downward: contrary to *supine.* *Brown.*
3. Precipitous; headlong; going downward. *Milton.*
4. Declivious; sloping. *Blackmore.*
5. Inclined; propense; disposed. *South.*

PRO'NENESS. *s.* [from *prone.*]
1. The state of bending downward; not erectness. *Brown.*
2. The state of lying with the face downward; not supineness.
3. Descent; declivity.
4. Inclination; propension; disposition to ill. *Hooker.*

PRONG. *s.* [*prongben*, Dutch, to squeeze.] A fork. *Sandys.*

PRO'NITY. *s.* [from *prone.*] Proneness. *More.*

PRONOU'N. *s.* [*pronomen*, Lat.] A word that is used instead of the proper name. *Clarke.*

To PRONOU'NCE. *v. a.* [*prononcer*, Fr. *pronuncio*, Lat.]
1. To speak; to utter. *Jeremiah.*
2. To utter solemnly; to utter confidently. *Sh.*
3. To form or articulate by the organs of speech. *Holder.*

To PRONOU'NCE. *v. n.* To speak with confidence or authority. *South.*

PRONOU'NCER. *s.* [from *pronounce.*] One who pronounces. *Ayliffe.*

PRONUNCIA'TION. *s.* [*pronunciatio*, Latin.] The act or mode of utterance. *Holder.*

PROOF. *s.* [from *prove*]
1. Evidence; testimony; convincing token; means of conviction. *Locke.*
2. Test; trial; experiment. *Milton.*
3. Firm temper; impenetrability. *Dryden.*
4. Armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial. *Shakespeare.*
5. In printing, the rough draught of a sheet when first pulled.

PROOF. *a.* Impenetrable; able to resist. *Col.*

PROO'FLESS. *a.* [from *proof.*] Unproved; wanting evidence. *Boyle.*

To PROP. *v. a.* [*proppen*, Dutch.]
1. To support by placing something under or against. *Milton.*
2. To support by standing under or against. *Creech.*
3. To sustain, to support. *Pope.*

PROP. *s.* [*proppe*, Dutch.] A support; a stay; that on which any thing rests. *Davies.*

PRO'PAGABLE. *a.* [from *propagate.*] Such as may be spread. *Boyle.*

To PRO'PAGATE. *v. a.* [*propago*, Lat.]
1. To continue or spread by generation or successive production. *Orway.*
2. To extend; to widen. *Shakespeare.*
3. To carry on from place to place; to promote. *Newton.*
4. To increase; to promote. *Shakespeare.*
5. To generate. *Clarissa.*

To PRO'PAGATE. *v. n.* To have offspring. *Mil.*

PROPAGA'TION. *s.* [*propagatio*, Lat.] Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production. *Wiseman.*

PROPAGA'TOR. *s.* [from *propagate.*]
1. One who continues by successive production.
2. A spreader; a promoter. *Addison.*

To PROPE'L. *v. a.* [*propello*, Lat.] To drive forward. *Harvey.*

To PROPE'ND. *v. n.* [*propendeo*, Lat. to hang forward.] To incline to any part; to be disposed in favour of any thing. *Shakespeare.*

PROPE'NDENCY. *s.* [from *propend.*]
1. Inclination or tendency of desire to any thing.
2. [from *propendo*, Latin, to weigh.] Preconsideration; attentive deliberation; perpendency. *Hale.*

PROPE'NSE. *a.* [*propensus*, Lat.] Inclined; disposed. *Milton.*

PROPE'NSION. } *s.* [*propension*, Fr. *propensio*,
PROPE'NSITY. } Latin.]
1. Moral inclination; disposition to any thing good or bad. *Rogers.*
2. Natural tendency. *Digby.*

PRO'PER. *a.* [*proprius*, Lat.]
1. Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common. *Davies.*
2. Noting an individual. *Watts.*
3. One's own. *Shakespeare.*
4. Natural; original. *Milton.*
5. Fit; accommodated; adapted; suitable; qualified. *Dryden.*
6. Exact; accurate; just.
7. Not figurative. *Burnet.*
8. It seems in *Shakespeare* to signify, mere; pure.
9. [*propre*, Fr.] Elegant; pretty. *Hubberd.*
10. Tall; lusty; handsome with bulk. *Sh.*

PRO'PERLY. *ad.* [from *proper.*]
1. Fitly; suitably.
2. In a strict sense. *Milton.*

PRO'PERNESS. *s.* [from *proper.*]
1. The quality of being proper.
2. Tallness.

PRO'PERTY. *s.* [from *proper.*]
1. Peculiar quality. *Hooker.*
2. Quality; disposition. *South.*
3. Right of possession. *Locke.*
4. Possession held in one's own right. *Dryden.*
5. The thing possessed. *Swift.*
6. Nearness or right. *Shakespeare.*
7. Something useful; an appendage. *Dryden.*

To PRO'PERTY *v. a.* Not now used.
1. To invest with qualities *Shakespeare.*
2. To seize or retain as something owned; to appropriate; to hold. *Shakespeare.*

PROPHA'SIS. *a.* [προφασις.] In medicine, a foreknowledge of diseases.

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PRO'PHECY. *s.* [προφητία] A declaration of something to come; prediction. *Shak.*

PRO'PHESIER. *s.* [from *prophesy.*] One who prophesies.

To PRO'PHESY. *v. a.*
1. To predict; to foretell. *Shakespeare.*
2. To foreshow. *Shakespeare.*

To PRO'PHESY. *v. n.*
1. To utter predictions. *Shakespeare.*
2. To preach. A scriptural sense. *Ezekiel.*

PRO'PHET. *s.* [*prophete*, Fr. προφητης.]
1. One who tells future events; a predictor; a foreteller. *Dryden.*
2. One of the sacred writers empowered by God to display futurity. *Shakespeare.*

PRO'PHETESS. *s.* [*prophetesse*, French.] A woman that foretells future events. *Peacham.*

PROPHE'TICAL. } *a.* [*prophetique*, Fr.]
PROPHE'TICK. } Foreseeing or foretelling future events. *Stilling fleet.*

PROPHE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *prophetical.*] With knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy. *Hammond.*

To PRO'PHETIZE. *v. n.* [*prophetiser*, Fr.] To give predictions. Not in use. *Daniel.*

PROPHYLA'TICK. *a.* [προφυλακτικος.] Preventive; preservative. *Watts.*

PROPI'NQUITY. *s.* [*propinquitas*, Latin.]
1. Nearness; proximity; neighbourhood. *Ray.*
2. Nearness of time. *Brown.*
3. Kindred; nearness of blood. *Shakespeare.*

PROPI'TIABLE. *a.* [from *propitiate.*] Such as may be induced to favour; such as may be made propitious.

To PROPI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*propitio*, Latin,] To induce to favour; to gain; to conciliate; to make propitious. *Stilling fleet.*

PROPITIA'TION. *s.* [*propitiation*, Fr.]
1. The act of making propitious.
2. The atonement; the offering by which propitiousness is obtained. *John.*

PROPI'TIATOR. *s.* [from *propitiate.*] One that propitiates.

PROPI'TIATORY. *a.* [*propitiatoire*, Fr.] Having the power to make propitious. *Stilling.*

PROPI'TIOUS. *a.* [*propitius*, Lat. *propice*, Fr.] Favourable; kind. *Addison.*

PROPI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *propitious.*] Favourably; kindly. *Roscommon.*

PROPI'TIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *propitious.*] Favourableness; kindness. *Temple.*

PROPLA'SM. *s.* [προ and πλασμα.] Mould; matrix. *Woodward.*

PROPLA'STICE. *s.* [προπλαστικη.] The art of making moulds for casting.

PROPO'NENT. *s.* [from *proponens*, Latin.] One that makes a proposal, or lays down a position *Dryden.*

PROPO'RTION. *s.* [*proportion*, French; *proportio*, Latin.]
1. Comparative relation of one thing to another: ratio. *Raleigh.*
2. Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal degree. *Addison.*
3. Harmonick degree. *Milton.*
4. Symmetry; adaptation of one to another.
5. Form; size. *Davies.*

To PROPO'RTION. *v. a.* [*proportionner*, Fr.]
1. To adjust by comparative relation. *Addis.*
2. To form symmetrically. *Sidney.*

PROPO'RTIONABLE. *a.* [from *proportion.*] Adjusted by comparative relation; such as is fit. *Tillotson.*

PROPO'RTIONABLY. *ad.* [from *proportion.*] According to proportion; according to comparative relations. *Rogers.*

PROPO'RTIONAL. *a.* [*proportionel*, Fr.] Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else. *Newton.*

PROPORTIONA'LITY. *s.* [from *proportional.*] The quality of being proportional. *Grew.*

PROPO'RTIONALLY. *ad.* [from *proportional.*] In a stated degree. *Newton.*

PROPO'RTIONATE. *a.* [from *proportion.*] Adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation. *Grew.*

To PROPO'RTIONATE. *v. a.* [from *proportion.*] To adjust according to settled rates to something else. *Bentley.*

PROPO'RTIONATENESS. *s.* [from *proportionate.*] The state of being by comparison adjusted. *Hale.*

PROPO'SAL. *s.* [from *propose.*]
1. Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance. *Addison.*
2. Offer to the mind. *South.*

To PROPO'SE. *v. a.* [*proposer*, Fr.] To offer to the consideration. *Watts.*

To PROPO'SE. *v. n.* To lay schemes. *Shak.*

PROPO'SER. *s.* [from *propose.*] One that offers any thing to consideration. *Swift.*

PROPOSI'TION. *s.* [*proposition*, Fr. *propositio*, Latin.]
1. One of the three parts of a regular argument. *White.*
2. A sentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed. *Hammond.*
3. Proposal; offer of terms. *Clarendon.*

PROPOSI'TIONAL. *a.* [from *proposition.*] Considered as a proposition. *Watts.*

To PROPOU'ND. *v. a.* [*propono*, Latin]
1. To offer to consideration; to propose *Wot.*
2. To offer; to exhibit. *Shakespeare.*

PROPO'UNDER. *s.* [from *propound.*] He that propounds; he that offers; proposer.

PROPRI'ETARY. *s.* [*proprietaire*, Fr. from *propriety.*] Possessor in his own right. *Gaf 7.*

PROPRI'ETARY. *a.* Belonging to a certain owner. *Grew.*

PROPRI'ETOR. *s.* [from *proprius*, Latin.] A possessor in his own right. *Rogers.*

PROPRI'ETRESS. *s* [from *proprietor.*] A female possessor in her own right. *L'Estrange.*

PROPRI'ETY. *s.* [*proprietas*, Lat.]
1. Peculiarity of possession; exclusive right. *Suckling.*
2. Accuracy; justness. *Locke.*

PROPT. for *propped.* [from *prop.*] Substained by some prop. *Pope.*

To PROPU'GN. *v. a.* [*propugno*, Latin.] To defend; to vindicate. *Hammond.*

PROPUGNA'TION. *s.* [*propugnatio*, from *propugno*, Lat.] Defence. *Shakespeare.*

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PROPU'GNER. *s.* [from *propugn.*] A defender. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PROPU'LSION. *s.* [*propulsus*, Latin.] The act of driving forward. *Bacon.*

PRORE. *s.* [*prora*, Latin.] The prow; the forepart of a ship. *Pope.*

PROROGA'TION. *s.* [*prorogatio*, Latin.]
1. Continuance; state of lengthening out to a distant time; prolongation. *South.*
2. Interruption of the session of parliament by the regal authority. *Swift.*

To PRORO'GUE. *v. a.* [*prorogo*, Latin.]
1. To protract; to prolong. *Dryden.*
2. To put off; to delay. *Shakespeare.*
3. To withhold the session of parliament to a distant time. *Bacon.*

PRORU'PTION. *s.* [*proruptus*, Lat.] The act of bursting out. *Brown.*

PROSA'ICK. *a.* [*prosaique*, Fr.] Belonging to prose; resembling prose.

To PROSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*proscribo*, Latin.]
1. To censure capitally; to doom to destruction. *Roscommon.*
2. To interdict. Not in use. *Dryden.*

PROSCRI'BER. *s.* [from *proscribe.*] One that dooms to destruction. *Dryden.*

PROSCRI'PTION. *s.* [*proscriptio*, Latin.] Doom to death or confiscation. *Ben Jonson.*

PROSE. *s.* [*prose*, Fr. *prosa*, Lat.] Language not restrained to harmonick sounds or set number of syllables. *Swift.*

To PRO'SECUTE. *v. a.* [*prosecutus*, Lat.
1. To pursue; to continue endeavours after any thing. *Milton.*
2. To continue; to carry on. *Hayward.*
3. To proceed in consideration or disquisition of any thing. *Holder.*
4. To pursue by law; to sue criminally.

PROSECU'TION. *s.* [from *prosecute.*]
1. Pursuit; endeavour to carry on. *South.*
2. Suit against a man in a criminal cause.

PRO'SECUTOR. *s.* [from *prosecute.*] One that carries on any thing; a pursuer of any purpose; one who pursues another by law in a criminal cause.

PRO'SELYTE. *s.* [προσηλυτος; *prosélite*, Fr.] A convert; one brought over to a new opinion. *Cleaveland.*

To PRO'SELYTE. *v. a.* To convert. A bad word. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PROSEMINA'TION. *s.* [*proseminatus*, Lat.] Propagation by seed. *Hale.*

PROSO'DIAN. *s.* [from *prosody*] One skilled in metre or prosody. *Brown.*

PRO'SODY. *s.* [προσωδια.] The part of grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables and the measures of verse.

PROSOPOPOE'IA. *s.* [προσωποποιια,] Personification; figure by which things are made persons. *Dryden.*

PRO'SPECT. *s.* [*prospectus*, Latin.]
1. View of something distant. *Locke.*
2. Place which affords an extended view. *Milt.*
3. Series of objects open to the eye. *Addison.*
4. Object of view. *Prior.*
5. View delineated; a picturesque delineation of a landscape. *Reynolds.*
6. View into futurity. *Smith.*
7. Regard to something future. *Tillotson.*

To PROSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*prospectus*, Latin.] To look forward.

PROSPE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *prospect.*]
1. Viewing at a distance.
2. Acting with foresight. *Child.*

To PROSPER. *v. a.* [*prospero*, Latin.] To make happy; to favour. *Dryden.*

To PRO'SPER. *v. n.* [*prosperer*, French.]
1. To be prosperous; to be successful. *Isaiah.*
2. To thrive; to come forward. *Cowley.*

PROSPE'RITY. *s.* [*prosperitas*, Lat *prosperité*, Fr.] Success; attainment of wishes; good fortune. *Hooker.*

PRO'SPEROUS. *a.* [*prosperus*, Latin.] Successful; fortunate. *Milton.*

PRO'SPEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *prosperous.*] Successfully; fortunately. *Bacon.*

PRO'SPEROUSNESS. *s.* [from *prosperous.*] Prosperity.

PROSPI'SCIENCE. *s.* [from *prospicio*, Lat.] The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNA'TION. *s.* [from *prosterno*, Lat.] Dejection; depression. Not used. *Wiseman.*

To PRO'STITUTE. *v. a.* [*prostituo*, Latin; *prostituer*, French.]
1. To sell to wickedness; to expose to crimes for a reward. *Addison.*
2. To expose upon vile terms. *Tillotson.*

PRO'STITUTE. *a.* [*prostitutus*, Latin.] Vitious for hire; sold to infamy or wickedness; sold to whoredom. *Prior.*

PRO'STITUTE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A hireling; a mercenary; one who is set to sale. *Dryden.*
2. A publick strumpet *Dryden.*

PROSTITU'TION. *s.* [*prostitution*, French.]
1. The act of setting to sale; the state of being set to sale.
2. The life of a publick strumpet. *Addison.*

PROSTRA'TE. *a.* [*prostratus*, Latin.]
1. Lying at length. *Fairfax.*
2. Lying at mercy. *Shakespeare.*
3. Thrown down in humblest adoration. *Hooker.*

To PROSTRA'TE. *v. a.* [*prostratus*, Lat.]
1. To lay flat; to throw down. *Hayward.*
2. To throw down in adoration. *Dappa.*

PROSTRA'TION. *s.* [from *prostrate.*]
1. The act of falling down in adoration. *Sm.*
2. Dejection; depression. *Arbuthnot.*

PROSTY'LE. *s.* [προστυλος.] A building that has only pillars in the front.

PROSY'LLOGISM. *s.* [*pro* and *syllogism.*] A *prosyllogism* is when two or more syllogisms are so connected together, that the conclusion of the former is the major or the minor of the following. *Watts.*

PROTA'SIS. *s.* [προτασις.]
1. A maxim or proposition.
2. In the ancient drama, the first part of a comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece.

PROTA'TICK. *a.* [προτατικος.] *Protatick* persons in plays give relation.

To PROTE'CT. *v. a.* [*protectus*, Latin.] To defend; to cover from evil; to shield. *Milt.*

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PROTE'CTION. *s.* [*protection*, French.]
1. Defence; shelter from evil. *Swift.*
2. A passport; exemption from being molested. *Kettlewell.*

PROTE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *protect.*] Defensive; sheltering. *Thomson.*

PROTE'CTOR. *s.* [*protecteur*, French.]
1. Defender; shelterer; supporter; one who shields from evil; guardian. *Waller.*
2. An officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority. *Shakesp.*

PROTE'CTRESS. *s.* [*protectrice*, French.] A woman that protects. *Bacon.*

To PROTE'ND. *v. a.* [*protendo*, Latin.] To hold out; to stretch forth. *Dryden.*

PROTE'RVITY. *s.* [*protervitas*, Lat.] Peevishness; petulance.

To PROTE'ST. *v. a.* [*protestor*, Latin.] To give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution. *Denham.*

To PROTE'ST. *v. a.*
1 To prove; to show; to give evidence of. Not used. *Shakespeare.*
2. To call as a witness. *Milton.*

PRO'TEST. *s.* [from the verb.] A solemn declaration of opinion against something.

PRO'TESTANT. *a.* [from *protest.*] Belonging to protestants. *Addison.*

PRO'TESTANT. *s.* [*protestant*, Fr.] One of those who adhere to them, who, at the beginning of the Reformation, protested against the errours of the church of Rome. *K. Char.*

PROTESTA'TION. *s.* [*protestation*, French.] A solemn declaration of resolution, fact, or opinion. *Hooker.*

PROTE'STER. *s.* [from *protest.*] One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration. *Atterbury.*

PROTHO'NOTARY. *s.* [*protonotarius*, Lat.] The head register. *Brerewood.*

PROTHONO'TARISHIP. *s.* The office or dignity of the principal register. *Carew.*

PRO'TOCOL. *s.* [from πρῶτος and κολλᾶν.] The original copy of any writing. *Ayliffe.*

PROTOMA'RTYR. *s.* [from πρῶτος and μάρτυς.] The first martyr. A term applied to St Stephen.

PRO'TOPLAST. *s.* [πρῶτος and πλαστὸς.] Original; thing first formed as a copy to be followed afterward. *Harvey.*

PRO'TOTYPE. *s.* [πρωτότυπον.] The original of a copy; exemplar; archetype. *Still.*

To PROTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*protractus*, Latin.] To draw out; to delay; to lengthen; to spin to length. *Knolles.*

PROTRA'CT. *s.* [from the verb.] Tedious continuance. *Spenser.*

PROTRA'CTER. *s.* [from *protract.*]
1. One who draws out any thing to tedious length.
2. A mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.

PROTRA'CTION. *s.* [from *protract.*] The act of drawing to length. *Daniel.*

PROTRA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *protract.*] Dilatory; delaying; spinning to length. *Shakesp.*

PROTRE'PTICAL. *a.* [προτρεπτικὸς.] Hortatory; suasory. *Ward.*

To PROTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*protrudo*, Latin.] To thrust forward. *Woodward.*

To PROTRU'DE. *v. n.* To thrust itself forward. *Bacon.*

PROTRU'SION. *s.* [*protrusus*, Latin.] The act of thrusting forward; thrust; push. *Locke.*

PROTU'BERANCE. *s.* [*protubere*, Latin.] Something swelling above the rest; prominence; tumour. *Hale.*

PROTU'BERANT. *v. a.* [from *protuberate.*] Swelling; prominent. *Ray.*

To PROTU'BERATE. *v. n.* [*protubero*, Lat.] To swell forward; to swell out beyond the parts adjacent. *Sharp.*

PROUD. *a.* [pnuve, or pnut, Saxon.]
1. Too much pleased with himself. *Watts.*
2. Elated; valuing himself. *Dryden.*
3. Arrogant; haughty; impatient. *Milton.*
4. Daring; presumptuous. *Drayton.*
5. Lofty of mien; grand of person. *Milton.*
6. Grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent. *Ba.*
7. Ostentatious; specious; grand. *Shakesp.*
8. Salacious; eager for the male. *Brown.*
9. Fungous; exuberant. *Arbuthnot.*

PROU'DLY. *ad.* [from *proud.*]
1. Arrogantly; ostentatiously; in a proud manner. *Dryden.*
2. With loftiness of mien. *Milton.*

To PROVE. *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat. *prouver*, Fr.]
1. To evince; to show by argument or testimony. *Atterbury.*
2. To try; to bring to the test. *Sandys.*
3. To experience. *Milton.*
4. To endure; to try by suffering or encountering. *Davies.*

To PROVE. *v. n.*
1. To make trial. *Bacon.*
2. To be found by experience. *Shakespeare.*
3. To succeed. *Bacon.*
4. To be found in the event. *Waller.*

PRO'VEABLE. *a.* [from *prove.*] That may be proved.

PROVE'DITOR. } *s.* [*proveditore*, Italian.]
PROVEDO'RE. } One who undertakes to procure supplies for an army. *Friend.*

PRO'VENDER. *s.* [*provendre*, French.] Dry food for brutes; hay and corn. *Shakespeare.*

PRO'VERB. *s.* [*proverbe*, French.]
1. A short sentence frequently repeated by the people; a saw; an adage. *Addison.*
2. A word; a by-word; name or observation commonly received or uttered. *Tobit.*

To PRO'VERB. *v. a.* Not a good word.
1. To mention in a proverb. *Milton.*
2. To provide with a proverb. *Shakespeare.*

PROVE'RBIAL. *a.* [*proverbial*, French.]
1. Mentioned in a proverb. *Temple.*
2. Resembling a proverb; suitable to a proverb. *Brown.*
3. Comprised in a proverb. *Pope.*

PROVE'RBIALLY. *ad.* In a proverb. *Brown.*

To PROVI'DE. *v. a.* [*provideo*, Latin.]
1. To produce beforehand; to get ready; to prepare. *Milton.*
2. To furnish; to supply. *Bacon.*
3. To stipulate; to make conditional limitation.

4. *To* PROVIDE *against.* To take measures for counterfeiting or escaping any ill. *Hale.*
5. *To* PROVIDE *for* To take care of beforehand. *Shakespeare.*

PROVI'DED *that.* Upon these terms; this stipulation being made. *L'Estrange.*

PRO'VIDENCE. *s.* [*providentia*, Latin.]
1. Foresight; timely care; forecast; the act of providing. *Sidney.*
2. The care of God over created beings; divine superintendence. *Raleigh.*
3. Prudence; frugality; reasonable and moderate care of expence. *Dryden.*

PRO'VIDENT. *a.* [*providens*, Lat.] Forecasting; cautious; prudent with respect to futurity. *Waller.*

PROVIDE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *providence.*] Effected by providence; referrible to providence. *Woodward.*

PROVIDE'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *providential.*] By the care of providence. *Addison.*

PRO'VIDENTLY. *ad.* [from *provident*] With foresight; with wise precaution. *Boyle.*

PROVI'DER. *s.* [from *provide.*] He who provides or procures. *Shakespeare.*

PRO'VINCE. *s.* [*province*, Fr. *provincia*, Lat.]
1. A conquered country; a country governed by a delegate. *Temple.*
2. The proper office or business of any one. *Ot.*
3 A region; a tract. *Watts.*

PROVI'NCIAL. *a.* [*provincial*, French.]
1. Relating to a province. *Shakespeare.*
2. Appendant to the principal country. *Br.*
3. Not of the mother country; rude; unpolished. *Dryden.*
4 Belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction; not oecumenical. *Ayliffe.*

PROVI'NCIAL. *s.* [*provincial*, Fr. from *province.*] A spiritual governour. *Stilling fleet.*

To PROVI'NCIATE. *v. a.* [from *province.*] To turn to a province. Not in use *Howel.*

To PROVI'NE. *v. n.* [*provigner*, French.] To lay a stock or branch of a vine in the ground to take root for more increase.

PROVI'SION. *s.* [*provision*, Fr. *provisio*, Lat.]
1. The act of providing beforehand. *Sidney.*
2. Measures taken beforehand. *Tillotson.*
3. Accummulation of stores beforehand; stock collected. *Knolles.*
4 Victuals; food; provender. *Clarendon.*
5. Terms settled; care taken. *Davies.*

PROVI'SIONAL. *a.* [*provisionel*, French; from *provision.*] Temporarily established; provided for present need. *Ayliffe.*

PROVI'SIONALLY. *ad.* [from *provisional.*] By way of provision. *Locke.*

PROVI'SO. s. [Latin.] Stipulation; caution; provisional condition. *Spenser.*

PROVOCA'TION. *s.* [*provocatio*, Latin.]
1. An act or cause by which anger is raised. *Smith.*
2. An appeal to a judge. *Ayliffe.*

PROVO'CATIVE. *s.* [from *provoke.*] Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite. *Addison.*

PROVO'CATIVENESS. *s.* [from *provocative.*] The quality of being provocative.

To PROVO'KE. *v. a.* [*provoco*, Latin.]
1. To rouse; to excite by something offensive; to awake. *Dryden.*
2. To anger; to enrage; to offend; to inceuse. *Clarendon.*
3. To cause; to promote. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To challenge. *Dryden.*
5. To induce by motive; to move; to incite. *Burnet.*

To PROVO'KE. *v. n.*
1. To appeal. A latinism. *Dryden.*
2. To produce anger. *Taylor.*

PROVO'KER. *s.* [from *provoke.*]
1. One that raises anger. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
2. Causer; promoter. *Shakespeare.*

PROVO'KINGLY. *ad.* [from *provoking.*] In such a manner as to raise anger. *D. of Piety.*

PRO'VOST. *s.* [pnapart, Saxon.]
1. The chief of any body: as, *the* provost *of a college.* *Pell.*
2. The executioner of an army. *Heywood.*

PRO'VOSTSHIP. *s.* [from *provost.*] The office of a provost. *Hakewill.*

PROW. *s.* [*proue*, French; *prora*, Lat.] The head or forepart of a ship. *Peacham.*

PROW. *a.* Valiant. *Spenser.*

PRO'WESS. *s.* [*prouesse*, French.] Bravery; valour; military gallantry. *Sidney.*

PRO'WEST. *a.* [from *prow*, adjective.]
1. Bravest; most valiant. *Spenser.*
2. Brave; valiant. [from *prowest.*] *Milton.*

To PROWL. *v. a.* To rove over. *Sidney.*

To PROWL. *v. n.* To wander for prey; to prey; to plunder. *Tusser.*

PRO'WLER. *s.* [from *prowl.*] One that roves about for prey. *Thomson.*

PRO'XIMATE. *a.* [*proximus*, Lat.] Next in the series of ratiocination; near and immediate. *Burnet.*

PRO'XIMATELY. *ad.* [from *proximate.*] Immediately; without intervention. *Bentley.*

PRO'XIME. *a.* [*proximus*, Latin.] Next; immediate. *Watts.*

PROXI'MITY. *s.* [*proximitas*, Lat.] Nearness. *Heywood.*

PRO'XY. *s.* [By contraction from *procuracy.*]
1. The agency of another.
2. The substitution of another; the agency of a substitute. *Swift.*
3. The person substituted or deputed. *L'Es.*

PRUCE. *s.* Prussian leather. *Dryden.*

PRUDE. *s.* [*prude*, Fr.] A woman over-nice and scrupulous, and with false affectation. *Sw.*

PRU'DENCE. *s.* [*prudence*, Fr. *prudentia*, Lat.] Wisdom applied to practice. *Hale.*

PRU'DENT. *a.* [*prudent*, Fr. *prudens*, Lat.]
1. Practically wise. *Milton.*
2. Foreseeing by natural instinct. *Milton.*

PRUDE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *prudent.*] Eligible on principles of prudence. *Rogers.*

PRUDE'NTIALS. *s.* Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom. *Watts.*

PRUDENTIA'LITY. *s.* [from *prudential.*] Eligibility on principles of prudence. *Brown.*

PRUDE'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *prudential.*] According to the rules of prudence. *South.*

PRU'DENTLY. *ad.* [from *prudent.*] Discreet-

ly; judiciously. *Bacon.*

PRU'DERY. *s.* [from *prude*. Overmuch nicety in conduct.

PRU'DISH. *a.* [from *prude*.] Affectedly grave.

To PRUNE. *v. a.*
1. To lop; to divest trees of their superfluities. *Davies.*
2. To clear from excrescences; to trim. *Bac.*

To PRUNE. *v. n.* To dress; to prink. A ludicrous word. *Dryden.*

PRUNE. *s.* [*prune, prumeau*, Fr. *prunum*, Lat.] A dried plum. *Bacon.*

PRU'NEL. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PRUNE'LLO. *s.*
1. A kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made. *Pope.*
2. A kind of plum. *Ainsworth.*

PRU'NER. *s.* [from *prune*.] One that crops trees. *Denham.*

PRUNI'FEROUS. *a.* [*prunum* and *fero*, Latin.] Plum-bearing.

PRU'NINGHOOK. } *s.* A hook or knife
PRU'NINGKNIFE. } used in lopping trees.

PRU'RIENCE. } *s.* [from *prurio*, Latin.] An
PRU'RIENCY. } itching or a great desire or appetite to any thing. *Swift.*

PRU'RIENT. *a.* [*pruriens*, Latin.] Itching.

PRURI'GINOUS. *a.* [*prurio*, Latin.] Tending to an itch.

To PRY. *v. n.* [of unknown derivation.] To peep narrowly; to inspect officiously, curiously, or impertinently. *Shakespeare.*

PSALM. *s.* [ψαλμος.] A holy song. *Peacham.*

PSA'LMIST. *s.* [from *psalm*.] A writer of holy songs. *Addison.*

PSA'LMODY. *s.* [ψαλμωδια.] The act or practice of singing holy songs.

PSALMO'GRAPHY. *s.* [ψαλμος and γραφω.] The act of writing psalms.

PSA'LTER. *s.* [ψαλτηριον.] The volume of psalms; a psalm-book.

PSA'LTERY. *s.* A kind of harp beaten with sticks. *Sandys.*

PSEU'DO. *s.* [from ψευδω.] A prefix, which being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit: as *pseudoapostle*, a counterfeit apostle.

PSEU'DOGRAPHY. *s.* False writing.

PSEU'DOLOGY. *s.* Falsehood of speech. *Ark.*

PSHAW. *interj.* An expression of contempt

PTI'SAN. *s.* [πτισανη.] A medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins and liquorice.

PTY'ALISM. *s.* [πτυαλισμος.] Salivation; effusion of spittle.

PTY'SMAGOGUE. *s.* [πτυσμα and αγω.] A medicine which discharges spittle.

PUBERTY. *s.* [*pubertas*, Latin.] The time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted. *Bentley.*

PUBE'SCENCE. *s.* [from *pubesco*, Latin.] The state of arriving at puberty. *Brown.*

PUBE'SCENT. *a.* [*pubescens*, Latin.] Arriving at puberty. *Brown.*

PU'BLICAN. *s.* [from *publicus*, Latin.]
1. A toll gatherer. *Matthew.*
2. A man that keeps a house of general entertainment.

PUBLICA'TION. *s.* [from *publico*, Latin.]
1. The act of publishing; the act of notifying to the world; divulgation. *Hooker.*
2. Edition; the act of giving a book to the publick. *Pope.*

PU'BLICK. *a.* [*publique*, Fr. *publ'cus*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to a state or nation; not private. *Hooker.*
2. Open; notorious; generally known. *Mat.*
3. General; done by many. *Milton.*
4 Regarding not private interest, but the good of the community. *Clarendon.*
5. Open for general entertainment. *Addison.*

PU'BLICK. *s.* [from *publicus*, Latin.]
1. The general body of mankind, or of a state or nation; the people. *Addison.*
2. Open view; general notice. *Locke.*

PU'BLICKLY. *ad.* [from *publick*.]
1. In the name of the community. *Addison*
2. Openly; without concealment. *Bacon.*

PU'BLICKNESS. *s.* [from *publick*.]
1. State of belonging to the community. *Boy.*
2 Openness; state of being generally known or publick.

PU'BLICKSPIRITED. *a.* [*publick* and *spirit*.] Having regard to the general advantage above private good. *Dryden.*

To PU'BLISH. *v. a.* [*publier*, French.]
1. To discover to mankind; to make generally and openly known. *Milton.*
2. To put forth a book into the world. *Digby.*

PU'BLISHER. *s.* [from *publish*.]
1. One who makes publick or generally known. *Atterbury.*
2. One who puts out a book into the world. *Prior.*

PU'CELAGE. s. [Fr.] A state of virginity.

PUCK. *s.* [perhaps the same with *pug*.] Some sprite among the fairies, common in romance. *Corbet.*

PU'CKBALL, or *puckfist. s.* [from *puck*, a fairy's ball.] A kind of mushroom full of dust.

To PU'CKER. *v. a.* [from *puck* the fairy.] To gather into corrugations; to contract into folds or plications. *Spectator.*

PU'DDER. *s.* [*fudur*, Islandick, a rapid motion.] A tumult; a turbulent and irregular bustle. Commonly written *pother*. *Locke.*

To PU'DDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a tumult; to make a bustle. *Locke.*

To PU'DDER. *v. a.* To perplex; to disturb; to confound. *Locke.*

PU'DDING. *s.* [*puding*, Swedish.]
1. A kind of food very variously compounded but generally made of meal, milk, and eggs.
2. The gut of an animal. *Shakespeare.*
3. A bowel stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients.
4. A proverbial name for victuals. *Prior.*

PU'DDINGPIE. *s.* [*pudding* and *pie*.] Pudding with meat baked in it. *Hudibras.*

PU'DDINGTIME. *s.* [*pudding* and *time*.]
1. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the first dish is set upon the table.
2. Nick of time; critical minute. *Hudibras.*

PU'DDLE. *s.* [from *paludes*, Latin. *Skinner.*] A small muddy lake; a dirty plash. *Hall.*

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To PU'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To muddy; to foul or pollute with dirt, to mix dirt and water. *Sidney.*

PU'DDLY. *a.* [from *puddle.*] Muddy; dirty; miry. *Carew.*

PU'DDOCK, or *purrock. s.* [for *paddock* or *parrock.*] A provincial word for a small enclosure

PU'DENCY. *s.* [*pudens*, Latin.] Modesty; shamefacedness. *Shakespeare.*

PUDI'CITY. *s.* [*pudicité*, Fr; from *pudicitia*, Latin.] Modesty; chastity.

PU'FELLOW. *s.* A partner. *Shakespeare.*

PU'ERILE. *a.* [*puerile*, Fr. *puerilis*, Lat.] Childish; boyish. *Pope.*

PUERI'LITY. *s.* [*puerilitas*, Latin.] Childishness; boyishness. *Dryden.*

PU'ET. *s.* A kind of waterfowl. *Walton.*

PUFF. *s.* [*pof*, Dutch]

1. A quick blast with the mouth. *Philips.*
2. A small blast of wind. *Raleigh.*
3. A fungous ball filled with dust.
4. Any thing light and porous: as, *puff* paste.
5. Something to sprinkle powder on the hair.

To PUFF. *v. n* [*boffen*, Dutch.]

1. To swell the cheeks with wind.
2. To blow with a quick blast. *Shakespeare.*
3. To blow with scornfulness. *South.*
4. To breathe thick and hard. *L'Estrange.*
5. To do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation. *Herbert.*
6. To swell with the wind or air. *Boyle.*

To PUFF. *v. a.*

1. To swell as with wind. *Ray.*
2. To drive or agitate with blasts of wind. *Sh.*
3. To drive with a blast of breath scornfully.
4. To swell or blow up with praise. *Bacon.*
5. To swell or elate with pride *Shakespeare.*

PU'FFER. *s.* [from *puff.*] One that puffs.

PU'FFIN. *s.* [*puffino*, Italian.]

1. A waterfowl. *Carew.*
2. A kind of fish.
3. A kind of fungus filled with dust.

PU'FFINGAPPLE. *s.* A sort of apple. *Ainsw.*

PU'FFINGLY. *ad.* [from *puffing.*]

1. Tumidity; with swell.
2. With shortness of breath.

PU'FFY. *a.* [from *puff.*]

1. Windy; flatulent. *Wiseman.*
2. Tumid; turgid. *Dryden.*

PUG. *s.* [piga, Saxon.] A kind name of a monkey or any thing tenderly loved. *Addison.*

PU'GGERED. *a.* [perhaps for *puckered.*] Crowded; complicated. *More.*

PUGH. *interj.* A word of contempt.

PU'GIE. *s.* [*pugille*, Fr.] What is taken up between the thumb and first two fingers.

PUGNA'CIOUS. *a.* [*pugnax*, Latin.] Inclinable to fight; quarrelsome; fighting.

PUGNA'CITY. *s.* [from *pugnax*. Latin.] Quarrelsomness; inclination to fight.

PUI'SNE. *a.* [*puis né*, French.]

1. Young; younger; later in time. *Hale.*
2. Inferiour; lower in rank. *Bacon.*
3. Petty; inconsiderable; small. *Shakespeare.*

PUI'SSANCE. *s.* [*puissance*, Fr.] Power; strength; force. *Milton.*

PUI'SSANT. *a.* [*puissant*, French.] Powerful; strong; forcible. *Raleigh.*

PUI'SSANTLY. *ad.* Powerfully; forcibly.

PUKE. *s* [of uncertain derivation.]

1. Vomit.
2. Medicine causing vomit.

To PUKE. *v. n.* To spew; to vomit. *Bacon.*

PU'KER. *s.* [from *puke.*] A medicine causing vomit. *Garth.*

PU'LCHRITUDE. *s.* [*pulchritudo*, Latin.] Beauty; grace; handsomeness. *Milton.*

To PULE. *v. n.* [*piauler*, French.]

1. To cry like a chicken. *Bacon.*
2. To whine; to cry; to whimper. *Locke.*

PU'LICK. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

PU'LICOSE. *a.* [*pulicosus*, Latin.] Abounding with fleas.

PU'LIOL. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

To PULL. *v. a.* [pullian, Saxon.]

1. To draw violently toward one: opposed to *push*, which is to drive from one. *B. Johns.*
2. To draw forcibly. *Bayward.*
3. To pluck; to gather. *Mortimer.*
4. To tear; to rend. *Lamentations.*
5. *To* PULL *down.* To subvert; to demolish. *Hooker.*
6. *To* PULL *down.* To degrade. *Bacon.*
7. *To* PULL *up.* To extirpate; to eradicate. *Locke.*

PULL. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of pulling. *Swift.*
2. Contest; struggle. *Cowley.*
3. Pluck; violence suffered. *Shakespeare.*

PU'LLER. *s.* [from *pull.*] One that pulls. *Bacon.*

PU'LLEN. *s.* Poultry.

PU'LLET. *s.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young hen. *Brown.*

PU'LLEY. *s.* [*poulie*, Fr.] A small wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its edge in which a rope runs. *Swift.*

To PU'LLULA'TE. *v. n.* [*pullulo*, Latin; *pulluler*, French.] To germinate; to bud. *Locke.*

PU'LMONARY. *s.* [*pulmonaria*, Latin.] The herb lungwort. *Ainsworth.*

PU'LMONARY. *a.* [from *pulmo*, Latin.]

PULMO'NICK. Belonging to the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

PULP. *s.* [*pulpa*, Latin; *pulpe*, French.]

1. Any soft mass.
2. The soft part of fruit.

PU'LPIT. *s.* [*pulpitum*, Latin.]

1. A place raised on high, where a speaker stands. *Shakespeare.*
2. The higher desk in the church where the sermon is pronounced. *Dryden.*

PU'LPOUS *a.* [from *pulp.*] Soft. *Philips.*

PU'LPOUSNESS. *s.* [from *pulpous.*] The quality of being pulpous.

PU'LPY. *a.* [from *pulp.*] Soft; poppy. *Arbuthnot.*

PULSA'TION. *s.* [*pulsatio*, Latin.] The act of moving or beating with quick strokes against any thing opposing. *Harvey.*

PULSA'TOR. *s.* [from *pulso*, Latin.] A striker; a beater.

PULSE. *s.* [*pulsus*, Latin.]

1. The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it

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perceived by the touch. *Quincy.*
2. Oſcillation; vibration; alternate expanſion and contraction. *Newton.*
3. *To feel one's* PULSE. To try or know one's mind artfully.
4. [from *pull.*] Leguminous plants. Plants not reaped but *pulled* or *plucked.* *Milton.*

To PULSE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To beat as the pulſe. *Ray.*

PU'LSION. *s.* [from *pulſus*, Lat.] The act of driving or of forcing forward: in oppoſition to ſuction or traction *More.*

PU'LVERABLE. *a.* [from *pulveris*, Latin.] Poſſible to be reduced to duſt. *Boyle.*

PULVERIZA'TION. *s.* [from *pulverize.*] The act of powdering; reduction to duſt or powder.

To PU'LVERIZE. *v. n.* [from *pulveris*, Lat.] To reduce to powder; to reduce to duſt. *Boyle.*

PULVE'RULENCE. *s.* [*pulverulentia*, Latin.] Duſtineſs; abundance of duſt.

PU'LVIL. *s.* [*pulvillum*, Lat.] Sweet ſcented powder. *Gay.*

To PU'LVIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſprinkle with perfumes in powder. *Congreve.*

PU'MICE. A flag or cinder of ſome foſſil, originally bearing another form, and only reduced to this ſtate by the violent action of fire: it is a lax and ſpungy matter full of little pores and cavities; and of a pale, whitiſh, grey colour: the *pumice* is found particularly about the burning mountains. *Hill.*

PU'MMEL. *s.* See POMMEL.

PUMP. *s.* [*pompe*, Dutch and French.]
1. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells: its operation is performed by the preſſure of the air.
2 A ſhoe with a thin ſole and low heel. *Shak.*

To PUMP. *v. n.* [*pompen*, Dutch.] To work a pump; to throw out water by a pump. *Decay of Piety.*

To PUMP. *v. a.*
1. To raiſe or throw out as by means of a pump. *Blackmore.*
2. To examine artfully by ſly interrogatories, ſo as to draw out any ſecrets. *Otway.*

PU'MPER. *s.* [from *pump.*] The perſon or the inſtrument that pumps. *Boyle.*

PU'MPION. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

PUN. *s.* An equivocation: a quibble; an expreſſion where a word has at once different meanings. *Addiſon.*

To PUN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To quibble; to uſe the ſame word at once in different ſenſes. *Dryden.*

To PUNCH. *v. a.* [*poinçonner*, French] To bore or perforate by driving a ſharp inſtrument.

PUNCH. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A pointed inſtrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies. *Moxon.*
2. A liquor made by mixing ſpirit with water, ſugar, and the juice of lemons. *Swift.*
3. The buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-ſhow. *Gay.*
4. In contempt or ridicule, a ſhort fat fellow.

PU'NCHEON. *s.* [*poinçon*, French.]
1. An inſtrument driven ſo as to make a hole or impreſſion. *Camden.*
2. A meaſure of liquids.

PU'NCHER. *s.* [from *punch.*] An inſtrument that makes an impreſſion or hole. *Grew.*

PUNCTI'LIO. *s.* A ſmall nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactneſs. *Addiſon.*

PUNCTI'LIOUS. *a.* [from *punctilio.*] Nice; exact; punctual to ſuperſtition. *Rogers.*

PUNCTI'LIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *punctilious.*] Nicety; exactneſs of behaviour.

PU'NCTO. *s.* [*punto*, Spaniſh.]
1. Nice point of ceremony. *Bacon.*
2. The point in fencing. *Shakeſpeare.*

PU'NCTUAL. *a.* [*punctuel*, French.]
1. Compriſed in a point; conſiſting in a point. *Milton.*
2. Exact; nice; punctilious. *Atterbury.*

PUNCTUA'LITY. *s.* [from *punctual.*] Nicety; ſcrupulous exactneſs. *Howel.*

PU'NCTUALLY. *ad.* [from *punctual.*] Nicely; exactly; ſcrupulouſly. *Ray.*

PU'NCTUALNESS. *s.* [from *punctual.*] Exactneſs; nicety. *Felton.*

PUNCTUA'TION. *s.* [*punctum*, Lat.] The act or method of pointing. *Addiſon.*

To PU'NCTULATE. *v. n.* [*punctulum*, Lat.] To mark with ſmall ſpots. *Woodward.*

PU'NCTURE. *s.* [*punctus*, Lat.] A ſmall prick; a hole made with a very ſharp point. *Brown.*

PU'NDLE. *s.* A ſhort and fat woman. *Ainſw.*

PU'NGAR. *s.* [*pagurus*, Latin.] A fiſh. *Ainſw.*

PU'NGENCY. *s.* [from *pungent.*]
1. Power of pricking. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Heat on the tongue; acridneſs.
3. Power to pierce the mind. *Hammond.*
4. Acrimoniouſneſs; keenneſs. *Stillingfl.*

PU'NGENT. *a.* [*pungens*, Latin.]
1. Pricking. *Pope.*
2 Sharpneſs on the tongue; acrid. *Newton.*
3. Piercing; ſharp. *Swift.*
4. Acrimonious; biting. *Dryden.*

PU'NICE. *s.* A wall louſe; a bug. *Ainſw.*

PUNI'CEOUS. *a.* [*puniceus*, Lat.] Purple.

PU'NINESS. *s.* [from *puny.*] Pettineſs; ſmallneſs.

To PU'NISH. *v. a.* [*punio*, Latin.]
1. To chaſtiſe; to afflict with penalties or death for ſome crime. *Leviticus.*
2. To revenge a fault with pain or death.

PU'NISHABLE. *a.* [*puniſſable*, French.; from *puniſh.*] Worthy of puniſhment; capable of puniſhment. *Taylor.*

PU'NISHABLENESS. *s.* [from *puniſhable.*] The quality of deſerving or admitting puniſhment.

PU'NISHER. *s.* [from *puniſh.*] One who inflicts pains for a crime. *Milton.*

PU'NISHMENT. *s.* [*puniſſement*, Fr.] Any infliction or pain impoſed in vengeance of a crime. *Locke.*

PUNI'TION. *s.* [*punition*, Fr. *punitio*, Latin.] Puniſhment. *Ainſworth.*

PU'NITIVE. *a.* [from *punio*, Lat.] Awarding or inflicting puniſhment. *Hammond.*

PU'NITORY. *a.* [from *punio*, Lat.] Puniſhing; tending to puniſhment.

PUNK. *s.* A whore; a common proſtitute. *Sh.*

PU'NSTER. *s.* [from *pun.*] A quibbler; a low

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wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning. *Arbuthnot.*

To PUNT. *v. a.* To play at baſſet and ombre. *Addiſon.*

PU'NY. *a.* [*puis ne*, Fr.]
1. Young.
2. Inferiour; petty; of an under rate. *Shak.*

PU'NY. *s.* A young and unexperienced unſeaſoned wretch. *South.*

To PUP. *v. n.* [from *puppy.*] To bring forth whelps: uſed of a bitch bringing young.

PU'PIL. *s.* [*pupilla*, Latin.]
1. The apple of the eye. *Bacon.*
2. [*pupillus*, Lat.] A ſcholar; one under the care of a tutor. *Locke.*
3. A ward; one under the care of a guardian. *Dryden.*

PU'PILAGE. *s.* [from *pupil.*]
1. State of being a ſcholar. *Locke.*
2. Wardſhip; minority. *Spenſer.*

PU'PILARY. *a.* [*pupillaris*, Lat.] Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

PU'PPET. *s.* [*poupée*, Fr. *pupus*, Lat.]
1. A ſmall image moved by wire in a mock drama; a wooden tragedian. *Pope.*
2. A word of contempt. *Shakeſpeare.*

PU'PPETMAN. *s.* [*puppet* and *man.*] Maſter of a puppetſhow. *Swift.*

PU'PPETSHOW. *s.* [*puppet* and *ſhew.*] A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wire. *Swift.*

PU'PPY. *s.* [*poupée*, French.]
1. A whelp; progeny of a bitch. *Gay.*
2. A name of contemptuous reproach to a man. *Shakeſpeare.*

To PU'PPY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bring whelps.

PURBLI'ND. *a.* [corrupted from *pore-blind.*] Nearſighted; ſhortſighted. *Shakeſpeare.*

PURBLI'NDNESS. *s.* Shortneſs of ſight.

PU'RCHASABLE. *a.* [from *purchaſe.*] That may be purchaſed, bought, or obtained. *Locke.*

To PU'RCHASE. *v. a.* [*pourchaſſer*, Fr.]
1. To acquire, not inherit.
2. To buy for a price. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To obtain at any expence, as of labour or danger. *Milton.*
4. To expiate or recompenſe by a fine or forfeit. *Shakeſpeare.*

PU'RCHASE. *s.* [*pourchas*, old Fr.]
1. Any thing bought or obtained for a price.
2. Any thing of which poſſeſſion is taken any other way than by inheritance. *Shakeſpeare.*

PU'RCHASER. *s.* [from *purchaſe.*] A buyer; one that gains any thing for a price. *Addiſon.*

PURE. *a.* [*pur*, *pure*, Fr. *purus*, Latin.]
1. Clear; not dirty; not muddy. *Sidney.*
2. Not filthy; not ſullied. *Proverbs.*
3. Unmingled; not altered by mixtures. *Bacon.*
4. Genuine; real; unadulterated. *Jeremiah.*
5. Not connected with any thing extrinſick: as, *pure* mathematicks. *Watts.*
6. Free; clear. *Philips.*
7. Free from guilt; guiltleſs; innocent. *Milton.*
8. Incorrupt; not vitiated by any bad practice or opinion. *Tillotſon.*
9. Not vitiated with corrupt modes of ſpeech. *Aſcham.*
10. Mere: as, *a* pure *villain.* *Clarendon.*
11. Chaſte; modeſt: as, a *pure* virgin.

PU'KELY. *ad.* [from *pure.*]
1. In a pure manner; not dirtily; not with mixture. *Iſaiah.*
2. Innocently; without guilt.
3. Merely; completely; totally. *Clarendon.*

PU'RENESS. *s.* [from *pure.*]
1. Clearneſs; freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures. *Temple.*
2. Simplicity; exemption from compoſition. *Dryden.*
3. Innocence; freedom from guilt. *Com. Pr.*
4. Freedom from vitious modes of ſpeech. *Aſh.*

PU'RFILE. *s.* [*pourfilée*, Fr.] A ſort of ancient trimming for women's gowns. *Bailey.*

To PU'RFLE. *v. a.* [*pourfiler*, Fr.] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border. *Spenſer.*

PU'RFLE. } *s.* [*pourfilée*, Fr.] A border of
PU'RFLEW. } embroidery.

PURGATION. *s.* [*purgation*, French.]
1. The act of cleanſing or purifying from vitious mixtures. *Burnet.*
2. The act of cleanſing the body by downward evacuation. *Bacon.*
3. The act of clearing from imputation of guilt.

PU'RGATIVE *a.* [*purgatif*, Fr. *purgativus*, Lat.] Cathartick; having the power to cauſe evacuation downward. *Bacon.*

PU'RGATORY. *s.* [*purgatorium*, Lat.] A place in which ſouls are ſuppoſed by the papiſts to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven. *Stilling.*

To PURGE. *v. a.* [*purgo*, Latin.]
1. To cleanſe; to clear. *Bacon.*
2. To clear from impurities. *Woodward.*
3. To clear from guilt. *Hebrews.*
4. To clear from imputation of guilt. *Shak.*
5. To ſweep or put away impurities. *D. of P.*
6. To evacuate the body by ſtool. *Camden.*
7. To clarify; to defecate.

To PURGE. *v. n.*
1. To grow pure by clarification.
2. To have frequent ſtools.

PURGE. *s.* A cathartick medicine; a medicine that evacuates the body by ſtool. *Ark.*

PU'RGER. *s.* [from *purge.*]
1. One who clears away any thing noxious.
2. Purge; cathartick. *Bacon.*

PURIFICATION. *s.* [*purificatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of making pure. *Boyle.*
2. The act of cleanſing from guilt or pollution. *Taylor.*
3. A rite performed by the Hebrews after childbearing.

PU'RIFICATIVE. } *a.* [from *purify.*] Having
PU'RIFICATORY. } power or tendency to make pure.

PU'RIFIER. *s.* [from *purify.*] Cleanſer; refiner. *Malachi.*

To PU'RIFY. *v. a.* [*purifier*, Fr. *purifico*, Lat.]
1. To make pure.
2. To free from any extraneous admixture. *Dryden.*
3. To make clear. *Sidney.*
4. To free from guilt or corruption. *South.*

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5. To free from pollution, as by luſtration. *Job.*
6. To clear from barbariſms or impropriеties. *Sprott.*

To PURIFY. *v. n.* To grow pure. *Hurwet.*

PU'RIST. *s.* [*puriſte*, Fr.] One ſuperſtitiouſly nice in the uſe of words.

PU'RITAN. *s.* [from *pure*.] A ſectary pretending to eminent purity of religion. *Sanderſon.*

PURITA'NICAL. *a.* [from *puritan*.] Relating to puritans. *Walton.*

PU'RITANISM. *s.* [from *puritan*.] The notions of a puritan. *Wotton.*

PU'RITY. *s.* [*puritè*, Fr. *puritas*, Latin.]
1. Cleanneſs; freedom from foulneſs or dirt. *Thomſon.*
2. Freedom from guilt; innocence. *Wake.*
3. Chaſtity; freedom from contamination of ſexes. *Shakeſpeare.*

PURL. *s.* [contracted from *purfle*.]
1 An embroidered and puckered border. *Ba.*
2. A kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromaticks are infuſed.

To PURL. *v. n.* To murmur; to flow with a gentle noiſe. *Milton.*

To PURL. *v. a.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery. *Ben Jonſon.*

PU'RBLIEU *s.* The grounds on the borders of a foreſt; border; incloſure; diſtrict. *Spect.*

PU'RLINS. *s.* In architecture, thoſe pieces of timber that lie acroſs the rafters on the inſide to keep them from ſinking in the middle of their length. *Bailey.*

To PURLOI'N. *v. a.* [*pour* and *loin*, Fr.] To ſteal; to take by theft. *Denham.*

PURLOI'NER. *s.* [from *purloin*.] A thief; one that ſteals clandeſtinely. *L'Eſtrange.*

PU'RPARTY. *s.* [*pour* and *parti*, French.] Share; part in diviſion. *Davies.*

PU'RPLE. *a.* [*pourpre*, Fr. *purpureus*, Latin.]
1. Red tinctured with blue. *Wotton.*
2. In poetry, red. *Dryden.*

To PU'RPLE. *v. a.* [*purpuro*, Lat.] To make red; to colour with purple. *Milton.*

PU'RPLE. *s.* The purple colour; a purple dreſs. *Milton.*

PU'RPLES. *s.* [without a ſingular.] Spots of livid red, which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.

PU'RPLISH. *a.* [from *purple*.] Somewhat purple. *Boyle.*

PU'RPORT. *s.* [*pourporte*, French.] Deſign; tendency of a writing or diſcourſe. *Norris.*

To PU'RPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to tend to ſhow. *Rowe.*

PU'RPOSE. *s.* [*propos*, Fr. *propoſitum*, Latin.]
1. Intention; deſign. *Knolles.*
2. Effect; conſequence. *Baker.*
3. Inſtance; example. *L'Eſtrange.*

To PU'RPOSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to deſign; to reſolve. *Hooker.*

PU'RPOSELY. *ad.* [from *purpoſe*.] By deſign; by intention. *Pope.*

PU'RPRISE. *s.* [*pourpris*, old Fr. *purpriſum*, law Latin.] A cloſe or incloſure; as alſo the whole compaſs of a manor. *Bacon.*

PURR. *s.* A ſet lark. *Ainſworth.*

To PURR. *v. n.* To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleaſure.

PURSE. *s.* [*bourſe*, Fr. *pwrs*, Welſh.] A ſmall bag in which money is contained. *Shak.*

To PURSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into a purſe. *Dryden.*
2. To contract as a purſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

PU'RSENET. *s.* [*purſe* and *net*.] A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a ſtring. *Mortimer.*

PU'RSEPROUD. *a.* [*purſe* and *proud*.] Puffed up with money.

PU'RSER. *s.* [from *purſe*.] The paymaſter of a ſhip.

PU'RSINESS. } *s.* [from *purſy*.] Short-
PU'RSIVENESS. } neſs of breath.

PU'RSLAIN. *s.* [*portulaca*.] A plant. *Wiſeman.*

PURSU'ABLE. *a.* [from *purſue*.] What may be purſued.

PURSU'ANCE. *s.* [from *purſue*.] Proſecution; proceſs.

PURSU'ANT. *a.* [from *purſue*.] Done in conſequence or proſecution of any thing.

To PURSU'E. *v. a.* [*pourſuivre*, French.]
1. To chaſe; to follow in hoſtility. *Shak.*
2. To proſecute; to continue. *Proverbs.*
3. To imitate; to follow as an exemple. *Dr.*
4. To endeavour to attain. *Prior.*

To PURSU'E. *v. n.* To go on; to proceed. A gallicism. *Boyle.*

PURSU'ER. *s.* [from *purſue*.] One who follows in hoſtility. *Denham.*

PURSU'IT. *s.* [*pourſuite*, French.]
1. The act of following with hoſtile intention. *Milton.*
2. Endeavour to attain. *Dryden.*
3. Proſecution. *Clarendon.*

PU'RSUIVANT. *s.* [*pourſuivant*, Fr.] A ſtate meſſenger; an attendant on the heralds. *Dry.*

PU'RSY. *a.* [*pouſſif*, Fr.] Shortbreathed and fat. *Shakeſpeare.*

PU'RTENANCE. *s.* [*appertenance*, Fr.] The pluck of an animal. *Exodus.*

To PURVE'Y. *v. a.* [*pourvoir*, French.]
1. To provide with conveniences. *Spenſer.*
2. To procure. *Thomſon.*

To PURVE'Y. *v. n.* To buy in proviſions. *Mil.*

PURVE'YANCE. *s.* [from *purvey*.]
1. Proviſion. *Spenſer.*
2. Procurement of victuals.
3. An exaction of proviſions for the king's followers. *Bacon.*

PURVEY'OR. *s.* [from *purvey*.]
1. One that provides victuals. *Raleigh.*
2. A procurer; a pimp. *Addiſon.*

PU'RVIEW. *s.* [from *pourvieu*, Fr.] Proviſo; providing clauſe. *Hale.*

PU'RULENCE. } *s.* [from *purulent*.] Genera-
PU'RULENCY. } tion of pus or matter. *Arb.*

PU'RULENT. *a.* [*purulent*, Fr. *purulentus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of pus or the running of wounds. *Arbuthnot.*

PUS. s. [Latin.] The matter of a well-digeſted ſore. *Arbuthnot.*

To PUSH. *v. a.* [*pouſſer*, French.]
1. To ſtrike with a thruſt. *Exodus.*
2. To force or drive by impulſe. *Job.*
3. To force not by a quick blow, but by con-

tinued violence. *Shakespeare.*
4. To press forward: as, to *push* a prosecution. *Addison.*
5. To urge; to drive. *Addison.*
6. To enforce; to drive to a conclusion. *Sw.*
7. To importune; to tease.

To PUSH. *v. n.*
1. To make a thrust. *Addison.*
2. To make an effort. *Dryden.*
3. To make an attack. *Daniel.*
3. To burst out with violence.

PUSH. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Thrust; the act of striking with a pointed instrument. *Knolles.*
2. An impulse; force impressed. *Addison.*
3. Assault; attack. *Watts.*
4. A forcible onset; a strong effort. *Shak.*
5. Exigence; trial; extremity. *Atterbury.*
6. A sudden emergence. *Shakespeare.*
7. A pimple; an efflorescence; a wheal. *Bac.*

PU'SHER. *s.* [from *push*.] He who pushes forward.

PU'SHING. *a.* [from *push*.] Enterprising; vigorous.

PU'SHPIN. *s.* [*push* and *pin*.] A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately. *L'Estr.*

PUSILLANI'MITY. *s.* [*pusilanimité*, Fr.] Cowardice: meanness of spirit. *South.*

PUSILLA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*pusilanime*, Fr.] Mean-spirited; narrow minded; cowardly. *Ba.*

PUSILLA'NIMOUSNESS. *s.* [from *pusillanimous*.] Meanness of spirit.

PUSS. *s.*
1. The fondling name of a cat. *L'Estrange.*
2. The sportsman's term for a hare. *Gay.*

PU'STULE. *s.* [*pustule*, Fr. *pustula*, Latin.] A small swelling; a pimple; a push; an efflorescence. *Arbuthnot.*

PU'STULOUS. *a.* [from *pustule*.] Full of pustules; pimply.

To PUT. *v. a.* [*putter*, to plant, Danish.]
1. To lay or repose in any place. *Milton.*
2. To place in any situation. *L'Estrange.*
3. To place in any state or condition. *Shak.*
4. To repose. *Chronicles.*
5. To trust; to give up.
6. To expose; to apply to any thing. *Locke.*
7. To push into action. *Swift.*
8. To apply. *Dryden.*
9. To use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed. *Wake.*
10. To cause; to produce. *Locke.*
11. To compromise; to consign to writing.
12. To add. *Ecclus.*
13. To place in a reckoning. *Locke.*
14. To reduce to any state. *Shakespeare.*
15. To oblige; to urge. *Boyle.*
16. To incite; to instigate; to exhort; to urge by influence. *Addison.*
17. To propose; to state. *Swift.*
18. To form; to regulate.
19. To reach to another. *Habakkuk.*
20. To bring into any state of mind or temper. *Locke.*
21. To offer; to advance. *Atterbury.*
22. To unite; to place as an ingredient. *Loc.*
23. *To* PUT *by*. To turn off; to divert. *Tay.*
24. *To* PUT *by*. To thrust aside. *Sidney.*
25. *To* PUT *down*. To baffle; to repress; to crush. *Shakespeare.*
26. *To* PUT *down*. To degrade. *Spenser.*
27. *To* PUT *down*. To bring into disuse *Dr.*
28. *To* PUT *down*. To confute. *Shakespeare.*
29. *To* PUT *forth*. To propose. *Judges.*
30. *To* PUT *forth*. To extend. *Genesis.*
31. *To* PUT *forth*. To emit, as a sprouting plant. *Bacon.*
32. *To* PUT *forth*. To exert. *Taylor.*
33. *To* PUT *in*. To interpose. *Collier.*
34. *To* PUT *in*. To drive to harbour. *Chap.*
35. *To* PUT *in practice*. To use; to exercise. *Dryden.*
36 *To* PUT *off*. To divest; to lay aside. *Ad.*
38. *To* PUT *off*. To defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse. *Boyle.*
38. *To* PUT *off*. To delay; to defer; to procrastinate. *Wake.*
39. *To* PUT *off*. To pass fallaciously. *Swift.*
40. *To* PUT *off*. To discard. *Shakespeare.*
41. *To* PUT *off*. To recommend; to vend or obtrude. *Bacon.*
42. *To* PUT *on* or *upon*. To impute; to charge.
43. *To* PUT *on* or *upon*. To invest with, as clothes or covering. *Ben Jonson.*
44. To PUT *on*. To forward; to promote; to incite. *Shakespeare.*
45. *To* PUT *on* or *upon*. To impose; to inflict. *L'Estrange.*
46. *To* PUT *on*. To assume; to take. *Shak.*
47. *To* PUT *over*. To refer. *Shakespeare.*
48. *To* PUT *out* To place at usury. *Child.*
49. *To* PUT *out*. To extinguish. *Milton.*
50. *To* PUT *out*. To emit, as a plant. *Bacon.*
51. *To* PUT *out*. To extend; to protrude. *Gen.*
52. *To* PUT *out*, To expel; to drive from. *Sp.*
53. *To* PUT *out*, To make publick. *Dryden.*
54. *To* PUT *out*. To disconcert. *Bacon.*
55. *To* PUT *to*. To kill by; to punish by. *Sh.*
56. *To* PUT *to*. To refer to; to expose. *Bacon.*
57. *To* PUT *to it*. To distress; to perplex; to press hard. *Addison.*
58. *To* PUT *to*. To assist with. *Sidney.*
59. *To* PUT *to death*. To kill. *Bacon.*
60. *To* PUT *together*. To accumulate into one sum or mass. *Burnet.*
61. *To* PUT *up*. To pass unrevenged. *L'Estr.*
62. *To* PUT *up*. To emit; to cause to germinate, as plants. *Bacon.*
63. *To* PUT *up*. To expose publickly: as, these goods are *put up* to sale.
64. *To* PUT *up*. To start from a cover. *Ad.*
65. *To* PUT *up*. To hoard. *Spectator.*
66. *To* PUT *up*. To hide. *Shakespeare.*
67. *To* PUT *upon*. To impose; to lay upon. *Shakespeare.*
68. *To* PUT *upon trial*. To expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination. *Arb.*

To PUT. *v. n.*
1. To go or move. *Bacon.*
2. To steer a vessel. *Addison.*
3. To shoot or germinate. *Bacon.*
4. *To* PUT *forth*. To leave a port. *Shak.*
5. *To* PUT *forth*. To germinate; to bud. *Sh.*

6. To PUT *in*. To enter a haven. *Pope.*
7. To PUT *in*. To offer a claim. *Shakesp.*
8. To PUT *in for*. To claim; to ſtand candidate for. *Locke.*
9. To PUT *off*. To leave land. *Addiſon.*
10. To PUT *over*. To ſail croſs. *Abbot.*
11. To PUT *to ſea*. To ſet ſail; to begin the courſe. *Bacon.*
12. To PUT *up*. To offer one's ſelf a candidate. *L'Eſtrange.*
13. To PUT *up*. To advance to; to bring one's ſelf forward. *Swift.*
14. To PUT *up with*. To ſuffer without reſentment.

PUT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. An action of diſtreſs. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. A ruſtick; a clown. *Bramſton.*
3. A game at cards.
4. To PUT *off*. Excuſe; ſhift. *L'Eſtrange.*

PU'TAGE. *s.* [*putain*, French.] In law, proſtitution on the woman's part.

PU'TANISM. *s.* [*putaniſme*, French.] The manner of living, or trade of a proſtitute.

PU'TATIVE. *a.* [*putatif*, French; from *puto*, Lat.] Suppoſed; reputed. *Aylliffe.*

PU'TID. *a.* [*putidus*, Latin.] Mean; low; worthleſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

PUTIDNESS. *s.* [from *putid*.] Meanneſs; vileneſs.

PU'TLOG. *s.* *Putlogs* are pieces of timber or ſhort poles, about ſeven feet long, to bear the boards they ſtand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon. *Moxon.*

PUTRE'DINOUS. *a.* [from *putredo*, Latin.] Stinking; rotten. *Floyer.*

PUTREFA'CTION. *s.* [*putrefaction*, French.] The ſtate of growing rotten; the act of making rotten. *Quincy.*

PUTREFA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *putrefacio*, Lat.] Making rotten. *Wiſeman.*

To PU'TREFY. *v. a.* [*putrifier*, Fr. *putrefacio*, Latin.] To make rotten; to corrupt with rottenneſs. *Temple.*

To PU'TREFY. *v. n.* To rot. *Bacon.*

PUTRE'SCENCE. *s.* [from *putreſco*, Latin.] The ſtate of rotting. *Brown.*

PUTRESCENT. *a.* [*putreſcens*, Lat.] Growing rotten. *Arbuthnot.*

PU'TRID. *a.* [*putride*, Fr. *putridus*, Latin.] Rotten; corrupt. *Waller.*

Putrid fever is that kind of fever in which the humours, or part of them, have ſo little circulatory motion, that they fall into an inteſtine one, and putrefy, which is commonly the caſe after great evacuations, great or exceſſive heat. *Quincy.*

PUTRIDNESS. *s.* [from *putrid*.] Rottenneſs. *Floyer.*

PUTTER. *s.* [from *put*.]
1. One who puts. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. PUTTER *on*. Inciter; inſtigator. *Shakeſp.*

PU'TTINGSTONE. *s.* In ſome parts of Scotland ſtones are laid at the gates of great houſes, which they call *putting ſtones*, for trials of ſtrength. *Pope.*

PU'TTOCK. *s.* [derived by *Minſheu*, from *buteo*, Latin.] A buzzard. *Peacham.*

PU'TTY. *s.*
1. A kind of powder on which glaſs is ground. *Newton.*
2. A kind of cement uſed by glaziers.

To PU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [for *poſſle*, from *poſe*, *Skinner*.]
1. To perplex; to confound; to embarraſs; to entangle; to gravel; to put to a ſtand; to teaſe. *Shakeſpeare Clarendon.*
2. To make intricate; to entangle. *Addiſon.*

To PU'ZZLE. *v. n.* To be bewildered in one's own notions; to be awkward. *L'Eſtrange.*

PU'ZZLE. *s.* [from the verb.] Embarraſſment; perplexity. *Bacon.*

PU'ZZLER. *s.* [from *puzzle*.] He who puzzles.

PY'GARG. *s.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

PY'GMEAN. *a.* [from *pigmy*.] Belonging to a pigmy. *Milton.*

PY'GMY. *s.* [*pygmé*, Fr. πυγμαῖος.] A dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three ſpans high, and after long wars to have been deſtroyed by cranes. *Bentley.*

PYLO'RUS. *s.* [πυλωρος.] The lower orifice of the ſtomach.

PY'RAMID. *s.* [*pyramide*, Fr. πυραμις.] A ſolid figure, whoſe baſe is a polygon, and whoſe ſides are plain triangles, their ſeveral points meeting in one. *Harris.*

PYRAMI'DAL. } *a.* [from *pyramid*.] Having the form of a pyramid. *Locke.*
PYRAMI'DICAL. }

PYRAMI'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *pyramidical*.] In form of a pyramid. *Broome.*

PY'RAMIS. *s.* A pyramid. *Bacon.*

PYRE. *s.* [*pyra*, Latin.] A pile on which the dead are burnt. *Dryden. Pope.*

PYRI'TES. *s.* [from πυρ.] Fireſtone. *Woodw.*

PY'ROMANCY. *s.* [πυρομαντια.] Divination by fire. *Aylliffe.*

PYROTE'CHNICAL. *a.* [*pyrotechnique*, Fr. from *pyrotechnicks*.] Engaged or ſkilled in fireworks.

PYROTE'CHNICKS. *s.* [πυρ and τεχνη.] The art of employing fire to uſe or pleaſure; the art of fireworks.

PYROTE'CHNY. *s.* [*pyrotechnie*, Fr.] The art of managing fire. *Hale.*

PY'RRHONISM. *s.* [from *Pyrrho*, the founder of the ſcepticks.] Scepticiſm.

PYX. *s.* [*pyxis*, Latin.] The box in which the Romaniſts keep the hoſt.

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Q is a conſonant borrowed from the Latin or French, for which the Saxons generally uſed cp: the name of this letter is *cue*, from *queue*, French, tail; its form being that of an O with a tail.

QUAB. *s.* [*gobio.*] A ſort of fiſh.

To QUACK. *v. a.* [*quacken*, Dutch.]
1. To cry like a duck. *Kings.*
2. To chatter boaſtingly; to brag loudly; to talk oſtentatiouſly. *Hudibras.*

QUACK. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A boaſted pretender to arts which he does not underſtand. *Felton.*
2. A vain boaſting pretender to phyſick; one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places. *Addiſon.*
3. An artful tricking practitioner in phyſick. *Pope.*

QUA'CKERY. *s.* [from *quack.*] Mean or bad acts in phyſick; alſo pretenſions to any art.

QUA'CKSALVER. *s.* [*quack* and *ſalve.*] One who brags of medicines or ſalves; a medicaſter; a charlatan. *Burton.*

QUADRAGE'SIMAL. *a.* [*quadrageſimal*, Fr. *quadrageſima*, Latin.] Lenten; belonging to lent; uſed in lent. *Sanderſon.*

QUA'DRANGLE. *s.* *quadratus* and *angulus*, Latin.] A ſquare; a ſurface with four right angles. *Howel.*

QUADRA'NGULAR. *a.* [from *quadrangle.*] Square; having four right angles *Woodw.*

QUA'DRANT. *s.* [*quadrans*, Latin.]
1. The fourth part; the quarter. *Brown.*
2. The quarter of a circle. *Holder.*
3. An inſtrument with which altitudes are taken. *Gay.*

QUADRA'NTAL. *a.* [from *quadrant.*] Included in the fourth part of a circle. *Derham.*

QUA'DRATE. *a.* [*quadratus*, Latin.]
1. Square; having four equal and parallel ſides.
2. Diviſible into four equal parts. *Hakewill.*
3. [*quadrans*, Lat.] Suited; applicable. *Harv.*

QUA'DRATE. *s.* A ſquare; a ſurface with four equal and parallel ſides. *Spenſer.*

To QUA'DRATE. *v. n.* [*quadro*, Latin; *quadrer*, Fr.] To ſuit; to be accommodated. *Ad.*

QUA'DRATICK. *a.* Four ſquare; belonging to a ſquare.

QUA'DRATICK *equations.* Such as retain on the unknown ſide, the ſquare of the root, or the number ſought. *Harris.*

QUA'DRATURE. *s.* [*quadrature*, French.]
1. The act of ſquaring. *Watts.*
2. The firſt and laſt quarter of the moon. *Loc.*
3. The ſtate of being ſquare; a quadrate; a ſquare. *Milton.*

QUADRE'NNIAL. *a.* [*quadrennium*, Latin.]
1. Compriſing four years.
2. Happening once in four years.

QUA'DRIBLE. *a.* [from *quadro*, Lat.] That may be ſquared. *Derham.*

QUADRI'FID. *a.* [*quadrifidus*, Lat.] Cloven into four diviſions.

QUADRILA'TERAL. *a.* [*quadrilatere*, Fr.] Having four ſides. *Woodward.*

QUADRILA'TERALNESS. *s.* The property of having four rightlined ſides.

QUADRI'LLE. *s.* A game at cards.

QUA'DRIN. *s.* [*quadrinus*, L.] A mite; a ſmall piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bacon.*

QUADRINO'MICAL. *a.* [*quatuor* and *nomen*, Latin.] Conſiſting of four denominations.

QUADRIPA'RTITE. *a.* [*quatuor* and *partitus*, L.] Having four parts; divided into four parts.

QUADRIPA'RTITELY. *ad.* In a quadripartite diſtribution.

QU'ADRIPARTI'TION. *s.* A diviſion by four; or the taking the fourth part of any quantity.

QUADRIPHY'LLOUS. *a.* [*quatuor* and φύλλον.] Having four leaves.

QUADRIRE'ME. *s.* [*quadriremis*, Lat.] A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISY'LLABLE. *s.* [*quatuor*, and *ſyllable.*] A word of four ſyllables.

QUADRIVA'LVES. *s.* [*quatuor* and *valvæ*, Latin.] Doors with four folds.

QUADRI'VIAL. *a.* [*quadrivium*, Lat.] Having four ways meeting in a point.

QUA'DRUPED. *s.* [*quadrupede*, Fr. *quadrupes*, Latin.] An animal that goes on four legs; perhaps all beaſts. *Arbuthnot.*

QUA'DRUPED. *a.* Having four feet. *Wotton.*

QUA'DRUPLE. *a.* [*quadruplus*, Latin.] Four fold; four times told.

To QUADRU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*quadruplicatus*, Lat.] To double twice; to make fourfold.

QUADRUPLICA'TION. *s.* [from *quadruplicate.*] The taking a thing four times.

QUA'DRUPLY. *ad.* [from *quadruple.*] In fourfold quantity.

QUÆRE. [Latin.] Inquire; ſeek.

To QUAFF. *v. a.* [from *coiffer*, Fr. to be drunk] To drink; to ſwallow in large draughts.

To QUAFF. *v. n.* To drink luxuriouſly.

QUA'FFER. *s.* [from *quaff.*] He who quaffs.

To QUA'FFER. *v. a.* To feel out.

QUA'GGY. *a.* Boggy; ſoft; not ſolid.

QUA'GMIRE. *s.* [that is, *quakemire.*] A boggy marſh; a bog that trembles under the feet.

QUAID. *part.* Cruſhed; dejected; depreſſed.

To QUAIL. *v. n.* [*quelen*, Dutch.]
1. To languiſh; to ſink into dejection.
2. To fade; to decline.

To QUAIL. *v. a.* [*cpellan*, Saxon.] To ſubdue; to quell. Not uſed.

QUAIL. *s.* [*quaglia*, Ital.] A bird of game.

QUA'ILPIPE. *s.* [*quail* and *pipe.*] A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.

QUAINT. *a.* [*coint*, French.]
1. Nice; ſcrupulouſly, minutely, or oſtentatiouſly exact.

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Subtile; artful. Obſolete. *Chaucer.*
Neat; pretty; exact. *Shakeſpeare.*
Subtly excogitated; fineſpun. *Milton.*
Affected; foppiſh. *Swift.*

QUA'INTLY. *ad.* [from *quaint.*]
Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance. *B. J.*
Artfully. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUA'INTNESS. *s.* [from *quaint.*] Nicety; petty elegance. *Pope.*

QUAKE. *v. n.* [cpacon, Saxon.]
To ſhake with cold or fear; to tremble.
To ſhake; not to be ſolid or firm. *Pope.*

QUAKE. *s.* [from the verb.] A ſhudder; a tremulous agitation. *Suckling.*

QUA'KING-GRASS. *s.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

QUALIFICA'TION. *s.* [*qualification*, French.]
That which makes any perſon or thing fit for any thing. *Swift.*
Accompliſhment. *Atterbury.*
Abatement; diminution. *Raleigh.*

QUA'LIFY. *v. a.* [*qualifier*, French.]
To fit for any thing. *Swift.*
To furniſh with qualifications. *Shakeſpeare.*
To make capable of any employment or privilege: as, he is *qualified* to kill game.
To abate; to ſoften; to diminiſh. *Ral.*
To eaſe; to aſſuage. *Spenſer.*
To modify; to regulate. *Brown.*

QUA'LITY. *s.* [*qualitas*, Latin.]
Nature relatively conſidered. *Hooker.*
Property; accidental adjunct. *Bentley.*
Particular efficacy. *Shakeſpeare.*
Diſpoſition; temper. *Shakeſpeare.*
Virtue or vice. *Dryden.*
Accompliſhment; qualification. *Clarend.*
Character. *Bacon.*
Comparative or relative rank. *Temple.*
Rank; ſuperiority of birth or ſtation. *Sh.*
Perſons of high rank. *Pope.*

QUALM. *s.* [cpealm, Saxon.] A ſudden fit of ſickneſs; a ſudden ſeizure of ſickly languiſhing. *Calamy.*

QUA'LMISH. *a.* [from *qualm.*] Seized with ſickly languor. *Dryden.*

QUANDA'RY. *s.* [*qu'en dirai je*, French. *Minſheu.*] A doubt; a difficulty.

QUA'NTITIVE. *a.* [*quantitivus*, Lat.] Eſtimable according to quantity. *Digby.*

QUA'NTITY. *s.* [*quantité*, Fr. *quantitas*, Lat.]
That property of any thing which may be increaſed or diminiſhed. *Cheyne.*
Any indeterminate weight or meaſure.
Bulk or weight. *Dryden.*
A portion; a part. *Shakeſpeare.*
A large portion. *Arbuthnot.*
The meaſure of time in pronouncing a ſyllable. *Hooker.*

QUA'NTUM. *s.* [Latin.] The quantity; the amount. *Swift.*

QUA'RANTAIN. } *s.* [*quarantain*, French.]
QUA'RANTINE. } The ſpace of forty days, during the time which a ſhip, ſuſpected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourſe or commerce. *Swift.*

QUA'RREL. *s.* [*querelle*, French.]
A breach of concord. *Hammond.*
A brawl; a petty fight; a ſcuffle. *Shakeſp.*
A diſpute; a conteſt. *Hooker.*
A cauſe of debate. *Fairfax.*
Something that gives a right to miſchief, repriſal, or action. *Bacon.*
Objection; ill will. *Felton.*
Any one peeviſh or malicious. *Shakeſpeare.*
[*quadrella*, Italian.] An arrow with a ſquare head. *Camden.*

To QUA'RREL. *v. n.* [*querller*, French.]
To debate; to ſcuffle; to ſquabble. *Sh.*
To fall into variance. *Shakeſpeare.*
To fight; to combat. *Dryden.*
To find fault; to pick objections. *Bramh.*

QUA'RRELLER. *s.* He who quarrels.

QUA'RRELLOUS. *a.* [*querelleux*, Fr.] Petulant; eaſily provoked to enmity. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUA'RRELSOME. *a.* [from *quarrel.*] Inclined to brawls; eaſily irritated; iraſcible; cholerick; petulant. *L'Eſtrange.*

QUA'RRELSOMELY. *ad.* In a quarrelſome manner; petulantly; cholerickly.

QUA'RRELSOMENESS. *s.* [from *quarrelſome.*] Cholerickneſs; petulance.

QUA'RRY. *s.* [*quarré*, French.]
A ſquare. *Mortimer.*
[*quadreau*, Fr.] An arrow with a ſquare head. *Sandys.*
Game flown at by a hawk. *Sandys.*
[*quarriere*, *quarrel*, Fr.] A ſtone mine; a place where they dig ſtones. *Cleaveland.*

To QUA'RRY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To prey upon. Not in uſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

QUA'RRYMAN. *s.* [*quarry* and *man.*] One who digs in a quarry. *Woodward.*

QUART. *s.* [*quart*, French.]
The fourth part; a quarter. *Spenſer.*
The fourth part of a gallon. *Shakeſpeare.*
[*quarte*, French.] The veſſel in which ſtrong drink is commonly retailed. *Shakeſp.*

QUA'RTAN. *s.* [*febris quartana*, Latin.] The fourth day ague. *Brown.*

QUARTATION. *s.* [from *quartus*, Latin.] A chymical operation. *Boyle.*

QUA'RTER. *s.* [*quart*, *quartier*, French.]
A fourth part. *Burnet.*
A region of the ſkies, as referred to the ſeamen's card. *Addiſon.*
A particular region of a town or country.
The place where ſoldiers are lodged or ſtationed. *Spectator.*
Proper ſtation. *Milton.*
Remiſſion of life; mercy granted by a conqueror. *Clarendon.*
Treatment ſhown by an enemy. *Collier.*
Friendſhip; amity. Not in uſe. *Shakeſp.*
A meaſure of eight buſhels. *Mortimer.*
Falſe *quarter* is a cleft or chink in a *quarter* of a horſe's hoof from top to bottom.

To QUA'RTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To divide into four parts. *Shakeſpeare.*
To divide; to break by force. *Shakeſp.*
To divide into diſtinct regions. *Dryden.*
To ſtation or lodge ſoldiers. *Dryden.*
To lodge; to fix in a temporary dwelling.
To diet. *Hudibras.*
To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms. *Peacham.*

QUA'RTERAGE. *s.* [from *quarter.*] A quarterly allowance. *Hudibras.*

QUA'RTERDAY. *s.* [*quarter* and *day.*] One of the four days in the year, on which rent or intereſt is paid. *Addiſon.*

QUA'RTERDECK. *s.* [*quarter* and *deck.*] The ſhort upper deck.

QUA'RTERLY. *a.* [from *quarter.*] Containing a fourth part. *Holder.*

QUA'RTERLY. *ad.* Once in a quarter of a year.

QUA'RTERMASTER. *s.* [*quarter* and *maſter.*] One who regulates the quarters of ſoldiers.

QUARTERN. *s.* A gill, or the fourth part of a pint.

QUA'RTERSTAFF. *s.* A ſtaff of defence. *Dry.*

QUA'RTILE. *s.* An aſpect of the planets, when they are three ſigns or ninety degrees diſtant from each other. *Harris.*

QUA'RTO. *s.* [*quartus*, Latin.] A book in which every ſheet being twice doubled makes four leaves. *Watts.*

To QUA'SH. *v. a.* [*quaſſen*, Dutch.]
1. To cruſh; to ſqueeze. *Waller.*
2. To ſubdue ſuddenly. *Roſcommon.*
3. To annul; to nullify; to make void.

To QUASH. *v. n.* To be ſhaken with a noiſe *Ray.*

QUASH. *s.* A pompion. *Ainſworth.*

QUA'TERCOUSINS. *s.* Thoſe within the firſt four degrees of kindred; friends. *Skin.*

QUATE'RNARY. *s.* [*quaternarius*, Latin.] The number four. *Boyle.*

QUATE'RNION. *s.* [*quaternio*, Latin.] The number four. *Boyle.*

QUATE'RNITY. *s.* [*quaternus*, Latin.] The number four. *Brown.*

QUA'TRAIN. *s.* [*quatrain*, Fr.] A ſtanza of four lines rhyming alternately. *Dryden.*

To QUA'VER. *v. n.* [cpean, Saxon.]
1. To ſhake the voice; to ſpeak or ſing with a tremulous voice. *Bacon.*
2. To tremble; to vibrate. *Newton.*

QUAY. *s.* [*quai*, French.] A key; an artificial bank to the ſea or river, on which goods are conveniently unladen.

QUE'ACHY. *a.* Unſolid; unſound; boggy. Not in uſe. *Drayton.*

QUEAN. *s.* [cpean, Saxon.] A worthleſs woman; generally a ſtrumpet. *Dryden.*

QUE'ASINESS. *s.* [from *queaſy.*] The ſickneſs of a nauſeated ſtomach.

QUE'ASY. *a.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. Sick with nauſea. *Donne.*
2. Faſtidious; ſqueamiſh. *Dryden.*
5. Cauſing nauſeouſneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To QUECK. *v. n.* To ſhrink; to ſhow pain. *Ba.*

QUEEN. *s.* [cpen, Saxon.]
1. The wife of a king. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A woman who is ſovereign of a kingdom.

To QUEEN. *v. n.* To play the queen. *Shakeſp.*

QUEEN-APPLE. *s.* A ſpecies of apple. *Mort.*

QUEE'NING. *s.* An apple. *Mortimer.*

QUEER. *a.* Odd; ſtrange; original; particular. *Spectator.*

QUEE'RLY. *ad.* Particularly; oddly.

QUEE'RNESS. *s.* [from *queer.*] Oddneſs; particularity.

QUE'EST. *s.* [from *queſtus*, Latin. *Skinner.*] A ringdove; a kind of wild pigeon.

To QUELL. *v. n.* [cpellan, Saxon.] To cruſh; to ſubdue: originally to kill. *Attterbury.*

To QUELL. *v. n.* To die. *Spenſer.*

QUELL. *s.* Murder. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUE'LLER. *s.* [from *quell.*] One that cruſhes or ſubdues. *Milton.*

*QUE'LQUECHOSE. *s.* [French.] A trifle; a kickſhaw. *Dunn.*

To QUEME. *v. n.* [cpeman, Sax.] To pleaſe.

To QUENCH. *v. a.*
1. To extinguiſh fire. *Sidney.*
2. To ſtill any paſſion or commotion. *Shak. South.*
3. To allay thirſt. *Dryden.*
4. To deſtroy.

To QUENCH. *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool. *Sh.*

QUE'NCHABLE. *a.* [from *quench.*] That may be quenched.

QUE'NCHER. *s.* [from *quench.*] Extinguiſher.

QUE'NCHLESS. *a.* [from *quench.*] Unextinguiſhable. *Crashaw.*

QUE'RELE. *s.* [*querela*, Latin; *querelle*, Fr.] A complaint to a court. *Ayliffe.*

QUE'RENT. *s.* [*querens*, Latin.] The complainant; the plaintiff.

QUERIMO'NIOUS. *a.* [*querimonia*, Latin.] Querulous; complaining.

QUERIMO'NIOUSLY. *ad.* Querulouſly; with complaint. *Dennis.*

QUERIMO'NIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *querimonious.*] Complaining temper.

QUE'RIST. *s.* [from *quæro*, Latin.] An inquirer; an aſker of queſtions. *Swift.*

QUERN. *s.* [cpeopn, Saxon.] A handmill. *St.*

QUE'RPO. *s.* [corrupted from *cuerpo*, Span.] A dreſs cloſe to the body; a waiſtcoat. *Dryd.*

QUE'RRY, for *equery*. *s.* [*ecuyer*, Fr.] A groom belonging to a prince, or one converſant in the king's ſtables. *Bailey.*

QUE'RULOUS. *a.* [*querulus*, Lat.] Mourning; habitually complaining. *Hovel.*

QUE'RULOUSLY. *ad.* In a complaining manner. *Young.*

QUE'RULOUSNESS. *s.* [from *querulous.*] Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUE'RY. *s.* [from *quære*, Latin.] A queſtion; an inquiry to be reſolved. *Newton.*

To QUE'RY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To aſk queſtions. *Pope.*

QUEST. *s.* [*queſte*, French.]
1. Search; act of ſeeking. *Milton.*
2. An empannelled jury. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Searchers. Collectively. *Shakeſpeare. Shakeſpeare.*
4. Inquiry; examination. *Herbert.*
5. Requeſt; deſire; ſolicitation.

To QUEST. *v. n.* [*queter*, Fr.] To go in ſearch. *Spenſer.*

QUE'STANT. *s.* [from *queſter*, Fr.] Seeker; endeavourer after.

QUE'STION. *s.* [*queſtion*, French.]
1. Interrogatory; any thing inquired. *Bacon.*
2. Inquiry; diſquiſition. *Bacon. John.*
3. A diſpute; a ſubject of debate. *Swift.*
4. Affair to be examined.
5. Doubt; controverſy; diſpute. *Tillotſon. Hooker.*
6. Judicial trial. *Ayliffe.*
7. Examination by torture

8. State of being the subject of present inquiry. *Hooker.*
9. Endeavour; search. Not used. *Shak.*

To QUE'STION. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To inquire. *Bacon.*
2. To debate by interrogatories. *Shakespeare.*

To QUE'STION. *v. a.* [*questionner*, Fr.]
1. To examine one by questions. *Brown.*
2. To doubt; to be uncertain of. *Prior.*
3. To have no confidence in; to mention as not to be trusted. *South.*

QUE'STIONABLE. *a.* [from *question.*]
1. Doubtful; disputable. *Baker.*
2. Suspicious; liable to suspicion; liable to question. *Shakespeare.*

QUE'STIONARY. *a.* [from *question.*] Inquiring; asking questions. *Pope.*

QUE'STIONABLENESS. *s.* [from *question.*] The quality of being questionable.

QUE'STIONER. *s.* [from *question.*] An inquirer.

QUE'STIONLESS. *ad.* [from *question.*] Certainly; without doubt; doubtless. *South.*

QUE'STMAN. } *s.* Starter of lawsuits or
QUE'STMONGER. } prosecutions. *Bacon.*

QUE'STRIST. *s.* [from *quest.*] Seeker; pursuer. *Shakespeare.*

QUE'STUARY. *a.* [from *quæstus*, Latin.] Studious of profit. *Brown.*

QUIB. *s.* A sarcasm; a bitter taunt, *Ainsw.*

QUI'BBLE. *s.* [from *quidlibet*, Lat.] A slight cavil; a low conceit depending on the sound of words; a pun. *Watts.*

To QUI'BBLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pun; to play on the sound of words. *L'Estrange.*

QUI'BBLER. *s.* [from *quibble.*] A punster.

QUICK. *a.* [cpic, Saxon.]
1. Living; not dead. *Common Prayer.*
2. Swift; nimble; done with celerity. *Hooker.*
3. Speedy; free from delay. *Milton.*
4. Active; spritely; ready. *Clarendon.*

QUICK. *ad.* Nimbly; speedily; readily. *Dryd.*

QUICK. *s.*
1. A live animal. Not in use. *Spenser.*
2. The living flesh; sensible parts. *Sharp.*
3. Living plants. *Mortimer.*

QUI'CKBEAM, or *quickentree. s.* A species of wild ash. *Mortimer.*

To QUI'CKEN. *v. a.* [cpiccan, Saxon.]
1. To make alive. *Psalms.*
2. To hasten; to accelerate *Hayward.*
3. To sharpen; to actuate; to excite. *South.*

To QUI'CKEN. *v. n.*
1. To become alive: as, *a woman* quickens *with child.* *Sandys.*
2. To move with activity. *Pope.*

QUI'CKENER. *s.* [from *quicken.*]
1. One who makes alive.
2. That which accelerates; that which actuates. *More.*

QUI'CKGRASS. *s.* [*quick* and *grass*; *gramen caninum*, Lat.] Dog-grass.

QUI'CKLIME. *s.* [*calx viva*, Latin, *quick* and *lime.*] Lime unquenched. *Hill.*

QUI'CKLY. *ad.* [from *quick.*] Soon; speedily; without delay. *Shakespeare.*

QUI'CKNESS. *s.* [from *quick.*]
1. Speed; velocity; celerity. *South.*
2. Activity; briskness. *Watton.*
3. Keen sensibility. *Locke.*
4. Sharpness; pungency. *Dryden.*

QUI'CKSAND. *s.* [*quick* and *sand.*] Moving sand; unsolid ground. *Dryden.*

To QUI'CKSET. *v. a.* [*quick* and *set.*] To plant with living plants. *Tusser.*

QUI'CKSET. *s.* [*quick* and *set.*] Living plant set to grow. *Evelyn.*

QUI'CKSIGHTED. *a.* [*quick* and *sight.*] Having a sharp sight. *Bentley.*

QUICKSI'GHTEDNESS. *s.* [from *quicksighted.*] Sharpness of sight. *Locke.*

QUI'CKSILVER. *s.* [*quick* and *silver.*] *Quicksilver*, called mercury by the chymists, is a naturally fluid mineral, and the heaviest of all known bodies next to gold, and is the more heavy and fluid, as it is more pure: it is wholly volatile in the fire, and may be driven up in vapour by a degree of heat very little greater than that of boiling water: it is the least tenacious of all bodies, and every smaller drop may be again divided by the lightest touch into a multitude of others: the ancients all esteemed *quicksilver* a poison, nor was it brought into internal use till about two hundred and twenty years ago, by shepherds, who ventured to give it their sheep to kill worms, and as they received no hurt, it was soon concluded, that men might take it safely: in time, the diggers in the mines, when they found it crude, swallowed it in vast quantities, in order to sell it privately, when they had voided it by stool: but the miners seldom follow their occupation above four years, and the artificers, who have much dealing in it, are generally seized with paralytick disorders. *Hill.*

QUI'CKSILVERED. *a.* [from *quicksilver.*] Overlaid with quicksilver. *Newton.*

QUI'DAM. s. [Latin.] Somebody. *Spenser.*

QUI'DDANY. *s.* [*quidden*, German, a quince.] Marmalade; confection of quinces made with sugar.

QUI'DDIT. *s.* A subtilty; an equivocation. *Sh.*

QUI'DDITY. *s.* [*quiditas*, low Latin.]
1. Essence; that which is aproperanswer to the question, *quid est?* a scholastick term. *Hud.*
2. A trifling nicety; a cavil. *Camden.*

QUIE'SCENCE. *s.* [from *quiesco*, Lat.] Rest; repose. *Glanville.*

QUIE'SCENT. *a.* [*quiescens*, Lat.] Resting; not being in motion; not movent; lying at repose. *Holder.*

QUI'ET. *a.* [*quiet*, Fr. *quietus*, Lat.]
1. Still; free from disturbance. *Spenser.*
2. Peaceable; not turbulent. *Peter.*
3. Still; not in motion. *Judges.*
4. Smooth; not ruffled. *Shakespeare.*

QUI'ET. *s.* [*quies*, Lat.] Rest; repose; tranquillity; peace; stillness. *Hughes.*

To QUI'ET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to rest. *Forbes.*
2. To still. *Locke.*

QUI'ETER. *s* [from *quiet.*] The person or thing that quiets.

QUI'ETISM. *s.* Tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

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QUI'ETLY. *ad.* [from *quiet.*]
1. Calmly; without violent emotion. *Taylor.*
2. Peaceably; without offence. *Bacon.*
3. At reſt; without agitation.

QUI'ETNESS. *s.* [from *quiet.*]
1. Coolneſs of temper. *Sidney.*
2. Peace; tranquillity. *Hayward.*
3. Stillneſs; calmneſs. *Reynolds.*

QUI'ETSOME. *a.* [from *quiet.*] Calm; ſtill; undiſturbed. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

QUI'ETUDE. *s.* [*quietude*, Fr. from *quiet.*] Reſt; repoſe; tranquillity. *Wotton.*

QUILL. *s.*
1. The hard and ſtrong feather of the wing, of which pens are made. *Bacon.*
2. The inſtrument of writing. *Garth.*
3. Prick or dart of a porcupine. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Reed on which weavers wind their threads. *Spenſer.*
5. The inſtrument with which muſicians ſtrike their ſtrings. *Dryden.*

QUI'LLET. *s.* [*quidlibet*, Latin.] Subtility; nicety; fraudulent diſtinction. *Digby.*

QUILT. *s.* [*kulcht*, Dutch.] A cover made by ſtitching one cloth over another with ſome ſoft ſubſtance between them. *Pope.*

To QUILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtitch one cloth upon another with ſomething ſoft between them. *Spenſer.*

QUI'NARY. *a.* [*quinarius*, Latin.] Conſiſting of five. *Boyle.*

QUINCE. *s.* [*quidden*, German.]
1. The tree. *Miller.*
2. The fruit. *Peacham.*

To QUINCH *v. n.* To ſtir; to flounce as in reſentment or pain. *Spenſer.*

QUINCU'NCIAL. *a.* [from *quincunx.*] Having the form of a quincunx. *Ray.*

QUI'NCUNX. s. [Latin.] *Quincunx* order is a plantation of trees, diſpoſed originally in a ſquare conſiſting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle; which diſpoſition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderneſs.

QUINQUAGE'SIMA. s. [Latin.] *Quinquageſima* Sunday, ſo called, becauſe it is the fiftieth day before Eaſter, reckoned by whole numbers; ſhrove-ſunday.

QUINQUA'NGULAR. *a.* [*quinque* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having five corners. *Woodward.*

QUINQUARTICULAR. *a.* [*quinque* and *articulus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of five articles. *Sand.*

QUI'NQUEFID. *a.* [*quinque* and *findo*, Latin.] Cloven in five.

QUINQUEFO'LIATED. *a.* [*quinque* and *folius*, Lat.] Having five leaves.

QUINQUE'NNIAL. *a.* [*quinquennis*, L.] Laſting five years; happening once in five years.

QUI'NSY. *s.* [corrupted from *ſquinancy.*] A tumid inflammation in the throat. *Dryden.*

QUINT. *s.* [*quint*, Fr.] A ſet of five. *Hudib.*

QUI'NTAIN. *s.* [*quintain*, Fr.] A poſt with a turning top See QUINTIN. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUI'NTAL. *s.* [*centupondium*, Latin.] An hundred weight to weigh with.

QUINTE'SSENCE. *s.* [*quinta eſſentia*, Latin.]
1. A fifth being. *Watts.*
2. An extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a ſmall quantity. *Boyle.*

QUINTESSE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *quinteſſence.*] Conſiſting of quinteſſence. *Hakewill.*

QUI'NTIN. *s.* An upright poſt, on the top of which a croſs poſt turned upon a pin; at one end of the croſs poſt was a broad board, and at the other a heavy ſand bag; the play was to ride againſt the broad end with a lance, and paſs by before the ſand bag ſhould ſtrike the tilter on the back. *Ben Jonſon.*

QUI'NTUPLE. *s.* [*quintuplus*, Lat.] Fivefold.

QUIP. *s.* A ſharp jeſt; a taunt; a ſarcaſm. *Milt.*

To QUIP. *v. a.* To rally with bitter ſarcaſms.

QUIRE. *s.* [*chœur*, French; *choro*, Italian.]
1. A body of ſingers; a chorus. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The part of the church where the ſervice is ſung. *Clarendon.*
3. [*cahier*, Fr.] A bundle of paper conſiſting of twenty-four ſheets.

To QUIRE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſing in concert. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUI'RISTER. *s.* [from *quire.*] Choriſter; one who ſings in concert, generally in divine ſervice. *Thomſon.*

QUIRK. *s.*
1. Quick ſtroke; ſharp fit. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Smart taunt. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Slight conceit. *Watts.*
4. Subtilty; nicety; artful diſtinction. *L'Eſtr.*
5. Looſe light tune. *Pope.*

To QUIT. *v. a.* part. paſſ. *quit*; pret. *I quit* or *quitted.* [*quiter*, French.]
1. To diſcharge an obligation; to make even. *Dodson.*
2. To ſet free. *Taylor.*
3. To carry through; to diſcharge; to perform. *Daniel.*
4. To clear himſelf of an affair. *Milton.*
5. To repay; to requite. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To vacate obligations. *Ben Jonſon.*
7. To pay any obligation; to clear a debt; to be tantamount. *Temple.*
8. To abſolve; to acquit. *Fairfax.*
9. To pay. *Fairfax.*
10. To abandon; to forſake. *Ben Jonſon.*
11. To reſign; to give up. *Prior.*

QUI'TCHGRASS. *s.* [cpice, Saxon.] Dog graſs. *Mortimer.*

QUITE. *ad.* Completely; perfectly. *Hooker.*

QUI'TRENT. *s.* [*quit* and *rent.*] Small rent reſerved. *Temple.*

QUITS. *interj.* [from *quit.*] An exclamation uſed when any thing is repaid and the parties become even.

QUI'TTANCE. *s.* [*quitance*, French.]
1. Diſcharge from a debt or obligation; acquittance. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Recompenſe; return; repayment. *Shakeſpeare.*

To QUI'TTANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repay; to recompence. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUI'TTER. *s.* A deliverer. *Ainſworth.*

QUI'TTERBONE. *s.* A hard round ſwelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter. *Farrier's Dict.*

QUI'VER. *s.* [*couvrir*, French, *to cover.*] A caſe or ſheath for arrows. *Spenſer.*

QUI'VER. *a.* Nimble; active. Not uſed. *Sb.*

To QUI'VER. *v. n.*
1. To quake; to play with a tremulous motion. *Gay.*
2. To ſhiver; to ſhudder. *Sidney.*

QUI'VERED. *a.* [from *quiver.*]
1. Furniſhed with a quiver. *Milton.*
2. Sheathed as in a quiver. *Pope.*

To QUOB. *v. n.* To move as the embryo does in the womb. A low word.

QUO'DLIBET. s. [Latin.] A nice point; a ſubtility. *Prior.*

QUODLIBETA'RIAN. *s.* [*quodlibet*, Lat.] One who talks or diſputes on any ſubject.

QUODLIBE'TICAL. *a.* [*quodlibet*, Latin.] Not reſtrained to a particular ſubject.

QUOIF. *s.* [*coeffe*, French.]
1. Any cap with which the head is covered. See COIF. *Shakespeare.*
2. The cap of a ſerjeant at law.

To QUOIF. *v. n.* [*coeffer*, French.] To cap; to dreſs with a headdreſs. *Addiſon.*

QUOI'FFURE. *s.* [*coeffure*, Fr.] Headdreſs. *Ad.*

QUOIL. *s.* See COIL.

QUOIN. *s.* [*coin*, Fr.] Corner. *Sandys.*

QUOIT. *s.* [*coete*, Dutch.]
1. Something thrown to a great diſtance to a certain point. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The diſcus of the ancients is ſometimes called in Engliſh *quoit*, but improperly.

To QUOIT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To throw quoits; to play at quoits. *Dryden.*

To QUOIT. *v. a.* To throw. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUO'NDAM. [Lat.] Having been formerly. *Sb.*

QUOOK. The pret. of *quake*. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

QUO'RUM. s. [Latin.] A bench of juſtices; ſuch a number of any officers as is ſufficient to do buſineſs. *Addiſon.*

QUO'TA. *s.* [*quotus*, Latin.] A ſhare; a proportion as aſſigned to each. *Addiſon.*

QUOTA'TION. *s.* [from *quote.*]
1. The act of quoting; citation.
2. Paſſage adduced out of an author as evidence or illuſtration. *Locke.*

To QUOTE. *v. a.* [*quoter*, Fr.] To cite an author; to adduce the words of another. *Whitg.*

QUO'TER. *s.* [from *quote.*] Citer; he that quotes. *Atterbury.*

QUOTH. *verb imperfect.* [cpoðan, Saxon] *Quoth I*, ſay I or ſaid I; *quoth he*, ſays he or ſaid he. *Hudibras.*

QUOTI'DIAN. *a.* [*quotidien*, Fr. *quotidianus*, Lat.] Daily; happening every day. *Donne.*

QUOTI'DIAN. *s.* [*febris quotidiana*, Latin.] A quotidian fever; a fever which returns every day. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUO'TIENT. *s.* [*quotics*, Lat.] In arithmetick, is the number produced by the diviſion of two given numbers, the one by the other. *Cocker.*

R

RAC

R Is called the canine letter, becauſe it is uttered with ſome reſemblance to the growl or ſnarl of a cur: it has one conſtant ſound in Engliſh; as, *red*, *roſe*, *more*, *muriatick*: in words derived from the Greek it is followed by an *h*, as in *rhapſody.*

To RA'BATE. *v. n.* [*rabattre*, Fr.] In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fiſt again. *Ainſw.*

To RA'BBET. *v. a.* [*rabatre*, Fr.] To pare down pieces of wood ſo as to ſit one another. *Moxon.*

RA'BBET. *s.* [from the verb.] A joint made by paring two pieces ſo that they wrap over one another. *Moxon.*

RA'BBI. } *s.* A doctor among the Jews.
RA'BBIN. } *Matthew. Camden.*

RA'BBIT. *s.* [*robbekin*, Dutch.] A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground. *Shakeſpeare.*

RA'BBLE. *s.* [*rabula*, Latin.] A tumultuous crowd; an aſſembly of low people. *Raleigh.*

RA'BBLEMENT. *s.* [from *rabble.*] Crowd; tumultuous aſſembly of mean people. *Spenſer.*

RA'BID. *a.* [*rabidus*, Lat.] Fierce; furious; mad.

RA'BINET. *s.* A kind of ſmaller ordnance. *Ainſ.*

RACE. *s.* [*race*, Fr. from *radice*, Latin.]
1. A family aſcending.

RAC

2. Family deſcending. *Milton.*
3. A generation; a collective family. *Shakeſp.*
4. A particular breed. *Milton.*
5. RACE *of ginger.* A root or ſprig of ginger.
6. A particular ſtrength or taſte of wine. *Tem.*
7. [*ras*, Iſlan.] Conteſt in running. *Milton.*
8. Courſe on the feet. *Bacon.*
9. Progreſs: courſe. *Milton.*
10. Train; proceſs. *Milton.*

RA'CEHORSE. *s.* [*race* and *horſe.*] Horſe bred to run for prizes *Addiſon.*

RACEMA'TION. *s.* [*racemus*, Lat.] Cluſter, like that of grapes. *Brown.*

RACEMI'FEROUS. *a. racemus* and *fero*, Lat. Bearing cluſters.

RA'CER. *s.* [from *race.*] Runner; one that contends in ſpeed. *Dorſet.*

RA'CINESS. *s.* [from *racy.*] The quality of being racy.

RACK. *s.* [*racke*, Dut. from *rackin*, to ſtretch.]
1. An engine to torture. *Taylor.*
2. Torture; extreme pain. *Temple.*
3. Any inſtrument by which extenſion is performed. *Wilkins.*
4. A diſtaff: commonly ſpoken and written *rock.* *Dryden.*
5. The clouds as they are driven by the wind. *Shakeſpeare.*

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6. [*racca*, Islandick, hinges or joints.] A neck of mutton cut for the table.

7. A grate; the grate on which bacon is laid.

8. A wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle. *Mortimer.*

9. Arrack; a spirituous liquor.

To RACK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſtream as clouds before the wind. *Shakeſpeare.*

To RACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To torment by the rack. *Dryden.*

2. To torment; to haraſs. *Milton.*

3. To haraſs by exaction. *Spenſer.*

4. To ſcrew; to force to performance. *Tillotſ.*

5. To ſtretch; to extend. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To defecate; to draw off from the lees *Ba.*

RACK-RENT. *s.* [*rack* and *rent.*] Rent raiſed to the uttermoſt. *Swift.*

RACK-RENTER. *s.* [*rack* and *renter.*] One who pays the uttermoſt rent. *Locke.*

RA'CKET. *s.*

1. An irregular clattering noiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. A confuſed talk, in burleſque language. *Sw.*

3. The inſtrument with which players ſtrike the ball. *Digby.*

RA'CKING. *s.* *Racking* pace of a horſe is the ſame as an amble, only that it is a ſwifter time and a ſhorter tread. *Farrier's Dict.*

RA'CKOON. *s.* A New England animal, like a badger, having a tail like a fox, being cloathed with a thick and deep fur. *Bailey.*

RA'CY. *a.* Strong; flavourous; taſting of the ſoil. *Cowley.*

RAD. The old pret. of *read.* *Spenſer.*

RAD, *rid*, and *rod*, differing only in dialect, ſignify counſel; as Conrod, powerful or ſkilful in counſel; Ethelred, a noble counſellor. *Gibs.*

RA'DDOCK, or *ruddock.* *s.* A bird; the red-breaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

RA'DIANCE. } *s.* [*radiare*, Lat.] Sparkling
RA'DIANCY. } luſtre; glitter. *Brown.*

RA'DIANT. *a.* [*radians*, Latin.] Shining; brightly ſparkling; emitting rays. *Milton.*

To RA'DIATE. *v. n.* [*radio*, Lat.] To emit rays; to ſhine; to ſparkle. *Boyle.*

RA'DIATED. *a.* [*radiatus*, Latin.] Adorned with rays. *Addiſon.*

RADIA'TION. *s.* [*radiatio*, Latin.]

1. Beamy luſtre; emiſſion of rays. *Bacon.*

2. Emiſſion from a centre every way. *Bacon.*

RA'DICAL. *a.* [*radical*, French.]

1. Primitive; original. *Bentley.*

2. Implanted by nature. *Wilkins.*

3. Serving to origination.

RADICA'LITY. *s.* [from *radical.*] Origination. *Brown.*

RA'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *radical.*] Originally; primitively. *Prior.*

RA'DICALNESS. *s.* [from *radical.*] The ſtate of being radical.

To RA'DICATE. *v. a.* [*radicatus*, Latin.] To root; to plant deeply and firmly. *Hammond.*

RADICA'TION. *s.* [from *radicate.*] The act of taking root and fixing deep. *Hammond.*

RA'DICLE. *s.* [*radicule*, Fr.] That part of a ſeed which forms the root. *Quincy.*

RA'DISH. *s.* [ræbic, Saxon.] A root commonly eaten raw.

RA'DIUS. s. [Latin.]

1. The ſemidiameter of a circle.

2. A bone of the fore arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wriſt.

To RAFF. *v. a.* To ſweep; to huddle; to take haſtily without diſtinction. *Carew.*

To RA'FFLE. *v. n.* [*raffler*, to ſnatch, Fr.] To caſt dice for a prize. *Tatler.*

RA'FFLE. *s.* [*raffle*, Fr.] A ſpecies of game or lottery, in which many ſtake a ſmall part of the value of ſome ſingle thing, in conſideration of a chance to gain it. *Arbuthnot.*

RAFT. *s.* A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber croſs each other. *Shakeſpeare.*

RAFT. part. paſſ. of *raff.* Torn; rent. *Spenſer.*

RA'FTER. *s.* [ꝛæpcep, Sax. *rafter*, Dutch.] The ſecondary timbers of the houſe; the timbers which are let into the great beam. *Donne.*

RA'FTERED. *a.* [from *rafter.*] Built with rafters. *Pope.*

RAG. *s.* [hpaccod, torn, Saxon.]

1. A piece of cloth torn from the reſt; a tatter. *Milton.*

2. Any thing rent and tattered; worn out clothes. *Sandys.*

3. A fragment of dreſs. *Hudibras.*

RAGAMU'FFIN. *s.* A paltry mean fellow.

RAGE. *s.* [*rage*, French.]

1. Violent anger; vehement fury. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful. *Bacon.*

3. Enthuſiaſm; rapture. *Cowley.*

4. Eagerneſs; vehemence of mind. *Pope*

To RAGE *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To be in fury; to be heated with exceſſive anger. *Milton.*

2. To ravage; to exerciſe fury. *Waller.*

3. To act with miſchievous impetuoſity. *Mil.*

RA'GEFUL. *a.* [*rage* and *full.*] Furious; violent. *Hammond.*

RA'GGED. *a.* [from *rag.*]

1. Rent into tatters. *Arbuthnot.*

2. Uneven; conſiſting of parts almoſt diſunited. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Dreſſed in tatters. *Dryden.*

4. Rugged; not ſmooth. *L'Eſtrange.*

RA'GGEDNESS. *s.* [from *ragged.*] State of being dreſſed in tatters. *Shakeſpeare.*

RA'GINGLY. *ad.* [from *raging.*] With vehement fury.

RA'GMAN. *s.* [*rag* and *man.*] One who deals in rags.

RA'GOUT. s. [French.] Meat ſtewed and highly ſeaſoned. *Addiſon.*

RA'GSTONE. *s.* [*rag* and *ſtone.*]

1. A ſtone ſo named from its breaking in a ragged manner. *Woodward.*

2. The ſtone with which they ſmooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

RA'GWORT. *s.* [*rag* and *wort.*] A plant. *Mill.*

RAIL. *s.* [*riegel*, German.]

1. A croſs beam fixed at the ends in two upright poſts. *Mason.*

2. A ſeries of poſts connected with beams, by which any thing is incloſed. *Bacon.*

3. A kind of bird. *Carew.*

4. A woman's upper garment.

To RAIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To encloſe with rails. *Addiſon.*
2. To range in a line. *Bacon.*

To RAIL. *v. n.* [*railler*, Fr.] To uſe inſolent and reproachful language; to ſpeak to, or to mention in opprobrious terms. *Shakeſp.*

RAI'LER. *s.* [from *rail.*] One who inſults or defames by opprobrious language. *South.*

RAILLERY. *s.* [*raillerie*, Fr.] Slight ſatire; ſatirical merriment. *Ben Jonſon.*

RAI'MENT. *s.* Veſture; veſtment; clothes; dreſs; garment. *Sidney.*

To RAIN. *v. n.* [ꝛenran, Sax. *regnen*, Dut.]
1. To fall in drops from the clouds. *Locke.*
2. To fall as rain. *Milton.*
3. *It* RAINS. The water falls from the clouds. *Shakeſpeare.*

To RAIN. *v. a.* To pour down as rain. *Shakeſp.*

RAIN. *s.* [ꝛen, Saxon.] The moiſture that falls from the clouds. *Waller.*

RA'INBOW. *s.* [*rain* and *bow.*] The iris; the ſemicircle of various colours which appears in ſhowery weather. *Newton.*

RA'INDEER. *s.* [hpanan, Sax. *rangifer*, Lat.] A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws ſledges through the ſnow.

RA'INESS. *s.* [from *rainy.*] The ſtate of being ſhowery.

RA'IN-WATER. *s.* Water not taken from ſprings, but falling from the clouds. *Mortim.*

RA'INY. *a.* [from *rain.*] Showery; wet. *Shak.*

To RAISE. *v. a.* [*reiſer*, Daniſh.]
1. To lift; to heave. *Pope.*
2. To ſet upright: as, *he* raiſed *a maſt.*
3. To erect; to build up. *Joſhua.*
4. To exalt to a ſtate more great or illuſtrious. *Bacon.*
5. To amplify; to enlarge. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To increaſe in current value. *Temple.*
7. To elevate; to exalt. *Prior.*
8. To advance; to promote; to prefer. *Clar.*
9. To excite; to put in action. *Milton.*
10. To excite to war or tumult. *Shakeſpeare.*
11. To rouſe; to ſtir up. *Job.*
12. To give beginning of importance to: as, *he* raiſed *the family.*
13. To bring into being. *Milton.*
14. To call into view from the ſtate of ſeparate ſpirits. *Sandys.*
15. To bring from death to life. *Romans.*
16. To occaſion; to begin. *Brown.*
17. To ſet up; to utter loudly. *Dryden.*
18. To collect; to obtain a certain ſum. *Arb.*
19. To collect; to aſſemble; to levy.
20. To give riſe to. *Milton.*
21. To procure to be bred or propagated: as, *he* raiſed *ſheep.*
22. *To* RAISE *paſte.* To form paſte into pies without a diſh. *Spectator.*

RAI'SER. *s.* [from *raiſe.*] He that raiſes. *Tayl.*

RAI'SIN. *s.* [*racemus*, Lat. *raiſin*, Fr.] *Raiſins* are the fruit of the vine ſuffered to remain on the tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried: grapes of every kind, preſerved in this manner, are called *raiſins*; but thoſe dried in the ſun are much ſweeter and pleaſanter than thoſe dried in ovens. *Mill.*

RAKE. *s.* [ꝛace, Saxon; *raeche*, Dutch.]
1. An inſtrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided, or light bodies are gathered up. *Dryden.*
2. [*reket*, Dutch, a worthleſs cur dog.] A looſe, diſorderly, vitious, wild, gay, thoughtleſs fellow; a man addicted to pleaſure. *Pope.*

To RAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To gather with a rake. *Mort.*
2. To clear with a rake. *Thomſon.*
3. To draw together by violence. *Hooker.*
4. To ſcour; to ſearch with eager and vehement diligence. *Swift.*
5. To heap together and cover. *Suckling.*

To RAKE. *v. n.*
1. To ſearch; to grope. *South.*
2. To paſs with violence. *Sidney.*

RA'KEHELL. *s.* [*rake* and *hell.*] A wild, worthleſs, diſſolute, debauched, ſorry fellow. *Spen.*

RA'KEHELLY. *a.* [from *rakehell.*] Wild; diſſolute. *Ben Jonſon.*

RA'KER. *s.* [from *rake.*] One that rakes.

RA'KISH. *a.* [from *rake.*] Looſe; lewd; diſſolute. *Clariſſa.*

To RA'LLY. *v. a.* [*rallier*, French.]
1. To put diſordered or diſperſed forces into order. *Atterbury.*
2. [*railler*, Fr.] To treat with ſlight contempt; to treat with ſatirical merriment. *Add.*

To RA'LLY. *v. n.*
1. To come together in a hurry. *Tillotſon.*
2. To come again into order. *Dryden.*
3. To exerciſe ſatirical merriment.

RAM. *s.* [ꝛam, Saxon; *ram*, Dutch.]
1. A male ſheep; a tup. *Peacham.*
2. Aries, the vernal ſign. *Creech.*
3. An inſtrument with an iron head to batter walls. *Shakeſpeare.*

To RAM. *v. a.*
1. To drive with violence, as with a battering ram. *Bacon.*
2. To fill with any thing driven hard together. *Hayward.*

RA'MAGE. *s.* [from *ramus*, Latin.] Branches of trees.

To RA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*rammelen*, Dutch.] To rove looſely and irregularly; to wander. *Loc.*

RA'MBLE. *s.* [from the verb.] Wandering; irregular excurſion. *Swift.*

RA'MBLER. *s.* Rover; wanderer. *L'Eſtrange.*

RA'MBOOZE. *s.* A drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and ſugar. *Bailey.*

RA'MENTS. *s.* [*ramenta*, Latin.] Scrapings; ſhavings.

RAMIFICA'TION. *s.* [*ramification*, Fr.]
1. Diviſion or ſeparation into branches; the act of branching out. *Hale.*
2. Small branches. *Arbuthnot.*

To RA'MIFY. *v. a.* [*ramifier*, Fr.] To ſeparate into branches. *Boyle.*

To RA'MIFY. *v. n.* To be parted into branches. *Arbuthnot.*

RA'MMER. *s* [from *ram.*]
1. An inſtrument with which any thing is driven hard. *Moxon.*
2. The ſtick with which the charge is forced into the gun. *Wiſeman.*

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RA'MMISH. *a.* [from *ram.*] Strong ſcented.
RA'MOUS *a.* [from *ramus*, Latin.] Branchy; conſiſting of branches. *Newton.*
To RAMP. *v. n.* [*ramper*, French.]
1. To leap with violence. *Spenſer.*
2. To climb as a plant. *Ray.*
RAMP. *s.* [from the verb.] Leap; ſpring. *Milt.*
RAMPA'LLIAN. *s.* A mean wretch. *Shakeſp.*
RA'MPANCY. *s.* [from *rampant.*] Prevalence; exuberance. *South.*
RA'MPANT. *a.* [*rampant*, French.]
1. Exuberant; overgrowing reſtraint. *South.*
2. [In heraldry.] *Rampant* is when the lion is reared up in the eſcutcheon, as it were ready to combat with his enemy. *Peacham.*
To RA'MPART. } *v. a.* [from the noun.] To
To RA'MPIRE. } fortify with ramparts. *Hay.*
RA'MPART. }
RA'MPIRE. } *s.* [*rempart*, French.]
1. The platform of the wall behind the parapet.
2. The wall round fortified places. *Ben Jon.*
RA'MPION. *s.* [*rapunculus.*] A plant. *Mort.*
RA'MSONS. *s.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*
RAN. The preterit of *run.*
To RANCH. *v. a.* [from *wrench.*] To ſprain; to injure with violent contortion. *Garth.*
RA'NCID. *a.* [*rancidus*, Latin.] Strong ſcented. *Arbuthnot.*
RA'NCIDNESS. } *s.* [from *rancid.*] Strong
RANCI'DITY. } ſcent, as of old oil.
RA'NCOROUS. *a.* [from *rancour.*] Malignant; malicious; ſpiteful in the utmoſt degree. *Sh.*
RA'NCOUR. *s.* [*rancœur*, old French.]
1. Inveterate malignity; malice; ſtedfaſt implacability; ſtanding hate. *Spenſer.*
2. Virulence; corruption. *Shakeſpeare.*
RAND. *s.* [*rand*, Dutch.] Border; ſeam.
RA'NDOM. *s.* [*random*, Fr.] Want of direction; want of rule or method; chance; hazard; roving motion. *Milton.*
RA'NDOM. *a.* Done by chance; roving without direction. *Dryden.*
RANG. The preterite of *ring.*
To RANGE. *v. a.* [*ranger*, French.]
1. To place in order; to put in ranks. *Claren.*
2. To rove over. *Gay.*
To RANGE. *v. n.*
1. To rove at large. *Milton.*
2. To be placed in order. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To lie in a particular direction. *Drayton.*
RANGE. *s.* [*rangée*, French.]
1. A rank; any thing placed in a line. *Newt.*
2. A claſs; an order. *Hale.*
3. Excurſion; wandering. *South.*
4. Room for excurſion. *Addiſon.*
5. Compaſs taken in by any thing excurſive, extended or ranked in order. *Pope.*
6. Step of a ladder. *Clarendon.*
7. A kitchen grate. *Spenſer.*
RA'NGER. *s.* [from *range.*]
1. One that ranges; a rover; a robber. *Spenſ.*
2. A dog that beats the ground. *Gay.*
3. An officer who tends the game of a foreſt.
RANK. *a.* [nanc, Saxon.]
1. High growing; ſtrong; luxuriant. *Spen.*
2. Fruitful: bearing ſtrong plants. *Sandys.*
3. [*rancidus*, L.] Strong ſcented; rancid. *Sh.*
4. High taſted; ſtrong in quality. *Ray.*
5. Rampant; highgrown. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Groſs; coarſe. *Swift.*
7. The iron of a plane is ſet *rank*, when its edge ſtands ſo flat below the ſole of the plane, that it will take off a thick ſhaving. *Moxon.*
RANK. *s.* [*range*, French.]
1. Line of men placed abreaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A row. *Milton.*
3. Range of ſubordination. *Locke.*
4. Claſs; order. *Atterbury.*
5 Degree of dignity or excellence. *Addiſon.*
6. Dignity; high place: as, *he is a man of* rank.
To RANK. *v. a* [*ranger*, French.]
1. To place abreaſt. *Milton.*
2. To range in any particular claſs. *Shakeſp.*
3. To arrange methodically. *Milton.*
To RANK. *v. n.* To be ranged; to be placed. *Tate.*
To RA'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *rank.*] To feſter; to breed corruption; to be inflamed in body or mind. *Sandys.*
RA'NKLY. *ad.* [from *rank.*] Coarſely; groſſly. *Shakeſpeare.*
RA'NKNESS. *s.* [from *rank.*] Exuberance; ſuperfluity of growth. *Shakespeare.*
RA'NNY. *s.* The ſhrewmouſe. *Brown.*
To RA'NSACK. *v. a* [nan, Saxon, and *ſaka*, Swediſh, to ſearch for or ſeize.]
1. To plunder; to pillage. *Dryden.*
2. To ſearch narrowly. *Spenſer.*
RA'NSOME. *s.* [*rançon*, Fr.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or puniſhment. *Till.*
To RA'NSOME. *v. a.* [*rançonner*, Fr.] To redeem from captivity or puniſhment. *Milt.*
RA'NSOMELESS. *a.* [from *ranſome.*] Free from ranſome. *Shakeſpeare.*
RA'NSOMER. *s.* [from *ranſome.*] One that redeems.
To RANT. *v. n.* [*randen*. Dutch.] To rave in violent or high ſounding language. *Shakeſp.*
RANT. *s.* [from the verb.] High ſounding language. *Granville.*
RA'NTER. *s.* [from *rant.*] A ranting fellow.
RA'NTIPOLE *s.* Wild; roving; rakiſh. *Cay.*
To RA'NTIPOLE. *v. n.* To run about wildly. A low word. *Arbuthnot.*
RA'NULA. s. [Lat.] A ſoft, ſwelling, poſſeſſing the ſalivals under the tongue. *Wiſeman.*
RANU'NCULUS. *s.* Crowfoot. *Mortimer.*
To RAP. *v. n.* [hnæppan, Saxon.]
1. To ſtrike with a quick ſmart blow. *Prior.*
2. *To* RAP *out.* To utter with haſty violence. *Addiſon.*
To RAP. *v. a.* [from *rapio extra se*, Latin.]
1. To affect with rapture; to ſtrike with ecſtacy; to hurry out of himſelf. *Pope.*
2. To ſnatch away. *Milton.*
3. To ſeize by violence. *Dryden.*
4. To exchange; to truck. A low word.
To RAP *and rend.* To ſeize by violence *Hud.*
RAP. *s.* [from the verb.] A quick ſmart blow. *Arbuthnot.*
RAPA'CIOUS. *a.* [*rapace*, Fr. *rapax*, Latin.] Given to plunder; ſeizing by violence. *Pope.*

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RAPA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *rapacious.*] By rapine; by violent robbery.

RAPA'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *rapacious.*] The quality of being rapacious.

RAPA'CITY. *s.* [*rapacité*, Fr. *rapacitas*, Lat.] Addictedneſs to plunder; exerciſe of plunder; ravenouſneſs. *Spratt.*

RAPE. *s.* [*raptus*, Latin.]
1. Violent defloration of chaſtity. *Shakespeare*
2. Privation; act of taking away. *Chapman.*
3. Something ſnatched away. *Sandys.*
4. Fruit plucked from the cluſter. *Ray.*
5. A diviſion of a country; a hundred.
6. A plant, from the ſeed of which oil is expreſſed.

RA'PID. *a.* [*rapide*, Fr.] Quick; ſwift. *Dryden.*

RAPI'DITY. *s.* [*rapidité*, French.] Celerity; velocity; ſwiftneſs. *Addiſon.*

RA'PIDLY. *ad.* [from *rapid.*] Swiftly; with quick motion.

RA'PIDNESS. *s.* [from *rapid.*] Celerity; ſwiftneſs.

RA'PIER. *s.* [*rapiere*, Fr.] A ſmall ſword uſed only in thruſting. *Pope.*

RA'PIER-FISH. *s.* The ſwordfiſh. *Grew.*

RA'PINE. *s.* [*rapina*, Latin.]
1. The act of plundering. *King Charles.*
2. Violence; force. *Milton.*

RA'PPER. *s.* [from *rap.*] One who ſtrikes.

RA'PPORT. *s.* [*rapport*, French.] Relation; reference. Not uſed. *Temple.*

To RAPT. *v. a.* To raviſh; to put in ecſtacy.

RAPT. *s.* [from *rap.*] A trance; an ecſtacy.

RA'PTURE. *s.*
1. Violent ſeizure. *Chapman*
2. Ecſtacy; tranſport; violence of any pleaſing paſſion *Addiſon.*
3. Rapidity; haſte. *Milton.*

RA'PTURED. *a.* [from *rapture.*] Raviſhed; tranſported. A bad word. *Thomſon.*

RA'PTUROUS. *a.* [from *rapture.*] Ecſtatick; tranſporting. *Collier.*

RARE. *a.* [*rarus*, Latin.]
1. Scarce; uncommon. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree ſeldom found. *Cowley.*
3. Thinly ſcattered. *Milton.*
4. Thin; ſubtile; not denſe. *Newton.*
5. Raw; not fully ſubdued by the fire. *Dryd.*

RA'REESHOW. *s.* [*rare* and *ſhew.*] A ſhow carried in a box. *Gay.*

RAREFA'CTION. *s.* [*rarefaction*, Fr.] Extenſion of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before. *Wotton.*

RA'REFIABLE. *a.* [from *rarefy.*] Admitting rarefaction.

To RA'REFY. *v. a.* [*rarefier*, Fr.] To make thin. Contrary to *condenſe.* *Thomſon.*

To RA'REFY. *v. n.* To become thin. *Dryden.*

RA'RELY. *ad.* [from *rare.*]
1. Seldom; not often; not frequently. *Fell.*
2. Finely; nicely; accurately. *Shakeſpeare.*

RA'RENESS. *s.* [from *rare.*]
1. Uncommonneſs; ſtate of happening ſeldom; infrequency. *Dryden.*
2. Value ariſing from ſcarcity. *Bacon.*
3. Thinneſs; tenuity.

RA'RITY. *s.* [*rarité*, French; *raritas*, Latin.]
1. Uncommonneſs; infrequency. *Spectator.*
2. Any thing valued for its ſcarcity. *Shakeſp.*
3. Thinneſs; ſubtilty: the contrary to *denſity.* *Bentley.*

RA'SCAL. *s.* [naſcal, Saxon, a lean beaſt.] A mean fellow; a ſcoundrel. *Dryden.*

RASCA'LION. *s.* [from *raſcal.*] One of the loweſt people. *Hudibras.*

RASCA'LITY. *s.* [from *raſcal.*] The low mean people. *South.*

RA'SCALLY. *a.* [from *raſcal.*] Mean; worthleſs. *Swift.*

To RASE. *v. a.* [*raſer*, Fr. *raſus*, Latin.]
1. To ſkim; to ſtrike on the ſurface. *South.*
2. To overthrow; to deſtroy; to root up. *Mil.*
3. To blot out by raſure; to eraſe. *Milton.*

RASH. *a.* [*raſch*, Dutch.] Haſty; violent; precipitate; acting without caution. *Aſcham.*

RASH. *s.* [*raſcia*, Italian.]
1. Sattin.
2. An efflorescence on the body; a breaking out.

RA'SHER. *s.* A thin ſlice of bacon. *Shakeſpeare.*

RA'SHLY. *ad.* [from *raſh.*] Haſtily; violently; without due conſideration. *Smith.*

RA'SHNESS. *s.* [from *raſh.*] Foolish contempt of danger; precipitation. *Dryden.*

RASP. *s.* [*raſpo*, Ital.] A berry that grows on a ſpecies of the bramble; a raſpberry. *Phil.*

To RASP. *v. a.* [*raſpen*, Dutch.] To rub to powder with a very rough file. *Moxon.*

RASP. *s.* [from the verb.] A large rough file, commonly uſed to wear away wood. *Moxon.*

RA'SPATORY. *s.* [*raſpatoir*, French.] A chirurgeon's raſp. *Wiſeman.*

RA'SPBERRY, or *Raſberry.* *s.* A delicious kind of berry. *Mortimer.*

RA'SPBERRY-BUSH. *s.* A ſpecies of bramble.

RA'SURE. *s.* [*raſura*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſcraping or ſhaving.
2. A mark in writing where ſomething has been rubbed out. *Ayliffe.*

RAT. *s.* [*rat*, Fr.] An animal of the mouſe kind that infeſts houſes and ſhips. *Dennis.*

To ſmell a RAT. To be put on the watch by ſuſpicion; to ſuſpect danger. *Hudibras.*

RA'TABLE. *a.* [from *rate.*] Set at a certain value. *Camden.*

RA'TABLY. *ad.* Proportionably. *Raleigh.*

RATAFI'A. *s.* A liquor, prepared from the kernels of apricots and ſpirits. *Bailey.*

RATA'N. *s.* An Indian cane.

RATCH. *s.* In clockwork, a ſort of wheel which ſerves to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make the clock ſtrike. *Bailey.*

RATE. *s.* [*ratus*, Latin.]
1. A price fixed on any thing. *Dryden.*
2. Allowance ſettled. *Addiſon.*
3. Degree; comparative height or value. *Sh.*
4. Quantity aſſignable. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. That which ſets value; principle on which value is ſet. *Atterbury.*
6. Manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done. *Clarendon.*
7. Tax impoſed by the pariſh. *Prior*

To RATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

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1. To value at a certain price. *Boyle.*
2. [*reita*, Islandick.] To chide hastily and vehemently. *South.*

To RATE. *v. n.* To make an estimate. *Kettlew.*

RA'TH. *s.* A hill. *Spenser.*

RATH. *a.* [pæð, Saxon, quickly.] Early; coming before the time. Out of use. *May.*

RA'THER. *ad.*
1. More willingly; with better liking. *C. P.*
2. Preferably to the other; with better reason. *Locke.*
3. In a greater degree than otherwise. *Dryden.*
4. More properly. *Shakespeare.*
5. Especially. *Shakespeare.*
6. *To have* RATHER. To desire in preference. *Rogers.*

RATIFICA'TION. *s.* [from *ratify.*] The act of ratifying; confirmation.

RA'TIFIER. *s.* [from *ratify.*] The person or thing that ratifies. *Shakespeare.*

To RA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*ratum facio*, Latin.] To confirm; to settle; to establish. *Dryden.*

RA'TIO. s. [Latin.] Proportion. *Cheyne.*

To RATIO'CINATE. *v. n.* [*ratiocinor*, Latin.] To reason; to argue.

RATIOCINA'TION. *s.* [*ratiocinatio*, Latin.] The act of reasoning; the act of deducing consequences from premises. *Brown.*

RATIOCINA'TIVE. *a.* [from *ratiocinate.*] Argumentative; advancing by process of discourse. *Hale.*

RATIONAL. *a.* [*rationalis*, Latin.]
1. Having the power of reasoning. *Law.*
2. Agreeable to reason. *Glanville.*
3. Wise; judicious; as, *a* rational *man.*

RATIONALE. *s.* [from *ratio*, Latin.] A detail with reasons. *Sparrow.*

RATIONALIST. *s.* [from *rational.*] One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason. *Bacon.*

RATIONA'LITY. *s.* [from *rational.*]
1. The power of reasoning. *Gov. of Tongue.*
2. Reasonableness. *Brown.*

RATIONA'LLY. *ad.* [from *rational.*] Reasonably; with reason. *South.*

RATIONALNESS. *s.* [from *rational.*] The state of being rational.

RATSBANE. *s.* [*rat* and *bane.*] Poison for rats; arsenick. *Shakespeare.*

RATTEEN. *s.* A kind of stuff. *Swift.*

To RA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*ratelen*, Dutch.]
1. To make a quick sharp noise with frequent repetitions and collisions of bodies not very sonorous. *Heyward.*
2. To speak eagerly and noisily. *Swift.*

To RA'TTLE. *v. a.*
1. To move any thing so as to make a rattle or noise. *Dryden.*
2. To stun with a noise; to drive with a noise. *Shakespeare.*
3. To scold; to rail at with clamour. *Arbuth.*

RA'TTLE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A quick noise nimbly repeated. *Prior.*
2. Empty and loud talk. *Hakewill.*
3. An instrument, which agitated makes a clattering noise. *Raleigh.*
4. A plant; houseworte.

RA'TTLEHEADED. *a.* [*rattle* and *head.*] Giddy; not steady.

RA'TTLESNAKE *s.* A kind of serpent, which has a rattle at the end of its tail. *Grew.*

RA'TTLESNAKE *Root. s.* The root of a plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake. *Hill.*

To RA'VAGE. *v. a.* [*ravager*, Fr.] To lay waste; to sack; to ransack; to spoil; to pillage; to plunder. *Addison.*

RA'VAGE. *s.* [*ravage*, French.] Spoil; ruin; waste. *Dryden.*

RA'VAGER. *s.* [from *ravage.*] Plunderer; spoiler. *Swift.*

RAU'CITY. *s.* [*raucus*, Latin.] Hoarseness; loud rough noise. *Bacon.*

To RAVE. *v. n.* [*reven*, Dutch; *rever*, Fr.]
1. To be delirious; to talk irrationally. *Smith.*
2. To burst out into furious exclamations as if mad. *Sandys.*
3. To be unreasonably fond. *Locke.*

To RA'VEL. *v. a.* [*ravelin*, Dutch.]
1. To entangle; to entwist one with another; to make intricate; to involve. *Waller.*
2. To unweave; to unknit. *Shakespeare.*
3. To hurry over in confusion. *Digby.*

To RA'VEL. *v. n.*
1. To fall into perplexity or confusion *Milton.*
2. To work in perplexity; to busy himself with intricacies. *Decay of Piety.*

RA'VELIN. s. [French.] In fortification, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, commonly called half moon by the soldiers.

RA'VEN. *s.* [hpæfn, Sax.] A large black fowl.

To RA'VEN. *v. a.* [hpæfnan, Sax. to rob.] To devour with great eagerness and rapacity. *Sh.*

To RA'VEN. *v. n.* To prey with rapacity. *Luke.*

RA'VENOUS. *a.* [from *raven.*] Furiously voracious; hungry to rage. *Shakespeare.*

RA'VENOUSLY. *ad.* With raging voracity.

RA'VENOUSNESS. *s.* [from *ravenous.*] Rage for prey; furious voracity. *Hale.*

RAUGHT. The old pret. and part. pass. of *reach.*

RA'VIN. *s.* [from *raven.*]
1. Prey; food gotten by violence. *Milton.*
2. Rapine; rapaciousness. *Ray.*

RA'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *rave.*] With frenzy; with distraction. *Sidney.*

To RA'VISH. *v. a.* [*ravir*, French.]
1. To deflour by force. *Shakespeare.*
2. To take away by violence. *Shakespeare.*
3. To delight to rapture; to transport. *Cowley.*

RA'VISHER. *s.* [*ravisseur*, French.]
1. He that embraces a woman by violence.
2. One who takes any thing by violence. *Pope.*

RA'VISHMENT. *s.* [*ravissement*, French.]
1. Violation; forcible constupration. *Taylor.*
2. Transport; rapture; ecstacy; pleasing violence on the mind. *Milton.*

RAW. *a.* [hpeap, Saxon; *rauw*, Dutch.]
1. Not subdued by the fire. *Spenser.*
2. Not covered with the skin. *Shakespeare.*
3. Sore. *Spenser.*
4. Immature; unripe; not concocted.
5. Unseasoned; unripe in skill. *Raleigh.*

6. New. *Shakespeare.*
7. Bleak; chill. *Spenser.*
8. Not decocted. *Bacon.*

RA'WBONED. *a.* [*raw* and *bone.*] Having bones scarcely covered with flesh. *L'Estra.*

RA'WHEAD. *s.* [*raw* and *head.*] The name of a spectre. *Dryden.*

RA'WLY. *ad.* [from *raw.*]
1. In a raw manner.
2. Unskilfully; without experience.
3. Newly. *Shakespeare.*

RA'WNESS. *s.* [from *raw.*]
1. State of being raw. *Bacon.*
2. Unskilfulness. *Hakewill.*
3. Hasty manner. *Shakespeare.*

RAY. *s.* [*rais*, French. *radius*, Latin.]
1. A beam of light. *Newton.*
2. Any lustre corporeal or intellectual. *Milt.*
3. [*rai*, Fr. *raia*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*
4. [*lolium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

To RAY. *v. a.* [*rayer*, French.] To streak; to mark in long lines. *Shakespeare.*

RAY, for *array.* *Spenser.*

RAZE. *s.* [*rayz*, a root, Spanish.] A root of ginger. *Shakespeare.*

To RAZE. *v. a.* [*raser*, Fr. *rasus*, Lat.]
1. To overthrow; to ruin; to subvert. *Sh.*
2. To efface. *Milton.*
3. To extirpate. *Shakespeare.*

RA'ZOR. *s.* [*rasor*, Latin.] A knife with a thick blade and fine edge used in shaving. *Dr.*

RA'ZORABLE. *a.* [from *razor.*] Fit to be shaved. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

RA'ZORFISH. *s.* A fish. *Carew.*

RA'ZURE. *s.* [*rasure*, Fr.] Act of erasing. *Sb.*

RE. An inseparable particle used by the Latins, and borrowed by us to denote iteration or backward action: as, *return*, to come back; *repercussion*, the act of driving back.

REA'CCES. *s.* [*re* and *access.*] Visit renewed. *Hakewill.*

To REACH. *v. a.* [ræcan, Saxon.]
1. To touch with the hand extended. *Congr.*
2. To arrive at; to attain any thing distant; to strike from a distance. *Milton.*
3. To fetch from some place distant, and give. *Esdras.*
4. To bring forward from a distant place. *Job.*
5. To hold out; to stretch forth. *Hooker.*
6. To attain; to gain; to obtain. *Cheyne.*
7. To transfer. *Rowe.*
8. To penetrate to. *Locke.*
9. To be adequate to. *Locke.*
10. To extend to. *Addison.*
11. To extend; to spread abroad. *Milton.*
12. To take in the hand. *Milton.*

To REACH. *v. n.*
1. To be extended. *Boyle.*
2. To be extended far. *Shakespeare.*
3. To penetrate. *Addison.*
4. To make efforts to attain. *Locke.*

REACH. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of touching or seizing by extension of the hand.
2. Power of reaching or taking in the hand. *L.*
3. Power of attainment or management. *Locke.*
4. Power; limit of faculties. *Addison.*
5. Contrivance; artful scheme; deep thought. *Hayward.*
6. A fetch; an artifice to attain some distant advantage. *Bacon.*
7. Tendency to distant consequences. *Shak.*
8. Extent. *Milton.*

To REA'CT. *v. a.* [*re* and *act.*] To return the impulse or impression. *Arbuthnot.*

REA'CTION. *s.* [*reaction*, Fr.] The reciprocation of any impulse or force impressed, made by the body on which such impression is made: *action* and *reaction* are equal. *Newton.*

READ. *s.* [ræd, Sax.] Obsolete.
1. Counsel. *Sternhold.*
2. Saying; saw. *Spenser.*

To READ. *v. a.* pret. *read*, part. pass. *read*, [ræd, Saxon.]
1. To peruse any thing written. *Pope.*
2. To discover by characters or marks. *Spen.*
3. To learn by observation. *Shakespeare.*
4. To know fully. *Shakespeare.*

To READ. *v. n.*
1. To perform the act of perusing writing. *Dex.*
2. To be studious in books. *Taylor.*
3. To know by reading. *Swift.*

READ. *particip. a.* [from *read*; the verb *read* is pronounced *reed*; the preterit and participle *red.*] Skilful by reading. *Dryden.*

REA'DING. *s.* [from *read.*]
1. Study in books; perusal of books. *Watts.*
2. A lecture; a prelection.
3. Publick recital. *Hooker.*
4. Variation of copies. *Arbuthnot.*

READE'PTION. *s.* [*re* and *adeptus*, Lat.] Recovery; act of regaining. *Bacon.*

REA'DER. *s.* [from *read.*]
1. One that peruses any thing written. *B. J.*
2. One studious in books. *Dryden.*
3. One whose office is to read prayers in churches. *Swift.*

REA'DERSHIP. *s.* [from *reader.*] The office of reading prayers. *Swift.*

REA'DILY. *ad.* [from *ready.*] Expeditely; with little hinderance or delay. *South.*

REA'DINESS. *s.* [from *ready.*]
1. Expeditenes: promptitude. *South.*
2. The state of being ready or fit for any thing. *Clarendon.*
3. Facility; freedom from hinderance or obstruction. *Holder.*
4. State of being willing or prepared. *Addison.*

READMI'SSION. *s.* [*re* and *admission.*] The act of admitting again. *Arbuthnot.*

To READMI'T. *v. n.* [*re* and *admit.*] To let in again. *Milton.*

To READO'RN. *v. a.* [*re* and *adorn.*] To decorate again; to deck anew. *Blackmore.*

REA'DY. *a.* [*redo*, Swed. hnave, nimble, Sax.]
1. Prompt; not delaying. *Temple.*
2. Fit for a purpose; not to seek. *Shak.*
3. Prepared; accommodated to any design. *Mi.*
4. Willing; eager; quick. *Spenser.*
5. Being at the point; not distant; near; about to do or be. *Milton.*
6. Being at hand; next to hand. *Dryden.*
7. Facile: easy; opportune; near. *Hooker.*
8. Quick; not done with hesitation. *Clarissa.*

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9. Expedite; nimble; not embarraſſed; not ſlow. *Watts.*

10. *To make* READY. To make preparations.

REA'DY. *ad.* Readily; ſo as not to need delay. *Numbers.*

REA'DY. *s.* Ready money. A low word. *Arb.*

REAFFI'RMANCE. *s.* [*re* and *affirmance.*] Second confirmation. *Ayliffe.*

RE'AL. *a.* [*real*, French. *realis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to things, not perſons; not perſonal. *Bacon.*

2. Not fictitious; not imaginary; true; genuine. *Glanville.*

3. [In law.] Conſiſting of things immoveable, as land. *Child.*

RE'ALGAR. *s.* Red arſenick. *Harris.*

REA'LITY. *s.* [*realité*, French.]

1. Truth; verity; what is, not what merely ſeems. *Addiſon.*

2. Something intrinſically important, not merely matter of ſhow. *Milton.*

To RE'ALISE. *v. a.* [*realiſer*, French.]

1. To bring into being or act. *Glanville.*

2. To convert money into land.

RE'ALLY. *ad.* [from *real.*]

1. With actual exiſtence. *South.*

2. In truth; truly; not ſeemingly only. *Law.*

REALM. *s.* [*roialume*, French.]

1. A kingdom; a king's dominion. *Milton.*

2. Kingly government. *Pope.*

REA'LTY. *s.* Loyalty. Not uſed. *Milton.*

REAM. *s.* [*rame*, Fr. *riem*, Dutch.] A bundle of paper containing twenty quires. *Pope.*

To REA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *animo*, Latin.] To revive; to reſtore to life. *Glanville.*

To REANNE'X. *v. a.* [*re* and *annex.*] To annex again. *Bacon.*

To REAP. *v. a.* [ꝛepan, Saxon.]

1. To cut corn at harveſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To gather; to obtain. *Hooker.*

To REAP. *v. n.* To harveſt. *Pſalms.*

REA'PER. *s.* [from *reap.*] One that cuts corn at harveſt. *Sandys.*

REA'PINGHOOK. *s.* [*reaping* and *hook.*] A hook uſed to cut corn in harveſt. *Dryden.*

REAR. *s.* [*arriere*, French.]

1. The hinder troop of any army, or the hinder line of a fleet. *Knolles.*

2. The laſt claſs; the laſt in order. *Peacham.*

REAR. *a.* [hꝛene, Saxon.]

1. Raw; half roaſted; half ſodden.

2. Early. A provincial word. *Gay.*

To REAR. *v. a.* [aꝛæꝛnan, Saxon.]

1. To raiſe up. *Eſdras.*

2. To lift up from a fall. *Spenſer.*

3. To move upward. *Milton.*

4. To bring up to maturity. *Bacon.*

5. To educate; to inſtruct. *Southern.*

6. To exalt; to elevate. *Prior.*

7. To rouſe; to ſtir up. *Dryden.*

8. To raiſe; to breed. *Harte.*

REA'RWARD. *s.* [from *rear.*]

1. The laſt troop. *Sidney.*

2. The end; the tail; a train behind. *Shak.*

3. The latter part. In contempt. *Shak.*

REA'RMOUSE. *s.* [hꝛeꝛemuꝛ, Saxon.] The leather-winged bat. *Abbot.*

To REASCE'ND. *v. n.* [*re* and *aſcend.*] To climb again. *Spenſer.*

To REASCE'ND. *v. a.* To mount again. *Addiſ.*

REA'SON. *s.* [*raiſon*, French.]

1. The power by which man deduces one propoſition from another, or proceeds from premiſes to conſequences. *Milton.*

2. Cauſe; ground or principle. *Tillotſon.*

3. Cauſe efficient. *Hale.*

4. Final cauſe. *Locke.*

5. Argument; ground of perſuaſion; motive.

6. Ratiocination; diſcurſive act. *Davies.*

7. Clearneſs of faculties. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. Right; juſtice. *Spenſer.*

9. Reaſonable claim; juſt practice. *Taylor.*

10. Rationale; juſt account. *Boyle.*

11. Moderation; moderate demands. *Addiſ.*

To REA'SON. *v. n.* [*raiſonner*, Fr.]

1. To argue rationally; to deduce conſequences juſtly from premiſes. *Locke.*

2. To debate; to diſcourſe; to talk; to take or give an account. Not in uſe. *Shak.*

3. To raiſe diſquiſitions; to make inquiries. *Milton.*

To REA'SON. *v. a.* To examine rationally. A French mode of ſpeech. *Burnet.*

REA'SONABLE. *a* [*raiſon*, French.]

1. Having the faculty of reaſon; endued with reaſon. *Sidney.*

2. Acting, ſpeaking, or thinking rationally.

3. Juſt; rational; agreeable to reaſon. *Swift.*

4. Not immoderate. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity. *Sidney.*

REA'SONABLENESS. *s.*

1. The faculty of reaſon.

2. Agreeableneſs to reaſon. *Clarendon.*

3. Compliance with reaſon. *Hale.*

4. Moderation.

REA'SONABLY. *a.* [from *reaſonable.*]

1. Agreeable to reaſon. *Dryden.*

2. Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity. *Bacon.*

REA'SONER. *s.* [*raiſonneur*, Fr.] One who reaſons; an arguer. *Blackmore.*

REA'SONING. *s.* [from *reaſon.*] Argument. *Addiſon.*

REA'SONLESS. *a.* Void of reaſon. *Shak.*

To REASSE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *aſſemble.*] To collect anew. *Milton.*

To REASSE'RT. *v. a.* [*re* and *aſſert.*] To aſſert anew: to maintain after ſuſpenſion or ceſſation. *Atterbury.*

To REASSU'ME. *v. a.* [*reaſſumo*, Latin.] To reſume; to take again. *Denham.*

To REASSU'RE. *v. a.* [*reaſſurer*, Fr.] To free from fear; to reſtore from terrour. *Dryden.*

REATE. *s.* A kind of long ſmall graſs that grows in water, and complicates itſelf together. *Walton.*

To REAVE. *v. a.* pret. *reft*, [ꝛeꝛꝛan, Sax.] To take away by ſtealth or violence. *Carew.*

REBAPTIZA'TION. *s.* [*rebaptiſation*, Fr.] Renewal of baptiſm. *Hooker.*

To REBAPTI'ZE. *v. a.* [*rebaptiſer*, Fr. *re* and *baptiſe.*] To baptize again. *Ayliffe.*

To REBA'TE. *v. n.* [*rebattre*, French.] To beat; to beat to obtuſeneſs; to deprive of

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keenneſs. *Creech.*

RE'BECK. *s.* [*rebec*, French; *ribecca*, Ital.] A three ſtringed fiddle. *Milton.*

RE'BEL *s.* [*rebelle*, Fr.] One who oppoſes lawful authority by violence. *Fenton.*

To REBE'L. *v. a.* [*rebello*, Lat.] To riſe in oppoſition againſt lawful authority. *Shak.*

REBE'LLER. *s.* [from *rebel.*] One that rebels.

REBE'LLION. *s.* [*rebellion*, Fr. *rebello*, Lat. from *rebel.*] Inſurrection againſt lawful authority. *Milton.*

REBE'LLIOUS, *a.* [from *rebel.*] Oppoſent to lawful authority. *Deuteronomy.*

REBE'LLIOUSLY. *ad.* In oppoſition to lawful authority. *Camden.*

REBE'LLIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *rebellious.*] The quality of being rebellious.

To REBE'LLOW. *v. n.* [*re* and *bellow.*] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noiſe.

REBOA'TION. *s.* [*reboo*, Latin.] The return of a loud bellowing ſound.

To REBOU'ND. *v. n.* [*rebondir*, Fr. *re* and *bound.*] To ſpring back; to be reverberated; to fly back in conſequence of motion impreſſed and reſiſted by a greater power. *Newton.*

To REBOU'ND. *v. a.* To reverberate; to beat back. *Dryden.*

REBOU'ND. *s.* [from the verb.] The act of flying back in conſequence of motion reſiſted; refinition. *Dryden.*

REBU'FF. *s.* [*rebuffade*, Fr. *rebuffo*, Ital.] Repercuſſion; quick and ſudden reſiſtance. *Milt.*

To REBU'FF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat back; to oppoſe with ſudden violence.

To REBU'ILD. *v. n.* [*re* and *build.*] To re-edify; to reſtore from demolition; to repair. *Tickel.*

REBU'KABLE. *a.* [from *rebuke.*] Worthy of reprehenſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

To REBU'KE. *v. a.* [*reboucher*, Fr.] To chide; to reprehend; to repreſs by objurgation. *Dry.*

REBU'KE. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Reprehenſion; chiding expreſſion; objurgation. *Pope.*

2. In low language, it ſignifies any kind of check. *L'Eſtrange.*

REBU'KER. *s.* [from *rebuke.*] A chider; a reprehender. *Hoſea.*

RE'BUS. *s.* [*rebus*, Latin.] A word repreſented by a picture. *Peacham.*

To REBU'T. *v. n.* [*rebuter*, Fr.] To retire back. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

REBU'TTER. *s.* An anſwer to a rejoinder.

To RECA'LL. *v. n.* [*re* and *call.*] To call back; to call again; to revoke. *Hooker.*

RECA'LL. *s.* [from the verb.] Revocation; act or power of calling back. *Dryden.*

To RECA'NT. *v. a.* [*recanto*, Lat.] To retract; to recall; to contradict what one has once ſaid or done. *Milton.*

To RECA'NT. *v. n.* To revoke a poſition; to unſay what has been ſaid. *Swift.*

RECANTA'TION. *s.* [from *recant.*] Retractation; declaration contradictory to a former declaration. *Stilling fleet.*

RECA'NTER. *s.* [from *recant.*] One who recants. *Shakeſpeare.*

To RECAPI'TULATE. *v. a.* [*recapituler*, Fr.] To repeat the ſum of a former diſcourſe.

RECAPITULA'TION. *s.* [from *recapitulate.*] Repetition of the principal points. *South.*

RECAPI'TULATORY. *a.* [from *recapitulate.*] Repeating again. *Garretſon.*

To RECA'RRY. *v. a.* [*re* and *carry.*] To carry back. *Walton.*

To RECE'DE. *v. n.* [*recedo*, Latin.]

1. To fall back; to retreat. *Bentley.*

2. To deſiſt; to relax any claim. *Clarendon.*

RECEI'PT. *s.* [*receptum*, Latin.]

1. The act of receiving. *Wiſeman.*

2. The place of receiving. *Matthew.*

3. [*recepte*, Fr.] A note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received.

4. Reception; admiſſion. *Hooker.*

5. Reception; welcome. *Sidney.*

6. [from *recipe.*] Preſcription of ingredients for any compoſition. *Shakeſpeare.*

RECEI'VABLE. *a.* [*recevable*, Fr.] Capable of being received.

To RECEI'VE. *v. a.* [*recevoir*, Fr. *recipio*, Lat.]

1. To take or obtain any thing as due. *Shak.*

2. To take or obtain from another. *Daniel.*

3. To take any thing communicated. *Locke.*

4. To embrace intellectually. *Locke.*

5. To allow. *Hooker.*

6. To admit. *Watts.*

7. To take as into a veſſel. *Acts.*

8. To take into a place or ſtate. *Mark.*

9. To conceive in the mind; to take intellectually. *Shakeſpeare.*

10. To entertain as a gueſt. *Milton.*

RECEI'VEDNESS. *s.* [from *received.*] General allowance. *Boyle.*

RECEI'VER. *s.* [*recevour*, French.]

1. One to whom any thing is communicated by another. *Donne.*

2. One to whom any thing is given or paid.

3. An officer appointed to receive publick money. *Bacon.*

4. One who partakes of the bleſſed ſacrament. *Taylor.*

5. One who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he ſteals. *Spenſer.*

6. The veſſel in which ſpirits are emitted from the ſtill. *Blackmore.*

7. The veſſel of the air-pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried. *Ben.*

To RECE'LEBRATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *celebrate.*] To celebrate anew. *Ben Jonſon.*

RE'CENCY. *s.* [*recens*, Latin.] Newneſs; new ſtate. *Wiſeman.*

RECE'NSION. *s.* [*recenſio*, Latin.] Enumeration; review. *Evelyn.*

RE'CENT. *a.* [*recens*, Latin.]

1. New; not of long exiſtence. *Woodward.*

2. Late; not antique. *Bacon.*

3. Freſh; not long diſmiſſed, releaſed, or parted from. *Pope.*

RE'CENTLY. *ad.* Newly; freſhly. *Arbuthnot.*

RE'CENTNESS. *s.* [from *recent.*] Newneſs; freſhneſs. *Hale.*

RECE'PTACLE. *s.* [*receptaculum*, Latin.] A veſſel or place into which any thing is received. *Spenſer.*

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RECEPTIBI'LITY. *s.* [*receptus*, Latin.] Poſſibility of receiving. *Glanville.*

RECE'PTARY. *s.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Thing received Not in uſe. *Brown.*

RECE'PTION. *s.* [*receptus*, Latin.]
1. The act of receiving. *Brown.*
2. The ſtate of being received. *Milton.*
3. Admiſſion of any thing communicated. *Loc.*
4. Readmiſſion. *Milton.*
5. The act of containing. *Addiſon.*
6. Treatment at firſt coming; welcome; entertainment. *Hammond.*
7. Opinion generally admitted. *Locke.*
8. Recovery. Not in uſe. *Bacon.*

RECE'PTIVE. *a.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

RECE'PTORY. *s.* [*receptus*, Latin.] Generally or popularly admitted. *Brown.*

RECE'SS. *s.* [*receſſus*, Latin.]
1. Retirement; retreat; withdrawing; receſſion. *Prior.*
2. Departure. *Glanville.*
3. Place of retirement; place of ſecrecy; private abode. *Milton.*
4. Departure into privacy. *Milton.*
5. Remiſſion or ſuſpenſion of any procedure. *Bacon.*
6. Removal to diſtance. *Brown.*
7. Privacy; ſecrecy of abode. *Dryden.*
8. Secret part. *Hammond.*

RECE'SSION. *s.* [*receſſio*, Latin.] The act of retreating.

To RECHA'NGE. *v. a.* [*rechanger*, French.] To change again. *Dryden.*

To RECHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*recharger*, French.]
1. To accuſe in return. *Hooker.*
2. To attack anew. *Dryden.*

RECHE'AT. *s.* Among hunters, a leſſon which the huntſman winds on the horn, when the hounds have loſt their game. *Shakeſpeare.*

RECIDIVA'TION. *s.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Backſliding; falling again. *Hammond.*

RECIDI'VOUS. *a.* [*recidivus*, Latin.] Subject to fall again.

RE'CIPE. *s.* [*recipe*, Lat.] A medical preſcription. *Suckling.*

RECI'PIENT. *s.* [*recipiens*, Latin.]
1. The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated. *Glanville.*
4. The veſſel into which ſpirits are driven by the ſtill. *Decay of Piety.*

RECI'PROCAL. *a.* [*reciprocus*, Latin.]
1. Acting in viciſſitude; alternate. *Milton.*
2. Mutual; done by each to each. *L'Eſtran.*
3. Mutually interchangeable. *Watts.*
4. *Reciprocal* proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is ſo much leſſer than the ſecond, as the third is greater than the firſt, and vice verſa. *Harris.*

RECI'PROCALLY. *ad.* [from *reciprocal.*] Mutually; interchangeably. *Newton.*

RECI'PROCALNESS. *s.* [from *reciprocal.*] Mutual return; alternateneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

To RECI'PROCATE. *v. n.* [*reciprocus*, Lat.] To act interchangeably; to alternate. *Sewel.*

RECIPROCA'TION. *s.* [*reciprocatio*, Lat.] Alternation; action interchanged. *Brown.*

RECI'SION. *s.* [*reciſus*, Latin.] The act of cutting off.

RECI'TAL. *s.* [from *recite.*]
1. Repetition; rehearſal. *Addiſon.*
2. Narration. *Addiſon.*
3. Enumeration. *Prior.*

RECITA'TION. *s.* [from *recite.*] Repetition; rehearſal. *Hammond.*

RECI'TATIVE. } *s.* [from *recito.*] A kind of
RECITATI'VO. } muſical pronunciation, more muſical than common ſpeech, and leſs than ſong; chant. *Dryden.*

To RECI'TE. *v. a.* [*recito*, Lat.] To rehearſe; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over. *Add.*

RECI'TE. *s.* Recital. Not in uſe. *Temple.*

To RECK. *v. n.* [*recan*, Sax.] To care; to heed; to mind. Out of uſe. *Milton.*

To RECK. *v. a.* To heed; to care for. *Shak.*

RE'CKLESSNESS. *s.* [from *reck.*] Careleſneſs; negligence. *Sidney.*

RE'CKLESS. *a.* [necceleay, Sax.] Careleſs; heedleſs; mindleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To RE'CKON. *v. a.* [neccan, Saxon.]
1. To number; to count. *Crafhaw.*
2. To eſteem; to account. *Hooker.*
3. To aſſign in an account. *Romans.*

To RE'CKON. *v. n.*
1. To compute; to calculate. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſtate an account. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To charge to account. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. To pay a penalty. *Sanderſon.*
5. To call to puniſhment. *Tillotſon.*
6. To lay ſtreſs or dependance upon. *Temple.*

RE'CKONER. *s.* [from *reckon.*] One who computes; one who calculates coſt. *Camden.*

RE'CKONING. *s.* [from *reckon.*]
1. Computation; calculation.
2. Account of time. *Sandys.*
3. Accounts of debtor and creditor. *Daniel.*
4. Money charged by an hoſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Account taken. *Kings.*
6. Eſteem; account; eſtimation. *Hooker.*

To RECLA'IM. *v. a.* [*reclamo*, Latin.]
1. To reform; to correct. *Brown.*
2. [*reclamer*, French.] To reduce to the ſtate deſired. *Bacon.*
3. To recall; to cry out againſt. *Dryden.*
4. To tame. *Dryden.*

RECLAI'MANT. [from *reclaim.*] Contradictor

To RECLI'NE. *v. a.* [*reclino*, Latin.] To lean back; to lean ſidewiſe. *Addiſon.*

To RECLI'NE. *v. n.* To reſt; to repoſe; to lean.

RECLI'NE. *a.* [*reclinis*, Latin.] In a leaning poſture. *Milton.*

To RECLO'SE. *v. a.* [*re* and *cloſe.*] To cloſe again. *Pope.*

To RECLU'DE. *v. a.* [*recludo*, Latin.] To open.

RECLU'SE. *a.* [*reclus*, French; *reclufus*, Lat.] Shut up; retired. *Decay of Piety.*

RECLU'SE. *s.* A retired perſon. *Hammond.*

RECOAGULATION. *s.* [*re* and *coagulation.*] Second coagulation. *Boyle.*

RECOGNISANCE. *s.* [*recognifance*, French.]
1. Acknowledgement of a perſon or thing.
2. Badge. *Hooker. Shakeſpeare.*
3. A bond of record teſtifying the recogniſer to owe unto the recogniſee a certain ſum of

money; and is acknowledged in some court of record. *Cowel.*

To RECOGNI'SE. *v. a.* [*recognosco*, Latin.]
1. To acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing. *Dryden.*
2. To review; to re-examine. *South.*

RECOGNISEE'. *s.* He in whose favour the bond is drawn.

RECO'GNISOR. *s.* He who gives the recognisance.

RECOGNI'TION. *s.* [*recognitio*, Latin.]
1. Review; renovation of knowledge. *Hooker.*
2. Knowledge confessed. *Grew.*
3. Acknowledgment; memorial. *Bacon.*

To RECO'IL. *v. n.* [*reculer*, French.]
1. To rush back in consequence of resistance.
2. To fall back. *Spenser.*
3. To fail; to shrink. *Shakespeare.*

RECOI'L. *s.* A falling back.

To RECOI'N. *v. a.* [*re* and *coin.*] To coin over again. *Addison.*

RECOI'NAGE. *s.* [*re* and *coinage.*] The act of coining anew. *Bacon.*

To RECOLLE'CT. *v. a.* [*recollectus*, Latin.]
1. To recover to memory. *Watts.*
2. To recover reason or resolution. *Dryden.*
3. To gather what is scattered; to gather again. *Boyle.*

RECOLLE'CTION. *s.* [from *recollect.*] Recovery of notion; revival in the memory. *Locke.*

To RECO'MFORT. *v. a.* [*re* and *comfort.*]
1. To comfort or console again. *Sidney.*
2. To give new strength. *Bacon.*

To RECOMME'NCE. *v. a.* [*recommencer*, Fr.] To begin anew.

To RECOMME'ND. *v. a.* [*recommender*, Fr.]
1. To praise to another. *Dryden.*
2. To make acceptable. *Pope.*
3. To commit with prayers. *Acts.*

RECOMME'NDABLE. *a.* [*recommendable*, Fr.] Worthy of recommendation or praise. *Glanv.*

RECOMMENDA'TION. *s.* [*recommendation*, French.]
1. The act of recommending.
2. That which secures to one a kind reception from another. *Dryden.*

RECOMME'NDATORY. *a.* [from *recommend.*] That commends to another. *Swift.*

RECOMME'NDER. *s.* [from *recommend.*] One who recommends. *Atterbury.*

To RECOMMI'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *commit.*] To commit anew. *Clarendon.*

To RECOMPA'CT. *v. a.* [*re* and *compact.*] To join anew. *Donne.*

To RE'COMPENCE. *v. a.* [*recompencer*, Fr.]
1. To repay; to requite. *Chronicles.*
2. To give in requital. *Romans.*
3. To compensate; to make up by something equivalent. *Knolles.*
4. To redeem; to pay for. *Numbers.*

RE'COMPENSE. *s.* [*recompense*, French.]
1. Reward; something given as an acknowledgment of merit. *Shakespeare.*
2. Equivalent; compensation. *Clarendon.*

RECOMPI'LEMENT. *s.* [*re* and *compilement.*] New compilement. *Bacon.*

RECOMPO'SE. *v. a.* [*recomposer*, French.]
1. To settle or quiet anew. *Taylor.*
2. To form or adjust anew. *Boyle.*

RECOMPOSI'TION. *s.* Composition renewed.

To RE'CONCILE. *v. a.* [*reconciler*, French.]
1. To make to like again. *Shakespeare.*
2. To make to be liked again. *Clarendon.*
3. To make any thing consistent. *Locke.*
4. To restore to favour. *Ezekiel.*

RECONCI'LEABLE. *a.* [*reconciliable*, Fr.]
1. Capable of renewed kindness.
2. Consistent; possible to be made consistent.

RECONCI'LEABLENESS. *s.*
1. Consistence; possibility to be reconciled.
2. Disposition to renew love.

RECONCI'LEMENT. *s.* [from *reconcile.*]
1. Reconciliation; renewal of kindness; favour restored. *Sidney.*
2. Friendship renewed. *Milton.*

RECONCI'LER. *s.* [from *reconcile.*]
1. One who renews friendship between others.
2. One who discovers the consistence between propositions. *Norris.*

RECONCILIA'TION. *s.* [*reconciliatio*, Latin.]
1. Renewal of friendship.
2. Agreement of things seemingly opposite; solution of seeming contrarieties. *Rogers.*
3. Atonement; expiation. *Hebrews.*

To RECONDE'NSE. *v. a.* [*re* and *condense.*] To condense anew. *Boyle.*

RECO'NDITE. *a.* [*reconditus*, Latin.] Secret; profound; abstruse. *Felton.*

To RECONDU'CT. *v. a.* [*reconduit*, Fr.] To conduct again. *Dryden.*

To RECONJOI'N. *v. a.* [*re* and *conjoin.*] To join anew. *Boyle.*

To RECO'NQUER. *v. a.* [*reconquerir*, Fr.] To conquer again. *Davies.*

To RECO'NSECRATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *consecrate.*] To consecrate anew. *Ayliffe.*

To RECONVE'NE. *v. a.* [*re* and *convene.*] To assemble anew. *Clarendon.*

To RECONVE'Y. *v. a.* [*re* and *convey.*] To convey again. *Denham.*

To RECO'RD. *v. a.* [*recordor*, Latin.]
1. To register any thing, so that its memory may not be lost. *Shakespeare.*
2. To celebrate; to cause to be remembered solemnly. *Fairfax.*

RE'CORD. *s.* [*record*, French.] Register; authentick memorial. *Shakespeare.*

RECORDA'TION. *s.* [*recordatio*, Latin.] Remembrance. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

RECO'RDER. *s.* [from *record.*]
1. One whose business is to register any events. *Donne.*
2. The keeper of the rolls in a city. *Swift.*
3. A kind of flute; a wind instrument. *Sid.*

To RECOU'CH. *v. n.* [*re* and *couch.*] To lie down again. *Wotton.*

To RECO'VER. *v. a.* [*recouvrer*, French.]
1. To restore from sickness or disorder. *Dry.*
2. To repair. *Rogers*
3. To regain; to get again. *Knolles.*
4. To release. *Timothy.*
5. To attain; to reach. Not in use. *Shak.*

To RECO'VER. *v. n.* To grow well from a disease, or any evil. *Milton.*

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RECO'VERABLE. *a.* [*recouvrable*, French.]
1. Poſſible to be reſtored from ſickneſs.
2. Poſſible to be regained. *Clarendon.*

RECO'VERY. *s.* [from *recover.*]
1. Reſtoration from ſickneſs. *Taylor.*
2. Power or act of regaining. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The act of cutting off an entail. *Shakeſp.*

To RECO'UNT. *v. a.* [*reconter*, Fr.] To relate in detail; to tell diſtinctly. *Shakeſpeare.*

RECOU'NTMENT. *s.* [from *recount.*] Relation; recital. *Shakeſpeare.*

RECOU'RED, for *recovered*, or *recured*. *Spenſer.*

RECO'URSE. *s* [*recurſus*, Lat. *recours*, Fr.]
1. Frequent paſſage. Obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Return; new attack. *Brown.*
3. Application as for help or protection. *Wot.*
4. Acceſs. *Shakespeare.*

RECOU'RSEFUL. *a.* [from *recourſe.*] Moving alternately. *Drayton.*

RECRE'ANT. *a.* [*recriant*, French.]
1. Cowardly; meanſpirited; ſubdued; crying out for mercy. *Spenſer.*
2. Apoſtate; falſe. *Milton.*

To RE'CREATE. *v. a.* [*recreo*, Latin.]
1. To refreſh after toil; to amuſe or divert in wearineſs. *Dryden.*
2. To delight; to gratify. *More.*
3. To relieve; to revive. *Harvey.*

RECREA'TION. *s.* [from *recreate.*]
1. Relief after toil or pain; amuſement in ſorrow or diſtreſs. *Sidney.*
2. Refreſhment; amuſement; diverſion. *Hol.*

RE'CREATIVE. *a.* [from *recreate.*] Refreſhing; giving relief after labour or pain; amuſing; diverting. *Taylor.*

RE'CREATIVENESS. *s.* [from *recreative.*] The quality of being recreative.

RE'CREMENT. *s.* [*recrementum*, Lat.] Droſs; ſpume; ſuperfluous or uſeleſs parts. *Boyle.*

RECREME'NTAL. } *a.* [from *recrement.*]
RECREMENTI'TIOUS. } Droſſy.

To RECRI'MINATE. *v. n.* [*recriminer*, Fr.] To return one accuſation with another. *Stillingfl.*

To RECRI'MINATE. *v. a.* To accuſe in return. *South.*

RECRIMINA'TION. *s.* [*recrimination*, Fr.] Return of one accuſation with another. *G. of T.*

RECRIMINA'TOR. *s.* [from *recriminate.*] He that returns one charge with another.

RECRUDE'SCENT. *a.* [*recrudeſcens*, Latin.] Growing painful or violent again.

To RECRUI'T. *v. a.* [*recruter*, French.]
1. To repair any thing waſted by new ſupplies. *Newton.*
2. To ſupply an army with new men. *Claren.*

To RECRUI'T. *v. n.* To raiſe new ſoldiers. *Ad.*

RECRUI'T. *s.* [from the verb.]
1 Supply of any thing waſted. *Clarendon.*
2. A new ſoldier. *Dryden.*

RECTA'NGLE. *s.* [*rectangle*, Fr. *rectangulus*, Latin.] A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees. *Locke.*

RECTA'NGULAR. *a.* [*rectangulaire*, Fr.] Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees. *Wotton.*

RECTA'NGULARLY. *ad.* [from *rectangular.*] With right angles. *Brown.*

RE'CTIFIABLE. *a.* [from *rectify.*] Capable to be ſet right. *Brown.*

RECTIFICA'TION. *s.* [*rectification*, Fr.]
1. The act of ſetting right what is wrong. *Fer.*
2. In chemiſtry, *rectification* is drawing any thing over again by diſtillation, to make it yet higher or finer. *Quincy.*

To RE'CTIFY. *v. a.* [*rectifier*, French.]
1. To make right; to reform; to redreſs. *Sh.*
2. To exalt and improve by repeated diſtillation. *Grew.*

RECTILI'NEAR. } *a.* [*rectus* and *linea*, Lat.]
RECTILI'NEOUS. } Conſiſting of right lines. *Newton.*

RE'CTITUDE. *s.* [*rectitude*, French.]
1. Straightneſs; not curvity.
2. Rightneſs; uprightneſs; freedom from moral curvity or obliquity. *K. Charles.*

RE'CTOR. *s.* [*recteur*, Fr. *rector*, Latin.]
1. Ruler; lord; governour. *Ayliffe.*
2. Parſon of an unimpropriated pariſh.

RE'CTORSHIP. *s.* [*rectoral*, Fr. from *rector.*] The rank or office of rector. *Shakeſpeare.*

RE'CTORY. *s.* [from *rector.*] A rectory or parſonage is a ſpiritual living, compoſed of land, tithe, and other oblations of the people, ſeparate or dedicate to God in any congregation for the ſervice of his church there, and for the maintenance of the miniſter thereof, to whoſe charge the ſame is committed. *Spelman.*

RECUBA'TION. *s.* [*recubo*, Latin.] The act of lying or leaning. *Brown.*

RECU'LE, for RECOIL. [*reculer*, Fr.] *Spenſer.*

RECU'MBENCY. *s.* [from *recumbent.*]
1. The poſture of lying or leaning. *Brown.*
2. Reſt; repoſe. *Locke.*

RECU'MBENT. *a.* [*recumbens*, Latin.] Lying; leaning. *Arbuthnot.*

RECUPERA'TION. *s.* [*recuperatio*, Latin.] The recovery of a thing loſt.

To RECU'R. *v. n.* [*recurro*, Latin.]
1. To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind. *Colins.*
2. [*recourir*, French.] To have recourſe to; to take refuge in. *Locke.*

To RECU'RE. *v. a.* [*re* and *cure.*] To recover from ſickneſs or labour. Not uſed. *Spenſer.*

RECU'RE. *s.* Recovery; remedy. *Knolles.*

RECU'RRENCE. } *s.* [from *recurrent.*] Re-
RECU'RRENCY. } turn. *Brown.*

RECU'RRENT. *a.* [*récurrent*, Fr. *recurrens*, Latin.] Returning from time to time. *Harv.*

RECU'RSION. *s.* [*récurſus*, L.] Return. *Hyde.*

RECURVA'TION. } *s.* [*recurvo*, Lat.] Flex-
RECU'RVITY. } ure backward. *Brown.*

RECU'RVOUS. *a.* [*recurvus*, Latin.] Bent backward. *Denham.*

RECU'SANT. *s.* [*recuſans*, Lat.] One that refuſes any terms of communion or ſociety. *Cle.*

To RECU'SE. *v. n.* [*recuſo*, Lat.] To refuſe. A juridical word. *Dicty.*

RED. *a.* [*neb*, Saxon; *rhud*, Welſh.] Of the colour of blood. *Newton.*

To REDA'RGUE *v. a.* [*redarguo*, Latin.] To refute. Not in uſe. *Hakewill.*

REDBERRIED *ſhrub*, *coffia. s.* A plant.

REDBREAST. *s.* A ſmall bird, ſo named

from the colour of its breaſt. *Thomſon.*

RE'DCOAT, *s.* A name of contempt for a ſoldier. *Dryden.*

To RE'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *red.*] To make red.

To RE'DDEN. *v. n.* To grow red. *Pope.*

RE'DDISH. *a.* [from *red.* Somewhat red.

RE'DDISHNESS. *s.* [from *reddiſh.*] Tendency to redneſs. *Boyle.*

REDDI'TION. *s.* [from *redo*, Latin.] Reſtitution. *Howel.*

REDDI'TIVE. *a.* [*redditivus*, Latin.] Anſwering to an interrogative.

RE'DDLE. *s.* A ſort of mineral earth, remarkably heavy, and of a fine florid, though not deep red colour. *Hill.*

REDE. *s.* [ræd, Sax.] Counſel; advice. *Sb.*

To REDE. *v. a.* [ræban, Sax.] To adviſe. *Sp.*

To REDE'EM. *v. a.* [*redimo*, Latin.]

1. To ranſom; to relieve from forfeiture or captivity by paying a price. *Ruth.*
2. To reſcue; to recover. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To recompenſe; to compenſate; to make amends for. *Dryden.*
4. To free by paying an atonement. *Shakeſp.*
5. To pay the penalty of. *Milton.*

REDEE'MABLE. *a.* [from *redeem.*] Capable of redemption.

REDEE'MABLENESS. *s.* [from *redeemable.*] The ſtate of being redeemable.

REDEE'MER. *s.* [from *redeem.*]

1. One who ranſoms or redeems. *Spenſer.*
2. The Saviour of the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

To REDELI'VER. *v. a.* [*re* and *deliver.*] To deliver back. *Ayliffe.*

REDELI'VERY. *s.* [from *redeliver.*] The act of delivering back.

To REDE'MAND *v. n.* [*redemander*, French.] To demand back. *Addiſon.*

REDE'MPTION. *s.* [*redemption*, French.]

1. Ranſom; releaſe. *Milton.*
2. Purchaſe of God's favour by the death of Chriſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

REDE'MPTORY. *a.* [from *redemptus*, Latin.] Paid for ranſom. *Chapman.*

RE'DGUM. *s.* [from *red* and *gum.*] A diſeaſe of children newly born.

REDHO'T. *a.* [*red* and *hot.*] Heated to redneſs. *Newton.*

REDI'NTEGRATE. *a.* [*redintegratus*, Latin.] Reſtored; renewed; made new. *Bacon.*

REDINTEGRA'TION. *s.* [from *redintegrate.*]

1. Renovation; reſtoration. *Decay of Piety.*
2. *Redintegration* chymiſts call the reſtoring any mixed body or matter, whoſe form has been deſtroyed, to its former nature and conſtitution. *Quincy.*

RE'DLEAD. *s.* [*red* and *lead.*] Minium. *Pea.*

RE'DNESS. *s.* [from *red.*] The quality of being red. *Shakeſpeare.*

RE'DOLENCE. } *s.* [from *redolent.*] Sweet
RE'DOLENCY. } ſcent. *Boyle.*

RE'DOLENT. *a.* [*redolens*, Latin] Sweet of ſcent. *Sandys.*

To REDOU'BLE. *v. a.* [*redoubler*, French.]

1. To repeat in return. *Spenſer.*
2. To repeat often. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To increaſe by addition of the ſame quantity over and over. *Addiſon.*

To REDOU'BLE. *v. n.* To become twice as much. *Addiſon.*

REDOU'BT. *s.* [*redoute*, Fr. *ridotta*, Ital.] The outwork of a fortification; a fortreſs *Bacon.*

REDOU'BTABLE. *a.* [*redoubtable*, French.] Formidable; terrible to foes. *Pope.*

REDOU'BTED. *a.* [*redouté*, Fr.] Dread; awful; formidable. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

To REDOU'ND. *v. n.* [*redundo*, Latin.]

1. To be ſent back by reaction. *Milton.*
2. To conduce in the conſequence. *Addiſon.*
3. To proceed in the conſequence. *Addiſon.*

To REDRE'SS. *v. a.* [*redreſſer*, French.]

1. To ſet right; to amend. *Milton.*
2. To relieve; to remedy; to eaſe. *Sidney.*

REDRE'SS. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Reformation; amendment. *Hooker.*
2. Relief; remedy. *Bacon.*
3. One who gives relief. *Dryden.*

REDRE'SSIVE. *a.* [from *redreſs.*] Succouring; affording remedy. *Thomſon.*

To RE'DSEAR. *v. n.* If iron be too hot, it will *redſear*, that is, break under the hammer. *Mor.*

RE'DSHANK. *s.* [*red* and *ſhank.*] A bird.

RE'DSTART, or RE'DTAIL. *s.* [*phœnicurus*, Latin.] A bird.

RE'DSTREAK. *s.* [*red* and *ſtreak.*]

1. An apple. *Mortimer.*
2. Cider preſſed from the redſtreak. *Smith*

To REDU'CE. *v. a.* [*reduco*, Latin.]

1. To bring back. Obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To bring to the former ſtate. *Milton.*
3. To reform from any diſorder. *Clarendon.*
4. To bring into any ſtate of diminution. *Boy.*
5. To degrade; to impair in dignity. *Tillotſ.*
6. To bring into any ſtate of miſery or meanneſs. *Arbuthnot.*
7. To ſubdue. *Milton.*
8. To bring into any ſtate more within reach or power.
9. To reclaim to order. *Milton.*
10. To ſubject to a rule; to bring into a claſs.

REDU'CEMENT. *s.* The act of bringing back. ſubduing, reforming, or diminiſhing. *Bacon.*

REDU'CER. *s.* [from *reduce.*] One that reduces. *Sidney.*

REDU'CIBLE. *a.* [from *reduce.*] Poſſible to be reduced. *South.*

REDU'CIBLENESS. *s.* [from *reducible.*] Quality of being reducible. *Boyle.*

REDU'CTION. *s.* [*reduction*, French.]

1. The act of reducing. *Hale.*
2. In arithmetick, *reduction* brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination. *Cocker.*

REDU'CTIVE. *a.* [*reductif*, French.] Having the power of reducing. *Hale.*

REDU'CTIVELY. *ad.* By reduction; by conſequence. *Hammond.*

REDU'NDANCE. } *s.* [*redundantia*, Latin.]
REDU'NDANCY. } Superfluity; ſuperabundance; exuberance. *Bacon.*

REDU'NDANT. *a.* [*redundans*, Latin.]

1. Superabundant; exuberant; ſuperfluous. *Ar*
2. Uſing more words or images than are uſeful. *Watts.*

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REDU'NDANTLY. *ad.* [from *redundant.*] Superfluously; superabundantly.

To REDU'PLICATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *duplicate.*] To double

REDUPLICA'TION. *s.* [from *reduplicate.*] The act of doubling. *Digby.*

REDU'PLICATIVE. *a.* [*reduplicatif*, French.] Double. *Watts.*

RE'DWING. *s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

To REE. *v. a.* To riddle; to sift. *Mortimer.*

To REE'CHO. *v. n.* [*re* and *echo.*] To echo back. *Pope.*

REE'CHY. *a.* [from *reek.*] Smoky; footy; tanned. *Shakespeare.*

REED. *s.* [neod, Saxon; *ried*, German.]
1. A hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet grounds. *Raleigh.*
2. A small pipe. *Shakespeare.*
3. An arrow. *Prior.*

REE'DEN. *a.* [from *reed.*] Consisting of reeds. *Dryden.*

To REE'DIFY. *v. a.* [*reedifier*, Fr.] To rebuild; to build again. *Shakespeare.*

REE'DLESS. *a.* [from *reed.*] Being without reeds. *May.*

REE'DY. *a.* [from *reed.*] Abounding with reeds. *Blackmore.*

REEK. *s.* [pec, Saxon.]
1. Smoke; steam; vapour. *Shakespeare.*
2. [*reke*, Germ. any thing piled up.] A pile of corn or hay, commonly pronounced *rick.*

To REEK. *v. n.* [pecan, Saxon.] To smoke; To steam; to emit vapour. *Shakespeare.*

REE'KY. *a.* [from *reek.*] Smoked; tanned; black. *Shakespeare.*

REEL. *s.* [peol, Sax.] A turning frame, upon which yarn is wound into skains from the spindle.

To REEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather yarn off the spindle. *Wilkins.*

To REEL. *v. n.* [*rollen*, Dutch; *ragla*, Swed.] To stagger; to incline in walking, first to one side and then to the other. *Sandys.*

REELE'CTION. *s.* [*re* and *election.*] Repeated election. *Swift.*

To REENA'CT. *v. a.* [*re* and *enact.*] To enact anew. *Arbuthnot.*

To REENFO'RCE. *v. a.* [*re* and *enforce.*] To strengthen with new assistance. *Collier.*

REENFO'RCEMENT. *s.* [*re* and *enforcement.*]
1. Fresh assistance; new help. *Milton.*
2. Iterated enforcement. *Ward.*

To REENJO'Y. *v. a.* [*re* and *enjoy.*] To enjoy anew or a second time. *Pope.*

To REE'NTER. *v. a.* [*re* and *enter.*] To enter again; to enter anew. *Milton.*

To REENTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To replace in a throne. *Southern.*

REE'NTRANCE. *s.* [*re* and *entrance.*] The act of entering again. *Granville.*

REE'RMOUSE. *s.* [hperemur, Sax.] A bat.

To REESTA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*re* and *establish.*] To establish anew. *Smalridge.*

REESTA'BLISHER. *s.* [from *reestablish.*] One that reestablishes.

REESTABLISHMENT. *s.* [from *reestablish.*] The act of reestablishing; the state of being reestablished; restauration. *Addison.*

REEVE. *s.* [ȝeneꝑa, Sax.] A steward. *Dryden.*

To REEXA'MINE. *v. a.* [*re* and *examine.*] To examine anew. *Hooker.*

To REFE'CT. *v. a.* [*refectus*, Latin.] To refresh; to restore after hunger or fatigue. *Bro.*

REFE'CTION. *s.* [*refectio*, Latin.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue. *South.*

REFE'CTORY. *s.* [*refectoire*, French.] Room of refreshment; eating room. *Dryden.*

To REFE'L. *v. a.* [*refello*, Latin.] To refute; to repress. *Ben Jonson.*

To REFE'R. *v. a* [*refero*, Latin.]
1. To dismiss for information or judgment.
2. To betake to for decision. *Shakespeare.*
3. To reduce to, as to the ultimate end. *Bacon.*
4. To reduce, as to a class. *Boyle.*

To REFE'R. *v. n.*
1. To respect; to have relation. *Burnet.*
2. To appeal. *Bacon.*

REFEREE' *s.* [from *refer.*] One to whom any thing is referred. *L'Estrange.*

RE'FERENCE. *s.* [from *refer.*]
1. Relation; respect; view toward; allusion to. *Raleigh.*
2. Dismission to another tribunal. *Swift.*

REFERE'NDARY. *s.* [*referendus*, Lat.] One to whose decision any thing is referred. *Bacon.*

To REFERME'NT. *v. a.* [*re* and *ferment.*] To ferment anew. *Blackmore.*

REFE'RRIBLE. *a.* [from *refer.*] Capable of being considered, as in relation to something else. *Brown.*

To REFI'NE. *v. a.* [*raffiner*, French.]
1. To purify; to clear from dross and recrement. *Zachariah.*
2. To make elegant; to polish. *Peacham.*

To REFI'NE. *v n.*
1. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy. *Dryden.*
2. To grow pure. *Addison.*
3. To affect nicety. *Atterbury.*

RE'FINEDLY. *ad.* [from *refine.*] With affected elegance. *Dryden.*

REFI'NEMENT. *s.* [from *refine.*]
1. The act of purifying, by clearing any thing from dross and recrement. *Norris.*
2. Improvement in elegance or purity. *Swift.*
3. Artificial practice. *Rogers.*
4. Affectation of elegant improvement. *Addis.*

REFI'NER. *s.* [from *refine.*]
1. Purifier; one who clears from dross or recrement. *Bacon.*
2. Improver in elegance. *Swift.*
3. Inventor of superfluous subtilties. *Addison.*

To REFI'T. *v. a.* [*refait*, Fr. *re* and *fit.*] To repair; to restore after damage. *Woodward.*

To REFLE'CT. *v. a.* [*reflechir*, French; *reflexus*, Latin.] To throw back. *Milton.*

To REFLE'CT. *v. n.*
1. To throw back light. *Shakespeare.*
2. To bend back. *Bentley.*
3. To throw away the thoughts upon the past or on themselves. *Taylor.*
4. To consider attentively. *Prior.*
5. To throw reproach or censure. *Swift.*
6. To bring reproach. *Dryden.*

REFLE'CTENT. *a.* [*reflectens*, Latin.] Bending back; flying back. *Digby.*

REFLE'CTION. *s.* [from *reflect.*]
1. The act of throwing back. *Cheyne.*
2. The act of bending back. *Bentley.*
3. That which is reflected. *Shakespeare.*
4. Thought thrown back upon the past. *Den.*
5. The action of the mind upon itself. *Locke.*
6. Attentive consideration. *South.*
7. Censure. *Prior.*

REFLE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *reflect.*]
1. Throwing back images. *Dryden.*
2. Considering things past; considering the operations of the mind. *Prior.*

REFLE'CTOR. *s.* Considerer. *Boyle.*

REFLE'X. *a.* [*reflexus*, Latin.] Directed backward. *Bentley.*

REFLE'X. *s.* [*reflexus*, L.] Reflection. *Hooker.*

REFLEXIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *reflexible.*] The quality of being reflexible. *Newton.*

REFLE'XIBLE. *a* [from *reflexus*, Latin.] Capable to be thrown back. *Cheyne.*

REFLE'XIVE. *a.* [*reflexus*, Latin.] Having respect to something past. *Hammond.*

REFLE'XIVELY. *ad.* In a backward direction. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

REFLO'AT. *s.* [*re* and *float.*] Ebb; reflux. *Boc.*

To REFLOU'RISH. *v. n.* [*re* and *flourish.*] To flourish anew. *Milton.*

To REFLO'W. *v. n.* [*refluer*, Fr.] To flow back.

REFLU'ENT. *a.* [*refluens*, Latin.] Running back; flowing back. *Arbuthnot.*

REFLU'X. *s.* [*reflux*, French.] Backward course of water. *Brown.*

REFOCILLATION. *s.* [*refocillo*, Lat.] Restoration of strength by refreshment.

To REFO'RM. *v. a.* [*reformo*, Latin.] To change from worse to better. *Hooker.*

To REFO'RM. *v. n.* To pass by change from worse to better. *Atterbury.*

REFORM. s. [French.] Reformation.

REFORMATION. *s.* [*reformation*, French.]
1. Change from worse to better. *Addison.*
2. The change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive state. *Atterb.*

REFO'RMER. *s.* [from *reform.*]
1. One who makes a change for the better; an amender. *Spratt.*
2. One of those who changed religion from popish corruptions and innovations. *Bacon.*

To REFRA'CT. *v. n.* [*refractus*, Latin.] To break the natural course of rays. *Cheyne.*

REFRA'CTION. *s.* [*refraction*, French.] The incurvation or change of determination in the body moved, which happens to it while it enters or penetrates any medium: in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light, from that right line, which it would have passed on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside. *Harris.*

REFRA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *refract.*] Having the power of refraction. *Newton.*

REFRA'CTORINESS. *s.* [from *refractory.*] Sullen obstinacy. *Saunderson.*

REFRA'CTORY. *a.* [*refractoire*, Fr.] Obstinate; perverse; contumacious. *Bacon.*

REFRA'GABLE. *a.* [*refragabilis*, Lat.] Capable of confutation and conviction.

To REFRA'IN. *v. a.* [*refrener*, Fr.] To hold back; to keep from action. *Milton.*

To REFRA'IN. *v. n.* To forbear; to abstain; to spare. *Hooker.*

REFRANGIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *refrangible.*] *Refrangibility* of the rays of light, is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

REFRA'NGIBLE. *a.* [*re* and *frango*, Latin.] That may be turned out of its course, in passing from one medium to another. *Locke.*

REFRENA'TION. *s.* [*re* and *frano*, Latin.] The act of restraining.

To REFRE'SH. *v. a* [*refraischer*, French.]
1. To recreate; to relieve after pain, fatigue or want. *Shakespeare.*
2. To improve by new touches any thing impaired. *Dryden.*
3. To refrigerate; to cool. *Ecclus.*

REFRE'SHER. *s.* [from *refresh.*] That which refreshes. *Thomson.*

REFRE'SHMENT. *s.* [from *refresh.*]
1. Relief after pain, want, or fatigue.
2. That which gives relief, as food. rest. *South.*

REFRI'GERANT. *a.* [*refrigerant*, Fr. from *refrigerate.*] Cooling; mitigating heat. *Wise.*

To REFRI'GERATE. *v. a.* [*refrigero*, Lat.] To cool. *Brown.*

REFRIGERA'TION. *s.* [*refrigeratio*, L.] The act of cooling; the state of being cooled. *Wil.*

REFRI'GERATIVE. } *a.* [*refrigeratorius*,
REFRI'GERATORY. } Latin] Cooling; having the power to cool.

REFRI'GERATORY. *s.*
1. That part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapours. *Quincy.*
2. Any thing internally cooling. *Mortimer.*

REFRIGE'RIUM. s. [Latin.] Cool refreshment; refrigeration. *South.*

REFT. part. pret. of *reave.*
1. Deprived; taken away. *Ascham.*
2. [preterit of *reave.*] Took away. *Spenser.*

RE'FUGE *s.* [*refuge*, Fr. *refugium*, Latin.]
1. Shelter from any danger or distress; protection. *Milton.*
2. That which gives shelter or protection. *Dr.*
3. Expedient in distress. *Shakespeare.*
4. Expedient in general. *Wotton.*

To RE'FUGE. *v. a.* [*refugier*, French.] To shelter; to protect. *Dryden.*

REFUGEE'. *s.* [*refugié*, French.] One who flies to shelter or protection. *Dryden.*

REFU'LGENCE. *s.* [from *refulgent.*] Splendour; brightness.

REFU'LGENT. *a.* [*refulgens*, Lat.] Bright; shining; glittering; splendid. *Dryden.*

To REFU'ND. *v. a.* [*refundo*, Latin.]
1. To pour back. *Ray.*
2. To repay what is received; to restore. *L'Es.*

REFU'SAL. *s.* [from *refuse.*]
1. The act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded or solicited. *Rogers.*
2. The preemption; the right of having any thing before another; option. *Swift.*

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To REFU'SE. *v. a.* [*refuser*, French.]
1. To deny what is ſolicited or required. *Sha.*
2. To reject; to diſmiſs without a grant. *Sh.*
To REFU'SE. *v. n.* Not to accept. *Milton.*
RE'FUSE. *a.* [from the verb.] Unworthy of reception; left when the reſt is taken. *Fell.*
RE'FUSE. *s.* That which remains diſregarded when the reſt is taken. *Dryden.*
REFU'SER. *s.* [from *refuſe.*] He who refuſes.
REFU'TAL. *s.* [from *refute.*] Refutation.
REFUTA'TION. *s.* [*refutatio*, Latin.] The act of refuting; the act of proving falſe or erroneous. *Bentley.*
To REFU'TE. *v. a.* [*refuto*, French.] To prove falſe or erroneous. *Milton.*
To REGAI'N. *v. a.* [*regagner*, French.] To recover; to gain anew. *Dryden.*
RE'GAL. *a.* [*regal*, French; *regalis*, Latin.] Royal; kingly. *Milton.*
RE'GAL. *s.* [*regale*, French.] A muſical inſtrument. *Bacon.*
REGA'LE. s. [Latin.] The prerogative of monarchy.
To REGA'LE. *v. a.* [*regaler*, French.] To refreſh; to entertain; to gratify. *Philips.*
REGA'LEMENT. *s.* [*regalement*, French.] Refreſhment; entertainment. *Philips.*
REGA'LIA. s. [Latin.] Enſigns of royalty.
REGA'LITY. *s.* [*regalis*, Latin.] Royalty; ſovereignty; kingſhip. *Bacon.*
To REGA'RD. *v. a.* [*regarder*, French.]
1. To value; to attend to as worthy of notice. *Sh.*
2. To obſerve; to remark. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To mind as an object of grief or terrour.
4. To obſerve religiouſly. *Romans.*
5. To pay attention to. *Proverbs.*
6. To reſpect; to have relation to.
7. To look toward. *Sandys.*
REGA'RD. *s.* [*regard*, French.]
1. Attention as to a matter of importance. *At.*
2. Reſpect; reverence. *Milton.*
3. Note; eminence. *Spenſer.*
4. Reſpect; account. *Hooker.*
5. Relation; reference. *Watts.*
6. Look; aſpect directed to another. *Dryden.*
7. Proſpect; object of ſight. Not uſed. *Sh.*
REGA'RDABLE. *a.* [from *regard.*]
1. Obſervable. Not uſed. *Brown.*
2. Worthy of notice. Not uſed. *Carew.*
REGA'RDER. *s.* One that regards.
REGA'RDFUL. *a.* [*regard* and *full.*] Attentive; taking notice of. *Hayward.*
REGA'RDFULLY. *ad.*
1. Attentively; heedfully.
2. Reſpectfully. *Shakeſpeare.*
REGA'RDLESLY. *ad.* [from *regardleſs.*] Without heed.
REGA'RDLESNESS. *s.* [from *regardleſs.*] Heedleſſneſs; negligence; inattention.
REGA'RDLESS. *a.* [from *regard.*] Heedleſs; negligent; inattentive. *Spenſer.*
RE'GENCY. *s.* [from *regent.*]
1. Authority; government. *Grew.*
2. Vicarious government. *Temple.*
3. The diſtrict governed by a vicegerent. *Mil.*
4. Thoſe to whom vicarious regality is intruſted.
To REGE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*regenero*, Latin.]
1. To reproduce; to produce anew. *Blackm.*
2. To make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a chriſtian life. *Ad.*
REGE'NERATE. *a.* [*regeneratus*, Latin.]
1. Reproduced. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Born anew by grace to a chriſtian life. *Milt.*
REGE'NERATENESS. *s.* [from *regenerate.*] The ſtate of being regenerate.
REGENERA'TION. *s.* [*regeneration*, Fr.] New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a chriſtian life. *Titus.*
RE'GENT. *a.* [*regent*, Fr. *regens*, Lat.]
1. Governing; ruling. *Hale.*
2. Exerciſing vicarious authority. *Milton.*
RE'GENT. *s.*
1. Governor; ruler. *Milton.*
2. One inveſted with vicarious royalty. *Shak.*
RE'GENTSHIP. *s.* [from *regent.*]
1. Power of governing.
2. Deputed authority. *Shakeſpeare.*
REGERMINA'TION. *s.* [*re* and *germination.*] The act of ſprouting again.
RE'GIBLE. *a.* Governable.
RE'GICIDE. *s.* [*regicida*, *regicidium*, Latin.]
1. Murderer of his king. *Dryden.*
2. Murder of his king. *Decay of Piety.*
RE'GIMEN. s. [Latin.] That care in diet and living, that is ſuitable to every particular courſe of medicine, or ſtate of body. *Swift.*
RE'GIMENT. *s.* [*regiment*, French.]
1. Government; polity. Not in uſe. *Hooker.*
2. Rule; authority. Not in uſe. *Hale.*
3. A body of ſoldiers under one colonel. *Wall.*
REGIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *regiment.*] Belonging to a regiment; military.
RE'GION *s.* [*region*, French; *regio*, Latin.]
1. Tract of land; country; tract of ſpace. *Sh.*
2. Part of the body. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Place; rank. *Shakeſpeare.*
RE'GISTER. *s.* [*regiſtre*, Fr. *regiſtrum*, Lat.]
1. An account of any thing regularly kept. *Sp.*
2. The officer whoſe buſineſs is to write and keep the regiſter.
To RE'GISTER. *v. a.* [*regiſtrer*, Fr.]
1. To record; to preſerve from oblivion by authentick accounts. *Addiſon.*
2. To enrol; to ſet down in a liſt. *Milton.*
RE'GISTRY. *s.* [from *regiſter.*]
1. The act of inſerting in the regiſter. *Grant.*
2. The place where the regiſter is kept.
3. A ſeries of facts recorded. *Temple.*
RE'GLEMENT. s. [Fr.] Regulation. *Bacon.*
RE'GLET. *s.* [*reglette*, French.] Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers ſeparate their lines in pages widely printed.
RE'GNANT. *a.* [French.]
1. Reigning; having regal authority. *Wotton.*
2. Predominant; having power. *Waller.*
To REGO'RGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *gorge.*]
1. To vomit up; to throw back. *Heywood.*
2. To ſwallow eagerly. *Milton.*
3. [*regorger*, Fr.] To ſwallow back. *Dryden.*
To REGRA'FT. *v. a.* [*regreffer*, Fr.] To graft again. *Bacon.*
To REGRA'NT. *v. a.* [*re* and *grant.*] To grant back. *Ayliffe.*
To REGRA'TE. *v. a.*

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1. To offend; to shock. *Dorham.*
2. [*regratter*, Fr.] To engross; to forestal. *Sp.*

REGRA'TER. *s.* [*regrattier*, French.] Forestaller; engrosser.

To REGREE'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *greet.*] To resalute; to greet a second time. *Shakespeare.*

REGREE'T. *s.* Return or exchange of salutation. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

REGRE'SS. *s.* [*regressus*, Latin.] Passage back; power of passing back. *Burnet.*

To REGRE'SS. *v. a.* [*regressus*, Latin.] To go back; to return. *Brown.*

REGRE'SSION. *s.* [*regressus*, Latin.] The act of returning or going back. *Brown.*

REGRE'T. *s.* [*regret*, Fr. *regretto*, Italian.]
1. Vexation at something past; bitterness of reflection. *South.*
2. Grief; sorrow. *Clarendon.*
3. Dislike; aversion. Not proper. *D. of Piety.*

To REGRE'T. *v. a.* [*regretter*, French.] To repent; to grieve at. *Boyle.*

REGUE'RDON. *s.* [*re* and *guerdon.*] Reward; recompence. Obsolete. *Shakespeare.*

To REGUE'RDON. *v. a.* To reward. *Shak.*

RE'GULAR. *a.* [*regularis*, Latin.]
1. Agreeable to rule; consistent with the mode prescribed. *Addison.*
2. Governed by strict regulations. *Pope.*
3. In geometry, a *regular* body is a solid, whose surface is composed of *regular* and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal.
4. Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline.
5. Methodical; orderly. *Locke.*

RE'GULAR. *s.* [*regulier*, Fr.] In the Romish church, one that professes and follows a certain rule of life, and observes the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. *Ayliffe.*

REGULA'RITY. *s.* [*regularité*, French.]
1. Agreeableness to rule.
2. Method; certain order. *Grew.*

RE'GULARLY. *ad.* [from *regular.*] In a manner concordant to rule; exactly. *Prior.*

To RE'GULATE. *v. a.* [*regula*, Latin.]
1. To adjust by rule or method. *Locke.*
2. To direct. *Wiseman.*

REGULA'TION. *s.* [from *regulate.*]
1. The act of regulating. *Ray.*
2. Method; the effect of being regulated.

REGULA'TOR. *s.* [from *regulate.*]
1. One that regulates. *Grew.*
2. That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

RE'GULUS. s. [Latin; *regule*, Fr.] The finer and most weighty part of metals. *Quincy.*

To REGURGITATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *gurges*, Lat.] To throw back; to pour back. *Bentley.*

To REGURGITATE. *v. n.* To be poured back. *Harvey.*

REGURGITA'TION. *s.* [from *regurgitate.*] Resorption; the act of swallowing back. *Sharp.*

To REHE'AR. *v. a.* [*re* and *hear.*] To hear again. *Addison.*

REHEA'RSAL. *s.* [from *rehearse.*]
1. Repetition; recital. *South.*
2. The recital of any thing previous to public exhibition. *Dryden.*

To REHEA'RSE. *v. a.* [from *rehear.*]
1. To repeat; to recite. *Swift.*
2. To relate; to tell. *Dryden.*
3. To recite previously to publick exhibition.

To REJE'CT. *v. a.* [*rejectus*, Latin.]
1. To dismiss without compliance with proposal or acceptance of offer. *Knolles.*
2. To cast off; to make an object. *Isaiah.*
3. To refuse; not to accept. *Locke.*
4. To throw aside. *Beattie.*

REJE'CTION. *s.* [*rejectio*, Lat.] The act of casting off or throwing aside. *Bacon.*

REI'GLE. *s.* [*reigle*, French.] A hollow cut to guide any thing. *Carew.*

To REIGN. *v. a.* [*regno*, Lat. *regner*, Fr.]
1. To enjoy or exercise sovereign authority.
2. To be predominant; to prevail. *Bacon.*
3. To obtain power or dominion. *Romans.*

REIGN. *s.* [*regne*, Fr. *regnum*, Lat.]
1. Royal authority; sovereignty. *Pope.*
2. Time of a king's government. *Thomson.*
3. Kingdom; dominions. *Pope.*
4. Power; influence. *Chapman.*

To REIMBO'DY. *v. n.* [*re* and *imbody.*] To imbody again. *Boyle.*

To REIMBU'RSE. *v. a.* [*re*, *in*, and *bourse*, French, a purse.] To pay; to repair loss or expence by an equivalent. *Swift.*

REIMBU'RSEMENT. *s.* [from *reimburse.*] Reparation or repayment. *Ayliffe.*

To REIMPRE'GNATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *impregnate.*] To impregnate anew. *Brown.*

REIMPRE'SSION. *s.* [*re* and *impression.*] A second or repeated impression.

REIN. *s.* [*renes*, French.]
1. The part of the bridle which extends from the horse's head to the driver or rider's hand.
2. Used as an instrument of government, or for government. *Shakespeare.*
3. *To give the* REINS. To give licence. *Milt.*

To REIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To govern by a bridle. *Milton.*
2. To restrain; to controll. *Shakespeare.*

REINS. *s.* [*renes*, Lat. *rein*, Fr.] The kidneys; the lower part of the back. *Job.*

To REINSE'RT. *v. a.* [*re* and *insert.*] To insert a second time.

To REINSPI'RE. *v. a.* [*re* and *inspire.*] To inspire anew. *Dryden.*

To REINSTA'LL. *v. a.* [*re* and *install.*]
1. To seat again. *Milton.*
2. To put again in possession. *Shakespeare.*

To REINSTA'TE. *v. a.* [*re* and *instate.*] To put again in possession. *Addison.*

To RE'INTEGRATE. *v. a.* [*reintegrer*, Fr.] To renew with regard to any state or quality; to repair; to restore *Bacon.*

To REINVE'ST. *v. a.* [*re* and *invest.*] To invest anew.

To REJOI'CE. *v. n.* [*rejouen*, Fr.] To be glad; to joy; to exult. *Milton.*

To REJOI'CE. *v. a.* To exhilarate; to gladden; to make joyful; to glad. *Prior.*

REJOI'CER. *s.* [from *rejoice.*] One that rejoices. *Taylor.*

To REJOI'N. *v. n.* [*rejoindre*, French.]

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1. To join again. *Brown.*
2. To meet one again. *Pope.*

To REJOI'N. *v. n.* To anſwer to an anſwer. *Dr.*

REJOI'NDER. *s.* [from *rejoin.*]
1. Reply to an anſwer. *Glanville.*
2. Reply; anſwer. *Shakeſpeare.*

REJO'LT. *s.* [*rejailler*, French.] Shock; ſuccuſſion. *South.*

REIT. *s.* Sedge, or ſea-weed. *Bailey.*

To REI'TERATE. *v. a* [*reiterer*, French.] To repeat again and again. *Smalridge.*

REITERA'TION. *s.* [*reiteration*, French.] Repetition. *Boyle.*

To REJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *judge.*] To re-examine; to review; torecall to a new trial. *Pope.*

To REKI'NDLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *kindle.*] To ſet on fire again. *Cheyne.*

To RELA'PSE. *v. n.* [*relapſus*, Latin.]
1. To ſlip back; to ſlide or fall back.
2. To fall back into vice or errour. *Taylor.*
3. To fall back from a ſtate of recovery to ſickneſs. *Wiſeman.*

RELA'PSE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Fall into vice or errour once forſaken. *Milt.*
2. Regreſſion from a ſtate of recovery to ſickneſs. *Spenſer.*
3. Return to any ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

To RELA'TE. *v a.* [*relatus*, Latin.]
1. To tell; to recite. *Dryden.*
2. To vent by words. *Bacon.*
3. To ally by kindred. *Pope.*
4. To bring back; to reſtore. *Spenſer.*

To RELA'TE. *v. n.* To have reference; to have reſpect. *Locke.*

RELA'TER. *s.* [from *relate.*] Teller; narrator; hiſtorian. *Brown.*

RELA'TION. *s.* [*relation*, French.]
1. manner of belonging to any perſon or thing.
2. Reſpect; reference; regard. *Locke.*
3. Connexion between one thing and another.
4. Kindred; alliance of kin. *Dryden.*
5. Perſon related by birth or marriage; kinſman; kinſwoman. *Swift.*
6. Narrative; tale; account; narration. *Dennis.*

RE'LATIVE. *a.* [*relativus*, Latin.]
1. Having relation; reſpecting. *Locke.*
2. Conſidered not abſolutely, but as belonging to, or reſpecting ſomething elſe. *South.*
3. Particular; poſitive. Not in uſe. *Shak.*

RE'LATIVE. *s.*
1. Relation; kinſman. *Taylor.*
2. Pronoun anſwering to an antecedent. *Asc.*
3. Somewhat reſpecting ſomething elſe. *Locke.*

RE'LATIVELY. *ad.* [from *relative.*] As it reſpects ſomething elſe; not abſolutely. *Sprat.*

RE'LATIVENESS. *s.* [from *relative.*] The ſtate of having relation.

To RELA'X. *v a.* [*relaxe*, Latin.]
1. To ſlacken; to make leſs tenſe. *Bacon.*
2. To remit; to make leſs ſevere or rigorous.
3. To make leſs attentive or laborious. *V. of W.*
4. To eaſe; to divert.
5. To open; to looſe. *Milton.*

To RELA'X. *v n.* To be mild; to be remiſs; to be not rigorous. *Prior.*

RELAXA'TION. *s.* [*relaxation*, French.]
1. Diminution of tenſion; the act of looſening. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Ceſſation of reſtraint. *Burnet.*
3. Remiſſion of attention or application. *Add.*

RELA'Y. *s.* [*relais*, French.] Horſes on the road to relieve others.

To RELEA'SE. *v. a.* [*relaſcher*, French.]
1. To ſet free from confinement or ſervitude.
2. To ſet free from pain.
3. To free from obligation, or penalty. *Milt.*
4. To quit; to let go. *Dryden.*
5. To relax; to ſlacken. Not in uſe. *Hooker.*

RELEA'SE. *s.* [*relaſche*, French.]
1. Diſmiſſion from confinement, ſervitude, or pain.
2. Relaxation of a penalty. *Prior.*
3. Remiſſion of a claim. *Rogers.*
4. Acquittance from a debt ſigned by the creditor.

To RE'LEGATE. *v. a.* [*relegue*, French; *relego*, Latin.] To baniſh; to exile.

RELEGA'TION. *s.* [*relegatio*, Latin.] Exile; judicial baniſhment. *Ayliffe.*

To RELE'NT. *v. n.* [*relantir*, French.]
1. To ſoften; to grow leſs rigid or hard. *Bac.*
2. To melt; to grow moiſt. *Bacon.*
3. To grow leſs intenſe. *Dryd.*
4. To ſoften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compaſſion. *Milton.*

To RELE'NT. *v. a.* Obſolete.
1. To ſlacken; to remit. *Spenſer.*
2. To ſoften; to molify. *Spenſer.*

RELE'NTLESS. *a.* [from *relent.*] Unpitying; unmoved by kindneſs or tenderneſs. *Prior.*

RE'LEVANT. *a.* [French.] Relieving.

RELEVA'TION. *s.* [*relevatio*, Latin.] A raiſing or lifting up.

RELI'ANCE. *s.* [from *rely.*] Truſt; dependence; confidence. *Woodward.*

RE'LICK. *s.* [*reliquiæ*, Latin, *reliques*, Fr.]
1. That which remains; that which is left after the loſs or decay of the reſt. It is generally uſed in the plural. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. It is often taken for the body deſerted by the ſoul. *Milton. Pope.*
3. That which is kept in memory of another with a kind of religious veneration. *Addiſon.*

RE'LICKLY. *ad.* [from *relick.*] In the manner of relicks. Not uſed. *Donne.*

RE'LICT. *s.* [*relicte*, old Fr.] A widow; a woman deſolate by the death of her husband. *Spenſer.*

RELIE'F. *s.* [*relief*, French.]
1. Alleviation of calamity; mitigation of pain or ſorrow. *Addiſon.*
2. That which frees from pain or ſorrow. *Bacon.*
3. Diſmiſſion of a ſentinel from his poſt. *Sh.*
4. [*relevium*, law L.] Legal remedy of wrong.
5. The prominence of a figure in ſtone or metal; the ſeeming prominence of a picture. *Pope.*
6. The expoſure of any thing, by the proximity of ſomething different.

RELIE'VABLE. *a.* [from *relieve.*] Capable of relief.

To RELIE'VE. *v. a.* [*relevo*, Latin.]
1. To eaſe pain or ſorrow.
2. To ſuccour by aſſiſtance.
3. To ſet a ſentinel at reſt, by placing another on his poſt.

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6. To right by law.

RELIE'VER. *s.* [from *relieve.*] One that relieves. *Rogers.*

RELIE'VO. s. [Italian.] The prominence of a figure or picture. *Dryden.*

To RELI'GHT. *v. a.* [*re* and *light.*] To light anew. *Pope.*

RELI'GION. *s.* [*religio*, Latin.]

1. Virtue as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and punishments. *Ben Jonson.*

2. A system of divine faith and worship as opposite to others. *More. Tillotson.*

RELI'GIONIST. *s.* [from *religion.*] A bigot to any religious persuasion. *Swift.*

RELI'GIOUS. *a.* [*religiosus*, Latin.]

1. Pious; disposed to the duties of religion.

2. Teaching religion. *Watton.*

3. Among the Romanists, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. *Addison.*

4. Exact; strict.

RELI'GIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *religious.*]

1. Piously; with obedience to the dictates of religion.

2. According to the rites of religion. *Shakesp.*

3. Reverently; with veneration. *Duppa.*

4. Exactly; with strict observance. *Bacon.*

RELI'GIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *religious.*] The quality or state of being religious.

To RELI'NQUISH. *v. a.* [*relinquo*, Latin.]

1. To forsake; to abandon; to leave; to desert. *Davies.*

2. To quiet; to release; to give up. *South.*

3. To forbear; to depart from. *Hooker.*

RELI'NQUISHMENT. *s.* [from *relinquish.*] The act of forsaking. *South.*

RE'LISH *s.* [from *relecher*, Fr. to lick again.]

1. Taste; the effect of any thing on the palate. it is commonly used of a pleasing taste. *Boyle.*

2. Taste; small quantity just perceptible. *Sh.*

3. Liking; delight in any thing. *Addison.*

4. Sense; power of perceiving excellence; taste. *Seed's Sermons.*

5. Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleasure is given. *Addison.*

6. Cast; manner. *Pope.*

To RE'LISH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To give a taste to any thing. *Dryden.*

2. To taste; to have a liking. *Shakesp. Baker.*

To RE'LISH. *v. n.*

1. To have a pleasing taste. *Hakewill.*

2. To give pleasure. *Shakespeare.*

3. To have a flavour. *Woodward.*

RE'LISHABLE. *a.* [from *relish.*] Gustable; having a taste.

To RELI'VE. *v. n.* [*re* and *live.*] To revive; to live anew. *Spenser.*

To RELO'VE. *v. a.* [*re* and *love.*] To love in return. *Boyle.*

RELU'CENT. *a.* [*relucens*, Latin.] Shining; transparent. *Thomson.*

To RELU'CT. *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] To struggle again. *Decay of Piety.*

RELU'CTANCE. } *s.* [*reluctor*, L.] Unwilling-
RELU'CTANCY. } ness; repugnance. *Boyle.*

RELU'CTANT. *a.* [*reluctans*, Latin.] Unwilling; acting with repugnance. *Tickell.*

To RELU'CTATE. *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] To resist; to struggle against. *Decay of Piety.*

RELUCTA'TION. *s.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] Repugnance; resistance. *Bacon.*

To RELU'ME. *v. a.* To light anew; to rekindle. *Pope.*

To RELU'MINE. *v. a.* To light anew. *Shak.*

To RELY'. *v. n.* [*re* and *lye.*] To lean upon with confidence; to put trust in; to rest upon; to depend upon. *South. Rogers.*

To REMAI'N. *v. n.* [*remaneo*, Latin.]

1. To be left out of greater quantity or number. *Job* xxvii.

2. To continue; to endure; to be left in a particular state. *Milton.*

3. To be left after any event. *Locke.*

4. Not to be lost. *Spenser.*

5. To be left as not comprised. *Locke.*

To REMAI'N. *v. a.* To await; to be left to. *Sp.*

REMAI'N. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Relick; that which is left. Generally used in the plural. *Pope.*

2. The body left by the soul. *Pope.*

3. Abode; habitation. *Shakespeare.*

REMAI'NDER. *a.* [from *remain.*] Remaining; refuse; left. *Shakespeare.*

REMAI'NDER. *s.*

1. What is left. *Bacon.*

2. The body when the soul is departed; remains. *Shakespeare.*

To REMA'KE. *v. a.* [*re* and *make.*] To make anew. *Glanville.*

To REMA'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *mando*, Lat.] To send back; to call back. *Davies.*

RE'MANENT. *s.* [*remanens*, Lat.] The part remaining. *Bacon.*

REMA'RK. *s.* [*remarque*, French.] Observation; note; notice taken. *Collier.*

To REMA'RK. *v. a.* [*remarquer*, French.]

1. To note; to observe. *Locke.*

2. To distinguish; to point out; to mark.

REMA'RKABLE. *a.* [*remarquable*, French.] Observable; worthy of note. *Raleigh.*

REMA'RKABLENESS. *s.* [from *remarkable.*] Observableness; worthiness of observation.

REMA'RKABLY *ad.* [from *remarkable.*] Observably; in a manner worthy of observation. *Milton. Watts.*

REMA'RKER. *s.* [*remarquer*, French.] Observer; one that remarks. *Watts.*

REME'DIABLE. *a.* [from *remedy.*] Capable of remedy.

REME'DIATE. *a.* [from *remedy.*] Medicinal; affording a remedy. *Shakespeare.*

REME'DILESS. *a.* [from *remedy.*] Not admitting remedy; irreparable; cureless. *Raleigh.*

REME'DILESSNESS. *s.* [from *remediless.*] Incurableness.

RE'MEDY. *s.* [*remedium*, Latin.]

1. A medicine by which any illness is cured. *Sw.*

2. Cure of any uneasiness. *Dryden.*

3. That which counteracts any evil. *Locke.*

4. Reparation; means of repairing any hurt. *Sh.*

To RE'MEDY. *v. a.* [*remedier*, French.]

1. To cure; to heal. *Hooker.*

2. To repair or remove mischief.

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To REME'MBER. *v. a.* [*remembrare*, Ital.]
1. To bear in mind any thing; not to forget. *Pf.*
2. To recollect; to call to mind. *Sidney.*
3. To keep in mind; to have present to the attention. *Locke.*
4. To bear in mind; with intent of reward or punishment. *Milton.*
5. To mention; not to omit. *Ayliffe.*
6. To put in mind; to force to recollect; to remind. *Sidney.*

REME'MBERER. *s.* [from *remember.*] One who remembers. *Wotton.*

REME'MBRANCE. *s.* [*remembrance*, French.]
1. Retention in memory. *Denham.*
2. Recollection; revival of any idea. *Locke.*
3. Honourable memory. Out of use. *Shakesp.*
4. Transmission of a fact from one to another. *Addison.*
5. Account preserved. *Hale.*
6. Memorial. *Dryden.*
7. A token by which any one is kept in the memory. *Shakespeare.*
8. Notice of something absent. *Shakespeare.*

REME'MBRANCER. *s.* [from *remembrance.*]
1. One that reminds; one that puts in mind. *Ta.*
2. An officer of the Exchequer. *Bacon.*

To REME'RCIE. *v. a.* [*remercier*, French.] To thank. *Spenser.*

To RE'MIGRATE. *v. n.* [*remigro*, Latin.] To remove back again. *Boyle.*

REMIGRA'TION. *s.* [from *remigrate.*] Removal back again. *Hale.*

To REMI'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *mind.*] To put in mind; to force to remember. *South.*

REMINI'SCENCE. *s.* [*reminiscens*, Lat.] Recollection; recovery of ideas. *Hale.*

REMINISCE'NTIAL. *a.* [from *reminiscence.*] Relating to reminiscence. *Brown.*

REMI'SS. *a.* [*remis*, French; *remissus*, Latin.]
1. Not vigorous; slack. *Woodward.*
2. Not careful; slothful. *Shakespeare.*
3. Not intense. *Roscommon.*

REMI'SSIBLE. *a.* [from *remit.*] Admitting forgiveness.

REMI'SSION. *s.* [*remission*, Fr. *remissio*, Latin.]
1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation. *Bac.*
2. Diminution of intenseness. *Woodward.*
3. In physick, *remission* is when a distemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again.
4. Release. *Addison. Swift.*
5. Forgiveness; pardon *Taylor.*

REMI'SSLY. *ad.* [from *remiss.*]
1. Carelessly; negligently; without close attention. *Hooker.*
2. Not vigorously; not with ardour or eagerness; slackly. *Clarendon.*

REMI'SSNESS. *s.* [from *remiss.*] Carelessness; negligence; coldness; want of ardour. *Rog.*

To REMI'T. *v. a.* [*remitto*, Latin.]
1. To relax; to make less intense. *Milton.*
2. To forgive a punishment. *Dryden.*
3. [*Remettre*, Fr.] To pardon a fault. *Shak.*
4. To give up; to resign. *Heyward.*
5. To defer; to refer. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
6. To put again in custody. *Dryden.*
7. To send money to a distant place. *Addison.*
8. To restore. *Heyward.*

To REMI'T. *v. n.*
1. To slacken; to grow less intense. *Browne.*
2. To abate by growing less eager. *South.*
3. In physick, to grow by intervals less violent.

REMI'TMENT. *s.* [from *remit.*] The act of remitting to custody.

REMI'TTANCE. *s.* [from *remit.*]
1. The act of paying money at a distant place.
2. Sum sent to a distant place. *Addison.*

REMI'TTER. *s.* [*remettre*, Fr.] In common law, a restitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is seised of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more ancient; in case where the latter is defective. *Cowel.*
One who promises money to be paid at a distant place.

RE'MNANT. *s.* [from *remanent.*] Residue; that which is left. *Shakespeare.*

RE'MNANT. *a.* Remaining; yet left. *Prior.*

REMO'LTEN. *part.* [from *remelt.*] Melted again. *Bacon.*

REMO'NSTRANCE. *s.* [*remonstrance*, Fr.]
1. Show; discovery. *Shakespeare.*
2. Strong representation. *Hooker.*

To REMO'NSTRATE. *v. n.* [*remonstro*, L.] To make a strong representation; to show reasons.

RE'MORA. s. [Latin.]
1. A let or obstacle.
2. A fish or kind of worm that sticks to ships, and retards their passage through the water. *Gr.*

To RE'MORATE. *v. a.* [*remoror*, L.] To hinder.

REMO'RSE. *s.* [*remorsus*, Latin.]
1. Pain of guilt. *Clarendon.*
2. Tenderness; pity; sympathetick sorrow. *Sp.*

REMO'RSEFUL. *a.* [*remorse* and *full.*] Tender; compassionate. *Shakespeare.*

REMO'RSELESS. *a.* [from *remorse.*] Unpitying; cruel; savage. *Milton. South.*

REMO'TE. *a.* [*remotus*, Latin.]
1. Distant in time; not immediate. *Locke.*
2. Distant in place; not at hand.
3. Removed far off; not near. *Locke.*
4. Foreign.
5. Distant in kin; not closely connected. *Gla.*
6. Alien; not agreeing. *Locke.*
7. Abstracted.

REMO'TELY. *ad.* [from *remote.*] Not nearly; at a distance. *Brown. Smith.*

REMO'TENESS. *s.* [from *remote.*] State of being remote; distance; not nearness. *Boyle.*

REMO'TION. *s.* [from *remotus*, Latin.] The act of removing; the state of being removed to distance. *Brown.*

REMO'VABLE. *a.* [from *remove.*] Such as may be removed. *Spenser.*

REMO'VAL. *s.* [from *remove.*]
1. The act of putting out of any place. *Hook.*
2. The act of putting away. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Dismission from a post. *Swift.*
4. The state of being removed. *Locke.*

To REMO'VE. *v. a.* [*removeo*, Latin.]
1. To put from its place; to take or put away.
2. To place at a distance. *Locke.*

To REMO'VE. *v. n.*
1. To change place.

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2. To go from one place to another. *Dryden.*

REMO'VE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Change of place.
2. Susceptiblity of being removed. *Glanville.*
3. Translation of one to the place of another.
4. State of being removed. *Locke.*
5. Act of moving a chess-man or draught.
6. Departure; act of going away. *Waller.*
7. The act of changing place. *Bacon.*
8. A step in the scale of gradation. *Locke.*
9. A small distance. *Rogers.*
10. Act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet. *Swift.*
11. A dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains.

REMO'VED. *particip. a.* Remote; separate from others. *Shakespeare.*

REMO'VEDNESS. *s.* [from *removed.*] The state of being removed; remoteness. *Shak.*

REMO'VER. *s.* [from *remove.*] One that removes. *Bacon.*

To REMO'UNT. *v. n.* [*remonter*, French.] To mount again. *Dryden.*

REMU'NERABLE. *a.* [from *remunerate.*] Rewardable.

To REMU'NERATE. *v. a.* [*remunero*, Latin.] To reward; to repay; to requite. *Boyle.*

REMUNERA'TION. *s.* [*remuneratio*, L.] Reward; requital; recompense; repayment. *Sh.*

REMU'NERATIVE. *a.* [from *remunerate.*] Exercised in giving rewards. *Boyle.*

To REMU'RMUR. *v. a.* [*re* and *murmur.*] To utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarse sounds. *Pope.*

To REMU'RMUR. *v. n.* [*remurmuro*, L.] To murmur back; to echo a low hoarse sound. *Dr.*

RE'NARD. *s.* [*renard*, a fox, French.] The name of a fox in fable. *Dryden.*

RENA'SCENT. *a.* [*renascens*, Latin.] Produced again; rising again into being.

RENA'SCIBLE. *a.* [*renascor*, Latin.] Possible to be produced again.

To RENA'VIGATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *navigate.*] To sail again.

RENCOU'NTER. *s.* [*rencontre*, French.]
1. Clash; collision. *Collier.*
2. Personal opposition. *Addison.*
3. Loose or casual engagement. *Addison.*
4 Sudden combat without premeditation.

To RENCOU'NTER. *v. n.* [*rencontrer*, Fr.]
1. To clash; to collide.
2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly.
3. To skirmish with another.
4. To fight hand to hand.

To REND. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *rent.* [rendan, Saxon.] To tear with violence; to lacerate. *Pope.*

RE'NDER. *s.* [from *rend.*] One that rends; a tearer.

To RE'NDER. *v. a.* [*rendre*, French.]
1. To return; to pay back. *Locke.*
2. To restore; to give back. *Addison.*
3. To give upon demand. *Proverbs.*
4. To invest with qualities; to make. *South.*
5. To represent; to exhibit. *Shakespeare*
6. To translate. *Burnet.*
7. To render; to yield; to give up. *Claren.*
8. To offer; to give to be used. *Watts.*

RE'NDER. *s.* [from the verb.] Surrender. *Shak.*

RE'NDEZVOUS. *s.* [*rendez vous*, French.]
1. Assembly; meeting appointed. *Raleigh.*
2. A sign that draws men together. *Bacon.*
3. Place appointed for assembly. *Clarendon.*

To RE'NDEZVOUS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To meet at a place appointed.

RENDI'TION. *s.* [from *render.*] Surrendering; the act of yielding.

RENEGA'DE. } *s.* [*renegado*, Spanish.]
RENEGA'DO. }
1. One that apostizes from the faith; an apostate. *Addison.*
2. One who deserts to the enemy; a revolter.

To RENE'GE. *v. a.* [*renego*, Latin; *renier*, French.] To disown. *King Charles.*

To RENE'W. *v. a.* [*re* and *new.*]
1. To renovate; to restore to the former state.
2. To repeat; to put again in act. *Dryden.*
3. To begin again. *Dryden.*
4. In theology, to make anew; to transform to new life. *Romans.*

RENE'WABLE. *a.* [from *renew.*] Capable to be renewed. *Swift.*

RENE'WAL. *s.* [from *renew.*] The act of renewing; renovation. *Forbes.*

RE'NITENCY. *s.* [from *renitent.*] The resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another. *Quincy.*

RENI'TENT. *a.* [*renitens*, Latin.] Acting against any impulse by elastick power. *Ray.*

RE'NNET. *s.* Runnet. *Floyer.*

RE'NNET. } *s.* A kind of apple.
RE'NNETING. } *Mortimer.*

To RE'NOVATE. *v. a.* [*renovo*, Latin.] To renew; to restore to the first state. *Thomson.*

RENOVA'TION. *s.* [*renovatio*, Lat.] Renewal; the act of renewing. *Bacon.*

To RENOU'NCE. *v. a.* [*renoncer*, Fr.]
1. To disown; to abnegate. *Dryden.*
2. To quit upon oath. *Kettlewell.*

To RENOU'NCE. *v. n.* To declare renunciation. *Dryden.*

RENOU'NCEMENT. *s.* [from *renounce.*] Act of renouncing; renunciation. *Shakespeare.*

RENO'WN. *s.* [*renommée*, French.] Fame; celebrity; praise widely spread. *Waller.*

To RENO'WN. *v. a.* [*renommer*, Fr.] To make famous. *Pope.*

RENO'WNED. *particip. a.* [from *renown.*] Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed. *Dryden.*

RENT. *s.* [from *rend.*] A break; a laceration.

To RENT. *v. a.* [rather to *rend.*] To tear; to lacerate. *Ecclus.*

To RENT. *v. n.* To roar; to rant. *Hudibras.*

RENT. *s.* [*rente*, French.]
1. Revenue; annual payment. *Pope.*
2. Money paid for any thing held of another.

To RENT. *v. a.* [*renter*, French.]
1. To hold by paying rent. *Addison.*
2. To set to a tenant.

RE'NTABLE. *a.* [from *rent.*] That may be rented.

RE'NTAL. *s.* [from *rent.*] Schedule or ac-

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count of rents.

RE'NTER. *s.* [from *rent.*] He that holds by paying rent *Locke.*

RE'NVERSED. *a.* [*renverſé*, Fr.] Overturned. *Spenſer.*

RENUNCIA'TION. *s.* [*renunciatio*, Latin.] The act of renouncing. *Taylor.*

To REORDA'IN. *v. a.* [*reordiner*, Fr.] To ordain again, on ſuppoſition of ſome defect in the commiſſion granted to a miniſter.

REORDINA'TION. *s.* [from *reordain.*] Repetition of ordination. *Atterbury.*

To REPA'CIFY. *v. a.* [*re* and *pacify.*] To pacify again. *Daniel.*

To REPA'IR. *v. a.* [*reparo*, Lat. *reparer*, Fr.]

1. To reſtore after injury or diſapidation. *Cl.*
2. To amend an injury by an equivalent *Md.*
3. To fill up anew, by ſomething put in the place of what is loſt. *Milton.*

REPAI'R. *s.* [from the verb.] Reparation; ſupply of loſs; reſtoration after diſapidation. *Wil.*

To REPAI'R. *v. n.* [*repairer*, French.] To go to; to betake himſelf. *Pope.*

REPA'IR. *s.* [*repaire*, French.]

1. Reſort; abode. *Dryden.*
2. Act of betaking himſelf any whither. *Clar.*

REPAI'RER. *s.* [from *repair.*] Amender; reſtorer. *South.*

REPA'NDOUS. *a.* [*repandus*, Latin.] Bent upward. *Brown.*

RE'PARABLE. *a.* [*reparabilis*, Latin.] Capable of being amended, retrieved, or ſupplied by ſomething equivalent. *Bacon.*

RE'PARABLY. *ad.* [from *reparable.*] In a manner capable of remedy by reſtoration, amendment, or ſupply.

REPARA'TION *s.* [*reparatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of repairing; inſtauration. *Arb.*
2. Supply of what is waſted. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Recompenſe for any injury; amends. *Dry.*

REPA'RATIVE. *s.* [from *repair.*] Whatever makes amends for loſs or injury. *Wotton.*

REPARTEE'. *s.* [*repartie*, Fr.] Smart reply.

To REPARTEE'. *v. n.* To make ſmart replies.

To REPA'SS. *v. a.* [*repaſſer*, French.] To paſs again; to paſs back. *Raleigh.*

To REPA'SS. *v. n.* To go back in a road. *Dry.*

REPA'ST. *s.* [*repas*, Fr.]

1. A meal; the act of taking food. *Denham.*
2. Food; victuals. *Shakeſpeare.*

To REPA'ST. *v. a.* [*repaiſtre*, Fr.] To feed; to feaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

REPA'STURE. *s.* [*re* and *paſture.*] Entertainment. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To REPA'Y. *v. a.* [*repayer*, French.]

1. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge. *Bacon.*
2. To recompenſe. *Milton.*
3. To compenſate. *Bacon.*
4. To requite either good or ill. *Pope.*
5. To reimburſe with what is owed. *Shak.*

REPA'YMENT. *s.* [from *repay.*]

1. The act of repaying.
2. The thing repaid. *Arbuthnot.*

To REPEA'L. *v. a.* [*repellor*, French.]

1. To recall. Out of uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To abrogate; to revoke. *Dryden.*

REPEA'L. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Recall from exile. Not in uſe. *Shak.*
2. Revocation; abrogation. *Davies.*

To REPEA'T. *v. a.* [*repeto*, Latin.]

1. To iterate; to uſe again; to do again *Ad.*
2. To ſpeak again. *Hooker.*
3. To try again. *Dryden.*
4. To recite; to rehearſe. *Milton.*

REPEA'TEDLY. *ad.* [from *repeated.*] Over and over; more than once. *Stephens.*

REPEA'TER. *s.* [from *repeat.*]

1. One that repeates; one that recites.
2. A watch that ſtrikes the hours at will.

To REPE'L. *v. a.* [*repello*, Latin]

1. To drive back any thing. *Hooker.*
2. To drive back an aſſailant. *Dryden.*

To REPE'L. *v. n.*

1. To act with force contrary to force impreſſed.
2. To *repel* in medicine, is to prevent ſuch an afflux of a fluid to any particular part as would raiſe it into a tumour. *Quincy.*

REPE'LLENT. *s.* [*repellens*, Lat.] An application that has a repelling power. *Wiſeman.*

REPE'LLER. *s.* [from *repel.*] One that repels.

To REPE'NT. *v. n.* [*repentir*, French.]

1. To think on any thing paſt with ſorrow.
2. To expreſs ſorrow for ſomething paſt.
3. To change the mind from ſome paſt motive.
4. To have ſuch ſorrow for ſin, as produces amendment of life. *Matthew.*

To REPE'NT. *v. a.*

1. To remember with ſorrow. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To remember with pious ſorrow *Dan.*

REPE'NTANCE. *s.* [*repentance*, French.]

1. Sorrow for any thing paſt.
2. Sorrow for ſin, ſuch as produces reformation of life; penitence. *Whig.*

REPE'NTANT. *a.* [*repentant*, French.]

1. Sorrowful for the paſt.
2. Sorrowful for ſin.
3. Expreſſing ſorrow for ſin. *Shakeſpeare.*

To REPEO'PLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *people.*] To ſtock with people anew.

To REPERCU'SS. *v. a.* [*reperuſſus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive back. Not in uſe.

REPERCU'SSION. *s.* [*reperuſſio*, Lat.] The act of driving back; rebound.

REPERCU'SSIVE. *a.* [*reperuſſif*, French.]

1. Having the power of driving back, cauſing a rebound.
2 Repellent.
3. Driven back; rebounding.

REPERTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*repertus*, Lat.] Gained by finding.

REPE'RTORY. *s.* [*repertorium*, Latin.] A treaſury; a magazine; a book in which any thing is to be found.

REPETI'TION. *s.* [*repetitio*, Latin.]

1. Iteration of the ſame thing.
2. Recital of the ſame words over again.
3. The act of reciting or rehearſing.
4. Recital.

To REPI'NE. *v. n.* [*re* and *pine.*]

1. To fret; to be diſcontented.
2. To envy.

REPI'NER. *s.* [from *repine.*] One that

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or murmurs.

To REPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*replacer*, Fr.]
1. To put again in the former place. *Bacon.*
2. To put in a new place. *Dryden.*

To REPLAI'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *plait.*] To fold one part often over another. *Dryden.*

To REPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*replant.* French.] To plant anew. *Bacon.*

REPLANTA'TION. *s.* [from *replant.*] The act of planting again.

To REPLE'NISH. *v. a.* [*replio*, Lat.]
1. To stock; to fill. *Milton.*
2. To finish; to complete. Not proper. *Shakespeare.*

To REPLE'NISH. *v. n.* To recover the former fulness. Not in use. *Bacon.*

REPLE'TE. *a.* [*replete*, Fr.] Full; completely filled; filled to exuberance. *Bacon.*

REPLE'TION. *s.* [*repletion*, French.] The state of being over full. *Arbuthnot.*

REPLE'VIABLE. *a.* [*replegiabilis*, barbarous Latin.] What may be replevined.

To REPLE'VIN. *v. a.* [*replige*, low Lat.] To *To* REPLE'VY. } take back or set at liberty, upon security, any thing seized. *Hudibras.*

REPLICA'TION. *s.* [*replico*, Latin.]
1. Rebound; repercussion. Not used. *Shak.*
2. Reply; answer. *Broome.*

To REPLY'. *v. n* [*repliquer*, Fr.] To answer; to make a return to an answer. *Atterb.*

To REPLY'. *v. a.* To return for an answer. *Milton.*

REPLY'. *s.* [*replique*, Fr.] Answer; return to an answer. *Watts.*

REPLY'ER. *s.* [from *reply.*] He that makes a return to an answer. *Bacon.*

To REPO'LISH. *v. a.* [*repolir*, Fr.] To polish again. *Donne.*

To REPO'RT. *v. a.* [*rapporter*, French.]
1. To noise by popular rumour. *Shakespeare.*
2. To give repute. *Timothy.*
3. To give an account of. *Nehemiah.*
4. To return; to rebound; to give back. *Bac.*

REPO'RT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Rumour; popular name.
2. Repute; public character. *Shakespeare.*
3. Account returned. *Waller.*
4. Account given by lawyers of cases. *Watts.*
5. Sound; loud noise; repercussion. *Bacon.*

REPO'RTER. *s.* [from *report.*] Relater; one that gives an account. *Heywood.*

REPO'RTINGLY. *ad.* [from *reporting.*] By common fame. *Shakespeare.*

REPO'SAL. *s.* [from *repose.*] The act of reposing. *Shakespeare.*

To REPO'SE. *v. a.* [*repono*, Latin.]
1. To lay to rest. *Milton.*
2. To place as in confidence or trust. *Rogers.*
3. To lodge; to lay up. *Woodward.*

To REPO'SE. *v. n.* [*repofer*, French.]
1. To sleep; to be at rest. *Chapman.*
2. To rest in confidence. *Shakespeare.*

REPO'SE. *s.* [*repos*, French.]
1. Sleep; rest; quiet. *Philips.*
2. Cause of rest. *Dryden.*

REPO'SEDNESS. *s.* [from *reposed.*] State of being at rest.

To REPO'SITE. *v. a.* [*repositus*, Latin.] To lay up; to lodge as in a place of safety. *Derham.*

REPOSI'TION. *s.* [from *reposite.*] The act of replacing. *Wiseman.*

REPO'SITORY. *s.* [*repositorium*, Lat.] A place where any thing is safely laid up. *Rogers.*

To REPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*re* and *poſſeſs.*] To possess again. *Spenser.*

To REPREHE'ND. *v. a.* [*reprehendo*, Lat.]
1. To reprove; to chide. *Shakespeare.*
2. To blame; to censure. *Philips.*
3. To detect of fallacy. *Bacon.*
4. To charge with as a fault. *Bacon.*

REPREHE'NDER. *s.* [from *reprehend.*] Blamer; censurer. *Hooker.*

REPREHE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*reprehensible*, French.] Blameable; culpable; censurable.

REPREHE'NSIBLENESS. *s.* [from *reprehensible.*] Blamableness; culpableness.

REPREHE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *reprehensible.*] Blamably; culpably.

REPREHE'NSION. *s.* [*reprehensio.* Lat.] Reproof: open blame. *Hammond.*

REPREHE'NSIVE. *a.* [from *reprehend.*] Given to reproof.

To REPRESE'NT. *v. a.* [*repreſento*, Latin.]
1. To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were present. *Milton.*
2. To describe; to show in any particular character. *Addison.*
3. To fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to personate.
4. To exhibit to show.
5. To show by modest arguments or narrations. *Decay of Piety.*

REPRESENTA'TION. *s.* [*repreſentation*, Fr.]
1. Image; likeness. *Stilling fleet.*
2. Act of supporting a vicarious character.
3. Respectful declaration.
4. Publick exhibition.

REPRESE'NTATIVE. *a.* [*repreſentatif*, Fr.]
1. Exhibiting a similitude. *Atterbury.*
2. Bearing the character or power of another. *Swift.*

REPRESE'NTATIVE. *s.*
1. One exhibiting the likeness of another. *Ad.*
2. One exercising the vicarious power given by another. *Blount.*
3. That by which any thing is shown. *Locke.*

REPRESE'NTER. *s.* [from *represent.*]
1. One who shows or exhibits. *Brown.*
2. One who bears a vicarious character. *Sw.*

REPRESE'NTMENT. *s.* [from *represent.*] Image or idea proposed, as exhibiting the likeness of something. *Taylor.*

To REPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*repreſſus*, Latin.] To crush; to put down; to subdue. *Pope.*

REPRE'SS. *s.* [from the verb.] Repression; act of crushing. Not in use. *Gov. of the T.*

REPRE'SSION. *s.* [from *repreſs.*] Act of repressing. *K. Charles.*

REPRE'SSIVE. *a.* [from *repreſs.*] Having power to repress: acting to repress.

To REPRIE'VE. *v. a.* [*reprendre*, *reprie*, Fr.] To respite after sentence of death; to give a respite. *South.*

REPRIE'VE. *s.* [from the verb.] Respite after

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sentence of death. *Clarendon.*

To REPRIMA'ND. *v. a.* [*reprimender*, French.] To chide; to check; to reprehend. *Arb.*

REPRIMA'ND. *s.* [*reprimande*, French.] Reproof; reprehension. *Addison.*

To REPRI'NT. *v. a.* [*re* and *print.*]
1. To renew the impression of any thing. *Sout.*
2. To print a new edition. *Pope.*

REPRI'SAL. *s.* [*represalia*, low Latin.] Something seized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury. *Hayward.*

REPRI'SE. *s.* [*reprise*, Fr.] The act of taking something in retaliation of injury. *Dryden.*

To REPROA'CH. *v. a.* [*reprocher*, French.]
1. To censure in opprobrious terms, as a crime. *Dryden.*
2. To charge with a fault in severe language.
3. To upbraid in general. *Rogers.*

REPROA'CH. *s.* [*reproche*, French.] Censure; infamy; shame. *Milton.*

REPROA'CHABLE. *a.* [*reproachable*, French.] Worthy of reproach.

REPROA'CHFUL. *a.* [from *reproach.*]
1. Scurrilous; opprobrious. *Shakespeare.*
2. Shameful; infamous; vile. *Hammond.*

REPROA'CHFULLY. *ad.* [from *reproach.*]
1. Opprobriously; scurrilously. *Shakespeare.*
2. Shamefully; infamously.

RE'PROBATE. *a.* [*reprobus*; Latin.] Lost to virtue; lost to grace; abandoned. *South.*

RE'PROBATE. *s.* A man lost to virtue; a wretch abandoned to wickedness. *Taylor.*

To RE'PROBATE *v. a.* [*reprobo*, Latin.]
1. To disallow; to reject. *Ayliffe.*
2. To abandon to wickedness and eternal destruction. *Hammond.*
3 To abandon to his sentence, without hope of pardon. *Southeren.*

RE'PROBATENESS. *s.* [from *reprobate.*] The state of being reprobate.

REPROBA'TION. *s.* [*reprobation*, French.]
1. The act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned to eternal destruction. *Maine.*
2. A condemnatory sentence. *Dryden.*

To REPRODU'CE. *v. a.* [*re* and *produce.*] To produce again; to produce anew. *Newton.*

REPRODU'CTION. *s.* [from *reproduce.*] The act of producing anew. *Boyle.*

REPROO'F. *s.* [from *reprove.*]
1. Blame to the face; reprehension. *Pope.*
2. Censure; slander. Out of use. *Psal.*

REPRO'VABLE. *a.* [from *reprove.*] Culpable; blamable; worthy of reprehension. *Taylor.*

To REPRO'VE. *v. a.* [*reprouver*, French.]
1. To blame; to censure. *Psal.*
2. To charge to the face with a fault; to check; to chide; to reprehend. *Taylor.*
3. To refute; to disprove. *Shakespeare.*
4. To blame for. *Carew.*

REPRO'VER. *s.* [from *reprove.*] A reprehender; one that reproves. *South.*

To REPRU'NE. *v. a.* [*re* and *prune.*] To prune a second time. *Evelyn.*

RE'PTILE. *a.* [*reptile*, Lat.] Creeping upon many feet. *Gay.*

RE'PTILE. *s.* An animal that creeps upon many feet. *Locke.*

REPU'BLICAN. *a.* [from *republick.*] Placing the government in the people.

REPU'BLICAN. *s.* [from *republick.*] One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the best government. *Addison.*

REPU'BLICK. *s.* [*respublica*, Latin.]
1. Commonwealth; state in which the power is lodged in more than one. *Addison.*
2. Common interest; the publick. *Ben Jonf.*

REPU'DIABLE. *a.* [from *repudiate.*] Fit to be rejected.

To REPU'DIATE. *v. a.* [*repudio*, Latin.] To divorce; to reject; to put away. *Bentley.*

REPUDIA'TION. *s.* [from *repudiate.*] Divorce; rejection. *Arbuthnot.*

REPU'GNANCE. }
REPU'GNANCY. } *s.* [*repugnance*, Fr.]
1. Inconsistency; contrariety. *Bentley.*
2. Reluctance; resistance. *Shakespeare.*
3. Struggle of opposite passions. *South.*
4. Aversion; unwillingness. *Dryden.*

REPU'GNANT. *a.* [*repugnant*, French.]
1. Disobedient; not obsequious. *Shak.*
2. Contrary; opposite. *Woodward.*

REPU'GNANTLY. *ad.* Contradictorily. *Bro.*

To REPU'LLULATE. *v. n.* [*repulluler*, Fr.] To bud again. *Howel.*

REPU'LSE. *s* [*repulse*, Fr. *repulsa*, Lat.] The condition of being driven off or put aside from any attempt. *K. Charles.*

To REPU'LSE. *v. a.* [*repulsus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive off. *Knolles.*

REPU'LSION. *s.* [*repulsus*, Lat.] The act or power of driving off from itself. *Arbuthnot.*

REPU'LSIVE. *a.* [from *repulse.*] Driving off; having the power to beat back. *Newton.*

To REPU'RCHASE. *v. a.* [*re* and *purchase.*] To buy again. *Shakespeare.*

RE'PUTABLE. *a.* [from *repute.*] Honourable; not infamous. *Rogers.*

RE'PUTABLY. *ad.* [from *reputable.*] Without discredit. *Atterbury.*

REPUTA'TION. *s.* [*reputation*, Fr.]
1. Character of good or bad. *Addison.*
2. Credit; honour. *Pope.*

To REPU'TE. *v. a.* [*reputo*, Lat.] To hold; to account; to think. *Donne.*

REPU'TE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Character; reputation.
2. Established opinion. *Milton.*

REPU'TELESS. *a.* [from *repute.*] Disreputable; disgraceful. *Shakespeare.*

REQUE'ST. *s.* [*requête*, Fr.]
1. Petition; entreaty. *Shakespeare.*
2. Demand; repute; credit. *Bayle.*

To REQUE'ST. *v. a.* [*requester*, Fr.] To ask; to solicit; to entreat. *Knolles.*

REQUE'STER. *s.* [from *request.*] Petitioner; solicitor.

To REQUI'CKEN. *v. a.* [*re* and *quicken.*] To reanimate. *Shakespeare.*

RE'QUIEM. s. [Latin.]
1. A hymn in which they implore for the dead *requiem* or rest. *Shakespeare.*
2. Rest; quiet; peace. Not in use. *Bentley.*

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REQUI'RABLE. *a.* [from *require.*] Fit to be required. *Hale.*

To REQUI'RE. *v. a.* [*requiro*, Latin.]
1. To demand; to ask a thing as of right. *Sh.*
2. To make neceſſary; to need. *Dryden.*

RE'QUISITE. *a.* [*requiſitus*, Lat.] Neceſſary; needful; required by the nature of things. *Dryden.*

RE'QUISITE. *s.* Any thing neceſſary. *Dryden.*

RE'QUISITELY. *ad.* [from *requiſite.*] Neceſſarily; in a requiſite manner. *Boyle.*

RE'QUISITENESS. *s.* [from *requiſite.*] Neceſſity; the ſtate of being requiſite. *Boyle.*

REQUI'TAL. *s.* [from *requite.*]
1. Return for any good or bad office; retaliation. *Hooker.*
2. Return; reciprocal action. *Waller.*
3. Reward; recompenſe. *South.*

To REQUI'TE. *v. a.* [*requiter*, French.]
1. To repay; to retaliate; to recompenſe.
2. To do or give in reciprocation. *Samuel.*

To RESAI'L. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſail.*] To ſail back. *Pope.*

RESA'LE. *s.* [*re* and *ſale.*] Sale at ſecond hand. *Bacon.*

To RESALU'TE *v. a.* [*reſaluto*, Lat. *reſaluer*, French.] To ſalute or greet anew. *Chapman.*

To RESCI'ND. *v. a.* [*reſcindo*, Lat. *reſcinder*, Fr.] To cut off; to abrogate a law. *Dryden.*

RESCI'SSION. *s.* [*reſciſſion*, Fr. *reſciſſus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off; abrogation. *Bacon.*

RESCI'SSORY. *a.* [*reſciſſoire*, French; *reſciſſus*, Latin.] Having the power to cut off.

To RESCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*reſcribo*, Latin.]
1. To write back. *Ayliffe.*
2. To write over again. *Howel.*

RE'SCRIPT. *s.* [*reſcriptum*, Latin.] Edict of an emperour. *Bacon.*

To RE'SCUE. *v. a.* [*reſcorre*, old French.] To ſet free from any violence, confinement, or danger. *Shakeſpeare.*

RE'SCUE. *s.* [*reſcouſſe*, old Fr.] Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement. *Shak.*

RE'SCUER. *s.* [from *reſcue.*] One that reſcues.

RESEA'RCH. *s.* [*recherche*, French.] Inquiry; ſearch. *Rogers.*

To RESEA'RCH. *v. a.* [*rechercher*, French.] To examine; to inquire. *Wotton.*

To RESEA'T. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſeat.*] To ſeat again. *Dryden.*

RESEI'ZER. *s.* One that ſeizes again.

RESEI'ZURE. *s.* [*re* and *ſeizure.*] Repeated ſeizure; ſeizure a ſecond time. *Bacon.*

RESE'MBLANCE. *s.* [*reſemblance*, Fr.] Likeneſs; ſimilitude; repreſentation. *Hooker.*

To RESE'MBLE. *v. a.* [*reſembler*, French.]
1. To compare; to repreſent as like ſomething elſe. *Raleigh.*
2. To be like; to have likeneſs to. *Addiſon.*

To RESE'ND. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſend.*] To ſend back; to ſend again. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To RESE'NT. *v. a.* [*reſſentir*, French.]
1. To take well or ill. *Bacon.*
2. To take ill; to conſider as an injury or affront. The moſt uſual ſenſe *Milton.*

RESE'NTER. *s.* [from *reſent.*] One who feels injuries deeply. *Wotton.*

RESE'NTFUL. *a.* [*reſent* and *full.*] Malignant; eaſily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.

RESE'NTINGLY. *ad.* [from *reſenting.*]
1. With deep ſenſe; with ſtrong perception. *More.*
2. With continued anger.

RESE'NTMENT. *s.* [*reſſentiment*, French.]
1. Strong perception of good or ill. *Glanv.*
2. Deep ſenſe of injury. *Swift.*

RESERVA'TION. *s.* [*reſervation*, French.]
1. Reſerve; concealment of ſomething in the mind. *Sanderſon.*
2. Something kept back; ſomething not given up. *Swift.*
3. Cuſtody; ſtate of being treaſured up. *Shak.*

RESE'RVATORY. *s.* [*reſervoir*, Fr.] Place in which any thing is reſerved or kept. *Wood.*

To RESE'RVE. *v. a.* [*reſerver*, Fr.]
1. To keep in ſtore; to ſave to ſome other purpoſe. *Spenſer.*
2. To retain; to keep; to hold. *Shakeſp.*
3. To lay up to a future time. *Decay of Piety.*

RESE'RVE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Store kept untouched. *Locke.*
2. Something kept for exigence. *Tillotſon.*
3. Something concealed in the mind. *Addiſon.*
4. Exception; prohibition. *Milton.*
5. Exception in favour. *Rogers.*
6. Modeſty; caution in perſonal behaviour. *Prior.*

RESE'RVED. *a.* [from *reſerve.*]
1. Modeſt; not looſely free. *Walſh.*
2. Sullen; not open; not frank. *Dryden.*

RESE'RVEDLY. *ad.* [from *reſerved.*]
1. Not with frankneſs; not with openneſs; with reſerve. *Woodward.*
2. Scrupulouſly; coldly. *Pope.*

RESE'RVEDNESS. *s.* Cloſeneſs; want of frankneſs; want of oppenneſs. *South.*

RESE'RVER. *s.* [from *reſerve.*] One that reſerves.

RESE'RVOIR. *s.* [*reſervoir*, French.] Place where any thing is kept in ſtore. *Pope.*

To RESE'TTLE. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſettle.*] To ſettle again. *Swift.*

RESE'TTLEMENT. *s.* [from *reſettle.*]
1. The act of ſettling again. *Norris.*
2. The ſtate of ſettling again. *Mortimer.*

RESI'ANCE. *s.* [from *reſiant.*] Reſidence; abode; dwelling. *Bacon.*

RESI'ANT. *a.* [*reſſeant*, French.] Reſident; preſent in a place, *Knolles.*

To RESI'DE. *v. n.* [*reſideo*, Lat. *reſider*, Fr.]
1. To have abode; to live; to dwell; to be preſent. *Milton.*
2. [*reſido*, Latin.] To ſink; to ſubſide; to fall to the bottom. *Boyle.*

RE'SIDENCE. *s.* [*reſidence*, French.]
1. Act of dwelling in a place. *Hale.*
2. Place of abode; dwelling. *Milton.*
3. [from *reſide*, Lat.] That which ſettles at the bottom of liquors. *Brown.*

RE'SIDENT. *a.* [*reſidens*, Latin.] Dwelling or having abode in any place. *Burnet.*

RE'SIDENT. *s.* [from the adj.] An agent, miniſter, or officer reſiding in any diſtant place with the dignity of an ambaſſador. *Addiſon.*

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RESIDE'NTIARY. *a.* [from *resident.*] Holding residence. *More.*

RESI'DUAL. } *a.* [from *residuum*, Latin.]
RESI'DUARY. } Relating to the residue; relating to the part remaining. *Ayliffe.*

RE'SIDUE. *s.* [*residuum*, Latin.] The remaining part; that which is left. *Arbuthnot.*

To RESI'EGE. *v. a.* [*re* and *siege*, French.] To seat again. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

To RESI'GN. *v. a.* [*resigno*, Latin.]
1. To give up a claim or possession. *Denham.*
2. To yield up. *Locke.*
3. To give up in confidence. *Tillotson.*
4. To submit; particularly to submit to providence. *Dryden.*
5. To submit without resistance or murmur. *Shakespeare.*

RESIGNA'TION. *s.* [*resignation*, French.]
1. The act of resigning or giving up a claim or possession. *Hayward.*
2. Submission; unresisting acquiescence. *Add.*
3. Submission without murmur to the will of God.

RESI'GNER. *s.* [from *resign.*] One that resigns.

RESI'GNMENT. *s.* [from *resign.*] Act of resigning.

RESI'LIENCE. } *s.* [from *resilio*, Latin.] The
RESI'LIENCY. } act of starting or leaping back. *Bacon.*

RESI'LIENT. *a.* [*resiliens*, Latin.] Starting or springing back.

RESILI'TION. *s.* [*resilio*, Latin.] The act of springing back; resilience.

RE'SIN. *s.* [*resine*, Fr.] The fat sulphureous part of some vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or spirit, not an aqueous menstruum. *Qu.*

RE'SINOUS. *a.* [*resineux*, Fr.] Containing resin; consisting of resin. *Boyle.*

RE'SINOUSNESS. *s.* [from *resinous.*] The quality of being resinous.

RESIPI'SCENCE. *s.* [*resipiscens*, Fr.] Wisdom after the fact; repentance.

To RESI'ST. *v. a.* [*resisto*, Latin.]
1. To oppose; to act against. *Shakespeare.*
2. To not admit impression or force. *Milton.*

To RESI'ST. *v. n.* To make opposition. *Shak.*

RESI'STANCE. *s.* [*resistance*, French.]
1. The act of resisting; opposition. *Macc.*
2. The quality of not yielding to force, or external impression. *Bacon.*

RESISTIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *resistible.*]
1. Quality of resisting.
2. Quality of being resistible. *Hammond.*

RESI'STIBLE. *a.* [from *resist.*] That may be resisted. *Hale.*

RESI'STLESS. *a.* [from *resist.*] Irresistible; that cannot be opposed. *Raleigh.*

RESO'LVABLE. *a.* [from *resolve.*]
1. That may be referred or reduced. *South.*
2. Dissoluble; admitting separation of parts. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Capable of solution, or of being made less obscure. *Brown.*

RESO'LUBLE. *a.* [*resoluble*, French.] That may be melted or dissolved.

To RESO'LVE. *v. a.* [*resolvo*, Latin.]
1. To inform; to free from a doubt or difficulty. *Shakespeare.*
2. To solve; to clear. *Roger.*
3. To settle in an opinion. *Shakespeare.*
4. To fix in a determination. *Dryden.*
5. To fix in constancy; to confirm. *Shak.*
6. To melt; to dissolve. *Arbuthnot.*
7. To analyze; to reduce. *Tillotson.*

To RESO'LVE. *v. n.*
1. To determine; to decree with one's self. *Milton.*
2. To melt; to be dissolved. *South.*
3. To be settled in opinion. *Locke.*

RESO'LVE. *s.* [from the verb.] Resolution; fixed determination. *Denham.*

RESO'LVEDLY. *ad.* [from *resolved.*] With firmness and constancy. *Grew.*

RESO'LVEDNESS. *s.* [from *resolved.*] Resolution; constancy; firmness. *Decay of Piety.*

RESO'LVENT. *s.* [*resolvens*, Lat.] That has the power of causing solution. *Wiseman.*

RESO'LVER. *s.* [from *resolve.*]
1. One that forms a firm resolution. *Ham.*
2. One that dissolves; one that separates parts. *Boyle.*

RE'SOLUTE. *a.* [*resolu*, Fr.] Determined; fixed; constant; ready; firm. *Shakespeare.*

RE'SOLUTELY. *ad.* Determinately; firmly; constantly; steadily. *Raleigh.*

RE'SOLUTENESS. *s.* Determinateness; state of being fixed in resolution. *Boyle.*

RESOLU'TION. *s.* [*resolutio*, Latin.]
1. Act of clearing difficulties. *Brown.*
2. Analysis; act of separating any thing into constituent parts. *Hale.*
3. Dissolution. *Digby.*
4. [from *resolute.*] Fixed determination; settled thought. *K. Charles.*
5. Constancy; firmness; steadiness in good or bad. *Sidney.*
6. Determination of a cause in courts of justice. *Hale.*

RE'SOLUTIVE. *a.* [*resolutus*, Lat. *resolutif*, Fr.] Having the power to dissolve or relax.

RE'SONANCE. *s.* [from *resono*, Lat.] Sound; resound. *Boyle.*

RE'SONANT. *a.* [*resonans*, Latin.] Resounding. *Milton.*

To RESO'RT. *v. n.* [*ressortir*, French.]
1. To have recourse. *Clarendon.*
2. To go publickly. *Milton.*
3. To repair to. *Pope.*
3. To fall back. In law. *Hale.*

RESO'RT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Frequency; assembly; meeting. *Dryden.*
2. Concourse; confluence. *Swift.*
3. Act of visiting. *Shakespeare.*
4. [*ressort*, French.] Movement; active power; spring. *Bacon.*

RESO'RTER. *s.* [from *resort.*] One that frequents, or visits.

To RESOU'ND. *v. a.* [*resono*, Latin.]
1. To echo; to sound back. *Pope.*
2. To celebrate by sound. *Prachett.*
3. To sound; to tell so as to be heard far. *Pope.*

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To RESOU'ND. v. n.
1. To be echoed back. *South.*
2. To be much and loudly mentioned. *Milt.*

RESOU'RCE s. [*reſſource*, Fr.] Some new or unexpected means that offer; reſort: expedient *Dryden.*

To RESO'W. v. a. [*re* and *ſow*.] To ſow anew *Bacon.*

To RESPEAK. v. n. [*re* and *ſpeak*.] To anſwer. *Shakeſpeare.*

To RESPE'CT. v. a. [*reſpectus*, Latin.]
1 To regard; to have regard to. *Bacon.*
2. [*reſpecter*, Fr.] To conſider with a lower degree of reverence. *Sidney.*
3. To have relation to.
4. To look toward. *Brown.*

RESPE'CT. s. [*reſpect*, Fr. *reſpectus*, Latin.]
1. Regard; attention, *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Reverence; honour. *Prior.*
3. Awful kindneſs. *Locke.*
4. Good-will. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Partial regard. *Proverbs.*
6. Reverend character. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Manner of treating others. *Wotton.*
8. Conſideration; motive. *Hooker.*
9. Relation; regard. *Tillotſon.*

RESPE'CTABLE. a. [*reſpectable*, Fr.] Venerable; meriting reſpect

RESPE'CTER. s. [from *reſpect*.] One that has partial regard. *Swift.*

RESPE'CTFUL. a. [*reſpect* and *full*.] Ceremonious; full of outward civility *Prior.*

RESPE'CTFULLY. ad. With ſome degree of reverence. *Dryden.*

RESPE'CTFULNESS. s. [from *reſpectful*.] The quality of being reſpectful.

RESPE'CTIVE. a. [from *reſpect*.]
1. Particular; relating to particular perſons or things. *Burnet.*
2. Relative; not abſolute. *Rogers.*
3. Worthy of reverence. Not in uſe. *Shak.*
4. Careful; cautious. Obſolete. *Hooker.*

RESPE'CTIVELY. ad.
1. Particularly; as each belongs to each. *South.*
2. Relatively; not abſolutely. *Raleigh.*
3. Partially; with reſpect to private views. Obſolete. *Hooker.*
4. With great reverence. Not uſed. *Shakeſp.*

RESPE'RSION. s. [*reſperſio*, Latin.] The act of ſprinkling.

RESPIRA'TION. s. [*reſpiration*, Fr.]
1. The act of breathing. *Bacon.*
2. Relief from toil. *Milton.*

To RESPI'RE. v. a. [*reſpiro*, Latin.]
1. To breathe. *Dryden.*
2. To catch breath. *Milton.*
3. To reſt; to take reſt from toil. *Pope.*

RESPITE. s. [*reſpit*, French.]
1. Reprieve; ſuſpenſion of a capital ſentence. *Prior.*
2. Pauſe; interval. *Raleigh.*

To RESPITE. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To relieve by a pauſe. *Milton.*
2 [*reſpiter*, old Fr.] To ſuſpend; to delay. *Clarendon.*

RESPLE'NDENCE. } s. [from *reſplendent*.]
RESPLE'NDENCY } Luſtre; brightneſs; ſplendour *Boyle.*

RESPLE,NDENT. a. [*reſplendens*, Latin.] Bright; ſhining; having a beautiful luſtre. *Newton.*

RESPLE'NDENTLY. ad. [from *reſplendent*.] With luſtre; brightly; ſplendidly.

To RESPO'ND. v. n. [*reſpondeo*, Latin.]
1. To anſwer.
2. To correſpond; to ſuit. *Browne.*

RESPO'NDENT. s. [*reſpondens*, Latin.]
1. An anſwerer in a ſuit. *Ayliffe.*
2. One whoſe province, in a ſet diſputation is to refute objections. *Watts.*

RESPO'NSE. s. [*reſponſum*, Latin.]
1. An anſwer. *Hammond.*
2. [*reſpons*, Fr.] Anſwer made by the congregation in publick worſhip *Addiſon.*
3. Reply to an objection in a formal diſputation. *Watts.*

RESPO'NSIBLE. a [from *reſponſus*, Latin.]
1. Anſwerable; accountable. *Hammond.*
2. Capable of diſcharging an obligation. *Loc.*

RESPO'NSIBLENESS. s. State of being obliged or qualified to anſwer.

RESPO'NSION. s [*reponſio*, Latin.] The act of anſwering.

RESPO'NSIVE. a. [*reſponſif*, French.]
1. Anſwering; making anſwer. *Ayliffe.*
2. Correſpondent; ſuited to ſomething elſe. *Fenton.*

RESPO'NSORY. a. [*reſponſorius*, Latin.] Containing anſwer.

REST. s. [pepr, Saxon; *ruſte*, Dutch.]
1. Sleep; repoſe. *Pope.*
2. The final ſleep; the quietneſs of death. *Dryden.*
3. Stillneſs; ceſſation or abſence of motion. *Bacon.*
4. Quiet; peace; ceſſation from diſturbance. *Daniel.*
5. Ceſſation from bodily labour. *Job.*
6. Support; that on which any thing leans or reſts. *Fairfax.*
7. Place of repoſe. *Milton.*
8. Final hope. *Clarendon.*
9. [*reſte*, Fr.] Remainder; what remains. *Dr.*

REST. a. [*reſtes*, French.] Others; thoſe not included in any propoſition. *Stilling fleet.*

To REST. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To ſleep; to be aſleep; to ſlumber. *Milt.*
2 To ſleep the final ſleep; to die. *Milton.*
3. To be at quiet; to be at peace; to be without diſturbance. *Milton.*
4. To be without motion; to be ſtill. *Milton.*
5. To be fixed in any ſtate or opinion. *Dryd.*
6. To ceaſe from labour. *Taylor.*
7. To be ſatisfied; to acquieſce. *Addiſon.*
8. To lean; to recline for ſupport. *Waller.*
9. [*reſter*, Fr.] To be left; to remain. *Bacon.*

To REST. v. a.
1. To lay to reſt. *Dryden.*
2. To place as on a ſupport. *Waller.*

RESTAGNANT. a. [*reſtagnans*, Latin.] Remaining without flow or motion. *Boyle.*

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To RESTA'GNATE. *v. n.* [*re* and *ſtagnate.*] To ſtand without flow. *Wiſeman.*

RESTAGNA'TION. *ſ.* [from *reſtagnate.*] The ſtate of ſtanding without flow, courſe, or motion.

RESTAURA'TION. *ſ.* [*reſtauro*, Latin.] The act of recovering to the former ſtate. *Hooker.*

To RESTE'M. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſtem.*] To force back againſt the current. *Shakeſpeare.*

RE'STFUL. *a.* [*reſt* and *full*] Quiet; being at reſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

RE'STHA'RROW. *ſ.* A plant.

RE'STIFF. *a.* [*reſtif*, Fr. *reſtivo*, Ital.]

1. Unwilling to ſtir; reſolute againſt going forward; obſtinate; ſtubborn. *Dryden.*

2. Being at reſt; being leſs in motion. Not uſed. *Brown.*

RE'STIFNESS. *ſ.* [from *reſtiff.*] Obſtinate reluctance. *King Charles.*

RESTI'NCTION. *ſ.* [*reſtinctus*, Latin.] The act of extinguiſhing.

RESTITU'TION. *ſ.* [*reſtitutio*, Latin.]

1. The act of reſtoring what is loſt or taken away. *Arbuthnot.*

2. The act of recovering its former ſtate or poſture. *Grew.*

RE'STLESLY. *ad.* [from *reſtleſs.*] Without reſt; unquietly. *South.*

RE'STLESNESS *ſ.* [from *reſtleſs.*]

1. Want of ſleep. *Harvey.*

2. Want of reſt; unquietneſs. *Herbert.*

3. Motion; agitation. *Boyle.*

RE'STLESS. *a.* [from *reſt.*]

1. Being without ſleep. *Dryden.*

2. Unquiet; without peace. *Prior.*

3. Unconſtant; unſettled. *Dryden.*

4. Not ſtill; in continued motion. *Milton.*

RESTO'RABLE. *a.* [from *reſtore.*] What may be reſtored. *Swift.*

RESTORA'TION. *ſ.* [from *reſtore*; *reſtauration*, French.]

1. The act of replacing in a former ſtate: properly *reſtauration.* *Dryden.*

2. Recovery. *Rogers.*

RESTO'RATIVE. *a.* [from *reſtore.*] That has the power to recruit life. *Milton.*

RESTO'RATIVE. *ſ.* [from *reſtore.*] A medicine that has the power of recruiting life. *South.*

To RESTO'RE. *v. a.* [*reſtaurer*, Fr.]

1. To give back what has been loſt or taken away. *Dryden.*

2. To bring back. *Dryden.*

3. To retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declenſion, or ruin, to its former ſtate. *Prior.*

4. To recover paſſages in books from corruption.

RESTO'RER. *ſ.* [from *reſtore.*] One that reſtores.

To RESTRAI'N. *v. a.* [*reſtriendre*, French.]

1. To withhold; to keep in. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To repreſs; to keep in awe. *Locke.*

3. To ſuppreſs; to hinder; to repreſs. *Milt.*

4. To abridge. *Clarendon.*

5. To hold in. *Shakeſpeare.*

6. To limit; to confine. *South.*

RESTRAI'NABLE. *a.* [from *reſtrain.*] Capable to be reſtrained. *Brown.*

RESTRAI'NEDLY. *ad.* [from *reſtrained.*] With reſtraint; without latitude. *Hammond.*

RESTRAI'NER. *ſ.* [from *reſtrain.*] One that reſtrains; one that withholds. *Brown.*

RESTRAI'NT. *ſ.* [from *reſtrain*; *reſtraint*, Fr.]

1. Abridgment of liberty. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Prohibition. *Milton.*

3. Limitation; reſtriction. *Brown.*

4. Repreſſion; hinderance of will; act of withholding; ſtate of being withheld. *South.*

To RESTRI'CT. *v. a.* [*reſtrictus*, Latin.] To limit; to confine. *Arbuthnot.*

RESTRI'CTION. *ſ.* [*reſtriction*, Fr.] Confinement; limitation. *Temple.*

RESTRI'CTIVE. *a.* [from *reſtrict.*]

1. Expreſſing limitation. *Stilling fleet.*

2. [*reſtrictif*, French.] Styptick; aſtringent. *Wiſeman.*

RESTRI'CTIVELY. *ad.* [from *reſtrictive.*] With limitation. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To RESTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*reſtringo*, Latin.] To confine; to contract; to aſtringe.

RESTRI'NGENT. *ſ.* [*reſtringens*, Lat.] That which hath the power of contracting; ſtyptick. *Harvey.*

RE'STY. *a.* [*reſtif*, French.] Obſtinate in ſtanding ſtill; reſtiff. *Swift.*

To RESUBLI'ME. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſublime.*] To ſublime another time. *Newton.*

To RESU'LT. *v. a.* [*reſulto*, Latin]

1. To fly back. *Pope.*

2. [*reſulter*, Fr.] To riſe as a conſequence; to be produced as the effect of cauſes jointly concurring. *Bacon.*

3. To ariſe as a concluſion from premiſes.

RESU'LT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Reſilience; act of flying back. *Bacon.*

2. Conſequence; effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating cauſes. *K. Charles.*

3. Inference from premiſes. *South.*

4. Reſolve; deciſion. Improper. *Swift.*

RESU'LTANCE. *ſ.* [*reſultance*, French.] The act of reſulting.

RESU'MABLE. *a.* [from *reſume.*] What may be taken back. *Hale.*

To RESU'ME. *v. a.* [*reſumo*, Latin.]

1. To take back what has been given. *Waller.*

2. To take back what has been taken away. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To take again. *Dryden.*

4. To begin again what was broken off: as, *to reſume a diſcourſe.*

RESU'MPTION. *ſ.* [*reſomption*, Fr. *reſumptus*, Lat.] The act of reſuming. *Denham.*

RESU'MPTIVE. *a.* [*reſumptus*, Lat.] Taking back.

RESUPINA'TION. *ſ.* [*reſupino*, Latin.] The act of lying on the back.

To RESURVE'Y. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſurvey.*] To review; to ſurvey again. *Shakeſpeare.*

RESURRE'CTION. *ſ.* [*reſurrection*, French, *reſurrectum*, Latin.] Revival from the dead; return from the grave. *Watts.*

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To RESU'SCITATE. v. a. [*resuscito*, Lat.] To stir up anew; to revive. *Bacon.*

RESUSCITA'TION. s. [from *resuscitate.*] The act of stirring up anew; the act of reviving, or state of being revived. *Pope.*

To RETAI'L. v. a. [*retailler*, French.]
1. To sell in small quantities, in consequence of selling at second hand. *Locke.*
2. To sell at second hand. *Pope.*
3. To tell in broken parts. *Shakespeare.*

RETA'IL. s. [from the verb.] Sale by small quantities, or at second hand. *Swift.*

RETAI'LER. s. [from *retail.*] One who sells by small quantities. *Hakewill.*

To RETAI'N. v. a. [*retineo*, Latin.]
1. To keep; not to lose. *Locke.*
2. To keep; not to lay aside. *Brown.*
3. To keep; not to dismiss. *Milton.*
4. To keep in pay; to hire. *Addison.*

To RETAI'N. v. n.
1. To belong to; to depend on. *Boyle.*
2. To keep; to continue. Not used. *Donne.*

RETAI'NER. s. [from *retain.*]
1. An adherent; a dependant; a hanger-on. *Swift.*
2. In common law, *retainer* signifieth a servant not mental nor familiar, that is not dwelling in his house; but only using or bearing his name or livery. *Cowell.*
3. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance. *Bacon.*

To RETA'KE. v. a. [*re* and *take.*] To take again. *Clarendon.*

To RETA'LIATE. v. a. [*re* and *talio*, Latin.] To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite. *Swift.*

RETALIA'TION. s. [from *retaliate.*] Requital; return of like for like. *Calamy.*

To RETA'RD v. a. [*retardo*, L. *retarder*, Fr.]
1. To hinder; to obstruct in swiftness of course. *Denham.*
2. To delay; to put off. *Dryden.*

To RETA'RD. v. n. To stay back. *Brown.*

RETARDA'TION. s. [*retardation*, French.] Hinderance; the act of delaying. *Bacon.*

RETA'RDER. s. [from *retard.*] Hinderer; obstructor. *Glanville.*

To RETCH. v. n. [hnæcan, Saxon.] To force up something from the stomach.

RETCHLESS. a. Careless; reckless. *Dryden.*

RETE'CTION. s. [*retectus*, Latin.] The act of discovering to the view. *Boyle.*

RETE'NTION. s. [*retention*, French.]
1. The act of retaining. *Bacon.*
2. *Retention* and retentive faculty is that state of contraction in the solid parts, which makes them hold fast their proper contents. *Quincy.*
3. Memory. *South.*
4. The act of withholding any thing. *Shakesp.*
5. Custody; confinement; restraint. *Shakesp.*

RETE'NTIVE. a. [*retentif*, French.]
1. Having the power of retention. *Philips.*
2. Having memory. *Glanville.*

RETE'NTIVENESS. s. [from *retentive.*] The quality of retention.

RETICENCE. s. [*reticence*, French; *reticentia*, Latin.] Concealment by silence.

RETICLE. s. [*reticulum*, Lat.] A small net.

RETI'CULAR. a. [from *reticulum*, Latin.] Having the form of a small net.

RETI'CULATED. a. [*reticulatus*, Latin.] Made of network; formed with interstitial vacuities. *Woodward.*

RETIFORM. a. [*retiformis*, Latin.] Having the form of a net. *Ray.*

RETI'NUE. s. [*retenue*, French.] A number attending upon a principal person; a train; a meiny. *Rogers*

To RETI'RE. v. n. [*retirer*, French.]
1. To retreat; to withdraw; to go to a place of privacy. *Daviet.*
2. To retreat from danger. *Milton.*
3. To go from a publick station. *Addison.*
4. To go off from company. *Arbuthnot.*
5. To withdraw for safety. *Maccabees.*

To RETI'RE. v. n. To withdraw; to take away. *Clarendon.*

RETI'RE. s. [from the verb.] Not in use.
1. Retreat; recession. *Shakespeare.*
3. Retirement; place of privacy. *Milton.*

RETI'RED. *part. a.* [from *retire.*]
1. Secret; private. *Ben Jonson.*
2. Withdrawn. *Locke.*

RETI'REDNESS. s. [from *retired.*] Solitude; privacy; secrecy. *Donne.*

RETI'REMENT. s. [from *retire.*]
1. Private abode; secret habitation. *Denham.*
2. Private way of life. *Thomson.*
3. Act of withdrawing. *Milton.*
4. State of being withdrawn. *Locke.*

RETO'LD. [part. pass. of *retell.*] Related or told again. *Shakespeare.*

To RETO'RT. v. a. [*retortus*, Latin.]
1. To throw back; to rebound. *Milton.*
2. To return any argument, censure, or incivility. *Hammond.*
3. To curve back. *Bacon.*

RETO'RT. s. [*retortum*, Latin.]
1. A censure or incivility returned. *Shakesp.*
2. A chymical glass vessel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted. *Arbuthnot.*

RETO'RTER. s. [from *retort.*] One that retorts.

RETO'RTION. s. [from *retort.*] The act of retorting.

To RETO'SS. v. a. [*re* and *toss.*] To toss back. *Pope.*

To RETOU'CH v. a. [*retoucher*, French.] To improve by new touches. *Pope.*

To RETRA'CE. v. a. [*retracer*, French.] To trace back; to trace again. *Dryden.*

To RETRA'CT. v. a. [*retractus*, Latin.]
1. To recall; to recant. *Shakespeare.*
2. To take back; to resume. *Woodward.*

To RETRA'CT. v. a. To unsay; to withdraw confession. *Granville.*

RETRACTATION. s. [*retractatio*, Lat.] Recantation; change of opinion declared. *South.*

RETRA'CTION. s. [from *retract.*]
1. Act of withdrawing something advanced, or changing something done. *Woodward.*

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2. Recantation; declaration of change of opinion. *Sidney.*
3. Act of withdrawing a claim. *King Charles.*

RETRAI'CT. *s.* [*retraitte*, French.] Retreat. Obsolete. *Bacon.*

RETRAI'T. *s.* [*retrait*, French.] A cast of the countenance. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

RETREAT. *s.* [*retraitte*, French.]
1. Act of retiring. *Pope.*
2. State of privacy; retirement. *Pope.*
3. Place of privacy; retirement. *L'Estrange.*
4. Place of security. *Milton.*
5. Act of retiring before a superiour force. Retreat is less than flight. *Bacon.*

To RETREAT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To go to a private abode. *Milton.*
2. To take shelter; to go to a place of security.
3. To retire from a superiour enemy.
4. To go out of the former place. *Woodward.*

RETREA'TED. *part. a.* [from *retreat*.] Retired; gone to privacy. *Milton.*

To RETRE'NCH. *v. a.* [*retrancher*, French.]
1. To cut off, to pare away. *Dryden.*
2. To confine. Improper. *Addison.*

To RETRE'NCH. *v. n.* To live with less magnificence or expence. *Pope.*

RETRE'NCHMENT. *s.* [*retranchement*, Fr.] The act of lopping away. *Atterbury.*

To RE'TRIBUTE. *v. a.* [*retribuo*, Latin.] To pay back; to make repayment of. *Locke.*

RETRIBU'TION. *s.* [*retribution*, French.] Repayment; return accommodated to the action. *South.*

RETRI'BUTIVE, RETRI'BUTORY. *a.* [from *retribute*.] Repaying; making repayment. *Clarissa.*

RETRIE'VABLE. *a.* [from *retrieve*.] That may be retrieved.

To RETRIE'VE. *v. a.* [*retrouver*, French.]
1. To recover; to restore. *Rogers.*
2. To repair. *Prior.*
3. To regain. *Dryden.*
4. To recall; to bring back. *Bentley.*

RETROA'CTION. *s.* Action backward.

RETROCE'SSION. *s.* [*retrocessum*, Latin.] The act of going back.

RETROCOPULA'TION. *s.* [*retro* and *copulation*.] Postcoition. *Brown.*

RETROGRADA'TION. *s.* [*retrogradation*, French.] The act of going backward. *Ray.*

RE'TROGRADE. *a.* [*retrograde*, French.]
1. Going backward. *Bacon.*
2. Contrary; opposite. *Shakespeare.*

To RE'TROGRADE. *v. n.* [*retrogradar*, Fr.] To go backward. *Bacon.*

RETROGRE'SSION. *s.* [*retro* and *gressus*, Lat.] The act of going backward. *Brown.*

RETROMI'NGENCY. *s.* [*retro* and *mingo*, Lat.] The quality of staling backward. *Bro.*

RETROMI'NGENT. *a.* [*retro* and *mingens*, Latin.] Staling backward. *Brown.*

RE'TROSPECT. *s.* [*retro* and *specio*, Latin.] Look thrown upon things behind or things past. *Addison.*

RETROSPE'CTION. *s.* [from *retrospect*.] Act or faculty of looking backward. *Swift.*

RE'TROSPE'CTIVE. *a.* [from *retrospect*.] Looking backward. *Pope.*

To RETU'ND. *v. a.* [*retundo*, Latin.] To blunt; to turn. *Ray.*

To RETU'RN. *v. n.* [*retourner*, French.]
1. To come again to the same place. *Milton.*
2. To come back to the same state. *Locke.*
3. To go back. *Locke.*
4. To make answer. *Pope.*
5. To come back; to come again; to revolve. *Milton.*
6. After a periodical revolution, to begin the same again. *Milton.*
7. To retort; to recriminate. *Dryden.*

To RETU'RN. *v. a.*
1. To repay; to give in requital. *Milton.*
2. To give back. *Clarendon.*
3. To send back. *Milton.*
4. To give account of. *Gospel.*
5. To transmit. *Clarendon.*

RETU'RN. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of coming back to the same place. *Dryden.*
2. Retrogression.
3. Act of coming back to the same state. *Knolles.*
4. Revolution; vicissitude. *Bacon.*
5. Repayment of money laid out in commodities for sale. *Bacon.*
6. Profit; advantage. *Temple.*
7. Remittance; payment from a distant place. *Shakespeare.*
8. Repayment; retribution; requital. *Dryden.*
9. Act of restoring or giving back; restitution.
10. Relapse. *Swift.*
11. Report; account: *the sheriff's return.*

RETU'RNABLE. *a.* Allowed to be returned back.

RETU'RNER. *s.* [from *return*.] One who returns or remits money.

REVE. *s.* The bailiff of a franchise or manor. *Dryden.*

To REVEAL. *v. a.* [*revelo*, Latin.]
1. To show; to discover; to lay open; to disclose a secret.
2. To impart from heaven.

REVEALER. *s.* [from *reveal*.]
1. Discoverer; one that shows or makes known.
2. One that discovers to view. *Dryden.*

To RE'VEL. *v. n.* [*revelen*, Dutch.] To carouse with loose and clamorous merriment. *Shakespeare.*

RE'VEL. *s.* [from the verb.] A feast of loose and noisy jollity. *Shakespeare.*

To RE'VEL. *v. a.* [*revello*, Lat.] To repel; to draw back.

RE'VEL-ROUT. *s.*
1. A mob; an unlawful assembly. *Ayliffe.*
2. Tumultuous festivity.

REVELA'TION. *s.* [*revelation*, French.]

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2. Discovery; communication; communication of sacred and mysterious truths by a teacher from heaven. *Sprat.*
3. The apocalypse; the prophecy of St. John, revealing future things.

REVE'LLER. *s.* [from *revel.*] One who feasts with noisy jollity. *Pope.*

REVE'LRY. *s.* [from *revel.*] Loose jollity; festive mirth *Milton.*

To REVE'NGE. *v. a.* [*revencher*, Fr.]
1. To return an injury. *Pope.*
2. To vindicate by punishment of an enemy. *Dryden.*
3. To wreak one's wrongs on him that inflicted them *Shakespeare.*

REVE'NGE. *s.* [*revanche*, French.]
1. Return of an injury. *Bacon.*
2. The passion of vengeance; desire of hurting one from whom hurt has been received. *Sh.*

REVE'NGEFUL. *a.* [from *revenge.*] Vindictive; full of revenge; full of vengeance. *Sh.*

REVE'NGEFULLY *ad.* Vindictively. *Dryden.*

REVE'NGEMENT. *s.* [from *revenge.*] Vengeance; return of an injury. *Raleigh.*

REVE'NGER. *s.* [from *revenge.*]
1. One who revenges; one who wreaks his own or another's injuries. *Sandys.*
2. One who punishes crimes. *Bentley.*

REVE'NGINGLY. *ad.* With vengeance; vindictively. *Shakespeare.*

REVE'NUE. *s.* [*revenu*, Fr.] Income; annual profits received from lands or other funds. *Spenser.*

To REVE'RB. *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Latin.] To resound: to reverberate Not in use. *Shak.*

REVE'RBERANT. *a.* [*reverberans*, Lat.] Resounding; beating back.

To REVE'RBERATE. *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Lat.]
1. To beat back. *Shakespeare.*
2. To heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned. *Brown.*

To REVE'RBERATE. *v. n.*
1. To be driven back; to bound back. *Howel.*
2. To resound. *Shakespeare.*

REVERBERA'TION. *s.* [*reverberation*, Fr.] The act of beating or driving back. *Addison.*

REVERBERATORY. *a.* [*reverberatoire*, Fr.] Returning; beating back. *Moxon.*

To REVE'RE. *v. a.* [*reverer*, Lat.] To reverence; to honour; to venerate; to regard with awe. *Prior.*

REVERENCE. *s.* [*reverentia*, Lat.]
1. Veneration; respect; awful regard. *Bacon.*
2. Act of obeisance; bow; courtesy. *Dryden.*
3. Title of the clergy. *Shakespeare.*
4. Poetical title of a father. *Shakespeare.*

To RE'VERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with reverence; to regard with awful respect. *Rogers.*

RE'VERENCER. *s.* [from *reverence*] One who regards with reverence. *Swift.*

RE'VEREND. *a.* [*reverend*, French.]
1. Venerable; deserving reverence; exacting respect by his appearance. *Pope.*
2. The honorary epithet of the clergy.

REVERENT. *a.* [*reverens*, Lat.] Humble; expressing submission; testifying veneration. *Pope.*

REVERE'NTIAL. *a.* [*reverentielle*, French.] Expressing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration. *Donne.*

REVERE'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *reverential.*] With show of reverence. *Brown.*

RE'VERENTLY. *ad.* [from *reverent.*] Respectfully; with awe; with reverence. *Shak.*

REVE'RER. *s.* [from *revere.*] One who venerates; one who reveres. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

REVE'RSAL. *s.* [from *reverse.*] Change of sentence. *Bacon.*

To REVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*reversus*, Latin.]
1. To turn upside down. *Temple.*
2. To overturn; to subvert. *Pope.*
3. To turn back. *Milton.*
4. To contradict; to repeal. *Hooker.*
5. To turn to the contrary. *Pope.*
6. To put each in the case of the other. *Rog.*
7. To recall; to renew. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

To REVE'RSE. *v. n.* [*revertere*, *reversus*, Latin.] To return. *Spenser.*

REVE'RSE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Change; vicissitude. *Dryden.*
2. A contrary; an opposite. *Rogers.*
3. [*revers*, Fr.] The side of the coin on which the head is not impressed *Camden.*

REVE'RSIBLE. *a.* [*reversible*, Fr. from *reverse.*] Capable of being reversed.

REVE'RSION. *s.* [*reversion*, Fr.]
1. The state of being to be possessed after the death of the present possessor. *Hammond.*
2. Succession; right of succession. *South.*

REVE'RSIONARY. *a.* [from *reversion.*] To be enjoyed in succession. *Arbuthnot.*

To REVE'RT. *v. a.* [*reverto*, Latin.]
1. To change; to turn to the contrary. *Prior.*
2. To reverberate. *Thomson.*

To REVE'RT. *v. n.* [*revertir*, old Fr.] To return; to fall back. *Bacon.*

REVE'RT. *s.* [from the verb.] Return; recurrence. A musical term. *Peacham.*

REVE'RTIBLE. *a.* [from *revert.*] Returnable.

REVERY'. *s.* [*resverie*, Fr.] Loose musing; irregular thought. *Addison.*

To REVE'ST. *v. a.* [*revestir*, *revestir*, Fr.]
1. To clothe again. *Spenser.*
2. To reinvest; to vest again in a possession or office.

REVE'STIARY. *s.* [*revestiare*, Fr.] Place where dresses are repositied. *Camden.*

REVI'CTION. *s.* [*revictum*, Latin.] Return to life. *Brown.*

To REVI'CTUAL. *v. a.* [*re* and *victual.*] To stock with victuals again. *Raleigh.*

To REVI'EW. *v. a.* [*re* and *view.*]
1. To look back. *Denham.*
2. To see again. *Shakespeare.*
3. To consider over again; to re-examine. *Dryden.*
4. To retrace. *Pope.*
5. To survey; to overlook; to examine.

REVIE'W. *s.* [*revue*, Fr. from the verb.] Sur-

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vey; re-examination. *Atterbury.*

To REVI'LE. *v. a.* [*re* and *vile.*] To reproach; to vilify; to treat with contumely. *Spenser.*

REVI'LE. *s.* [from the verb.] Reproach; contumely; exprobration. *Milton.*

REVI'LER. *s.* [from *revile.*] One who reviles; one who treats another with contumelious terms. *Government of the Tongue.*

REVI'LINGLY. *ad.* [from *revile.*] In an opprobrious manner; with contumely. *Mainc.*

REVI'SAL. *s.* [from *revise.*] Review; re-examination. *Pope.*

To REVI'SE. *v. a.* [*revisus*, Lat.] To review; to overlook. *Pope.*

REVI'SE. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Review; re-examination. *Boyle.*
2. Among printers, a second proof of a sheet corrected. *Fell.*

REVI'SER. *s.* [*reviseur*, Fr.] Examiner: superintendent.

REVI'SION. *s.* [*revision*, Fr.] Review.

To REVI'SIT. *v. a.* [*revisito*, Latin.] To visit again. *Milton.*

REVI'VAL. *s.* [from *revive.*] Recall from a state of languor, oblivion, or obscurity.

To REVI'VE. *v. n.* [*revivre*, French.]

1. To return to life. *Kings.*
2. To return to vigour or fame; to rise from languor, oblivion, or obscurity. *Milton.*

To REVI'VE. *v. a.*

1. To bring to life again. *Milton.*
2. To raise from langour, insensibility, or oblivion. *Spenser.*
3. To renew; to recollect; to bring back to the memory. *Locke.*
4. To quicken; to rouse. *Shakespeare.*
5. To recomfort; to restore to hope. *Ezra.*
6. To bring again into notice. *Swift.*
7. [In chymistry.] To recover from a mixed state.

REVI'VER. *s.* [from *revive.*] That which invigorates or revives.

To REVIVI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*revivifier*, Fr.] To recall to life.

REVIVIFICA'TION. *s.* [from *revivificate.*] The act of recalling to life. *Spectator.*

REVIVI'SCENCY. *s.* [*revivisco*, *revivisentia*, Lat.] Renewal of life. *Burnet.*

REU'NION. *s.* [*reunion*, Fr.] Return to a state of juncture, cohesion, or concord. *Donne.*

To REUNI'TE. *v. a.* [*re* and *unite.*]

1. To join again; to make one whole a second time; to join what is divided. *Shakespeare.*
2. To reconcile; to make those at variance one.

To REUNI'TE. *v. n.* To cohere again.

RE'VOCABLE. *a.* [*revocable*, French.]

1. That may be recalled. *Bacon.*
2. That may be repealed.

RE'VOCABLENESS. *s.* [from *revocable.*] The quality of being revocable.

To RE'VOCATE. *v. a.* [*revoco*, Latin.] To recall; to call back. *Daniel.*

REVOCA'TION. *s.* [*revocatio*, Lat.]

1. Act of recalling. *Hooker.*
2. State of being recalled. *Hooker.*
3. Repeal; reversal. *Ayliffe.*

To REVO'KE. *v. a.* [*revoquer*, Fr. *revoco*, Lat.]

1. To repeal; to reverse. *Dryden.*
2. To check; to repress. *Spenser.*
3. To draw back. *Davies.*

REVO'KEMENT. *s.* [from *revoke.*] Revocation; repeal; recall. *Shakespeare.*

To REVO'LT. *v. n.* [*revolter*, Fr.]

1. To fall off from one to another. *Shak.*
2. To change. Not in use. *Shak.*

REVO'LT. *s.* [*revolte*, French.]

1. Desertion; change of sides. *Raleigh.*
2. A revolter; one who changes sides. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*
3. Gross departure from duty. *Shakespeare.*

REVO'LTED. *part. adj.* [from *revolt.*] Having swerved from duty. *Milton.*

REVO'LTER. *s.* [from *revolt.*] One who changes sides; a deserter; a renegade. *Milt.*

To REVO'LVE. *v. n.* [*revolvo*, Lat.]

1. To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution. *Watts.*
2. To fall back. *Ayliffe.*

To REVO'LVE. *v. a.*

1. To roll any thing round. *Milton.*
2. To consider; to meditate on. *Shak.*

REVOLU'TION. *s.* [*revolution*, Fr. *revolutus*, Latin.]

1. Course of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move. *Milton.*
2. Space measured by some revolution. *Milt.*
3. Change in the state of a government or country. *Davenant.*
4. Rotation; circular motion.
5. Motion backward. *Milton.*

To REVO'MIT. *v. a.* [*re* and *vomit.*] To vomit; to vomit again. *Habakkuk.*

REVU'LSION. *s.* [*revulsus*, Latin.] The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body. *Bacon.*

REVU'LSIVE. *a.* Having the power of revulsion. *Fell.*

To REWA'RD. *v. a.* [*re* and *award.*]

1. To give in return. *Samuel.*
2. To repay; to recompense for something good. *Milton.*

REWA'RD. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Recompense given for good performed. *Dryden.*
2. It is sometimes used with a mixture of irony, for punishment or recompense of evil.

REWA'RDABLE. *a.* [from *reward.*] Worthy of reward. *Taylor.*

REWA'RDER. *s.* [from *reward.*] One that rewards; one that recompenses. *Swift.*

To REWO'RD. *v. a.* [*re* and *word.*] To repeat in the same words. *Shakespeare.*

RHABA'RBARATE. *a.* [from *rhabarbara*, Latin.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb. *Fleyer.*

RHA'BDOMANCY. *s.* [ῥάβδος and μαντεία.] Divination by a wand. *Brown.*

RHA'PSODIST. *s.* [from *rhapsody.*] One who writes without regular dependance of one

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part upon another. *Watts.*

RHAPSODY. *s.* [ῥαψῳδία.] Any number of parts joined together without neceſſary dependence or natural connexion. *Hammond.*

RHE'TORICK. *s.* [ῥητορικη.]
1. The act of ſpeaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance. *Baker.*
2. The power of perſuaſion; oratory. *Shak.*

RHETO'RICAL. *a.* [*rhetoricus*, Lat.] Pertaining to rhetorick; oratorical; figurative. *Br.*

RHETO'RICALLY. *ad.* Like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the paſſions.

To RHETO'RICATE. *v. n.* [*rhetoricor*, low Lat.] To play the orator; to attack the paſſions. *Decay of Piety.*

RHETORI'CIAN. *s.* [*rhetoricien*, French.]
1. One who teaches the ſcience of rhetorick.
2. An orator. *Dryden.*

RHETORI'CIAN. *a.* Suiting a maſter of rhetorick. *Blackmore.*

RHEUM. *s.* [ῥευμα.] A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Quincy.*

RHEU'MATICK. *a.* [ῥευματικος.] Proceeding from rheum or a peccant watery humour. *Floyer.*

RHEU'MATISM. *s.* [ῥευματισμος.] A painful diſtemper, ſuppoſed to proceed from acrid humours. *Quincy.*

RHEU'MY. *a.* [from *rheum*.] Full of ſharp moiſture. *Dryden.*

RHINO'CEROS. *s.* [ῥις and κερας.] A vaſt beaſt in the Eaſt Indies, armed with a horn on his noſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

RHOMB. *s.* [*rhombe*, French; ῥομβος.] A parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four ſides equal, and conſiſting of parallel lines, with two oppoſite angles acute, and two obtuſe. *Harris.*

RHO'MBICK. *a.* [from *rhomb*.] Shaped like a rhomb. *Grew.*

RHO'MBOID. *s.* [ῥομβοειδης.] A figure approaching to a rhomb. *Grew.*

RHOMBOI'DAL. *a* [from *rhomboid*.] Approaching in ſhape to a rhomb. *Woodwell.*

RHU'BARB. *s.* [*rhabarbara*, Latin.] A medicinal root ſlightly purgative, referred by botaniſts to the dock. *Wiſeman.*

RHYME. *s.* [ῥυθμος.]
1. A harmonical ſucceſſion of ſounds. *Denh.*
2 The conſonance of verſes; the correſpondence of the laſt ſound of one verſe to the laſt ſound or ſyllable of another. *Dryden.*
3. Poetry; a poem. *Spenſer.*
4. A word of ſound to anſwer to another word. *Young.*

RHYME *or reaſon.* Number or ſenſe. *Spenſer.*

To RHYME. *v. n.*
1. To agree in ſound. *Dryden.*
2. To make verſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

RHY'MER. } *s.* [from *rhyme*.] One who
RHY'MSTER. } makes rhymes; a verſifier; a poet in contempt. *Shakeſpeare.*

RHYTHMICAL. [ῥυθμικος.] Harmonical; having one ſound proportioned to another.

RIB. *s.* [ribbe, Saxon.]
1. A bone in the body. Of theſe are twenty-four in number, *viz.* twelve on each ſide the vertebræ of the back; they are ſegments of a circle. *Quincy.*
2. Any piece of timber or other matter which ſtrengthens the ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Any prominence running in lines; as, the ſtalks of a leaf.

RI'BALD. *s.* [*ribauld*, Fr. *ribaldo*, Ital.] A looſe, rough, mean, brutal wretch. *Spenſer.*

RI'BALDRY. *s.* [from *ribald*.] Mean, lewd, brutal language. *Dryden.*

RI'BAND. *s.* [*rubands*, *ruban*, Fr.] A fillet of ſilk; a narrow web of ſilk, which is worn for ornament. *Granville.*

RI'BBED. *a.* [from *rib*.]
1. Furniſhed with ribs. *Sandys.*
2. Incloſed as the body by ribs. *Shakeſpeare.*

RI'BBON, or RI'BON. *s.* See RIBAND.

To RI'BROAST. *v. n.* [*rib* and *roaſt*.] To beat ſoundly. A burleſque word. *Butler.*

RI'BWORT. *s.* [*plantago*.] A plant.

RIC, denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man; thus *Alfric* is altogether ſtrong; *Æthelric*, nobly powerful. *Gibſon.*

RICE. *s.* [*oriza*, Latin.] One of the eſculent grains. *Miller.*

RICH *a.* [*riche*, French; ric, Saxon.]
1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or poſſeſſions; opulent. *Seed.*
2. Valuable; eſtimable; precious; ſplendid; ſumptuous. *Milton.*
3. Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree. *Waller.*
4. Fertile; fruitful. *Philips.*
5. Abundant; plentiful. *Milton.*
6. Abounding; plentifully ſtocked: as, *paſtures* rich *in flocks.*
7. Having ſomething precious. *Milton.*

RI'CHED. *a.* [from *rich*.] Enriched. *Shakeſpeare.*

RI'CHES. *s.* [*richeſſes*, French.]
1. Wealth; money or poſſeſſions. *Locke.*
2. Splendid ſumptuous appearance. *Milton.*

RI'CHLY. *ad.* [from *rich*.]
1. With riches; wealthily; ſplendidly; magnificently. *Milton.*
2. Plenteouſly; abundantly. *Brown.*
3. Truly; abundantly. *Addiſon.*

RI'CHNESS. *s.* [from *rich*.]
1. Opulence; wealth. *Sidney.*
2. Finery; ſplendour.
3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulneſs. *Addiſon.*
4. Abundance or perfection of any quality.
5. Pampering qualities. *Dryden.*

RICK. *s.* See REEK.
1. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and ſheltered from wet. *Swift.*
2 A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer. *Mortimer.*

RI'CKETS. *s.* [*rachites*, Latin.] A diſtemper in children, from an unequal diſtribution of nouriſhment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven. *Quincy.*

RI'CKETY. *a.* [from *rickets*.] Diſeaſed with the rickets. *Arbuthnot.*

RI'CTURE. *s.* [*rictura*, Lat.] A gaping.

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RID. The preterite of *ride*.

To RID. *v. a.* [from hnıꝺꝺan, Saxon.]
1. To ſet free; to redeem. *Exodus.*
2. To clear; to diſencumber. *Addiſon.*
3. To deſpatch. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To drive away; to remove by violence; to deſtroy. *Shakeſpeare.*

RI'DDANCE. *s.* [from *rid*.]
1. Deliverance. *Hooker.*
2. Diſencumbrance; loſs of ſomething one is glad to loſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Act of clearing away any encumbrances. *Milton.*

RI'DDEN. The participle of *ride*.

RI'DDLE. *s.* [næꝺel, Saxon.]
1. An enigma; a puzzling queſtion; a dark problem. *Milton.*
2. Any thing puzzling. *Hudibras.*
3. [hnıꝺele, Saxon.] A coarſe or open ſieve.

To RI'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſolve; to unriddle. *Dryden.*
2. To ſeparate by a coarſe ſieve. *Mortimer.*

To RI'DDLE. *v. n.* To ſpeak ambiguouſly or obſcurely. *Shakeſpeare.*

RI'DDINGLY. *ad.* [from *riddle*.] In the manner of a riddle; ſecretly. *Donne.*

To RIDE. *v. n.* pret. *rid* or *rode*; part. *rid* or *ridden*. [ꝛıꝺan, Saxon; *rijden*, Dutch.]
1. To travel on horſeback. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To travel in a vehicle; to be born; not to walk. *Burnet.*
3. To be ſupported in motion. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To manage a horſe. *Dryden.*
5. To be on the water. *Hayward.*
6. To be ſupported by ſomething ſubſervient. *Shakeſpeare.*

To RIDE. *v. a.*
1. To ſit on ſo as to be carried. *Milton.*
2. To manage inſolently at will. *Swift.*

RI'DER. *s.* [from *ride*.]
1. One who is carried on a horſe or in a vehicle. *Prior.*
2. One who manages or breaks horſes. *Shak.*
3. An inſerted leaf.

RIDGE, *s* [hnıꝺꝺ, Saxon; *rig*, Daniſh; *rugge*, Dutch, the back.]
1. The top of the back. *Hudibras.*
2. The rough top of any thing, reſembling the vertebræ of the back. *Milton.*
3. A ſteep protuberance. *Dryden.*
4. The ground thrown up by the plough. *Mortimer.*
5. The top of the roof riſing to an acute angle. *Moxon.*
6. *Ridges* of a horſe's mouth are wrinkles or riſings of the fleſh in the roof of the mouth, running acroſs from one ſide of the jaw to the other. *Farrier's Dict.*

To RIDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a ridge. *Milton.*

RI'DGIL, RI'DGLING. *s.* [*ovis rejicula*, Latin. *Ainsworth.*] A ram half caſtrated. *Dryden.*

RI'DGY. *a.* [from *ridge*.] Riſing in a ridge. *Dryden.*

RI'DICULE. *s.* [*ridiculum*, Lat.] Wit of that ſpecies that provokes laughter. *Swift.*

To RI'DICULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expoſe to laughter; to treat with contemptuous merriment. *Temple.*

RIDICU'LER. *s.* One that ridicules.

RIDI'CULOUS. *a.* [*ridiculus*, Lat.] Worthy of laughter; exciting contemptuous merriment. *South.*

RIDI'CULOUSLY. *ad.* In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt. *South.*

RIDI'CULOUSNESS. *s.* [from *ridicule*.] The quality of being ridiculous. *Stilling fleet.*

RI'DING. *particip. a.* Employed to travel on any occaſion. *Aylife.*

RI'DING. *s.* [from *ride*.] A diſtrict viſited by an officer.

RI'DINGCOAT. *s.* [*riding* and *coat*.] A coat made to keep out weather. *Swift.*

RI'DINGHOOD. *s.* [*riding* and *hood*.] A hood uſed by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain. *Arbuthnot.*

RIE. *s.* An eſculent grain. *Peacham.*

RIFE. *a.* [ꝛıꝑe, Saxon; *riif*, Dutch.] Prevalent; abounding. It is now only uſed of epidemical diſtempers. *Arbuthnot.*

RI'FELY. *ad.* [from *rife*.] Prevalently; abundantly. *Knolles.*

RI'FENESS. *s.* [from *rife*.] Prevalence; abundance. *Arbuthnot.*

To RI'FFLE. *v. a.* [*riffer*, *rifler*, Fr.]
1. To rob; to pillage; to plunder. *South.*
2. To take away; to ſeize as pillage. *Pope.*

RI'FFLER. *s.* [from *riffle*.] Robber; plunderer; pillager.

RIFT. *s.* [from *rive*.] A cleft; a breach; an opening. *Dryden.*

To RIFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to ſplit. *Pope.*

To RIFT. *v. n.*
1. To burſt; to open. *Bacon.*
2. [*raver*, Daniſh.] To belch; to break wind.

RIG. *s. Rig*, ridge, ſeems to ſignify the top of a hill falling on each ſide; from the Saxon, hnıꝺꝺ; and the Iſlandick, *hrigger*, both ſignifying a back. *Gibſon.*

To RIG. *v. a.* [from *rig* or *ridge*, the back.]
1. To dreſs; to accoutre. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To fit with tackling. *South.*

RIGADOO'N. *s.* [*rigadon*, French.] A dance.

RIGA'TION. *s.* [*rigatio*, Latin.] The act of watering.

RI'GGER. *s.* [from *rig*.] One that rigs or dreſſes.

RI'GGING. *s.* [from *rig*.] The ſails or tackling of a ſhip. *Cowell.*

RI'GGISH. *a.* [from *rig*, an old word for a whore.] Wanton; whoriſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

To RIGGLE. *v. a.* [properly to *wriggle*.] To move backward and forward, as ſhrinking from pain.

RIGHT. *a.* [ꝛıȝt, Saxon; *recht*, Dutch.]
1. Fit; proper; becoming; ſuitable. *Atterbury.*

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4. Not mistaken; passing a true judgment. *Shakespeare.*
5. Just; honest; equitable. *Psalms.*
6. Happy; convenient. *Addison.*
7. Not left. *Brown.*
8. Straight; not crooked. *Locke.*
9. Perpendicular; direct.

RIGHT. *interj.* An expression of approbation. *Pope.*

RIGHT. *ad.*
1. Properly; justly; exactly; according to truth or justice. *Locke.*
2. According to art or rule. *Roscommon.*
3. In a direct line. *Bacon.*
4. In a great degree; very. Obsolete. *Shak.*
5. It is still used in titles: as, right *honourable*; right *reverend*. *Peacham.*

RIGHT. *s.*
1. Not wrong. *Milton.*
2. Justice; not injury. *Tillotson.*
3. Freedom from guilt; goodness. *Cowley.*
4. Freedom from errour. *Prior.*
5. Just claim. *Milton.*
6. That which justly belongs to one. *Temple.*
7. Property; interest. *Dryden.*
8. Power; prerogative. *Tillotson.*
9. Immunity; privilege. *Clarendon.*
10. The side not left. *Milton.*
11. *To* RIGHTS. In a direct line; straight. *Woodward.*
12. *To* RIGHTS. With deliverance from errour. *Woodward.*

To RIGHT. *v. a.* To do justice to; to establish in possessions justly claimed; to relieve from wrong. *Waller.*

RI'GHT-HAND. *s.* Not the left. *Shakespeare.*

RI'GHTEOUS. *a.* [ꝛihtpiꝛe, Saxon.]
1. Just; honest; virtuous; uncorrupt *Gen.*
2. Equitable; agreeing with right. *Dryden.*

RI'GHTEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *righteous.*] Honestly; virtuously. *Dryden.*

RI'GHTEOUSNESS. *s.* [from *righteous.*] Justice; honesty; virtue; goodness. *Hooker.*

RI'GHTFUL. *a.* [*right* and *full.*]
1. Having the right; having the just claim. *Shakespeare.*
2. Honest; just; agreeable to justice. *Prior.*

RI'GHTFULLY. *ad.* According to right; according to justice. *Dryden.*

RI'GHTFULNESS. *s.* [from *rightful.*] Moral rectitude. *Sidney.*

RI'GHTLY. *ad.* [from *right.*]
1. According to truth or justice; properly; suitably; not erroneously. *Milton.*
2. Honestly; uprightly. *Shakespeare.*
3. Exactly. *Dryden.*
4. Straightly; directly. *Ascham.*

RI'GHTNESS. *s.* [from *right.*]
1. Conformity to truth; exemption from being wrong; rectitude. *Rogers.*
2. Straightness. *Bacon.*

RI'GID. *a.* [*rigide*, Fr. *rigidus*, Lat.]
1. Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant. *Ray.*
2. Severe; inflexible. *Denham.*
3. Unremitted; unmitigated. *Milton.*
4. Sharp; cruel. *Philips.*

RIGI'DITY. *s.* [*rigidité*, French.]
1. Stiffness. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Stiffness of appearance; want of easy or airy elegance. *Wotton.*

RI'GIDLY. *ad.* [from *rigid.*]
1. Stiffly; unpliantly.
2. Severely; inflexibly; without remission; without mitigation.

RI'GIDNESS. *s.* [from *rigid.*] Stiffness; severity; inflexibility.

RI'GLET. *s.* [*regulet*, Fr.] A flat thin square piece of wood. *Moxon.*

RI'GOL. *s.* A circle. In *Shakespeare*, a diadem.

RI'GOUR. *s.* [*rigor*, Latin.]
1. Cold; stiffness. *Milton.*
2. A convulsive shuddering with sense of cold. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Severity; sternness; want of condescension to others. *Denham.*
4. Severity of life; voluntary pain; austerity. *Sprat.*
5. Strictness; unabated exactness. *Glanv.*
6. Rage; cruelty; fury. *Spenser.*
7. Hardness; not flexibility; solidity; not softness. *Dryden.*

RI'GOROUS. *a.* [from *rigour.*]
1. Severe; allowing no abatement. *Rogers.*
2. Exact; scrupulously nice.

RI'GOROUSLY. *ad.*
1. Severely; without tenderness or mitigation. *Milton.*
2. Exactly; scrupulously; nicely.

RILL. *s.* [*rivulus*, Latin.] A small brook; a little streamlet. *Milton.*

To RILL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run in small streams. *Prior.*

RI'LLET. *s.* [corrupted from *rivulet.*] A small stream. *Carew.*

RIM. *s.* [ꝛima, Saxon.]
1. A border; a margin. *Carew.*
2. That which encircles something else. *Br.*

RIME. *s.* [hꝛim, Saxon.]
1. Hoar frost. *Bacon.*
2. [*rima*, L.] A hole; a chink. Not used. *Br.*

To RIME. *v. n.* To freeze with hoar frost.

To RI'MPLE. *v. a.* To rumple; to pucker; to contract into corrugations. *Wiseman.*

RI'MY. *a.* [from *rime.*] Steamy; foggy; full of frozen mist. *Harvey.*

RIND. *s.* [ꝛinꝺ, Saxon. *rinde*, Dutch.] Bark; husk. *Dryden.*

To RIND. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To decorticate; to bark; to husk.

RING. *s.* [hꝛing, Saxon.]
1. A circle; an orbicular line. *Newton.*
2. A circle of gold or some other matter worn as an ornament. *Addison.*
3. A circle of metal to be held by. *Swift.*
4. A circular course. *Smith.*
5. A circle made by persons standing round. *Hayward.*
6. A number of bells harmonically tuned. *Prior.*
7. The sound of bells or any other sonorous body. *Milton.*
8. A sound of any kind. *Bacon.*

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To RING. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *rung.* [hpingan, Saxon.]
1. To strike bells or any other sonorous body, so as to make it sound. *Shakespeare.*
2. [from *ring.*] To encircle. *Shakespeare.*
3. To fit with rings. *Shakespeare.*
4. To restrain a hog by a ring in his nose.

To RING. *v. n.*
1. To sound as a bell or sonorous metal. *Sh.*
2. To practise the art of making musick with bells. *Holder.*
3. To sound; to resound. *Locke.*
4. To utter as a bell. *Shakespeare.*
5. To tinkle. *Dryden.*
6. To be filled with a bruit or report. *South.*

RING-BONE. *s.* A hard callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse: it sometimes goes quite round like a ring. *Farrier's Dict.*

RI'NGDOVE. *s.* [*ringeltuyve*, German.] A kind of pigeon. *Mortimer.*

RI'NGER. *s.* [from *ring.*] He who rings.

RI'NGLEADER. *s.* [*ring* and *leader.*] The head of a riotous body. *Bacon.*

RI'NGLET. *s.* [diminutive of *ring.*]
1. A small ring. *Pope.*
2. A circle. *Shakespeare.*
3. A curl. *Milton.*

RI'NGSTREAKED. *a.* [*ring* and *streaked.*] Circularly streaked. *Genesis.*

RI'NGTAIL. *s.* [*ring* and *tail.*] A kind of kite with a whitish tail. *Bailey.*

RI'NGWORM. *s.* [*ring* and *worm.*] A circular tetter. *Wiseman.*

To RINSE. *v. a.* [from *rein*, German, pure.]
1. To wash; to cleanse by washing. *Shakesp.*
2. To wash the soap out of clothes. *King.*

RI'NSER. *s.* [from *rinse.*] One that washes or rinses; a washer.

RIOT. *s.* [*riotte*, old French.]
1. Wild and loose festivity. *Milton.*
2. A sedition; an uproar. *Milton.*
3. *To run* RIOT. To move or act without control or restraint. *Swift.*

To RI'OT. *v. n.* [*rioter*, old French.]
1. To revel; to be dissipated in luxurious enjoyment. *Daniel.*
2. To luxuriate; to be tumultuous. *Pope.*
3. To banquet luxuriously.
4. To raise a sedition or uproar.

RI'OTER. *s.* [from *riot.*]
1. One who is dissipated in luxury.
2. One who raises an uproar or sedition.

RI'OTISE. *s.* [from *riot.*] Dissoluteness; luxury. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

RI'OTOUS. *a.* [*riotteux*, French.]
1. Luxurious; wanton; licentiously festive. *Brown.*
2. Seditious; turbulent.

RI'OTOUSLY. *ad.*
1. Luxuriously; with licentious luxury. *Ecc.*
2. Seditiously; turbulently.

RI'OTOUSNESS. *s.* [from *riotous.*] The state of being riotous.

To RIP. *v. a.* [hpypan, Saxon.]
1. To tear; to lacerate; to cut asunder by a continued act of the knife, or of other force. *Dryden.*
2. To take away by laceration or cutting. *Sh.*
3. To disclose; to search out; to tear up; to bring to view. *Clarendon.*

RIPE. *a.* [ripe, Saxon; *rijp*, Dutch.]
1. Brought to perfection in growth; mature. *Milton.*
2. Resembling the richness of fruit. *Shak.*
3. Complete; proper for use. *Shakespeare.*
4. Advanced to the perfection of any quality. *Dryden.*
5. Finished; consummate. *Hooker.*
6. Brought to the point of taking effect; fully matured. *Addison.*
7. Fully qualified by gradual improvement.

To RIPE. *v. n.* [from the adj.] To ripen; to grow ripe. *Ripen* is now used. *Donne.*

To RIPE. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe. *Sh.*

RI'PELY. *ad.* [from *ripe.*] Maturely; at the fit time. *Shakespeare.*

To RI'PEN. *v. n.* [from *ripe.*] To grow ripe; to be matured. *Bacon.*

To RI'PEN. *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe. *Swift.*

RI'PENESS. *s.* [from *ripe.*]
1. The state of being ripe; maturity. *Shak.*
2. Full growth. *Denham.*
3. Perfection; completion. *Hooker.*
4. Fitness; qualification. *Shakespeare.*

RI'PER. *s.* [from *ripe.*] One who ripes; one who tears; one who lacerates.

To RI'PPLE. *v. n.* To fret on the surface, as water swiftly running.

RI'PTOWEL. *s.* A gratuity, or reward given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn. *Bailey.*

To RISE. *v. n.* pret. *rose*; part. *risen.* [ripan, Saxon; *reisen*, Dutch.]
1. To change a jacent or recumbent, to an erect posture. *Shakespeare.*
2. To get up from rest. *Daniel.*
3. To get up from a fall. *Milton.*
4. To spring; to grow up. *Milton.*
5. To gain elevation of rank or fortune. *Sh.*
6. To swell. *Leviticus.*
7. To ascend; to move upward. *Newton.*
8. To break out from below the horizon, as the sun. *Milton.*
9. To take beginning; to come into existence or notice. *Cowley.*
10. To begin to act. *Dryden.*
11. To appear in view. *Addison.*
12. To change a station; to quit a siege. *Knolles.*
13. To be excited; to be produced. *Otway.*
14. To break into military commotions; to make insurrections. *Pope.*
15. To be roused; to be excited to action. *Psalms.*
16. To make hostile attack. *Deut.*
17. To grow more or greater in any respect. *Milton.*
18. To increase in price. *Locke.*
19. To be improved. *Tatler*
20. To elevate the style. *Reformation.*

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21. To be revived from death. *Matthew.*
22. To come by chance. *Spenser.*
23. To be elevated in situation. *Dryden.*

RISE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of rising, locally or figuratively.
2. The act of mounting from the ground. *Ba.*
3. Eruption; ascent. *Dryden.*
4. Place that favours the act of mounting aloft. *Locke.*
5. Elevated place. *Denham.*
6. Appearance as of the sun in the east. *Wall.*
7. Increase in any respect.
8. Increase of price. *Temple.*
9. Beginning; original. *Locke.*
10. Elevation; increase of sound. *Bacon.*

RISEN. The participle of *To rise.*

RISER. *s.* [from *rise.*] One that rises. *Chap.*

RISIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *risible.*] The quality of laughing. *Arbuthnot.*

RISIBLE. *a.* [*risibilis*, Latin.]
1. Having the faculty or power of laughing. *Government of the Tongue.*
2. Ridiculous; exciting laughter.

RISK. *s.* [*risque*, Fr.] Hasard; danger; chance of harm. *South.*

To RISK. *v. a.* [*risquer*, Fr.] To hasard; to put to chance; to endanger. *Addison.*

RISKER. *s.* [from *risk.*] He who risks. *Butler.*

RITE. *s.* [*rit*, Fr. *ritus*, Lat.] Solemn act of religion; external observance. *Hammond.*

RITUAL. *a.* [*ritual*, Fr.] Solemnly ceremonious; done according to some religious institution. *Prior.*

RITUAL. *s.* [from the adj.] A book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down. *Addison.*

RITUALIST. *s.* [from *ritual.*] One skilled in the ritual.

RIVAGE. *s.* [French.] A bank; a coast. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

RIVAL. *s.* [*rivalis*, Latin.]
1. One who is in pursuit of the same thing which another man pursues; a competitor. *Dryden.*
2. A competitor in love. *Sidney.*

RIVAL. *a.* Standing in competition; making the same claim; emulous. *Shakespeare.*

To RIVAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To stand in competition with another; to oppose. *South.*
2. To emulate; to endeavour to equal or excel. *Dryden.*

To RIVAL. *v. n.* To be competitors. *Shak.*

RIVALITY. } *s.* [*rivalitas*, Latin.] Compe-
RIVALRY. } tition; emulation. *Addison.*

RIVALSHIP. *s.* [from *rival.*] The state or character of a rival.

To RIVE. *v. a.* pret. *rived*; part. *riven.* [ꝩꝛꝛc, Saxon; *river*, French, to drive.] To split; to cleave; to divide by a blunt instrument; to force in disruption. *Howel.*

To RIVE. *v. n.* To be split; to be divided by violence. *Woodward.*

To RIVE, for *derive* or *direct.* *Shakespeare.*

To RIVEL. *v. a.* [ꝛeꝛꝛlıan, Sax.] To contract into wrinkles and corrugations. *Dryden.*

RIVEN. The participle of *rive.*

RIVER. *s.* [*riviere*, Fr. *rivus*, Lat.] A land current of water bigger than a brook. *Add.*

RIVERDRAGON. *s.* A crocodile. A name given by *Milton* to the king of Egypt.

RIVER-GOD. *s.* Tutelary deity of a river. *Arbuthnot.*

RIVER-HORSE. *s.* Hippopotamus. *Milton.*

RIVET. *s.* [*rivet*, Fr. to drive.] A fastening pin clenched at both ends. *Dryden.*

To RIVET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fasten with rivets. *Ben Jonson.*
2. To fasten strongly; to make immoveable. *Congreve.*
3. To drive or clench a rivet. *Moxon.*

RIVULET. *s.* [*rivulus*, Latin.] A small river; a brook; a streamlet. *Bentley.*

RIXDOLLAR. *s.* A German coin, worth about four shillings and sixpence sterling.

ROACH. *s.* A fish; he is accounted the water sheep, for his simplicity and foolishness. *Walt.*

ROAD. *s.* [*rade*, French.]
1. Large way; path. *Suckling.*
2. Ground where ships may anchor. *Shak.*
3. Inroad; incursion. *Knolles.*
4. Journey. *Milton.*
5. The act, or state of travelling. *Law.*

To ROAM. *v. n.* [*romigare*, Italian.] To wander without any certain purpose; to ramble; to rove; to play the vagrant. *Prior.*

To ROAM. *v. a.* To range; to wander over. *Milton.*

ROAMER. *s.* [from *roam.*] A rover; a rambler; a wanderer; a vagrant.

ROAN. *a.* [*rouen*, Fr.] Bay, sorrel, or black with gray or white spots interspersed very thick. *Farrier's Dict.*

To ROAR. *v. n.* [ꝛanan, Saxon.]
1. To cry as a lion or other wild beast. *Shak.*
2. To cry in distress. *Dryden.*
3. To sound as the wind or sea. *Pope.*
4. To make a loud noise. *Milton.*

ROAR. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The cry of the lion or other beast. *Thomson.*
2. An outcry of distress.
3. A clamour of merriment. *Shakespeare.*
4. The sound of the wind or sea. *Philips.*
5. Any loud noise. *Dryden.*

ROARER. *s.* [from *roar.*] A noisy brutal man. *Howel.*

ROARY. *a.* [better *rory*, *rores*, Latin.] Dewy. *Fairfax.*

To ROAST. *v. a.* [*roſtan*, Germ. ꝛeꝛꝛꝛꝛꝛ, Saxon, roasted.]
1. To dress meat, by turning it round before the fire, *Swift.*
2. To impart dry heat to flesh. *Swift.*
3. To dress at the fire without water. *Bacon.*
4. To heat any thing violently. *Shakespeare.*

ROAST, for *roasted.* *Swift.*

To rule the ROAST. To govern; to manage; to preside. *Shakespeare.*

ROB. *s.* [*Arabick.*] Inspissated juice. *Arbuth.*

To ROB. *v. a.* [*robor*, old Fr. *robbare*, Ital.]
1. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, or by secret theft; to plunder. *Addison.*

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2. To set free; to deprive of something bad. Ironical. *Shakespeare.*
3. To take away unlawfully. *Bacon.*

RO'BBER. *s.* [from *rob.*] One that plunders by force, or steals by secret means; a plunderer; a thief. *Shakespeare.*

RO'BBERY. *s.* [*roberie*, old Fr.] Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy. *Temple.*

ROBE. *s.* [*robbe*, Fr. *robba*, Italian.] A gown of state; a dress of dignity. *Shakespeare.*

To ROBE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress pompously; to invest. *Pope.*

RO'BERT. *s.* An herb; storksbill. *Ainsw.*

ROBE'RSMAN. } *s.* In the old statutes, a
ROBE'RTSMAN. } sort of bold and stout robbers, or night thieves, said to be so called from Robinhood, a famous robber.

RO'BIN. } *s.* [*rubecula*, Latin.]
ROBIN-RED-BREAST. } A bird so named from his red breast; a ruddock. *Suckling.*

ROBO'REUS. *a.* [*robur*, Latin.] Made of oak.

ROBU'ST. }
ROBU'STIOUS. } *a.* [*robustus*, Latin.]
1. Strong; sinewy; vigorous; forceful. *Mil.*
2. Boisterous; violent; unwieldy. *Dryden.*
3. Requiring strength. *Locke.*

ROBU'STNESS. *s.* [from *robust.*] Strength; vigour. *Arbuthnot.*

ROCAMBO'LE. *s.* A sort of wild garlick, called Spanish garlick. *Mortimer.*

RO'CHE-ALUM. *s.* [*roche*, Fr.] A rock. A purer kind of alum. *Mortimer.*

RO'CHET. *s.* [*rochet*, French.]
1. A surplice; the white upper garment of the priest officiating. *Cleaveland.*
2. [*rubellio*, Lat.] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

ROCK. *s.* [*roc*, *roche*, Fr. *rocca*, Ital.]
1. A vast mass of stone. *Pope.*
2. Protection; defence. A scriptural sense.
3. [*rock*, Danish.] A distaff held in the hand, from which the wool was spun by twirling a ball below. *Ben Jonson.*

To ROCK. *v. a.* [*rocquer*, French.]
1. To shake; to move backward and forward. *Boyle.*
2. To move the cradle in order to procure sleep. *Dryden.*
3. To lull; to quiet. *Shakespeare.*

To ROCK. *v. n.* To be violently agitated; to reel to and fro. *Young.*

ROCK-DOE. *s.* A species of deer. *Grew.*

ROCK-RUBY. *s.* The garnet, when it is of a very strong, but not deep red, and has a fair cast of the blue. *Hill.*

ROCK-SALT. *s.* Mineral salt. *Woodward.*

RO'CKER. *s.* [from *rock.*] One who rocks the cradle. *Dryden.*

RO'CKET. *s.* [*rocchette*, Italian.] An artificial firework, being a cylindrical case of paper, filled with nitre, charcoal, and sulphur, which mounts in the air to a considerable height, and there bursts. *Addison.*

RO'CKET. *s.* [*eruca.*] A plant. *Miller.*

RO'CKLESS. *a.* [from *rock.*] Being without rocks. *Dryden.*

RO'CKROSE. *s.* [*rock* and *rose.*] A plant.

RO'CKWORK. *s.* [*rock* and *work.*] Stones fitted in mortar, in imitation of the asperities of rocks. *Addison.*

RO'CKY. *a.* [from *rock.*]
1. Full of rocks.
2. Resembling a rock.
3. Hard; stony; obdurate. *Shakespeare.*

ROD. *s.* [*roede*, Dutch.]
1. A long twig.
2. A kind of sceptre. *Shakespeare.*
3. Any thing long and slender. *Glanville.*
4. An instrument for measuring. *Arbuthnot.*
5. An instrument of correction, made of twigs tied together. *Spenser.*

RODE. The pret. of *ride.*

RODOMONTA'DE. *s.* [from a boastful hero of Ariosto, called *Rodomonte.*] An empty noisy bluster or boast; a rant. *Dryden.*

To RODOMONTA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To brag thrasonically; to brag like Rodomonte.

ROE. *s.* [na, na veon, Saxon.]
1. A species of deer. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The female of the hart.

ROE. *s.* [properly *roan* or *rone*; *raun*, Dan.] The eggs of fish. *Shakespeare.*

ROGA'TION. *s.* [*rogation*, French.] Litany; supplication. *Hooker.*

ROGA'TION-WEEK. *s.* The second week before Whitsunday; thus called from the fasts observed therein, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, called rogation-days, because of the extraordinary prayers and processions then made for he fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of Holy Thursday.

ROGUE. *s.* [of uncertain etymology.]
1. A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond.
2. A knave; a dishonest fellow; a villain; a thief.
3. A name of slight tenderness and endearment. *Shakespeare.*
4. A wag. *Shakespeare.*

To ROGUE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To wander; to play the vagabond.
2. To play knavish tricks.

RO'GUERY. *s.* [from *rogue.*]
1. The life of a vagabond.
2. Knavish tricks. *Shakespeare.*
3. Waggery; arch tricks.

RO'GUESHIP. *s.* [from *rogue.*] The quality or personage of a rogue.

RO'GUISH. *a.* [from *rogue.*]
1. Vagrant; vagabond.
2. Knavish; fraudulent.
5. Waggish; wanton; slightly

RO'GUISHLY. *ad.* [from *roguish.*] In a rogue; knavishly; wantonly.

RO'GUISHNESS. *s.* [from *roguish.*] The qualities of a rogue.

RO'GUY. *a.* [from *rogue.*] Knavish; wanton. A bad word.

To ROIST. } *v. n.* [*rister*,
To ROI'STER. } violent man.] To

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turbulently; to act at discretion; to be at free quarter; to bluster. *Shakespeare.*

ROI'STER, or *Roisterer*. *s.* [from the verb.] A tubulent, brutal, lawless, blustering fellow.

To ROLL. *v. a.* [*rouler*, Fr. *rollen*, Dutch.]

1. To move any thing by volutation, or successive application of the different parts of surface, to the ground. *Mark.*
2. To move any thing round upon its axis.
3. To move in a circle. *Milton.*
4. To produce a periodical revolution. *Milton.*
5. To wrap round upon itself.
6. To enwrap; to involve in bandage. *Wiseman.*
7. To form by rolling into round masses. *Peacham.*
8. To pour in a stream or waves. *Pope.*

To ROLL. *v. n.*

1. To be moved by the successive application of all parts of the surface to a plane: as a cylinder. *Dryden.*
2. To run on wheels. *Dryden.*
3. To perform a periodical revolution. *Dryden.*
4. To move with the surface variously directed. *Milton.*
5. To float in rough water. *Pope.*
6. To move as waves or volumes of water. *Temple.*
7. To fluctuate; to move tumultuously. *Pope.*
8. To revolve on an axis. *Sandys.*
9. To be moved with violence. *Milton.*

ROLL. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of rolling; the state of being rolled.
2. The thing rolling. *Thomson.*
3. [*rouleau*, Fr.] Mass made round. *Addison.*
4. Writing rolled upon itself. *Prior.*
5. A round body rolled along; a cylinder. *Mortimer.*
6. [*rotulus*. Lat.] Publick writing. *Hale.*
7. A register; a catalogue. *Davies.*
8. Chronicle. *Dryden.*
9. [*rolé*, French.] Part; office. Not in use. *L'Estrange.*

RO'LLER. *s.* [from *roll*.]

1. Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy stone to level walks. *Hammond.*
2. Bandage; fillet. *Sharp.*

RO'LLINGPIN. *s.* [*rolling* and *pin*.] A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paste is moulded. *Wiseman.*

RO'LLING-PRESS. *s.* A cylinder rolling upon another cylinder, by which engravers print their plates upon paper.

RO'LLYPOOLY. *s.* A sort of game, in which when a ball rolls into a certain place, it wins. *Arbuthnot.*

RO'MAGE. *s.* [*ramage*, French.] A tumult; a bustle; an active and tumultuous search for any thing. *Shakespeare.*

ROMAN'CE. *s.* [*roman*, French; *romanzo*, Italian.]

1. A military fable of the middle ages; a tale of wild adventures in war and love. *Milton.*
2. A lie, a fiction. *Prior.*

To ROMA'NCE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to forge. *Pamela.*

ROMA'NCER. *s.* [from *romance*.] A liar; a forger of tales. *Tate.*

To RO'MANIZE. *v. a.* [from *roman*, Fr.] To latinize; to fill with modes of the Roman speech. *Dryden.*

ROMA'NTICK. *a.* [from *romance*.]

1. Resembling the tales of romances; wild. *Keil.*
2. Improbable; false.
3. Fanciful; full of wild scenery. *Thomson.*

RO'MISH. *a.* [from *Rome*.] Popish. *Ayliffe.*

ROMP. *s.*

1. A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Rough rude play. *Thomson.*

To ROMP. *v. n.* To play rudely, noisily, and boisterously. *Swift.*

RO'NDEAU. *s.* A kind of ancient poetry, commonly consisting of thirteen verses; of which eight have one rhyme and five another: It is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third, the beginning of the *rondeau* is repeated in an equivocal sense, if possible. *Trevoux.*

RO'NDLE. *s.* [from *round*.] A round mass. *Peacham.*

RO'NION. *s.* [*rognon*, French, the loins.] A fat bulky woman. *Shakespeare.*

RONT. *s.* An animal stinted in the growth: commonly pronounced *rant*. *Spenser.*

ROOD. *s.* [from *rod*.]

1. The fourth part of an acre in square measure, or 1210 square yards. *Swift.*
2. A pole; a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure. *Milton.*
3. [rode, Saxon.] The cross; sometimes an image of a saint. *Shakespeare.*

ROO'DLOFT. *s.* [*rood* and *loft*.] A gallery in the church on which reliques or images were set to view.

ROOF. *s* [hnop, Saxon.]

1. The cover of a house. *Shakespeare.*
2. The house in general. *Chapman.*
3. The vault; the inside of the arch that covers a building. *Hooker.*
4. The palate; the upper part of the mouth. *Bacon.*

To ROOF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover with a roof. *Creech.*
2. To enclose in a house. *Shakespeare.*

ROO'FY. *a.* [from *roof*.] Having roofs. *Dryden.*

ROOK. *s.* [hnoc, Saxon.]

1. A bird resembling a crow: it feeds not on carrion, but grain. *Dryden.*
2. A common man at chess. *Dryden.*
3. A cheat; a trickish rapacious fellow. *Wycherly.*

To ROOK. *v. n.* To rob; to cheat. *Hudibras.*

ROO'KERY. *s.* [from *rook*.] A nursery of rooks. *Pope.*

ROOKY. *a.* Inhabited by rooks. *Shakespeare.*

ROOM. *s.* [num, Saxon; *rums*, Gothick.]

1. Space; extent of place. *Milton.*
2. Space or place unoccupied. *Bentley.*

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3. Way unobstructed. *Creech.*
4. Place of another; stead. *Calamy.*
5. Unobstructed opportunity. *Addison.*
6. Possible admission. *Philips.*
7. An apartment in a house. *Pope.*

ROO'MAGE. *s.* [from *room.*] Space; place. *Wotton.*

ROO'MINESS. *s.* [from *roomy.*] Space; quantity of extent.

ROO'MY. *a.* [from *room.*] Spacious; wide; large. *Dryden.*

ROOST. *s.* [hpoꝛt, Saxon.]
1. That on which a bird sits to sleep. *Dry.*
2. The act of sleeping. *Derham.*

To ROOST. *v. n.* [*roesten*, Dutch.]
1. To sleep as a bird. *L'Estrange.*
2. To lodge. In burlesque.

ROOT. *s.* [*rot*, Swedish; *rod*, Danish.]
1. That part of the plant which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment. *Evelyn.*
2. The bottom; the lower part. *Milton.*
3. A plant, of which the root is esculent. *Watts.*
4. The original; the first cause. *Davies.*
5. The first ancestor. *Shakespeare.*
6. Fixed residence.
7. Impression; durable effect. *Hooker.*

To ROOT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To fix the root; to strike far into the earth. *Shakespeare.*
2. To turn up earth.
3. To sink deep. *Fell.*

To ROOT. *v. a.*
1. To fix deep in the earth. *Dryden.*
2. To impress deeply. *South.*
3. To turn up out of the ground; to eradicate; to extirpate. *Raleigh.*
4. To destroy; to banish. *Granville.*

ROO'TED. *a.* [from *root.*] Fixed; deep; radical. *Hammond.*

ROO'TEDLY. *ad.* [from *rooted.*] Deeply; strongly. *Shakespeare.*

ROO'TY. *a.* [from *root.*] Full of roots.

ROPE. *s.* [hap, Sax. *reep*, *roep*, Dutch.]
1. A cord; a string; a halter. *Hudibras.*
2. Any row of things depending: as, *a* rope *of onions.*

To ROPE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw out into viscosities; to concrete into glutinous filaments. *Dryden.*

RO'PEDANCER. *s.* [*rope* and *dancer.*] An artist who dances on a rope. *Wilkins.*

RO'PEMAKER. or *roper. s.* [*rope* and *maker.*] One who makes ropes to sell. *Shakespeare.*

RO'PERY. *s.* [from *rope.*] Rogue's tricks. *Sh.*

RO'PETRICK. *s.* [*rope* and *trick.*] Probably rogue's tricks; tricks that deserve the halter. *Shakespeare.*

RO'PINESS. *s.* [from *ropy.*] Viscosity; glutinousness.

RO'PY. *a.* [from *rope.*] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous. *Dryden.*

ROQUELAURE. s. [French.] A cloak for men. *Gay.*

RORATION. *s.* [*ros*, Latin] A falling of dew.

RO'RID. *s.* [*roridus*, Lat.] Dewy. *Brown*

RORI'FEROUS. *a.* [*ros* and *fero*, Latin.] Producing dew.

RORI'FLUENT. *a.* [*ros* and *fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with dew.

RO'SARY. *s.* [*rosarium*, Latin.] A bunch of beads, on which the Romanists number their prayers. *Clarendon.*

RO'SCID. *a.* [*roscidus*, Lat.] Dewy; abounding with dew; consisting of dew. *Bacon.*

ROSE. *s.* [*ruse*, Fr. *rosa*, Lat] A flower. *Pope.*

To speak under the ROSE. To speak any thing with safety, so as not afterward to be discovered. *Brown.*

ROSE. The preterit of *rise.*

RO'SEATE. *a* [from *rose.*]
1. Rosy; full of roses. *Pope.*
2. Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a rose.

RO'SED. *a.* [from the noun.] Crimsoned; flushed. *Shakespeare.*

RO'SEMARY. *s.* [*rosmarinus*, Lat.] A verticillate plant. *Miller.*

ROSE-NOBLE. *s.* An English gold coin, in value anciently fifteen shillings. *Camden.*

RO'SEWATER. *s.* [*rose* and *water.*] Water distilled from roses. *Wiseman.*

RO'SET. *s.* [from *rose.*] A red colour for painters. *Peacham.*

RO'SIER. *s.* [*rosier*, Fr.] A rosebush. *Spenser.*

RO'SIN. *s.* [*resine*, French; *resina*, Latin.]
1. Inspissated turpentine; a juice of the pine. *Garth.*
2. Any inspissated matter of vegetables that dissolves in spirit. *Arbuthnot.*

To RO'SIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with rosin. *Gay.*

RO'SINY. *a.* [from *rosin.*] Resembling rosin.

RO'SSEL. *s.* Light land. *Mortimer.*

RO'STRATED. *a.* [*rostratus*, Lat.] Adorned with beaks of ships. *Arbuthnot.*

RO'STRUM, s. [Latin]
1. The beak of a bird.
2. The beak of a ship.
3. The scaffold where orators harangued. *Addison.*
4. The pipe which conveys the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembicks; also a crooked scissars, which the surgeons use in some cases for the dilatation of wounds. *Quincy.*

RO'SY. *a.* [*rosus*, Latin] Resembling a rose in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance. *Prior.*

To ROT. *v. n.* [notan, Sax. *rotten*, Dutch.] To putrefy; to lose the cohesion of its parts. *Woodward.*

To ROT. *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption. *Dryden.*

ROT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A distemper among sheep, in which their lungs are wasted. *Ben Jonson.*
2. Putrefaction; putrid decay. *Philips.*

RO'TORY. *a.* [*rota*, Latin.] Whirling as a wheel.

RO'TATED. *a.* [*rotatus*, Latin.] Whirled round.

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ROTA'TION. *s.* [*rotatio*, Lat.] The act of whirling round like a wheel; whirl. *Newton.*

ROTA'TOR. *s.* [Latin.] That which gives a circular motion. *Wiſeman.*

ROTE. *s.* [*rote*, old Fr.]

1. A harp; a lyre. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*
2. [*routine*, Fr.] Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehenſion of the ſenſe. *Swift.*

To ROTE. *v. a.* To fix in the memory, without informing the underſtanding. *Shakeſp.*

ROTGUT. *s.* Bad beer. *Harvey.*

ROTHER-NAILS. *s.* Among ſhipwrights, nails with very full heads uſed for faſtening the rudder irons of ſhips. *Bailey.*

ROTTEN. *a.* [from *rot.*]

1. Putrid; carious; putreſcent. *Sandys.*
2. Not firm; not truſty. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Not ſound; not hard. *Knolles.*
4. Fetid; ſtinking. *Shakeſpeare.*

ROTTENNESS. *s.* [from *rotten.*] State of being rotten; cariouſneſs; putrefaction. *Sh.*

ROTU'ND. *a.* [*rotundus*, Latin.] Round; circular; ſpherical. *Addiſon.*

ROTU'NDIFOLIOUS. *a.* [*rotundus* and *folium*, Latin.] Having round leaves.

ROTU'NDITY. *s.* [*rotunditas*, Lat.] Roundneſs; ſphericity; circularity. *Bentley.*

ROTU'NDO. *s.* [*rotondo*, Italian.] A building formed round both in the inſide and outſide; ſuch as the Pantheon at Rome. *Trevoux.*

To ROVE. *v. n.* [*roſſover*, Daniſh.] To ramble; to range; to wander. *Watts.*

To ROVE. *v. a.* To wander over. *Gay.*

ROVER. *s.* [from *rove.*]

1. A wanderer; a ranger.
2. A fickle inconſtant man.
3. A robber; a pirate. *Bacon.*
4. *At* ROVERS. Without any particular aim. *South.*

ROUGE. *s.* [*rouge*, French.] Red paint.

ROUGH. *a.* [hruh, Sax. *rouw*, Dutch.]

1. Not ſmooth; rugged; having inequalities on the ſurface. *Burnet.*
2. Auſtere to the taſte: as, rough *wine.*
3. Harſh to the ear. *Pope.*
4. Rugged of temper; inelegant of manners; not ſoft; coarſe; not mild; rude. *Cowley.*
5. Not gentle; not proceeding by eaſy operation. *Clarendon.*
6. Harſh to the mind; ſevere. *Locke.*
7. Hard featured; not delicate. *Dryden.*
8. Not poliſhed; not finiſhed by art.
9. Terrible; dreadful. *Milton.*
10. Rugged; diſordered in appearance; coarſe. *Pope.*
11. Tempeſtuous; ſtormy; boiſterous. *Shak.*

To ROU'GHCAST. *v. a.* [*rough* and *caſt.*]

1. To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with aſperities and inequalities. *Cleav.*
2. To form any thing in its firſt rudiments. *Dryden.*

ROU'GHCAST. *s.* [*rough* and *caſt.*]

1. A rude model; a form in its rudiments. *Digby.*
2. A kind of plaſter mixed with pebbles, or by ſome other cauſe very uneven on the ſurface. *Shakeſpeare.*

ROU'GHDRAUGHT. *s.* [*rough* and *draught.*] A draught in its rudiments; a ſketch. *Dryden.*

To ROU'GHDRAW. *v. a.* [*rough* and *draw.*] To trace coarſely. *Dryden.*

To ROU'GHEN. *v. a.* [from *rough.*] To make rough. *Swift.*

To ROU'GHEN. *v. n.* To grow rough. *Thomſon.*

To ROUGHHE'W. *v. a.* [*rough* and *hew.*] To give to any thing the firſt appearance of form. *Hadibras.*

ROU'GHHEWN. *partiſip. a.*

1. Rugged; unpoliſhed; uncivil; unrefined. *Bacon.*
2. Not yet nicely finiſhed. *Howel.*

ROU'GHLY. *ad.* [from *rough.*]

1. With uneven ſurface; with aſperities on the ſurface.
2. Harſhly; uncivilly; rudely. *Spenſer.*
3. Severely; without tenderneſs. *Dryden.*
4. Auſterely to the taſte.
5. Boiſterouſly; tempeſtuouſly.
6. Harſhly to the ear.

ROU'GHNESS. *s.* [from *rough.*]

1. Superficial aſperity; unevenneſs of ſurface. *Boyle.*
2. Auſtereneſs to the taſte. *Brown.*
3. Taſte of aſtringency. *Spectator.*
4. Harſhneſs to the ear. *Dryden.*
5. Ruggedneſs of temper; coarſeneſs of manners; tendency to rudeneſs. *Denham.*
6. Abſence of delicacy. *Addiſon.*
7. Severity; violence of diſcipline.
8. Violence of operation in medicines.
9. Unpoliſhed or unfiniſhed ſtate.
10. Inelegance of dreſs or appearance.
11. Tempeſtuouſneſs; ſtorminess.
12. Coarſeneſs of features.

ROUHT. old pret. of *reach.* Reached. *Shakeſp.*

To ROU'GHWORK. *v. a.* [*rough* and *work.*] To work coarſely over without the leaſt nicety. *Moxon.*

ROU'NCEVAL. *s.* A ſpecies of pea. *Taſſer.*

ROUND. *a.* [*rond*, French; *rondo*, Italian.]

1. Cylindrical. *Milton.*
2. Circular. *Brown.*
3. Spherical; orbicular. *Milton.*
4. Smooth; without defect in ſound. *Peach.*
5. Whole; not broken. *Arbuthnot.*
6. Large; not inconſiderable. *Addiſon.*
7. Plain; clear; fair; candid; open. *Bacon.*
8. Quick; briſk *Addiſon.*
9. Plain; free without delicacy or reſerve; almoſt rough. *Bacon.*

ROUND. *s.*

1. A circle; a ſpere; an orb. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Rundle; ſtep of a ladder. *Norris.*
3. The time in which any thing has paſſed through all hands, and comes back to the firſt: hence applied to a carouſal. *Prior.*
4. A revolution; a courſe ending at the point where it began. *Smith.*

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5. Rotation; ſucceſſion in viciſſitude. *Holyday.*

6. [*ronde*, Fr.] A walk performed by a guard or officer, to ſurvey a certain diſtrict.

ROUND. *ad.*

1. Every way; on all ſides. *Geneſis.*
2. In a revolution. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
3. Circularly. *Milton.*
4. Not in a direct line. *Pope.*

ROUND. *prep.*

1. On every ſide of. *Milton.*
2. About; circularly about. *Dryden.*
3. All over; here and there in. *Dryden.*

To ROUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſurround; to encircle. *Prior.*
2. To make ſpherical; cylindrical, or circular. *Cheyne.*
3. To raiſe to a relief. *Addiſon.*
4. To move about any thing. *Milton.*
5. To mould into ſmoothneſs. *Swift.*

To ROUND. *v. n.*

1. To grow round in form. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. [*runen*, Ger.] To whiſper. *Bacon.*
3. To go round, as a guard. *Milton.*

ROU'NDABOUT. *a.*

1. Ample; extenſive. *Locke.*
2. Indirect; looſe. *Felton.*

ROU'NDEL. } *s.* [*rondelet*, French.]
ROU'NDELAY. }

1. A kind of ancient poetry; rondeau. *Spenſer.*
2. [*rondelle*, French.] A round form or figure. *Bacon.*

ROU'NDER. *s.* [from *round.*] Circumference; incloſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

ROU'NDHEAD. *s.* [*round* and *head.*] A puritan, ſo named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round. *Spectator.*

ROUN'DHOUSE. *s.* [*round* and *houſe.*] The conſtable's priſon, in which diſorderly perſons found in the ſtreet, are confined. *Pope.*

ROU'NDISH. *a.* [from *round.*] Somewhat round; approaching to roundneſs. *Boyle.*

ROU'NDLY. *ad.* [from *round.*]

1. In a round form; in a round manner.
2. Openly; plainly; without reſerve. *Add.*
3. Briſkly; with ſpeed. *Locke.*
4. Completely; to the purpoſe; vigorouſly; in earneſt. *Davies.*

ROU'NDNESS. *s.* [from *round.*]

1. Circularity; ſphericity; cylindrical form. *Watts.*
2. Smoothneſs. *Spenſer.*
3. Honeſty; oppenneſs; vigorous meaſures.

To ROUSE. *v. a.* [of the ſame claſs of words with *raiſe* and *riſe.*]

1. To wake from reſt. *Pope.*
2. To excite to thought or action. *Atterbury.*
3. To put into action. *Spenſer.*
4. To drive a beaſt from his laire. *Shakeſp.*

To ROUSE. *v. n.*

1. To awake from ſlumber. *Pope.*
2. To be excited to thought or action. *Shakeſpeare.*

ROUSE. *s.* [*ruſch*, German, half drunk.] A doſe of liquor rather too large. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

ROU'SER. *s.* [from *rouſe.*] One that rouſes.

ROUT. *s.* [*rot*, Dutch.]

1. A clamorous multitude; a rabble; a tumultuous crowd. *Reformation.*
2. [*route*, Fr.] Confuſion of an army defeated, or diſperſed. *Daniel.*

To ROUT. *v. a.* To diſſipate and put into confuſion by defeat. *Clarendon.*

To ROUT. *v. n.* To aſſemble in clamorous and tumultuous crowds. *Bacon.*

ROUTE. *s.* [*route*, Fr.] Road; way. *Gay.*

ROW. *s.* [*reib*, German.] A rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line. *Spenſer.*

To ROW. *v. n.* [ropan, Saxon.] To impel a veſſel in the water by oars. *Gay.*

To ROW. *v. a.* To drive or help forward by oars. *Milton.*

RO'WEL. *s.* [*rouelle*, French.]

1. The points of a ſpur turning on an axis. *Peacham.*
2. A ſeton; a roll of hair or ſilk put into a wound to hinder it from healing and provoke a diſcharge.

To RO'WEL. *v. a.* To pierce through the ſkin, and keep the wound open by a rowel. *Mort.*

RO'WEN *s.* A field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may ſprout into green. *Tuſſer.*

RO'WER. *s.* [from *row.*] One that manages an oar. *Addiſon.*

RO'YAL. *a.* [*roial*, French.]

1. Kingly; belonging to a king; becoming a king; regal. *Granville.*
2. Noble; illuſtrious. *Shakeſpeare.*

RO'YALIST. *s.* [from *royal.*] Adherent to a king. *South.*

To RO'YALIZE. *v. a.* [from *royal.*] To make royal. *Shakeſpeare.*

RO'YALLY. *ad.* [from *royal.*] In a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king. *Dryden.*

RO'YALTY. *s.* [*roialté*, French.]

1. Kingſhip; character or office of a king. *Locke.*
2. State of a king. *Prior.*
3. Emblems of royalty. *Milton.*

To ROYNE. *v. a.* [*rogner*, Fr.] To gnaw; to bite. *Spenſer.*

RO'YNISH. *a.* [*rogneux*, Fr.] Paltry; ſorry; mean; rude. *Shakeſpeare.*

RO'YTELET. *s.* [French.] A little or petty king. *Heylin.*

To RUB. *v. a.* [*rhubio*, Welſh; *reiben*, German, to wipe.]

1. To clean or ſmooth any thing by paſſing ſomething over it; to ſcour; to wipe; to perfricate.
2. To touch ſo as to leave ſomething of that which touches behind. *Addiſon.*
3. To move one body upon another. *Arbuthn.*
4. To obſtruct by colliſion. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To poliſh; to retouch. *South.*
6. To remove by friction. *Collier.*
7. To touch hard. *Sidney.*
8. *To* RUB *down.* To clean or curry a horſe. *Dryden.*

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9. *To* Rub *up*. To excite; to awaken. *South.*
10. *To* Rub *up*. To poliſh; to retouch.

To RUB. *v. n.*
To fret; to make friction. *Dryden.*
2. To get through difficulties. *L'Eſtrange.*

RUB. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Frication; act of rubbing.
2. Inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Colliſion; hinderance; obſtruction. *Dryd.*
4. Difficulty; cauſe of uneaſineſs. *Shakeſp.*

RUB-STONE. *ſ.* [*rub* and *ſtone.*] A ſtone to ſcour or ſharpen. *Tuſſer.*

RU'BBER. *ſ.* [from *rub.*]
1. One that rubs.
2. The inſtrument with which one rubs. *Sw.*
3. A coarſe file. *Moxon.*
4. A game; a conteſt; two games out of three. *Collier.*
5. A whetſtone. *Ainſworth.*

RU'BBISH. } *ſ.* [from *rub*: as perhaps mean-
RU'BBAGE. } ing, at firſt, duſt made by rubbing. *Rubbage* is not uſed.]
1. Ruins of a building; fragments of matter uſed in building. *Shakeſpeare. Wotton.*
2. Confuſion; mingled maſs. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Any thing vile and worthleſs.

RU'BBLE STONE. *ſ.* A ſtone rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge. *Woodward.*

RU'BICAN. *a.* [*rubican*, Fr.] *Rubican* colour of a horſe is one that is bay, ſorrel, or black, with a light gray or white upon the flanks, but not predominant there. *Far. Dict.*

RU'BICUND. *a.* [*rubicunde*, Fr. *rubicundus*, Latin.] Inclining to redneſs.

RU'BIED. *a.* [from *ruby.*] Red as a ruby. *Milt.*

RUBIFFICK. *a.* [*ruber* and *facio*, Latin.] Making red. *Grew.*

RU'BIFORM. *a.* [*ruber*, Latin, and *forma.*] Having the form of red. *Newton.*

To RU'BIFY. *v. a.* To make red. *Brown.*

RU'BIOUS. *a.* [*rubeus*, Latin.] Ruddy; red. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

RU'BRICATED. *a.* [from *rubrica*, Latin.] Smeared with red.

RU'BRICK. *ſ.* [*rubrique*, Fr. *rubrica*, Latin.] Directions printed in books of law and in prayer books; ſo termed, becauſe they were originally diſtinguiſhed by being in red ink. *Stilling fleet.*

RU'BRICK. *a.* Red. *Newton.*

To RU'BRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with red.

RUBY. *ſ.* [from *ruber*, Latin.]
1. A precious ſtone of a red colour, next in hardneſs and value to a diamond. *Peacham.*
2. Redneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Any thing red. *Milton.*
4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle. *Jones.*

RU'BY. *a.* [from the noun.] Of a red colour. *Shakeſpeare.*

RUCTATION. *ſ.* [*ructo*, Latin.] A belching ariſing from wind and indigeſtion.

To RUD. *v. a.* [ꝛuꝺu, Saxon, redneſs.] To make red. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

RU'DDER. *ſ.* [*roeder*, Dutch.]
1. The inſtrument at the ſtern of a veſſel, by which its courſe is governed. *Raleigh.*
2. Any thing that guides or governs the courſe. *Hudibras.*

RU'DDINESS. *ſ.* [from *ruddy.*] The quality of approaching to redneſs. *Wiſeman.*

RU'DDLE. *ſ.* [*rudul*, Iſlandick.] Red earth. *Woodward.*

RU'DDOCK. *ſ.* [*rebecula*, Latin.] A bird; the redbreaſt. *Carew.*

RU'DDY. *a.* [ꝛuꝺu, Saxon.]
1. Approaching to redneſs; pale red. *Otway.*
2. Yellow. *Dryden.*

RUDE. *a.* [ꝛeꝺe, Saxon; *rudis*, Latin.]
1. Untaught; barbarous; ſavage. *Wilkins.*
2. Rough; coarſe of manners; uncivil; brutal. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Violent; tumultuous; boiſterous; turbulent. *Boyle.*
4. Harſh; inclement. *Waller.*
5. Ignorant; raw; untaught. *Wotton.*
6. [*rude*, Fr.] Rugged; uneven; ſhapeleſs; unformed. *Chapman.*
7. Artleſs; inelegant. *Spenſer.*
8. Such as may be done with ſtrength without art. *Dryden.*

RU'DELY. *ad.*
1. In a rude manner; fiercely. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Without exactneſs; without nicety; coarſely. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Unſkilfully. *Dryden.*
4. Violently; boiſterouſly. *Spenſer.*

RU'DENESS. *ſ.* [*rudeſſe*, French; from *rude.*]
1. Coarſeneſs of manners; incivility. *Swift.*
2. Ignorance; unſkilfulneſs. *Hayward.*
3. Artleſſneſs; inelegance; coarſeneſs. *Spenſ.*
4. Violence; boiſterouſneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Storminess; rigour. *Evelyn.*

RU'DENTURE. ſ. [French.] In architecture, the figure of a rope or ſtaff, wherewith the flutings of columns are frequently filled up. *Bailey.*

RU'DERARY. *a.* [*rudera*, Latin.] Belonging to rubbiſh.

RU'DERATION. *ſ.* In architecture, the laying of a pavement with pebbles or little ſtones. *Bailey.*

RU'DESBY. *ſ.* [from *rude.*] An uncivil turbulent fellow. A low word. *Shakeſpeare.*

RU'DIMENT. *ſ.* [*rudimentum*, Latin.]
1. The firſt principles; the firſt elements of a ſcience. *Milton.*
2. The firſt part of education. *Wotton.*
3. The firſt, inaccurate, unſhapen beginning or original of any thing. *Philips.*

RUDIME'NTAL. *a.* [from *rudiment.*] Initial; relating to firſt principles. *Spectator.*

To RUE. *v. a.* [ꝛeoꝑnan, Saxon.] To grieve for; to regret; to lament. *Donne.*

RUE. *ſ.* [*ruca*, Latin.] An herb, called herb of grace, becauſe holy water was ſprinkled with it. *Miller.*

RUE'FUL. *a.* [*rue* and *full.*] Mournful; woful; ſorrowful. *Dryden.*

RUE'FULLY. *ad.* [from *rueful.*] Mourn-

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fully; sorrowfully. *More.*

RUE'FULNESS. *s.* [from *rueful.*] Sorrowfulness; mournfulness.

RU'ELLE. s. [French.] A circle; an assembly at a private house. Not used. *Dryden.*

RUFF. *s.* [See RUFFLE.]
1. A puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing collected into puckers or corrugations. *Pope.*
3. A small river fish; a pope. *Walton.*
4. A state of roughness. Obsolete. *Chapman.*
5. New state. Not used. *L'Estrange.*

RU'FFIAN. *s.* [*ruffiano*, Italian.] A brutal, boisterous, mischievous fellow; a cut-throat; a robber; a murderer. *Hayward.*

RU'FFIAN. *a.* Brutal; savagely boisterous. *Pope.*

To RU'FFIAN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rage; to raise tumults; to play the ruffian. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

To RU'FFLE. *v. a.* [*ruyffelen*, Dutch, to wrinkle.]
1. To disorder; to put out of form; to make less smooth. *Boyle.*
2. To discompose; to disturb; to put out of temper. *Granville.*
3. To put out of order; to surprise. *Hudib.*
4. To throw disorderly together. *Chapman.*
5. To contract into plaits. *Addison.*

To RU'FFLE. *v. n.*
1. To grow rough or turbulent. *Shakespeare.*
2. To be in loose motion; to flutter. *Dryden.*
3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention. Out of use. *Shakespeare.*

RU'FFLE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Plaited linen used as an ornament. *Addison.*
2. Disturbance; contention; tumult. *Watts.*

RU'FTERHOOD. *s.* In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn. *Bailey.*

RUG *s.* [*rugget*, rough, Swedish.]
1. A coarse nappy woollen cloth. *Peacham.*
2. A coarse nappy coverlet, used for mean beds. *Swift.*
3. A rough woolly dog. Not used. *Shakesp.*

RU'GGED. *a.* [*rugget*, Swedish.]
1. Rough; full of unevenness and asperity. *Bentley.*
2. Not neat; not regular; uneven. *Shakesp.*
3. Savage of temper; brutal; rough. *South.*
4. Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent; tempestuous. *Shakespeare.*
5. Rough or harsh to the ear. *Dryden.*
6. Sour; surly; discomposed. *Shakespeare.*
7. Violent; rude; boisterous. *Hudibras.*
8. Rough; shaggy. *Fairfax.*

RU'GGEDLY. *ad.* [from *rugged.*] In a rugged manner.

RU'GGEDNESS. *s.* [from *rugged.*]
1. The state or quality of being rugged.
2. Roughness; asperity. *Ray.*

RU'GIN. *s.* A nappy cloth. *Wiseman.*

RU'GINE. *s.* [*rugine*, Fr.] A chirurgeon's rasp. *Sharp.*

RU'GOSE. *a.* [*rugosus*, Lat.] Full of wrinkles. *Wiseman.*

RU'IN. *s.* [*ruine*, French; *ruina*, Latin.]
1. The fall or destruction of cities or edifices. *Beaumont.*
2. The remains of a building demolished. *Sw.*
3. Destruction; loss of happiness or fortune; overthrow. *Dryden.*
4. Mischief; bane. *Milton.*

To RU'IN. *v. a.* [*ruiner*, French.]
1. To subvert; to demolish. *Dryden.*
2. To destroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune. *Wake.*
3. To impoverish. *Addison.*

To RU'IN. *v. n.*
1. To fall in ruins. *Milton.*
2. To run to ruin; to dilapidate. *Sanys.*
3. To be brought to poverty or misery. *Locke.*

To RU'INATE *v. a* [from *ruin.*] Obsolete.
1. To subvert; to demolish. *Shakespeare.*
2. To bring to meanness or misery irrecoverable. *Bacon.*

RUINA'TION. *s.* [from *ruinate.*] Subversion; demolition. Obsolete. *Camden.*

RU'INER. *s.* [from *ruin.*] One that ruins. *Chapman.*

RU'INOUS. *a.* [*ruineux*, Lat. *ruineux*, Fr.]
1. Fallen to ruin; dilapidated demolished. *Heywood.*
2. Mischievous; pernicious; baneful; destructive. *Swift.*

RU'INOUSLY. *ad.*
1. In a ruinous manner.
2. Mischievously; destructively. *D. of Piet.*

RULE. *s.* [*regula*, Latin.]
1. Government; empire; sway; supreme command.
2. An instrument by which lines are drawn.
3. Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed.
4. Regularity; propriety of behaviour. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

To RULE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To govern; to control; to manage with power and authority. *Dryden.*
2. To manage; to conduct. *Macabees.*
3. To settle as by a rule. *Atterbury.*

To RULE. *v. n.* To have power or command. *Locke.*

RU'LER. *s.* [from *rule.*]
1. Governour; one that has the supreme command. *Raleigh.*
2. An instrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn. *Moxon.*

RUM. *s.*
1. A country parson. A cant word. *Swift.*
2. A kind of spirit distilled from molosses.

To RU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*rommelen*, Dutch.] To make a hoarse, low, continued noise. *Bacon.*

RU'MBLER. *s.* [from *rumble.*] The person or thing that rumbles.

RU'MINANT. *a.* [*ruminans*, Latin.] Having the property of chewing the cud. *Brown.*

To RU'MINATE. *v. n.* [*ramino*, Latin.]
1. To chew the cud.
2. To muse; to think again and again. *Fairfax.*

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To RU'MINATE. *v. a.*
1. To chew over again.
2. To muſe on; to meditate over and over again. *Shakeſpeare.*

RUMINA'TION. *ſ.* [*ruminatio*, Latin.]
1. The property or act of chewing the cud. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Meditation; reflection. *Thomſon.*

To RU'MMAGE. *v. a.* [*rammen*, German; *remari*, Latin.] To ſearch; to plunder; to evacuate. *Dryden.*

To RU'MMAGE. *v. n.* To ſearch places. *Swift.*

RU'MMER. *ſ.* [*roemer*, Dutch.] A glaſs; a drinking cup. *Philips.*

RU'MOUR. *ſ.* [*rumeur*, Fr. *rumor*, Latin.] Flying or popular report; bruit; fame. *Dryden.*

To RU'MOUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report abroad; to bruit. *Dryden.*

RU'MOURER. *ſ.* [from *rumour.*] Reporter; ſpreader of news. *Shakeſpeare.*

RUMP. *ſ.* [*rumpf*, German.]
1. The end of the backbone. *Swift.*
2. The buttocks. *Shakeſpeare.*

To RU'MPLE. *v. a.* [*rompelen*, Dutch.] To cruſh or contract into inequalities and corrugations; to cruſh together out of ſhape. *Blackmore.*

RU'MPLE. *ſ.* [hneỳmpelle, Saxon.] Pucker; rude plait. *Dryden.*

To RUN. *v. n.* pret. *ran.* [ꝛynan, Sax. *rennen*, Dutch.]
1. To move ſwiftly; to ply the legs in ſuch a manner as that both feet are at every ſtep off the ground at the ſame time; to make haſte; to paſs with very quick pace. *Swift.*
2. To uſe the legs in motion. *Locke.*
3. To move in a hurry. *Ben Jonſon.*
4. To paſs on the ſurface, not through the air. *Exodus.*
5. To ruſh violently. *Burnet.*
6. To take a courſe at ſea. *Acts.*
7. To contend in a race. *Swift.*
8. To flee; not to ſtand. *Bacon.*
9. To go away by ſtealth. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. To emit or let flow any liquid. *Shakeſp.*
11. To ſtream; to flow; to have a current; not to ſtagnate. *Addiſon.*
12. To be liquid; to be fluid. *Bacon.*
13. To be fuſible; to melt. *Dryden.*
14. To fuſe; to melt. *Moxon.*
15. To paſs; to proceed. *Locke.*
16. To flow as periods or metre; to have a cadence: as, *the lines* run *ſmoothly.*
17. To go away; to vaniſh. *Addiſon.*
18. To have a legal courſe; to be practiſed. *Child.*
19. To have a courſe in any direction. *Addi.*
20. To paſs in thought or ſpeech. *Felton.*
21. To be mentioned curſorily, or in few words. *Arbuthnot.*
22. To have a continual tenour of any kind. *Sanderſon.*
23. To be buſied upon. *Swift.*
24. To be popularly known. *Temple.*
25. To have reception, ſucceſs, or continuance: as, *ſeditious papers always* run.
26. To go on by ſucceſſion of parts. *Pope.*
27. To proceed in a train of conduct. *Shak.*
28. To paſs into ſome change. *Tillotſon.*
29. To proceed in a certain order. *Dryden.*
30. To be in force. *Bacon.*
31. To be generally received. *Knolles.*
32. To be carried on in any manner. *Ayliffe.*
33. To have a track or courſe. *Boyle.*
34. To paſs irregularly. *Cheyne.*
35. To make a gradual progreſs. *Pope.*
36. To be predominant, *Woodward.*
37. To tend in growth. *Bacon.*
38. To grow exuberantly. *Mortimer.*
39. To excern pus or matter. *Leviticus.*
40. To become irregular; to change to ſomething wild. *Granville.*
41. To go by artifice or fraud. *Hudibras.*
42. To fall by haſte, paſſion, or folly, into fault or misfortune. *Knolles.*
43. To fall; to make tranſition. *Watts.*
44. To have a general tendency. *Swift.*
45. To proceed as on a ground or principle. *Atterbury.*
46. To go on with violence. *Swift.*
47. *To* RUN *after.* To ſearch for; to endeavour at, though out of the way. *Locke.*
48. *To* RUN *away with.* To hurry without deliberation. *Locke.*
49. *To* RUN *in with.* To cloſe; to comply. *Baker.*
50. *To* RUN *on.* To be continued. *Hooker.*
51. *To* RUN *on.* To continue the ſame courſe. *Drayton.*
52. *To* RUN *over.* To be ſo full as to overflow. *Dryden.*
53. *To* RUN *over.* To be ſo much as to overflow. *Dryden.*
54. *To* RUN *over.* To recount curſorily. *Ray.*
55. *To* RUN *over.* To conſider curſorily. *Wotton.*
56. *To* RUN *out.* To be at an end. *Swift.*
57. *To* RUN *out.* To ſpread exuberantly. *Taylor.*
58. *To* RUN *out.* To expatiate. *Broome.*
59. *To* RUN *out.* To be waſted or exhauſted. *Ben Jonſon.*
60. *To* RUN *out.* To grow poor by expence diſproportionate to income. *Swift.*

To RUN. *v. a.*
1. To pierce; to ſtab. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To force; to drive. *Locke.*
3. To force into any way or form. *Felton.*
4. To drive with violence. *Knolles.*
5. To melt; to fuſe. *Felton.*
6. To incur; to fall into. *Calamy.*
7. To venture; to hazard. *Claremon.*
8. To import or export without duty. *Swift.*
9. To proſecute in thought. *Collier.*
10. To puſh. *Addiſon.*
11. *To* RUN *down.* To chaſe to wearineſs. *L'Eſtrange.*
12. *To* RUN *down.* To cruſh; to overbear. *South.*

RUN. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of running. *L'Eſtrange.*

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2. Courſe; motion. *Bacon.*
3. Flow; cadence. *Broome.*
4. Courſe; proceſs.
5. Way; will; uncontrolled courſe. *Arbuth.*
6. Long reception; continued ſucceſs. *Addi.*
7. Modiſh clamour. *Swift.*
8. *At the long* RUN. In fine; in concluſion; at the end. *Wiſeman.*

RU'NAGATE. *s.* [*renegat*, French.] A fugitive; rebel; apoſtate. *Raleigh.*

RU'NAWAY. *s.* [*run* and *away*.] One that flies from danger, one who departs by ſtealth; a fugitive. *Shakeſpeare.*

RU'NDLE. *s.* [of *round*.]
1. A round; a ſtep of a ladder. *Duppa.*
2. A peritrochium; ſomething put round an axis. *Wilkins.*

RU'NDLET. *s.* A ſmall barrel. *Bacon.*

RUNG. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ring*.

RU'NNEL. *s.* [from *run*.] A rivulet; a ſmall brook. *Fairfax.*

RU'NNER. *s.* [from *run*.]
1. One that runs.
2. A racer. *Dryden.*
3. A meſſenger. *Swift.*
4. A ſhooting ſprig. *Mortimer.*
5. One of the ſtones of a mill. *Mortimer.*
6. A bird. *Ainſworth.*

RU'NNET. *s.* [ȝeronnen, Saxon, coagulated.] A liquor made by ſteeping the ſtomach of a calf in hot water, and uſed to coagulate milk for curds and cheeſe. *More.*

RU'NNING. *a.* Kept for the race. *Law.*

RU'NNION. *s.* [*rognant*, Fr. ſcrubbing.] A paltry ſcurvy wretch *Shakeſpeare.*

RUNT. *s.* [*runte*, in the Teutonic dialects, ſignifies a bull or cow.] Any animal ſmall below the natural growth of the kind. *Cleaveland.*

RU'PTION. *s.* [*ruptus*, Latin.] Breach; ſolution of continuity. *Wiſeman.*

RU'PTURE. *s.* [*rupture*, Fr. from *ruptus*, Lat.]
1. The act of breaking; ſtate of being broken; ſolution of continuity. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A breach of peace; open hoſtility. *Swift.*
3. Burſtenneſs; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut. *Sharp.*

To RU'PTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break; to burſt; to ſuffer diſruption. *Sharp.*

RU'PTUREWORT. *s.* [*herniaria*.] A plant.

RU'RAL. *a.* [*rural*, French; *ruralis*, Latin.] Country; exiſting in the country, not in cities; ſuiting the country; reſembling the country. *Thomſon.*

RURA'LITY. } *s.* [from *rural*.] The quali-
RU'RALNESS. } ty of being rural.

RURI'COLIST. *s.* [*ruricola*, Latin.] An inhabitant of the country.

RURI'GENOUS. *a.* [*rura* and *gigno*, Latin.] Born in the country.

RUSE. *s.* [French.] Cunning; artifice; little ſtratagem; trick.

RUSH. *s.* [ꝛuꝑc, Saxon.]
1. A plant. They are planted with great care on the banks of the ſea in Holland, in order to prevent the water from waſhing away the earth; for the roots of theſe *ruſhes* faſten themſelves very deep in the ground, and mat themſelves near the ſurface, ſo as to hold the earth cloſely together. *Miller.*
2. Any thing proverbially worthleſs. *Arbuth.*

RUSH-CANDLE. *s.* [from *ruſh* and *candle*.] A ſmall blinking taper, made by ſtripping a ruſh and dipping it in tallow. *Milton.*

To RUSH. *v. n.* [hꝛeꝑan, Saxon.] To move with violence; to go on with tumultuous rapidity. *Sprat.*

RUSH. *s.* [from the verb.] Violent courſe. *Crafhaw.*

RU'SHY. *a.* [from *ruſh*.]
1. Abounding with ruſhes. *Thomſon.*
2. Made of ruſhes. *Tickel.*

RUSK. *s.* Hard bread for ſtores. *Raleigh.*

RU'SSET. *a.* [*rouſſet*, French; *ruſſus*, Latin.]
1. Reddiſhly brown. *Dryden.*
2. *Newton* ſeems to uſe it for gray.
3. Coarſe; homeſpun; ruſtick. *Shakeſpeare.*

RU'SSET. *s.* Country dreſs. *Dryden.*

RU'SSET. } *s.* A name given to ſeveral
RU'SSETING. } ſorts of pears or apples from their colour.

RUST. *s.* [ꝛuꝑe, Saxon.]
1. The red deſquamation of old iron. *Mey.*
2. The tarniſhed or corroded ſurface of any metal. *Dryden.*
3. Loſs of power by inactivity.
4. Matter bred by corruption or degeneration. *King Charles.*

To RUST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To gather ruſt; to have the ſurface tarniſhed or corroded. *Dryden.*
2. To degenerate in idleneſs. *Dryden.*

To RUST. *v. a.*
1. To make ruſty. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To impair by time or inactivity.

RU'STICAL. *a.* [*ruſticus*, Latin.] Rough; ſavage; boiſterous; brutal; rude. *Brown.*

RU'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *ruſtical*.] Savagely; rudely; inelegantly. *Dryden.*

RU'STICALNESS. *s.* [from *ruſtical*.] The quality of being ruſtical; rudeneſs; ſavageneſs.

To RU'STICATE. *v. n.* [*ruſticor*, Latin.] To reſide in the country. *Pope.*

To RU'STICATE. *v. a.* To baniſh into the country. *Spectator.*

RUSTI'CITY. *s.* [*ruſticité*, Fr. *ruſticitas*, Latin.]
1. Qualities of one that lives in the country; ſimplicity; artleſſneſs; rudeneſs; ſavageneſs. *Wotton.*
2. Rural appearance.

RU'STICK. *a.* [*ruſticus*, Lat. *ruſtique*, Fr.]
1. Rural; country. *Sidney.*
2. Rude; untaught; inelegant. *Watts.*
3. Brutal; ſavage. *Pope.*
4. Artleſs; honeſt; ſimple.
5. Plain; unadorned. *Milton.*

RU'STICK. *s.* A clown; a ſwain; an inhabitant of the country. *Smith.*

RU'STINESS. *s.* [from *rusty*.] The ſtate of being ruſty.

To RU'STLE. *v. n.* [hꝛuꝑlan, Saxon.] To

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make a low continued rattle; to make a quick ſucceſſion of ſmall noiſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

RU'STY. *a.* [from *ruſt.*]
1. Covered with ruſt; infected with ruſt. *Dr.*
2. Impaired by inactivity. *Shakeſpeare.*

To RUT. *v. n.* [*ruit*, Fr.] To deſire to come together. Uſed of deer.

RUT. *s.* [*ruit*, Fr.]
1. Copulation of deer. *Bacon.*
2. The track of a cart wheel. *Chapman.*

RUTH. *s.* [from *rue.*]
1. Mercy; pity; tenderneſs. *Fairfax.*
2. Miſery; ſorrow. *Spenſer.*

RU'THFUL. *a.* [*ruth* and *full.*] Rueful; woful; ſorrowful. *Carew.*

RU'THFULLY. *ad.*
1. Wofully; ſadly. *Knolles.*
2. Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Spenſer.*

RU'THLESS. *a.* [from *ruth.*] Cruel; pitileſs; uncompaſſionate; barbarous. *Sandys.*

RU'THLESSNESS. *s.* [from *ruthleſs.*] Want of pity.

RU'THLESSLY. *ad* [from *ruthleſs.*] Without pity; cruelly; barbarouſly.

RU'TTIER. *s.* [*routiere*, Fr.] A direction of the road or courſe at ſea.

RU'TTISH. *a.* [from *rut.*] Wanton; libidinous; ſalacious; luſtful; lecherous. *Shakeſpeare.*

RYE. *s.* [ryȝe, Saxon.]
1. A coarſe kind of bread corn. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A diſeaſe in a hawk. *Ainſworth.*

RYE'GRASS. *s.* A kind of ſtrong graſs. *Mort.*

S

SAB

S Has in Engliſh the ſame hiſſing ſound as in other languages. In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine ſound: in the middle it is ſometimes uttered with a ſtronger appulſe of the tongue to the palate, like *z*; as, *roſe*, *reſcate*, *roſy*, *oſier*, *noſel*, *reſident*, *buſy*, *buſineſs*. It ſometimes keeps its natural ſound; as, *looſe*, *deſignation*. In the end of monoſyllables it is ſometimes *s*, as in *this*, and ſometimes *z*, as in *as*, *has*; and generally where *es* ſtands in verbs for *eth*, as *gives*.

SABA'OTH. [Heb.] Armies; hoſts. *C. Pr.*

SA'BBATH. *s.* [An Hebrew word ſignifying *reſt*; *ſabbatum*, Lat.]
1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them eſtabliſhed among Chriſtians for public worſhip; the ſeventh day ſet apart from works of labour to be employed in piety. *Milton.*
2. Intermiſſion of pain or ſorrow; time of reſt. *Pope.*

SA'BBATHBREAKER. *s.* [*ſabbath* and *break.*] Violator of the ſabbath by labour or wickedneſs. *Bacon.*

SABBA'TICAL. *a.* [*ſabbaticus*, Lat.] Reſembling the ſabbath; enjoying or bringing intermiſſion of labour. *Forbes.*

SA'BBATISM. *s.* [from *ſabbatum*, Lat.] Obſervance of the ſabbath ſuperſtitiouſly rigid.

SA'BINE. *s.* [*ſabine*, Fr. *ſabina*, Lat.] A plant; ſavin. *Mortimer.*

SA'BLE. *s.* [*zibella*, Lat.] Fur. *Knolles.*

SA'BLE. *a.* [French.] Black. *Waller.*

SA'BLIERE. s. [French.]
1. A ſand pit. *Bailey.*
2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not ſo thick, as a beam.

SA'BRE. *s.* [*ſabre*, Fr.] A cimeter; a ſhort ſword with a convex edge; a falchion. *Pope.*

SAC

SABULO'SITY. *s.* [from *ſabulous.*] Grittineſs ſandineſs.

SA'BULOUS. *a.* [*ſabulum*, Latin.] Gritty; ſandy.

SACCA'DE. s. [French.] A violent check the rider gives his horſe, by drawing both the reins very ſuddenly. *Bailey.*

SA'CCHARINE *a.* [*ſaccharum*, Lat.] Having the taſte, or any other of the chief qualities of ſugar. *Arbuthnot.*

SACERDO'TAL. *a.* [*ſacerdotalis*, Lat.] Prieſtly; belonging to the prieſthood. *Atterbury.*

SA'CHEL. *s.* [*ſaculus*, Lat.] A ſmall ſack or bag.

SACK. *s.* [ꝑw, Hebrew; ϭακκος; *ſaccus*, Lat. ſæc, Sax.]
1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag. *Knolles.*
2. The meaſure of three buſhels.
3. A woman's looſe robe.

To SACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put in bags. *Betterton.*
2. [from *ſacar*, Spaniſh.] To take by ſtorm; to pillage; to plunder. *South.*

SACK. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Storm of a town; pillage; plunder. *Dry.*
2. A kind of ſweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. *Swift.*

SA'CKBUT. *s.* [*ſacabuche*, Spaniſh.] A kind of pipe. *Shakeſpeare.*

SA'CKCLOTH. *s.* [*ſack* and *cloth.*] Cloth of which ſacks are made; coarſe cloth ſometimes worn in mortification. *Sandys.*

SA'CKER. *s.* [from *ſack.*] One that takes a town.

SA'CKFUL. *s.* [*ſack* and *full.*] A full bag.

SA'CKPOSSET. *s.* [*ſack* and *poſſet.*] A poſſet made of milk, ſack, and ſome other ingredients. *Swift.*

SA'CRAMENT. *s.* [*ſacramentum*, Lat.]

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1. An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation.
2. An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace. *Hooker.*
3. The eucharist; the holy communion. *Addison.*

SACRAME'NTAL. *a.* [*sacramental*, Fr. from *sacrament.*] Constituting a sacrament; pertaining to a sacrament. *Taylor.*

SACRAME'NTALLY. *ad.* After the manner of a sacrament. *Hammond.*

SA'CRED. *a.* [*sacré*, Fr. *sacer*, Lat.]
1. Immediately relating to God. *Arbuth.*
2. Devoted to religious uses; holy. *Milton.*
3 Dedicated; consecrate; consecrated. *Dryd.*
4. Relating to religion; theological. *Milton.*
5. Entitled to reverence. *Cowley.*
6. Inviolable. *Dryden.*

SA'CREDLY. *ad.* [from *sacred.*] Inviolably; religiously. *South.*

SA'CREDNESS. *s.* [from *sacred.*] The state of being sacred; state of being consecrated to religious uses; holiness; sanctity. *L'Estr.*

SACRI'FICK. *a.* [*sacrificus*, Lat.] Employed in sacrifice.

SACRI'FICABLE. *a.* [from *sacrificor*, Latin.] Capable of being offered in sacrifice. *Brown.*

SACRIFICA'TOR. *s.* [from *sacrificor*, Latin.] Sacrificer; offerer of sacrifice. *Brown.*

SACRI'FICATORY. *a.* [from *sacrificor*, Lat.] Offering sacrifice.

To SA'CRIFICE. *v. a.* [*sacrifico*, Lat.]
1. To offer to heaven; to immolate as an atonement or propitiation. *Milton.*
2. To destroy or give up for the sake of something else. *Broome.*
3. To destroy; to kill.
4. To devote with loss. *Prior.*

To SA'CRIFICE. *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer sacrifice. *Milton.*

SA'CRIFICE. *s.* [*sacrificium*, Lat.]
1. The act of offering to heaven. *Milton.*
2. The thing offered to heaven, or immolated by an act of religion. *Milton.*
3. Any thing destroyed, or quitted for the sake of something else.
4. Any thing destroyed.

SA'CRIFICER. *s.* [from *sacrifice.*] One who offers sacrifice; one that immolates. *Addison.*

SACRIFI'CIAL. *a.* [from *sacrifice.*] Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice. *Taylor.*

SA'CRILEGE. *s.* [*sacrilege*, Fr. *sacrilegium*, Lat.] The crime of appropriating to himself what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing heaven. *South.*

SACRILE'GIOUS. *a.* [*sacrilegus*, Lat.] Violating things sacred; polluted with the crime of sacrilege. *Pope.*

SACRILE'GIOUSLY. *ad.* With sacrilege.

SA'CRING. *part.* Consecrating. *Shakespeare.*

SA'CRIST. } *s.* [*sacristian*, Fr.] He that
SA'CRISTAN. } has the care of the utensils or moveables of the church. *Ayliffe.*

SA'CRISTY. *s.* [*sacristie*, Fr.] An apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are reposited. *Addison.*

SAD. *a.* [the etymology not known.]
1. Sorrowful; full of grief. *Milton.*
2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay; not cheerful. *Pope.*
3. Serious; not light; not volatile; grave. *Herbert.*
4. Afflictive; calamitous. *Milton.*
5. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. *Addison.*
6. Dark coloured. *Walton.*
7. Heavy; weighty; ponderous. *Spenser.*
8. Cohesive; not light; firm; close. *Mortimer.*

To SA'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *sad.*]
1. To make sad; to make sorrowful.
2. To make melancholy; to make gloomy. *Pope.*
3 To make dark coloured.
4. To make heavy; to make cohesive. *Mor.*

SA'DDLE. *s.* [ꝑæl, Sax. *sadel*, Dutch.] The seat which is put upon the horse for the accommodation of the rider *Dryden.*

To SA'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with a saddle. *Prior.*
2. To load; to burden. *Dryden.*

SA'DDLEBACKED. *a.* [*saddle* and *back.*] Horses, *saddleBacked*, have their backs low, and a raised head and neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

SA'DDLEMAKER. } *s.* [from *saddle.*] One
SA'DDLER. } whose trade is to make saddles. *Digby.*

SA'DLY. *ad.* [from *sad.*]
1. Sorrowfully; mournfully. *Dryden.*
2. Calamitously; miserably. *South.*

SA'DNESS. *s.* [from *sad.*]
1. Sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind. *Dryden.*
2. Melancholy look. *Milton.*
3. Seriousness; sedate gravity. *Dryden.*

SAFE. *a.* [*sauf*, Fr. *salvus*, Lat.]
1. Free from danger. *Dryden.*
2. Free from hurt. *L'Estrange.*
3. Conferring security. *Milton.*
4. No longer dangerous; reposited out of the power of doing harm. *Shakespeare.*

SAFE. *s.* [from the adjective.] A buttery; a pantry. *Ainsworth.*

SA'FECONDUCT. *s.* [*safeconduit*, Fr.]
1. Convoy; guard through an enemy's country.
2. Pass; warrant to pass. *Clarendon.*

SA'FEGUARD. *s.* [*safe* and *guard.*]
1. Defence; protection; security. *Attert.*
2. Convoy; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the possessor.
3 Pass; warrant to pass. *Clarendon.*

To SA'FEGUARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To guard; to protect. *Shakespeare.*

SA'FELY. *ad.* [from *safe.*]
1. In a safe manner; without danger. *Locke.*
2. Without hurt. *Shakespeare.*

SA'FENESS. *s.* [from *safe.*] Exemption from danger. *South.*

SA'FETY. *s.* [from *safe.*]
1. Freedom from danger. *Shakespeare.*
2. Exemption from hurt. *Prior.*
3. Preservation from hurt. *Shakespeare.*
4. Custody; security from escape. *Shak.*

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SA'FFLOW. *s.* Baſtard ſaffron. *Mortimer.*
SA'FFRON. *s.* [*ſafran*, Fr. from *ſafhar*, Arabick; *crocus*, Latin.] A plant. *Millar.*
SA'FFRON, *Baſtard*, *s.* [*carthamus*, Latin.] A plant, cultivated for dyers. *Miller.*
SA'FFRON. *a.* Yellow; having the colour of ſaffron. *Chapman.*
To SAG. *v. n.* To hang heavy. *Shakeſpeare.*
To SAG. *v. a.* To load; to burden.
SAGA'CIOUS. *a.* [*ſagax*, Latin.]
1. Quick of ſcent. *Dryden.*
2. Quick of thought; acute in making diſcoveries. *Locke.*
SAGA'CIOUSLY. *ad.*
1. With quick ſcent.
2. With acuteneſs of penetration.
SAGA'CIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *ſagacious*] The quality of being ſagacious.
SAGA'CITY. *s.* [*ſagacitas*, Latin.]
1. Quickneſs of ſcent.
2. Acuteneſs of diſcovery. *Locke.*
SAGE. *s.* [*ſauge*, French; *ſalvia*, Latin.] A plant. *Gay.*
SAGE. *a.* [*ſage*, French; *ſaggio*, Italian.] Wiſe; grave; prudent. *Waller.*
SAGE. *s.* [from the adjective.] A philoſopher; a man of gravity and wiſdom. *Pope.*
SA'GELY. *ad.* [from *ſage*.] Wiſely; prudently.
SA'GENESS. *s.* [from *ſage*.] Gravity; prudence.
SAGITTAL. *a.* [from *ſagitta*, Lat. an arrow.]
1. Belonging to an arrow.
2. [In anatomy.] A ſuture ſo called from its reſemblance to an arrow. *Wiſeman.*
SAGITTARY. *s.* [*ſagittarius*, Latin.] A centaur; an animal half man half horſe, armed with a bow and quiver. *Shakeſpeare.*
SA'GO. *s.* A kind of eatable grain. *Barley*
SA'ICK. *s.* [*ſaica*, Italian.] A Turkiſh veſſel proper for the carriage of merchandiſe.
SAID. The pret. and part paſſ. of *ſay*.
1. Aforeſaid. *Hale.*
2. Declared; ſhowed.
SAIL. *s.* [ſegl, Saxon; *ſeyhel ſeyl*, Dutch.]
1. The expanded ſheet, which catches the wind, and carries on the veſſel on the water.
2. [In poetry.] Wings. *Spenſer.*
3. A ſhip; a veſſel. *Addiſon.*
4. *Sail* is a collective word, noting the number of ſhips: as, *twenty ſail*; a fleet of twenty ſhips. *Raleigh.*
5. *To ſtrike* SAIL. To lower the ſail. *Acts.*
6. A proverbial phraſe for abating of pomp or ſuperiority. *Shakeſpeare.*
To SAIL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be moved by the wind with ſails. *Mor.*
2. To paſs by ſea. *Acts.*
3. To ſwim. *Dryden.*
4. To paſs ſmoothly along. *Shakeſpeare.*
To SAIL. *v. n.*
1. To paſs by means of ſails. *Dryden.*
2. To fly through. *Pope.*
SA'ILER. } *s.* [from *ſail*.] A ſeaman; one
SA'ILOR } who practiſes or underſtands navigation. *Arbuthnot. Pope.*
SA'ILYARD. *s.* [*ſail* and *yard*.] The pole on which the ſail is extended. *Dryden.*
SAIM. *s.* [*ſaime*, Italian.] Lard.
SAIN. [a participle, obſolete, from *ſay*.] Said. *Shakeſpeare.*
SA'INFOIN. *s.* [*ſainfoin*, French, *medica*.] A kind of herb.
SAINT. *s.* [*ſaint*, French.] A perſon eminent for piety and virtue. *Shakeſpeare.*
To SAINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To number among ſaints; to reckon among ſaints by a public decree; to canonize. *Addiſon.*
To SAINT. *v. n.* To act with a ſhow of piety.
SA'INTED. *a.* [from *ſaint*.]
1. Holy; pious; virtuous. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Holy; ſacred. *Milton.*
SAINT *John's Wort. s.* [*hypericum*.] A plant.
SA'INTLIKE. *a.* [*ſaint* and *like*.]
1. Suiting a ſaint; becoming a ſaint. *Dryden.*
2. Reſembling a ſaint. *Bacon.*
SA'INTLY. *a.* [from *ſaint*.] Like a ſaint; becoming a ſaint. *Milton.*
SA'INTSHIP. *s.* [from *ſaint*] The character or qualities of a ſaint. *Pope.*
SAKE. *s.* [rac, Saxon; *ſaecke*, Dutch.]
1. Final cauſe; end; purpoſe. *Tillotſon.*
2. Account; regard to any perſon or thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
SA'KER. *s.* [*Saker* originally ſignifies a hawk] A ſort of cannon. *Derham.*
SA'KERET. *s.* [from *ſaker*.] The male of a ſaker-hawk. *Bailey.*
SAL. s. [Latin.] Salt: a word often uſed in pharmacy. *Floyer.*
SALA'CIOUS. *a.* [*ſalacis*, Lat. *ſalace*, French.] Luſtful; lecherous. *Arbuthnot.*
SALA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſalacious*.] Lecherouſly; luſtfully.
SA'LACITY. *s.* [*ſalacitas*, Latin.] Luſt; lechery. *Floyer.*
SA'LAD. *s.* [*ſalade*, French; *ſalaet*, German.] Food of raw herbs. *Watts.*
SA'LAMANDER. *s.* [*ſalamandre*, French; *ſalamandra*, Lat.] An animal ſuppoſed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poiſonous. *Ambroſe Parey* has a picture of the ſalamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there is no ſuch creature, the name being now given to a poor harmleſs inſect. *Brown.*
SA'LAMANDER's *Hair.* } *s.* A kind of
SA'LAMANDER's *Wool.* } beſtos, or mineral flax. *Woodward. Boyle.*
SALAMA'NDRINE. *a.* [from *ſalamander*.] Reſembling a ſalamander. *Spectator.*
SA'LARY. *s.* [*ſalaire*, French; *ſalarium*, Latin.] Stated hire; annual or periodical payment. *Swift.*
SALE. *s.* [*ſual*, Dutch.]
1. The act of ſelling.
2. Vent; power of ſelling; market. *Spenſer.*
3. A public and proclaimed expoſition of goods to the market; auction. *Temple.*
4. State of being venal; price. *Addiſon.*
5. It ſeems in *Spenſer* to ſignify a wicker baſket; perhaps from *ſallow*, in which fiſh are caught.

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SA'LEABLE. *a.* [from *sale.*] Vendible; fit for sale; marketable. *Locke.*

SA'LEABLENESS. *s.* [from *saleable.*] The state of being saleable.

SA'LEABLY. *ad.* [from *saleable.*] In a saleable manner.

SA'LEBROUS. *a.* [*salebrosus*, Latin.] Rough; uneven; rugged.

SA'LESMAN. *s.* [*sale* and *man.*] One who sells clothes ready made. *Swift.*

SA'LEWORK. *s.* [*sale* and *work.*] Work for sale; work carelessly done. *Shakespeare.*

SA'LIENT. *a.* [*saliens*, Latin.]

1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps. *Brown.*

2. Beating; panting. *Blackmore.*

3. Springing or shooting with a quick motion. *Pope.*

SA'LIGOT. *s.* Waterthistle. *Brown.*

SA'LINE. } *a.* [*salinus*, Lat.] Consisting
SALI'NOUS. } of salt; constituting salt. *Harvey. Brown.*

SALI'VA. s. [Latin.] Every thing that is spit up; but it more strictly signifies that juice which is separated by the glands called salival. *Quincy.*

SA'LIVAL. } *a.* [from *saliva.*] Relating
SA'LIVARY. } to spittle. *Grew. Arbuthnot.*

To SA'LIVATE. *v. a.* [from *saliva*, Latin.] To purge by the salival glands. *Wiseman.*

SALIVA'TION. *s.* [from *salivate.*] A method of cure much practised in venereal cases, by promoting a secretion of spittle. *Quincy.*

SALI'VOUS. *a.* [from *saliva.*] Consisting of spittle; having the nature of spittle. *Wiseman.*

SA'LLET. } *s.* Corrupted from *salad.*
SA'LLETING. } *Boyle. Mortimer.*

SA'LLIANCE. *s.* [from *sally.*] The act of issuing forth; sally. *Spenser.*

SA'LLOW. *s.* [*salix*, Latin.] A tree of the genus of willow. *Dryden.*

SA'LLOW. *a.* [*salo*, German, black; *sale*, Fr. foul.] Sickly; yellow. *Rowe.*

SA'LLOWNESS. *s.* [from *sallow.*] Yellowness; sickly paleness. *Addison.*

SA'LLY. *s.* [*sallie.* French.]

1. Eruption; issue from a place besieged; quick egress. *Bacon.*

2. Range; excursion. *Locke.*

3. Flight; volatile or sprightly exertion. *Stilling fleet.*

4. Escape; levity; extravagant flight; frolick; wild gayety; exorbitance. *Swift.*

To SA'LLY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to issue out. *Tate.*

SA'LLYPORT. *s.* [*sally* and *port.*] Gate at which sallies are made. *Denham.*

SALMAGU'NDI. *s.* [*selon mon gout*, or *salce a mon gout.*] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SA'LMON. *s.* [*salmo*, Latin.] The *salmon* is accounted the king of fresh-water fish, and is bred in rivers relating to the sea, yet so far from it as admits no tincture of brackishness. They are said to cast their spawn in August, which becomes samlets early in the spring, and they haste to the sea before winter. After he is got into the sea he becomes from a samlet, not so big as a gudgeon, to be a salmon, in as short a time as a gosling becomes a goose. *Walton.*

SA'LMONTROUT. *s.* A trout that has some resemblance to a salmon. *Walton.*

SALPI'CON. *s.* A kind of farce or stuffing. *Bailey.*

SALSAMENTA'RIOUS. *a.* [*salsamentarius*, Latin.] Belonging to salt things.

SA'LSIFY. s. [Latin.] A plant; goatsbeard.

SALSOA'CID. *a.* [*salsus*, and *acidus*, Latin.] Having a taste compounded of saltness and sourness. *Floyer.*

SALSU'GINOUS. *a.* [*salsugo*, Latin.] Saltish; somewhat salt. *Boyle.*

SALT. *s.* [*salt*, Gothick; *pealt*, Saxon.]

1. *Salt* is a body whose two essential properties seem to be, dissolubility in water, and a pungent sapor: it is an active incombustible substance. There are three kinds of salts, fixed, volatile, and essential: fixed salt is drawn by calcining matter, then boiling the ashes in a good deal of water: volatile salt is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and some putrefied parts of vegetables: the essential salt is drawn from the juice of plants by crystallization *Harris.*

2. Taste; smack. *Shakespeare.*

3. Wit; merriment.

SALT. *a.*

1. Having the taste of salt. *Bacon.*

2. Impregnated with salt. *Addison.*

3. Abounding with salt. *Jeremiah.*

4. [*salax*, Lat.] Lecherous; salacious. *Shak.*

To SALT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season with salt. *Brown.*

SA'LT-PAN. } *s.* [*salt* and *pan*, or *pit.*] Pit
SA'LT-PIT. } where salt is got. *Bacon.*

SA'LTANT. *a.* [*saltans*, Latin.] Jumping; dancing.

SALTA'TION. *s.* [*saltatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of dancing or jumping. *Brown.*

2. Beat; palpitation. *Wiseman.*

SA'LTCAT. *s.* A lump of salt. *Mortimer.*

SALTCE'LLAR. *s.* [*salt* and *cellar.*] Vessel of salt set on the table. *Swift.*

SA'LTER. *s.* [from *salt.*]

1. One who salts.

2. One who sells salt. *Camden.*

SA'LTERN. *s.* A salt-work. *Mortimer.*

SALTINBA'NCO. *s.* [*saltare in banco.*] A quack or mountebank. *Brown.*

SA'LTIER. *s.* A *saltier* is in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, and an honourable bearing in heraldry. *Peacham.*

SA'LTISH. *a.* [from *salt.*] Somewhat salt. *Mortimer.*

SA'LTLESS. *a.* [from *salt.*] Insipid; not tasting of salt.

SA'LTLY. *ad.* [from *salt.*] With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

SA'LTNESS. *s.* [from *salt.*] Taste of salt. *Bacon.*

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SA'LTPETRE. *s.* [*sal petræ*, Latin; *sal petre*, French.] Nitre. *Locke.*

SALVABI'LITY. *s.* [from *salvable.*] Poſſibility of being received to everlaſting life. *Decay of Piety.*

SA'LVABLE. *a.* [from *ſalvo*, Lat.] Poſſible to be ſaved. *Decay of Piety.*

SA'LVAGE. *a.* [*ſauvage*, Fr. *ſelvaggio*, Ital.] Wild; rude; cruel: now *ſavage.* *Waller.*

SALVA'TION. *s.* [from *ſalvo*, Lat.] Preſervation from eternal death; reception to the happineſs of heaven. *Milton.*

SA'LVATORY. *s.* [*ſalvatoire*, Fr.] A place where any thing is preſerved. *Hale.*

SALU'BRIOUS. *a.* [*ſalubris*, Lat.] Wholeſome; healthful; promoting health. *Philips.*

SALU'BRITY. *s.* [from *ſalubrious.*] Wholeſomeneſs; healthfulneſs.

SALVE. *s.* [*realf*, Saxon, from *ſalvus*, Lat.]
1. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emplaſter. *Donne.*
2. Help; remedy. *Hammond.*

To SALVE. *v. a.* [*ſalvo*, Latin.]
1. To cure with medicaments applied. *Spen.*
2. To help; to remedy. *Sidney.*
3. To help or ſave by a *ſalvo*, an excuſe, or reſervation. *Hooker.*
4. To ſalute. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

SA'LVER. *s.* A plate on which any thing is preſented. *Pope.*

SA'LVO. *s.* [from *ſalvo jure*, Latin.] An exception; a reſervation; an excuſe. *Addiſon.*

SA'LUTARINESS. *s.* [from *ſalutary.*] Wholeſomeneſs; quality of contributing to health or ſafety.

SA'LUTARY. *a.* [*ſalutaris*, Lat.] Wholeſome; healthful; ſafe; advantageous; contributing to health or ſafety. *Bentley.*

SALUTA'TION. *s.* [*ſalutatio*, Latin.] The act or ſtyle of ſaluting; greeting. *Milton.*

To SALU'TE. *v. a.* [*ſaluto*, Latin.]
1. To greet; to hail. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To pleaſe; to gratify. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To kiſs.

SALU'TE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Salutation; greeting. *Brown.*
2. A kiſs. *Roſcommon.*

SALU'TER. *s.* [from *ſalute.*] He who ſalutes.

SALUTI'FEROUS. *a.* [*ſalutifer*, Latin.] Healthy; bringing health. *Dennis.*

SAME. *a.* [*ſamo*, Gothick; *ſamme*, Swediſh.]
1. Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, ſort, or degree. *Ray.*
2. That was mentioned before. *Daniel.*

SA'MENESS. *s.* [from *ſame.*]
1. Identity; the ſtate of being not another; not different. *King Charles.*
2. Undiſtinguiſhable reſemblance. *Swift.*

SA'MLET. *s.* [*ſalmonet.* or *ſalmonlet.*] A little ſalmon. *Walton.*

SA'MPHIRE. *s.* [*ſaint Pierre*, French.] A plant preſerved in pickle. *Shakeſpeare.*

SA'MPLE. *s.* [from *example.*] A ſpecimen; a part ſhown, that judgment may be made of the whole. *Prior.*

To SA'MPLE. *v. a.* To ſhow ſomething ſimilar. *Ainſworth.*

SA'MPLER. *s.* [*exemplar*, Latin.] A pattern of work; a piece worked by young girls for improvement. *Shakeſpeare.*

SA'NABLE. *a.* [*ſanabilis*, Latin.] Curable; ſuſceptive of remedy; remediable.

SANA'TION. *s.* [*ſanatio*, Latin.] The act of curing. *Wiſeman.*

SA'NATIVE. *a.* [from *ſano*, Lat.] Powerful to cure; healing. *Bacon.*

SA'NATIVENESS. *s.* [from *ſanative.*] Power to cure.

SANCTIFICA'TION. *s.* [*ſanctification*, Fr.]
1. The ſtate of being freed, or act of giving freedom from the dominion of ſin for the time to come. *Hooker.*
2. The act of making holy; conſecration, *Stilling fleet.*

SA'NCTIFIER. *s.* [from *ſanctify.*] He that ſanctifies or makes holy. *Derham.*

To SA'NCTIFY. *v. a.* [*ſanctifier*, French.]
1. To free from the power of ſin for the time to come. *Hebrews.*
2. To make holy. *Addiſon.*
3. To make a means of holineſs. *Hooker.*
4. To make free from guilt. *Dryden.*
5. To ſecure from violation. *Pope.*

SANCTIMO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *ſanctimonia*, Latin.] Saintly; having the appearance of ſanctity. *L'Eſtrange.*

SA'NCTIMONY. *s.* [*ſanctimonia*, Lat.] Holineſs; ſcrupulous auſterity; appearance of holineſs. *Raleigh.*

SA'NCTION. *s.* [*ſanction*, Fr. *ſanctio*, Latin.]
1. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. A law; a decree ratified. *Denham.*

SA'NCTITUDE. *s.* [from *ſanctus*, Lat.] Holineſs; goodneſs; ſaintlineſs. *Milton.*

SA'NCTITY. *s.* [*ſanctitas*, Latin.]
1. Holineſs; the ſtate of being holy. *Shak.*
2. Goodneſs; the quality of being good; purity; godlineſs. *Addiſon.*
3. Saint; holy being. *Milton.*

To SA'NCTUARISE. *v. n.* [from *ſanctuary.*] To ſhelter by means of ſacred privileges. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

SA'NCTUARY. *s.* [*ſanctuarium*, Latin.]
1. A holy place; holy ground; the moſt retired and awful part of a temple. *Rogers.*
2. A place of protection; a ſacred aſylum. *Milton.*
3. Shelter; protection. *Dryden.*

SAND. *s.* [*ſand*, Daniſh and Dutch.]
1. Particles of ſtone not conjoined, or ſtone broken to powder. *Prior.*
2. Barren country covered with ſands. *Add.*

SA'NDAL. *s.* [*ſandali*, Fr. *ſandalium*, Lat.] A looſe ſhoe. *Pope.*

SA'NDARAK. *s.* [*ſandaraca*, Latin.]
1. A mineral of a bright colour, not much unlike to red arſenick. *Bailey.*
2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper tree. *Bailey.*

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SA'NDBLIND. *a.* [*sand* and *blind*.] Having a defect in the eyes, by which small particles appear to fly before them. *Shakespeare.*

SA'NDBOX *Tree. s.* [*buxus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SA'NDED. *a.* [from *sand*.]
1. Covered with sand; barren. *Mortimer.*
2. Marked with small spots; variegated with dusky specks. *Shakespeare.*

SA'NDERLING. *s.* A bird. *Carew.*

SA'NDER. *s.* [*santalum*, Latin.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three sorts, red, yellow, and green. *Bailey.*

SA'NDEVER. *s.* That which our English glassmen call *sandever*, and the French, of whom the name probably was borrowed, *soindever*, is that recrement that is made when the materials of glass, having been first baked together, the mixture casts up her[illegible] perfluous salt. *B[illegible]*

SA'NDISH. *a.* [from *sand*.] Approaching to the nature of sand; loose, not close; not compact. *Evelyn.*

SA'NDSTONE. *s.* [*sand* and *stone*.] Stone of a loose and friable kind, that easily crumbles into sand. *Woodward.*

SA'NDY. *a.* [from *sand*.]
1. Abounding with sand; full of sand. *Philips.*
2. Consisting of sand; unsolid. *Bacon.*

SANE. *a* [*sanus*, Latin.] Sound; healthy.

SANG. The preterit of *sing*.

SANGUI'FEROUS. *a.* [*sanguifer*, Latin.] Conveying blood. *Derham.*

SANGUIFICA'TION. *s.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] The production of blood; the conversion of the chyle into blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'NGUIFIER. *s.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Latin.] Producer of blood. *Floyer.*

To SA'NGUIFY. *v. n.* [*sanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] To produce blood. *Hale.*

SA'NGUINARY. *a.* [*sanguinarius*, Latin.] Cruel; bloody; murderous. *Broome.*

SA'NGUINARY *s.* [*sanguis*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SA'NGUINE. *a.* [*sanguineus*, Latin.]
1. Red; having the colour of blood. *Dryden.*
2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
3. Warm; ardent; confident. *Swift.*

SA'NGUINE. *s.* [from *sanguis*, Lat.] Blood colour. *Spenser.*

SA'NGUINENESS. } *s.* [from *sanguine.*] Ar-
SANGUI'NITY. } dour; heat of expectation; confidence. *Decay of Piety. Sydlf.*

SANGUI'NEOUS. *a.* [*sanguineus*, Latin.]
1. Constituting blood. *Brown.*
2. Abounding with blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'NHEDRIM. *s.* [*synedrium*, Latin.] The chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high-priest presided.

SA'NICLE. *s.* [*sanicula*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'NIES. s. [Latin.] Thin watery matter; serous excretion. *Wiseman.*

SA'NIOUS. *a.* [from *sanies*.] Running a thin serous matter, not a well-digested pus. *Wiseman.*

SA'NITY. *s.* [*sanitas*, Latin.] Soundness of mind. *Shakespeare.*

SANK. The preterit of *sink*.

SANS. prep. [French.] Without. *Shakespeare.*

SAP. *s.* [sæpe, Saxon; *sap*, Dutch.] The vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs. *Arbuthnot.*

To SAP. *v. a.* [*sapper*, Fr. *zappare*, Italian.] To undermine; to subvert by digging; to mine. *Dryden.*

To SAP. *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed invisibly. *Tatler.*

SA'PPHIRE. *s.* [*sapphirus*, Latin.] A precious stone of a blue colour. *Woodward.*

SA'PPHIRINE. *a.* [*sapphirinus*, Latin.] Made of sapphire; resembling sapphire. *Donne.*

SA'PID. *a.* [*sapidus*, Latin.] Tasteful; palatable; making a powerful stimulation upon the palate. *Brown.*

SAPI'DITY. } *s.* [from *sapid*.] Tastefulness;
SA'PIDNESS. } power of stimulating the palate. *Boyle.*

SA'PIENCE. *s.* [*sapience*, Fr. *sapientia*, Lat.] Wisdom; sageness; knowledge. *Swift.*

SA'PIENT. *a.* [*sapiens*, Latin.] Wise; sage. *Milton.*

SA'PLESS. *a.* [*saploos*, Dutch.]
1. Wanting sap; wanting vital juice. *Swift.*
2. Dry; old; husky. *Dryden.*

SA'PLING. *s.* [from *sap*.] A young tree; a young plant. *Swift.*

SAPONA'CEOUS. } *a.* [from *sapo*, Latin.]
SA'PONARY. } soap.] Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap. *Arbuthnot. Boyle.*

SA'POR. s. [Latin.] Taste; power of affecting or stimulating the palate. *Brown.*

SAPORI'FICK. *a.* [*saporifique*, French; *sapor* and *facio*, Latin.] Having the power to produce tastes.

SA'PPINESS. *s.* [from *sappy*.] The state or the quality of abounding in sap; succulence; juiciness.

SA'PPY. *a.* [from *sap*.]
1. Abounding in sap; juicy; succulent. *Philips.*
2. Young; not firm; weak. *Heyward.*

SA'RABAND. *s.* [*sarabande*, Spanish.] A Spanish dance. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'RCASM. *s.* [*sarcasmus*, Latin.] A keen reproach; a taunt; a gibe. *Rogers.*

SARCA'STICAL. } *a.* [from *sarcasm*.] Keen;
SARCA'STICK. } taunting; severe. *South.*

SARCA'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *sarcastical*.] Tauntingly; severely. *South.*

SA'RCENET. *s.* [*sericum saracenicum*, Lat.] *Skinner.* Fine thin woven silk. *Brown.*

To SA'RCLE. *v. a.* [*sarcler*, French.] To weed corn. *Ainsworth.*

SARCOCE'LE. *s.* [σαρξ and κυλη.] A fleshy excrescence of the testicles, which sometimes grows so large as to stretch the scrotum much beyond its natural size. *Quincy.*

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SARCO'MA. *s.* [σαρκωμα.] A fleshy excrescence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils. *Bailey.*
SARCO'PHAGOUS. *a.* [σαρξ and φαγω.] Flesh-eating; feeding on flesh.
SARCO'PHAGY. *s.* [σαρξ and φαγω.] The practice of eating flesh.
SARCO'TICK. *s.* [from σαρξ.] A medicine which fills up ulcers with new flesh; an incarnative. *Wiseman.*
SARCULATION. *s.* [*sarculus*, Latin.] The act of weeding; plucking up weeds.
SA'RDEL.
SA'RDINE *Stone.*
SA'RDIUS. } *s.* A sort of precious stone. *Revelation.*
SA'RDONYX. *s.* A precious stone. *Woodw.*
SARK. *s.* [ɔcyrk, Saxon.]
1. A shark or shirk.
2. In Scotland it denotes a shirt. *Arbuthnot.*
SARN. *s.* A British word for pavement, or stepping stones.
SA'RPLIER. *s.* [*sarpilliere*, French.] A piece of canvas for wrapping up wares. *Bailey.*
SA'RRASINE. *s.* [In botany.] A kind of birthwort. *Bailey.*
SA'RSA. } *s.* Both a tree and a
SARSAPARE'LLA. } plant. *Ainsworth.*
SARSE. *s.* A sort of fine lawn sieve. *Bailey.*
To SARSE. *v. a.* [*sasser*, French.] To sift through a sarse or searse. *Bailey.*
SASH. *s.* [from *sçaebe*, of *sçavoir*, to know; a sash being a mark of distinction.]
1. A belt worn by way of distinction; a silken band worn by officers in the army.
2. A window so formed as to be let up and down by pullies. *Swift.*
SA'SHOON. *s.* A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for the wearer's ease. *Ainsworth.*
SA'SSAFRAS. *s.* A tree. The wood is medicinal.
SAT. The preterit of *sit.*
SATA'NICAL. } *a.* [from *Satan*, the prince
SATA'NICK. } of hell.] Deviliſh; infernal. *Milton.*
SA'TCHEL. *s.* [*sechel*, German; *sacculus*, Latin.] A little bag: commonly a bag used by schoolboys. *Swift.*
To SATE. *v. a.* [*satio*, Lat.] To satiate; to glut; to pall; to feed beyond natural desires. *Philips.*
SA'TELLITE. *s.* [*satelles*, Latin.] A small planet revolving round a larger. *Bentley.*
SATELLITIOUS. *a.* [from *satellites*, Latin.] Consisting of satellites. *Cheyne.*
To SA'TIATE *v. a.* [*satio*, Latin.]
1. To satisfy; to fill. *Philips.*
2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural desire. *Norris.*
3. To gratify desire. *K. Charles.*
4. To saturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed. *Newton.*
SA'TIATE. *a.* [from the verb.] Glutted; full to satiety. *Pope.*
SATIETY. *s.* [*satietas*, Latin.] Full beyond desire or pleasure; more than enough; wearisomeness of plenty; state of being palled or glutted. *Pope.*
SA'TIN. *s.* [*satin*, French] A soft, close, and shining silk. *Swift.*
SATIRE. *s.* [*satira*, Lat.] A poem in which wickedness or folly is censured. Proper *satire* is distinguished, by the generality of the reflections, from a *lampoon*, which is aimed against a particular person; but they are too frequently confounded. *Dryden.*
SATI'RICAL.
SATI'RICK. } *a.* [*satiricus*, Latin.]
1. Belonging to satire; employed in writing of invective. *Roscommon.*
2. Censorious; severe in language *Swift.*
SATI'RICALLY. *ad.* [from *satirical.*] With invective; with intention to censure or vilify. *Dryden.*
SA'TIRIST. *s.* [from *satire.*] One who writes satires. *Pope.*
To SA'TIRIZE. *v. a.* [*satiriser*, Fr. from *satire.*] To censure as in a satire. *Dryden.*
SATISFA'CTION. *s.* [*satisfactio*, Latin.]
1. The act of pleasing to the full. *South.*
1. The state of being pleased. *Locke.*
3. Release from suspense, uncertainty, or uneasiness; conviction. *Shakespeare.*
4. Gratification; that which pleases. *Dryd.*
5. Amends; atonement for a crime; recompence for an injury. *Milton.*
SATISFA'CTIVE. *a.* [*satisfactus*, Lat.] Giving satisfaction. *Brown.*
SATISFA'CTORILY. *a.* [from *satisfactory.*] So as to content. *Digby.*
SATISFA'CTORINESS. *s.* [from *satisfactory.*] Power of satisfying; power of giving content. *Boyle.*
SATISFA'CTORY. *a.* [*satisfactoire*, French.]
1. Giving satisfaction; giving content. *Locke.*
2. Atoning; make amends. *Sanderson.*
To SA'TISFY. *v. a.* [*satisfacio*, Latin.]
1. To content; to please to such a degree as that nothing more is desired. *Addison.*
2. To feed to the full. *Job.*
3. To recompense; to pay to content. *Shakespeare.*
4. To appease by punishment. *Milton.*
5. To free from doubt, perplexity, or suspense. *Locke.*
6. To convince. *Atterbury.*
To SA'TISFY. *v. n.*
1. To give content.
2. To feed to the full.
3. To make payment. *Locke.*
SA'TURABLE. *a.* [from *saturate.*] Impregnable with any thing till it will receive no more. *Grew.*
SA'TURANT. *a.* [from *saturans*, Latin.] Impregnating to the fill.
To SA'TURATE *v. a.* [*saturo*, Latin.] To impregnate till no more can be received or imbibed. *Cheyne.*
SA'TURDAY. *s.* [ɔæꞇeꞃnꝺæg, Saxon.] The last day of the week. *Addison.*
SATU'RITY. *s.* [*saturitas*, from *saturo*, Lat.] Fullness; the state of being saturated; repletion.

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SA'TURN. *s.* [*saturnus*, Latin.]
1. A remote planet of the solar system; supposed by astrologers to impress melancholy or severity of temper. *Thomson.*
2. [In chymistry.] Lead.

SA'TURNINE. *a* [*saturninus*, Latin.] Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; severe of temper. *Addison.*

SATU'RNIAN. *a.* [*saturninus*, Lat.] Happy; golden. *Pope.*

SA'TYR. *s.* [*satyrus*, Latin.] A sylvan god: supposed among the ancients to be rude and lecherous. *Peacham.*

SA'TYRIASIS. *s.* An abundance of seminal lymphas. *Flayer.*

SA'VAGE. *a.* [*sauvage*, Fr. *selvaggio*, Ital.]
1. Wild; uncultivated. *Dryden.*
2. Untamed; cruel. *Pope.*
3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught; wild; brutal. *Spratt.*

SA'VAGE. *s.* [from the adjective] A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian. *Rel.*

To SA'VAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. *Thomson.*

SA'VAGELY. *ad.* [from *savage*.] Barbarously; cruelly. *Shakespeare.*

SA'VAGENESS. *s.* [from *savage*.] Barbarousness; cruelty; wildness. *Broome.*

SA'VAGERY. *s.* [from *savage*.]
1. Cruelty; barbarity. *Shakespeare.*
2. Wild growth. *Shakespeare.*

SAVA'NNA. *s.* An open meadow without wood. *Locke.*

SAUCE. *s.* [*sauce*, French; *salsa*, Italian.]
1. Something eaten with food to improve its taste. *Baker.*
2. *To serve one the same* SAUCE. A vulgar phrase to retaliate one injury with another.

To SAUCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To accompany meat with something of higher relish.
2. To gratify with rich tastes. *Shakespeare.*
3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad. *Shakespeare.*

SA'UCEBOX. *s.* [from *sauce*, or rather from *saucy*.] An impertinent or petulant fellow. *Addison.*

SA'UCEPAN. *s.* [*sauce* and *pan*.] A small skillet with a long handle, in which sauce or small things are boiled. *Swift.*

SA'UCER. *s.* [*sauciere*, French, from *sauce*.]
1. A small pan or platter on which sauce is set on the table. *Hudibras.*
2. A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is set.

SA'UCILY. *ad.* [from *saucy*.] Impudently; impertinently; petulantly; in a saucy manner. *Addison.*

SA'UCINESS *s.* [from *saucy*.] Impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of superiours. *Collier.*

SA'UCISSE. s. [French.] In gunnery, a long train of powder sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bomb-chest. *Bailey.*

SA'UCISSON. s. [French.] In military architecture, faggots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together. *Bailey.*

SA'UCY. *a.* [*salsus*, Latin.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of superiours; insolent; impudent; impertinent. *Addison.*

To SAVE. *v. a.* [*sauver*, *salver*, French; *salvo*, Latin.]
1. To preserve from danger or destruction. *Dryden.*
2. To preserve finally from eternal death. *Rogers.*
3. Not to spend; to hinder from being spent or lost. *Dryden.*
4. To preserve or lay by. *Job.*
5. To spare; to excuse. *Dryden.*
6. To salve; to reconcile. *Milton.*
7. To take or embrace opportunely, so as not to lose. *Swift.*

To SAVE. *v. n.* To be cheap. *Bacon.*

SAVE. *ad.* [This word, adverbially used, is, like *except*, originally the imperative of the verb] Except; not including. *Bacon.*

SA'VEALL. *s.* [*save* and *all*.] A small pan inserted into a candlestick to save the ends of candles.

SA'VER. *s.* [from *save*.]
1. Preserver; rescuer. *Sidney.*
2. One who escapes loss, though without gain. *Swift.*
3. A good husband.
4. One who lays up and grows rich. *Watton.*

SA'VIN. *s.* [*sabina*, Latin; *savin*, *sabin*, Fr.] A plant.

SA'VING. *a.* [from *save*.]
1. Frugal; parsimonious; not lavish. *Ash.*
2. Not turning to loss, though not gainful. *Addison.*

SA'VING. *ad.* With exception in favour of. *Hooker.*

SA'VING. *s.* [from *save*.]
1. Escape of expence; somewhat preserved from being spent. *Addison.*
2. Exception in favour. *L'Estrange.*

SA'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *saving*.] With parsimony.

SA'VINGNESS. *s.* [from *saving*.]
1. Parsimony; frugality.
2. Tendency to promote eternal salvation.

SA'VIOUR. *s.* [*sauveur*, Fr.] Redeemer; he that has graciously saved mankind from eternal death. *Addison.*

To SA'UNTER. *v. n.* [*aller à la sainte terre*, going to the holy land.]
1. To wander about idly. *Prior.*
2. To loiter; to linger. *Locke.*

SA'VORY. *s.* [*savorée*, Fr. *saturia*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SA'VOUR. *s.* [*saveur*, French.]
1. Scent; odour. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Taste; power of affecting the palate. *Milton.*

To SA'VOUR. *v. n.* [*savourer*, French.]
1. To have any particular smell or taste.
2. To betoken; to have an appearance or intellectual taste of something. *Dodson.*

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To SA'VOUR. *v. a.*
1. To like; to taste or smell with delight. *Shakespeare.*
2. To exhibit taste of. *Matthew.*

SA'VOURILY. *ad.* [from *savoury.*]
1. With gust; with appetite. *Dryden.*
2. With a pleasing relish. *Dryden.*

SA'VOURINESS. *s.* [from *savoury.*]
1. Taste pleasing and picquant.
2. Pleasing smell.

SA'VOURY. *a.* [*savoureux*, French; from *savour.*]
1. Pleasing to the smell. *Milton.*
2. Picquant to the taste. *Genesis.*

SAVOY. *s.* [*brassica sabaudica*, Lat.] A sort of colewort.

SA'USAGE. *s.* [*saucisse*, Fr. *salsum*, Lat.] A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal minced very small with salt and spice.

SAW. The preterit of *see.*

SAW. *s.* [*sawe*, Danish. ꝥaga, Saxon.]
1. A dentated instrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut. *Moxon.*
2. [ꝥaga, Sax. *saegbe*, Dutch.] A saying; a maxim; a sentence; an axiom; a proverb. *Milton.*

To SAW. *v. a.* part. *sawed* and *sawn.* [*scier*, Fr. from the noun.] To cut timber or other matter with a saw. *Moxon.*

SA'WDUST. *s.* [*saw* and *dust.*] Dust made by the attrition of the saw. *Mortimer.*

SA'WFISH. *s.* [*saw* and *fish.*] A sort of fish with a kind of dentated horn.

SA'WPIT. *s.* [*saw* and *pit.*] Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men. *Mortimer.*

SAW-WORT. *s.* [*serratula*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SAW-WREST. *s.* [*saw* and *wrest.*] A sort of tool. With the *saw-wrest* they set the teeth of the saw. *Moxon.*

SA'WER. } *s.* [*scieur*, Fr. from *saw.*] One
SA'WYER. } whose trade is to saw timber into boards or beams. *Moxon.*

SA'XIFRAGE. *s.* [*saxifraga*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'XIFRAGE, *Meadow.* *s.* [*silaum*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'XIFRAGOUS. *a.* [*saxum* and *frango*, Lat.] Dissolvent of the stone. *Brown.*

To SAY. *v. a.* preter. *said.* [ꝥecgan, Saxon; *seggen*, Dutch.]
1. To speak; to utter in words; to tell. *Spenser.*
2. To allege by way of argument. *Atterb.*
3. To tell in any manner. *Spenser.*
4. To repeat; to rehearse: as, to *say* a part; to *say* a lesson.
5. To pronounce without singing. *Com. Pr.*

To SAY. *v. n.*
1. To speak; to pronounce; to utter; to relate. *Clarendon.*
2. In poetry, *say* is often used before a question; tell. *Swift.*

SAY. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A speech; what one has to say. *L'Estran.*
2. [for *assay.*] Sample. *Sidney.*
3. Trial by a sample. *Boyle.*
4. [*soie*, French.] Silk. Obsolete.
5. A kind of woollen stuff.

SA'YING. *s.* [from *say.*] Expression; words; opinion sententiously delivered. *Tillotson.*

SCAB. *s.* [ꝥcæb, Saxon. *scabbia*, Italian. *scabies*, Latin.]
1. An incrustation formed over a sore by dried matter. *Dryden.*
2. The itch or mange of horses.
3. A paltry fellow, so named from the itch. *L'Estrange.*

SCA'BBARD. *s.* [*schap*, Ger. *Junius.*] The sheath of a sword. *Fairfax.*

SCA'BBED. *a.* [from *scab.*]
1. Covered or diseased with scabs. *Bacon.*
2. Paltry; sorry; vile; worthless. *Dryden.*

SCA'BBEDNESS. *s.* [from *scabbed.*] The state of being scabby.

SCA'BBINESS. *s.* [from *scabby.*] The quality of being scabby.

SCA'BBY. *a.* [from *scab.*] Diseased with scabs. *Dryden.*

SCA'BIOUS. *a.* [*scabiosus*, Lat.] Itchy; leprous. *Arbuthnot.*

SCA'BIOUS. *s.* [*scabieuse*, Fr. *scabiosa*, Lat.] A plant.

SCA'BROUS. *a.* [*scaber*, Lat.]
1. Rough; rugged; pointed on the surface. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Harsh; unmusical. *Ben Jonson.*

SCA'BROUSNESS. *s.* [from *scabrous.*] Roughness; ruggedness.

SCA'BWORT. *s.* [*belenium.*] A plant. *Ainsw.*

SCAD. *s.* A kind of fish. *Carew.*

SCA'FFOLD. *s.* [*eschafaut*, Fr. *schavot*, Dutch, from *schauwen*, to show.]
1. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators. *Milton.*
2. The gallery raised for execution of great malefactors. *Sidney.*
3. Frames of timber erected on the side of a building for the workmen. *Swift.*

To SCA'FFOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with frames of timber.

SCA'FFOLDAGE. *s.* [from *scaffold.*] Gallery; hollow floor. *Shakespeare.*

SCA'FFOLDING. *s.* [from *scaffold.*]
1. Temporary frames or stages. *Pope.*
2. Building slightly erected. *Prior.*

SCALA'DE. } *s.* [Fr. *scalada*, Spanish; from
SCALA'DO. } *scala*, Latin, a ladder.] A storm given to a place by raising ladders against the walls. *Arbuthnot.*

SCA'LARY. *a.* [from *scala*, Lat.] Proceeding by steps like those of a ladder. *Brown.*

To SCALD. *v. a.* [*scaldare*, Italian.] To burn with hot liquor. *Dryden.*

SCALD. *s.* [from the verb.] Scurf on the head. *Spenser.*

SCALD. *a.* Paltry; sorry; scurvy. *Shak.*

SCA'LDHEAD. *s.* [*skalladur*, bald, Islandick.] A loathsome disease; a kind of local leprosy in which the head is covered with a continuous scab. *Fleyer.*

SCALE. *s.* [ꝥale, Sax.] *schel*, Dutch.]

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1. A balance; a veſſel ſuſpended by a beam againſt another veſſel. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The ſign Libra in the zodiack. *Creech.*
3. [*eſcaille*, Fr. *ſquama*, Latin.] A ſmall ſhell or cruſt, of which many lying one over another make the coats of fiſhes. *Drayton.*
4. Any thing exfoliated or deſquamated; a thin lamina. *Peacham.*
5. [*ſcala*, a ladder, Latin.] Ladder; means of aſcent. *Milton.*
6. The act of ſtorming by ladders. *Milton.*
7. Regular gradation; a regular ſeries riſing like a ladder. *Addiſon.*
8. A figure ſubdivided by lines like the ſteps of a ladder, which is uſed to meaſure proportions between pictures and the thing repreſented *Graunt.*
9. The ſeries of harmonick or muſical proportions. *Temple.*
10. Any thing marked at equal diſtances. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SCALE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To climb as by ladders. *Knolles.*
2. To meaſure or compare; to weigh. *Shak.*
3. To ſtrip off ſcales; to take off in a thin lamina. *Tobit.*
4. To pare off a ſurface. *Burnet.*

To SCALE. *v. n.* To peel off in thin particles. *Bacon.*

SCA'LED. *a.* [from *ſcale.*] Squamous; having ſcales like fiſhes. *Shakeſpeare.*

SCALE'NE. s. [Fr. *ſcalenum*, Lat.] In geometry, a triangle that has its three ſides unequal to each other. *Bailey.*

SCA'LINESS. *s.* [from *ſcaly.*] The ſtate of being ſcaly.

SCALL. *s.* [*ſkallodur*, bald, Iſlandick.] Leproſy; morbid baldneſs. *Leviticus.*

SCA'LLION. *s.* [*ſcalogna*, Italian.] A kind of onion.

SCA'LLOP. *s.* [*eſcallop*, French.] A fiſh with a hollow pectinated ſhell. *Hudibras.*

To SCA'LLOP. *v. a.* To mark on the edge with ſegments of circles.

SCALP. *s.* [*ſchelp*, Dutch.]
1. The ſcull; the cranium; the bone that encloſes the brain. *Sharp.*
2. The integuments of the head. *Philips.*

To SCALP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deprive the ſcull of its integuments. *Sharp.*

SCA'LPEL. s. [Fr. *ſcalpellum*, Lat.] An inſtrument uſed to ſcrape a bone.

SCA'LY. *a.* [from *ſcale.*] Covered with ſcales. *Milton.*

To SCA'MBLE. *v. n.*
1. To be turbulent and rapacious; to ſcramble; to get by ſtruggling with others. *Wotton.*
2. To ſhift awkwardly. *More.*

To SCA'MBLE. *v. a.* To mangle; to maul. *Mortimer.*

SCA'MBLER. *s.* [Scottiſh.] A bold intruder upon one's generoſity or table.

SCA'MBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſcambling.*] With turbulence and noiſe; with intruſive audacioufneſs.

SCAMMO'NIATE. *a.* [from *ſcammony.*] Made with ſcammony. *Wiſeman.*

SCA'MMONY. *s.* [Latin.] A concreted reſinous juice, light, tender, friable, of a grayiſh brown colour and diſagreeable odour. It flows upon inciſion of the root of a kind of convolvulus, in Aſia. *Trevoux.*

To SCA'MPER. *v n.* [*ſchampen*, Dutch. *ſcampare*, Italian] To fly with ſpeed and trepidation. *Addiſon.*

To SCAN. *v. a.* [*ſcando*, Lat.]
1. To examine a verſe by counting the feet. *Wallis.*
2. To examine nicely. *Calamy.*

SCA'NDAL. *s.* [*σκανδαλον.*]
1. Offence given to the faults of others. *Milton.*
2. Reproachful aſperſion; opprobrious cenſure; infamy. *Rogers.*

To SCA'NDAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat opprobriouſly; to charge falſely with faults. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SCA'NDALIZE. *v. a.* [*σκανδαλιζω.*]
1. To offend by ſome action ſuppoſed criminal. *Clarendon.*
2. To reproach; to diſgrace; to defame. *Daniel.*

SCA'NDALOUS. *a.* [*ſcandaleux*, French.]
1. Giving public offence. *Hooker.*
2. Opprobrious; diſgraceful.
3. Shameful; openly vile. *Pope.*

SCA'NDALOUSLY. *ad.*
1. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives public offence. *Swift.*
2. Cenſoriouſly; opprobriouſly. *Pope.*

SCA'NDALOUSNESS. *s.* [from *ſcandalous.*] The quality of giving public offence.

SCA'NSION. *s* [*ſcanſio*, Lat.] The act or practice of ſcanning a verſe.

To SCANT. *v. a.* [gecræanan, Sax.] To limit; to ſtraiten. *Glanville.*

SCANT. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Not plentiful; ſcarce; leſs than what is proper or competent. *Milton.*
2 Wary; not liberal; parſimonious. *Shak.*

SCANT. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Scarcely; hardly. Obſolete. *Camden.*

SCA'NTILY. *ad.* [from *ſcanty.*]
1. Narrowly, not plentifully.
2. Sparingly; niggardly. *Shakeſpeare.*

SCA'NTINESS *s.* [from *ſcanty.*]
1. Narrowneſs; want of ſpace; want of compaſs. *Dryden.*
2. Want of amplitude or greatneſs; want of liberality. *South.*

SCA'NTLET. *s.* A ſmall pattern; a ſmall quantity; a little piece. *Hale.*

SCA'NTLING. *s.* [*eſcantillon*, Fr.]
1. A quantity cut for a particular purpoſe. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. A certain proportion. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A ſmall quantity. *Taylor.*

SCA'NTLY. *ad.* [from *ſcant.*]
1. Scarcely; hardly. Obſolete. *Camden.*
2. Narrowly; penuriouſly; without amplitude. *Dryden.*

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SCA'NTNESS *s.* [from *scant.*] Narrowneſs; meanneſs; ſmallneſs. *Hayward.*

SCA'NTY *a* [The ſame with *ſcant.*]

1. Narrow; ſmall; wanting amplitude; ſhort of quantity ſufficient. *Locke.*

2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample. *Locke.*

3. Sparing; niggardly; parſimonious. *Watts.*

To SCAPE. *v. a.* [contracted from *eſcape.*] To eſcape; to miſs; to avoid; to ſhun; not to incur; to fly. *Milton.*

To SCAPE. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger. *Dryden.*

SCAPE. *s.* [from the verb]

1. Eſcape; flight from hurt or danger; accident of ſafety. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Means of eſcape; evaſion. *Donne.*

3. Negligent freak; deviation from regularity. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Looſe act of vice or lewdneſs. *Milton.*

SCAPULA. s. [Latin.] The ſhoulder-blade. *Wiſeman.*

SCA'PULAR. } *a.* [*ſcapularie*, Fr. from
SCA'PULARY. } *ſcapula*, Latin.] Relating or belonging to the ſhoulders. *Wiſeman.*

SCAR. *s.* [ϵσχαρα.] A mark made by a hurt or fire; a cicatrix. *Arbuthnot.*

To SCAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a ſore or wound. *Shakeſpeare.*

SCA'RAB. *s.* [*ſcarabæus*, Latin.] A beetle; an inſect with ſheathed wings. *Derham.*

SCA'RAMOUCH. *s.* [*eſcharmouche*, French.] A buffoon, in motley dreſs. *Collier.*

SCARCE. *a.* [*ſcarſo*, Italian.]

1. Not plentiful: not copious. *Locke.*

2. Rare; not common. *Addiſon.*

SCARCE. } *ad.* [from the adjective.]
SCA'RCELY. }

1. Hardly; ſcantly. *Hooker.*

2. With difficulty. *Dryden.*

SCA'RCENESS. }
SCA'RCITY. } *s.* [from *ſcarce.*]

1. Smallneſs of quantity; not plenty; penury. *Addiſon.*

2. Rareneſs; infrequency; not commonneſs. *Collier.*

To SCARE. *v. a.* [*ſpaurare*, Italian. *Skinner.*] To fright; to frighten; to affright; to terrify; to ſtrike with ſudden fear. *Calamy.*

SCA'RECROW. *s.* [*ſcare* and *crow.*] An image or clapper ſet up to fright birds; thence. any vain terrour. *Raleigh.*

SCA'REFIRE. *s.* [*ſcare* and *fire.*] A fright by fire; a fire breaking out ſo as to raiſe terrour. *Holder.*

SCARF. *s.* [*eſcharpe*, French.] Any thing that hangs looſe upon the ſhoulders or dreſs. *Sha.*

To SCARF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To throw looſely on. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. To dreſs in any looſe veſture. *Shakeſpeare.*

SCA'RFSKIN. *s.* [*ſcarf* and *ſkin.*] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer ſcaly integument of the body. *Cheyne.*

SCARIFICA'TION. *s.* [*ſcarificatio*, Latin.] Inciſion of the ſkin with a lancet, or ſuch like inſtrument. *Arbuthnot.*

SCARIFICA'TOR. *s.* [from *ſcarify.*] One who ſcarifies.

SCA'RIFIER. *s.* [from *ſcarify.*]

1. He who ſcarifies.

2. The inſtrument with which ſcarifications are made.

To SCA'RIFY. *v. a.* [*ſcarifico*, Latin.] To let blood by inciſions of the ſkin, commonly after the application of cupping glaſſes. *Wiſeman.*

SCA'RLET. *s.* [*eſcharlate*, French.] A colour compounded of red and yellow; cloth died with a ſcarlet colour. *Locke.*

SCA'RLET. *a.* [from the noun.] Of the colour of ſcarlet; red tinged with yellow. *Dryden.*

SCA'RLETBEAN. *s.* [*ſcarlet* and *bean.*] A plant. *Mortimer.*

SCA'RLETOAK. *s.* The ilex. A ſpecies of oak.

SCA'RMAGE. } *s.* For *ſkirmiſh.* *Spenſer.*
SCA'RMOGE. }

SCARP. *s* [*eſcarpe*, Fr.] The ſlope on that ſide of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields.

SCATE *s.* [*ſkidor*, Swediſh.] A kind of wooden ſhoe, with a ſteel plate underneath, on which they ſlide over the ice.

To SCATE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſlide on ſcates.

SCATE. *s.* [*ſquatus*, Latin.] A fiſh of the ſpecies of thornback.

SCA'TEBROUS. *a.* [from *ſcatebra*, Latin.] Abounding with ſprings.

To SCATH. *v. a.* [ꝩceaðan, ꝩceaðan, Saxon. *ſchaden*, Dutch.] To waſte; to damage; to deſtroy. Obſolete. *Milton.*

SCATH. *s.* [ꝩceða, Saxon.] Waſte; damage; miſchief; depopulation. Obſolete. *Fairfax.*

SCA'THFUL. *a.* [from *ſcath.*] Miſchievous; deſtructive. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SCA'TTER. *v. a.* [ꝩcateꝑan, Sax. *ſcatteren*, Dutch.]

1. To throw looſely about: to ſprinkle. *Thomſon.*

2. To diſſipate; to diſperſe. *Milton.*

3. To ſpread thinly. *Dryden.*

4. To beſprinkle with ſomething looſely ſpread. *Milton.*

To SCA'TTER. *v. n.* To be diſſipated; to be diſperſed. *Bacon.*

SCA'TTERINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſcattering.*] Looſely; diſperſedly. *Abbot.*

SCA'TTERLING. *s.* [from *ſcatter.*] A vagabond; one that has no home or ſettled habitation. *Spenſer.*

SCATU'RIENT. *a.* [*ſcaturiens*, Lat.] Springing as a fountain.

SCATU'RIGINOUS. *a* [from *ſcaturigo*, Lat.] Full of ſprings or fountains.

SCA'VENGER. *s.* [from ꝩcaꝑan, Saxon, to ſhave.] A petty magiſtrate, whoſe province is to keep the ſtreets clean: more commonly the labourer employed in removing filth. *South.*

SCE'LERAT. s. [French; *ſceleratus*, Latin.] A villain; a wicked wretch. *Cheyne.*

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SCE'NERY. *s.* [from *scene*]
1. The appearances of place or things. *Add.*
2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed. *Pope.*
3. The disposition and consecution of the scenes of a play. *Dryden.*

SCENE. *s.* [*scena*, Latin; σκηνη.]
1. The stage; the theatre of dramatick poetry.
2. The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a display; a series; a regular disposition. *Addison.*
3. Part of a play. *Granville.*
4. So much of an act of a play as passes between the same persons in the same place. *Dryden.*
5. The place represented by the stage. *Shak.*
6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play. *Bacon.*

SCE'NICK. *a.* [*scenique*, Fr. from *scene.*] Dramatick; theatrical.

SCENOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [σκηνη and γραφω.] Drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.* [from *scenographical.*] In perspective. *Mortimer.*

SCE'NOGRAPHY. *s.* [σκηνη and γραφω.] The art of prespective.

SCENT. *s.* [*scenter*, to smell, French.]
1. The power of smelling; the smell. *Watts.*
2. The object of smell; odour good or bad. *Denham.*
3. Chase followed by the smell. *Temple.*

To SCENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To smell; to perceive by the nose. *Milton.*
2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour good or bad. *Addison.*

SCE'NTLESS. *a.* [from *scent.*] Inodorus; having no smell.

SCE'PTICK. *s.* See SKEPTICK.

SCE'PTRE. *s.* [*sceptrum*, Latin.] The ensign of royalty born in the hand. *Ben Jonson.*

SCE'PTRED. *a.* [from *sceptre.*] Bearing a sceptre. *Milton.*

SCHE'DULE. *s.* [*schedula*, Latin.]
1. A small scroll. *Hooker.*
2. A writing additional or appendant. *Donne.*
3. A little inventory. *Shakespeare.*

SCHE'MATISM *s.* [σχηματισμος.]
1. Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.
2. Particular form or disposition of a thing. *Creech.*

SCHE'MATIST. *s.* [from *scheme.*] A projector, one given to forming schemes.

SCHEME. *s.* [σχημα]
1. A plan; a combination of various things into one view, design, or purpose. *Atterbury.*
2. A project; a contrivance; a design. *Swift.*
3. A representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram. *Hudibras.*

SCHE'MER. *s.* [from *scheme.*] A projector; a contriver.

SCHE'SIS. *s.* [σχησις.] A habitude; state of any thing with respect to other things. *Ner.*

SCHISM. *s.* [σχισμα; *schisme*, French.] A separation or division in the church of God. *Sprat.*

SCHISMA'TICAL. *a.* [from *schismatick.*] Implying schism; practising schism. *K. Charles.*

SCHISMA'TICALLY. *ad.* In a schismatical manner.

SCHI'SMATICK. *s.* [from *schism.*] One who separates from the true church. *Bacon.*

To SCHI'SMATIZE. *v. a* [from *schism.*] To commit the crime of schism; to make a breach in the communion of the church.

SCHO'LAR. *s.* [*scholaris*, Latin.]
1. One who learns of a master; a disciple. *Hooker.*
2. A man of letters. *Locke.*
3. A pedant; a man of books. *Bacon.*
4. One who has a lettered education. *Shak.*

SCHO'LARSHIP. *s.* [from *scholar.*]
1. Learning; literature; knowledge. *Pope.*
2. Literary education. *Milton.*
3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar. *Ainsworth.*

SCHOLA'STICAL. *a.* [*scholasticus*, Latin.] Belonging to a scholar or school.

SCHOLA'STICALLY. *ad.* According to the niceties or method of the schools. *South.*

SCHOLA'STICK. *a.* [from *schola*, Latin.]
1. Pertaining to the school; practised in schools. *Burnet.*
2. Befitting the school; suitable to the school; pedantick. *Stilling fleet.*

SCHO'LIAST. *s.* [*scholiastes*, Lat.] A writer of explanatory notes. *Dryden.*

SCHO'LION. } *s.* [Latin.] A note; an explanatory observation *Spenser.*
SCHO'LIUM. }

SCHO'LY. *s.* [*scholie.* Fr. *scholium*, Latin.] An explanatory note. *Hooker.*

To SCHO'LY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write expositions. *Hooker.*

SCHOOL. *s.* [*schola*, Latin.]
1. A house of discipline and instruction. *Dryden.*
2. A place of literary education. *Digby.*
3. A state of instruction. *Dryden.*
4. System of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers. *Taylor.*
5. The age of the church, and form of theology succeeding that of the fathers. *Sanderson.*

To SCHOOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To instruct; to train *Spenser.*
2. To teach with superiority; to tutor. *Dry.*

SCHO'OLBOY. *s.* [*school* and *boy.*] A boy that is in his rudiments at school. *Swift.*

SCHO'OLDAY. *s.* [*school* and *day.*] Age in which youth is sent to school. *Shakespeare.*

SCHO'OLFELLOW. *s.* [*school* and *fellow.*] One bred at the same school. *Locke.*

SCHO'OLHOUSE. *s.* [*school* and *house.*] House of discipline and instruction. *Spenser.*

SCHO'OLMAN. *s.* [*school* and *man.*]
1. One versed in the niceties and subtilities of academical disputation. *Pope.*

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2. One skilled in the divinity of the school. *Pope.*

SCHOOLMASTER. *s.* [*school* and *master.*] One who presides and teaches in a school. *Bacon. South.*

SCHOOLMISTRESS. *s.* [*school* and *mistress.*] A woman who governs a school. *Gay.*

SCHREIGHT. *s.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SCIAGRAPHY. *s.* [σκιαγραφια.] 1. [In architecture.] The profile or section of a building, to shew the inside thereof. *Bailey.* 2. [In astronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars. *Bailey.*

SCIATERICAL. } *ad.* [*sciaterique*, Fr.
SCIATHERICK. } σκιαθηρικος.] Belonging to a sun-dial. *Brown.*

SCIATICA. } *s.* [*sciatique*, Fr. *ischiadica passio*, Latin.] The hip gout.
SCIATICK. } *Brown. Pope.*

SCIATICAL. *a.* [from *sciatica.*] Afflicting the hip. *Arbuthnot.*

SCIENCE. *s.* [*science*, Fr. *scientia*, Latin.] 1. Knowledge. *Hammond.* 2. Certainty grounded on demonstration. *Berkley.* 3. Art attained by precepts, or built on principles. *Dryden.* 4. Any art or species of knowledge. *Shak.* 5. One of the seven liberal arts, grammar, rhetorick, logick, arithmetick, musick, geometry, astronomy. *Pope.*

SCIENTAL. *a.* [from *science.*] Producing science. *Milton.*

SCIENTIFICAL. } *a.* [*scientifique*, French;
SCIENTIFICK. } *scientia* and *facio*, Lat.] Producing demonstrative knowledge; producing certainty. *South.*

SCIENTIFICALLY. *ad.* In such a manner as to produce knowledge. *Locke.*

SCIMITAR. *s.* A short sword with a convex edge; a cimeter. *Shakespeare.*

SCINK. *s.* A cast calf. *Ainsworth.*

SCINTILLATE. *v. n.* [*scintillo*, Latin.] To sparkle; to emit sparks.

SCINTILLATION. *s.* [*scintillatio*, Lat. from *scintillate.*] The act of sparkling; sparks emitted. *Brown.*

SCIOLIST. *s.* [*sciolus*, Lat.] One who knows many things superficially. *Glanville.*

SCIOLOUS. *a.* [*sciolus*, Lat.] Superficially or imperfectly knowing. Not used. *Howel.*

SCIOMACHY. *s.* [σκια and μαχη.] Battle with a shadow. *Cowley.*

SCION. *s.* [*scion*, French.] A small twig taken from one tree to be ingrafted into another. *Shakespeare.*

SCIRE-FACIAS. s. [Latin.] A writ judicial, in law, most commonly to call a man to shew cause into the court, why execution of a judgment passed should not be made. *Cowel.*

SCIRRHOSITY. *s.* [from *scirrhous.*] An induration of the glands. *Arbuthnot.*

SCIRRHOUS. *a.* [from *scirrhus.*] Having a gland indurated. *Wiseman.*

SCIRRHUS. *s.* [*squirre*, Fr. from σκιρρος.] An indurated gland.

SCISSIBLE. *a.* [from *scissus*, Lat.] Capable of being divided smoothly by a sharp edge. *Boe*

SCISSILE. *a.* [*scissile*, Fr. *scissilis*, Lat.] Capable of being cut or divided smoothly by a sharp edge. *Arbuthnot.*

SCISSION. *s.* [*scission*, Fr. *scissio*, Lat.] The act of cutting. *Wiseman.*

SCISSOR. *s.* [from *scindo*, Lat.] A small pair of shears, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut. *Arbuthnot.*

SCISSURE. *s.* [*scissum*, Latin.] A crack; a rent; a fissure. *Decay of Piety.*

SCLEROTICK. *a.* [σκληρος.] Hard; an epithet of one of the coats of the eye. *Ray.*

SCLEROTICKS. *s.* [from the adjective.] Medicines which harden and consolidate the parts they are applied to. *Quincy.*

To SCOAT. } *v. a.* To stop a wheel by
To SCOTCH. } putting a stone or piece of wood under it before. *Bailey.*

To SCOFF. *v. n.* [*schoppen*, Dutch.] To treat with insolent ridicule; to treat with contumelious language. *Tillotson.*

SCOFF. *s.* [from the verb.] Contemptuous ridicule; expression of scorn; contumelious language. *Watts.*

SCOFFER. *s.* [from *scoff.*] Insolent ridiculer; saucy scorner; contumelious reproacher. *Burnet.*

SCOFFINGLY. *ad.* [from *scoffing.*] In contempt; in ridicule. *Broome.*

To SCOLD. *v. n.* [*scholden*, Dutch.] To quarrel clamorously annd rudely. *Shakespeare.*

SCOLD. *s.* A clamorous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed woman. *Swift.*

SCOLOPENDRA. *s.* [σκολοπενδρα.] 1. A sort of venomous serpent. 2. An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SCOMM. *s.* A buffoon. Out of use. *L'Estrange.*

SCONCE. *s.* [*schantz*, German.] 1. A fort; a bulwark. *Shakespeare.* 2. The head. A low word. *Shakespeare.* 3. A pensile candlestick, generally with a looking-glass to reflect the light. *Swift.* 4. A mulct, or fine.

To SCONCE. *v. a.* To mulct; to fine.

SCOOP. *s.* [*schoepe*, Dutch.] 1. A large ladle; a vessel with a long handle used to throw out liquor. *Mortimer.* 2. A chirurgeon's instrument. *Sharp.* 3. A sweep; a stroke. *Shakespeare.*

To SCOOP. *v. a.* [*schoepen*, Dutch.] 1. To lade out. *Dryden.* 2. To empty by lading. *Addison.* 3. To carry off, so as to leave the place hollow. *Spectator.* 4. To cut into hollowness or depth. *Pope.*

SCOOPER. *s.* [from *scoop.*] One who scoops.

SCOPE. *s.* [*scopus*, Latin.] 1. Aim; intention; drift. *Addison.* 2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end. *Milt.* 3. Room; space; amplitude of intellectual view. *Newton.* 4. Liberty; freedom from restraint. *Shak.*

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5. Liberty beyond just limits; licence. *Shak.*
6. Act of riot; sally. *Shakespeare.*
7. Extended quantity. *Davies.*

SCO'PULOUS. *a.* [*scopulosus*, Latin.] Full of rocks.

SCORBU'TICAL. } *s.* [*scorbutique*, Fr. from
SCORBU'TICK. } *scorbutus*, Lat.] Diseased with the scurvy. *Arbuthnot.*

SCORBU'TICALLY. *ad.* With tendency to the scurvy; in the scurvy. *Wiseman.*

SCORCE. *v.* This word is used by *Spenser* for discourse, or power of reason.

To SCORCH. *v. a.* [rconenew, Sax. burnt.]
1. To burn superficially. *Dryden.*
2. To burn. *South.*

To SCORCH. *v. a.* To be burnt superficially; to be dried up. *Roscommon.*

SCO'RCHING *Fennel. s.* A plant.

SCO'RDIUM. s. [Latin.] An herb. *Ainsw.*

SCORE. *s.* [*skora*, Islandick.]
1. A notch or long incision. *Shakespeare.*
2. A line drawn.
3. An account which, when writing was less common, was kept by marks on tallies, or by lines of chalk. *South.*
4. Account kept of something past; an epoch; an era. *Tillotson.*
5. Debt imputed. *Shakespeare.*
6. Reason; motive. *Collier.*
7. Sake; account; relative motive. *Swift.*
8. Twenty. *Pope.*
9. *A song in* SCORE. The words with the musical notes of a song annexed.

To SCORE. *v. a.*
1. To set down as a debt. *Swift.*
2. To impute; to charge. *Dryden.*
3. To mark by a line. *Sandys.*

SCO'RIA. s. [Lat.] Dross; recrement. *Newton.*

SCO'RIOUS. *a.* [from *scoria*, Lat.] Drossy; recrementitious. *Brown.*

To SCORN. *v. a.* [*schernen*, Dut. *escorner*, Fr.] To despise; to slight; to revile; to vilify; to contemn. *Job.*

To SCORN. *v. n.*
1. To scoff; to treat with contumely. *Shak.*
2. To disdain; to think unworthy. *Pope.*
3. To despise; to contemn. *Milton.*
4. To neglect; to disregard. *Milton.*

SCORN. *s.* [*escorne*, old Fr.]
1. Contempt; scoff; slight; act of contumely. *Tillotson.*
2. Subject of ridicule; thing treated with contempt. *Addison.*

SCO'RNER *s.* [from *scorn.*]
1. Contemner; despiser. *Spenser.*
2. Scoffer; ridiculer. *Prior.*

SCO'RNFUL. *a.* [*scorn* and *full.*]
1. Contemptuous; insolent. *Dryden.*
2. Acting in defiance. *Prior.*

SCO'RNFULLY. *ad.* [from *scornful.*] Contemptuously; insolently. *Atterbury.*

SCO'RPION. *s.* [*scorpio*, Latin.]
1. A reptile much resembling a small lobster, with a very venomous sting *Shakespeare.*
2. One of the signs of the zodiack. *Dryden.*
3. A scourge so called from its cruelty. *Kings.*
4. [*scorpius*, Latin.] A sea fish. *Ainsw.*

SCO'RPION *Sena. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

SCORPION *Grass.* }
SCORPION's *Tail.* } *s.* Herbs. *Ainsworth.*
SCORPION *Wort.* }

SCOT. *s.* [*scot*, French.]
1. Shot; payment.
2. SCOT *and lot.* Parish payments. *Prior.*

To SCOTCH. *v. a.* To cut with shallow incisions. *Shakespeare.*

SCOTCH. *s.* [from the verb.] A slight cut; a shallow incision. *Walton.*

SCOTCH *Collops, or Scotched Collops. s.* Veal cut into small pieces.

SCOTCH *Hoppers. s.* A play in which boys hop over lines in the ground. *Locke.*

SCO'TOMY. *s.* [*scotomia.*] A dizziness in the head, causing dimness of sight. *Ainsworth.*

SCO'VEL. *s.* [*scopa*, Lat.] A mop of clouts for sweeping an oven; a maulkin. *Ainsw.*

SCO'UNDREL. *s.* [*scondaruolo*, Italian.] A mean rascal; a low petty villain. *Pope.*

To SCOUR. *v. a.* [*skurer*, Dan. *schueren*, Dut.]
1. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to cleanse the surface. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To purge violently.
3. To cleanse; to bleach. *Walton.*
4. To remove by scouring. *Shakespeare.*
5. [*scorrere*, Italian.] To range about in order to catch or drive away something; to clear away. *Sidney.*
6. To pass swiftly over. *Sidney.*

To SCOUR. *v. n.*
1. To perform the office of cleaning domestick utensils. *Shakespeare.*
2. To clean. *Bacon.*
3. To be purged or lax. *Ground.*
4. To rove; to range. *Knolles.*
5. To run here and there. *Shakespeare.*
6. To run with great eagerness and swiftness; to scamper. *Collier.*

SCO'URER. *s.* [from *scour.*]
1. One that cleans by rubbing.
2. A purge, rough and quick.
3. One who runs swiftly.

SCOURGE. *s.* [*scourge*, Fr. *scorregia*, Ital.]
1. A whip; a lash; an instrument of discipline. *Milton.*
2. A punishment; a vindictive affliction. *Sh.*
3. One that afflicts, harasses or destroys. *Ar.*
4. A whip for a top. *Locke.*

To SCOURGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lash with a whip; to whip. *Watts.*
2. To punish; to chastise; to chasten; to castigate with any affliction. *Macabees.*

SCO'URGER. *s.* [from *scourge.*] One that scourges; a punisher or chastiser.

To SCOURSE. *v. a.* To exchange one thing for another; to swap. *Ainsworth.*

SCOUT. *s.* [*escout*, from *escouter*, Fr.] One who is sent privily to observe the motions of the enemy. *Watts.*

To SCOUT. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To go out in order to observe the motions of an enemy privately. *Bacon.*
2. To ridicule; to sneer. A vulgar use.

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SCOWL. *v. n.* [ſcylian, to ſquint, Saxon.] To frown; to pout, to look angry, four, or ſullen. *Sidney. Craſhaw.*

OWL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Look of ſullenneſs or diſcontent; gloom. *Craſhaw.*

O'WLINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſcowl.*] With a frowning and ſullen look.

SCRA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*krabelen, ſcraffelen*, to crape or ſcratch, Dutch.] To paw with the hands. *Samuel.*

RAG. *ſ.* [*ſcraghe*, Dutch.] Any thing thin or lean.

RA'GGED. *a.* [corrupted from *craggy.*] Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or aſperities. *Bentley.*

RA'GGEDNESS. } *ſ.* [from *ſcragged*, and
RA'GGINESS. } *ſcraggy.*]

1. Leanneſs; marceur.
2. Unevenneſs; roughneſs; ruggedneſs.

RA'GGY. *a.* [from *ſcrag.*]

1. Lean; marcid; thin. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Rough; rugged; uneven. *Philips.*

SCRA'MBLE. *v. n.* [the ſame with *ſcrabble; ſcraffelen*, Dutch.]

1. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuouſly with the hands; to catch with haſte preventive of another. *Stilling fleet.*
2. To climb by the help of the hands.

RA'MBLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Eager conteſt for ſomething. *Locke.*
2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

RA'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *ſcramble.*]

1. One that ſcrambles. *Addiſon.*
2. One that climbs by the help of the hands.

SCRANCH. *v. a.* [*ſcrantzer*, Dutch.] To grind ſomewhat crackling between the teeth.

RA'NNEL. *a.* Vile; worthleſs. *Milton.*

RAP. *ſ.* [from *ſcrape*, a thing ſcraped or rubbed off.]

1. A ſmall particle; a little piece; a fragment. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Crumb; ſmall particles of meat left at the table. *Bacon. Granville.*
3. A ſmall piece of paper. *Pope.*

SCRAPE. *v. a.* [*ſchrapen*, Dutch.]

1. To deprive of the ſurface by the light action of a ſharp inſtrument. *Moxon.*
2. To take away by ſcraping; to eraſe. *Swift.*
3. To act upon any ſurface with a harſh noiſe. *Pope.*
4. To gather by great efforts, or penurious or trifling diligence. *South.*

SCRAPE. *v. a.*

1. To make a harſh noiſe.
2. To play ill on a fiddle.
3. To make an awkward bow. *Ainſworth.*
4. *To* SCRAPE *Acquaintance.* A low phraſe. To curry favour, or inſinuate into one's familiarity.

RAPE. *ſ.* [*ſkrap*, Swediſh.]

1. Difficulty; perplexity; diſtreſs.
2. The ſound of the foot drawn over the floor.
3. A bow.

RA'PER. *ſ.* [from *ſcrape.*]

1. Inſtrument with which any thing is ſcraped. *Swift.*
2. A miſer; a man intent on getting money; a ſcrape-penny. *Herbert.*
3. A vile fiddler. *Crowley.*

SCRAT. *ſ.* [ſcpeꝛꝛa, Sax.] A hermaphrodite.

To SCRATCH. *v. a.* [*kratzen*, Dutch.]

1. To tear or mark with ſlight inciſions ragged and uneven. *Grew.*
2. To tear with the nails. *More.*
3. To wound ſlightly.
4. To hurt ſlightly with any thing pointed or keen. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To rub with the nails. *Camden.*
6. To write or draw awkwardly. *Swift.*

SCRATCH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. An inciſion ragged and ſhallow. *Newton.*
2. Laceration with the nails. *Prior.*
3. A ſlight wound. *Sidney.*

SCRA'TCHER. *ſ.* He that ſcratches.

SCRA'TCHES. *ſ.* Cracked ulcers or ſcabs in a horſe's foot. *Ainſworth.*

SCRA'TCHINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſcratching.*] With the action of ſcratching. *Sidney.*

SCRAW. ſ. [Iriſh.] Surface or ſcurf. *Swift.*

To SCRAWL. *v. a.* [corrupted from *ſcrabble.*] To draw or mark irregularly or clumſily. *Swift.*

To SCRAWL. *v. n.*

1. To write unſkilfully and inelegantly. *Swift.*
2. [from *cratvel.*] To creep like a reptile. *Ainſ.*

SCRAWL. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Unſkilful and inelegant writing. *Arbuthnot.*

SCRA'WLER. *ſ.* [from *ſcrawl*] A clumſy and inelegant writer.

SCRAY. *ſ.* A bird called a ſea-ſwallow. *Ainſ.*

SCRE'ABLE. *a.* [*ſcreabilis*, Latin.] That may be ſpit out. *Bailey.*

To SCREAK. *v. n.* [properly *creak* or *ſhriek.*] To make a ſhrill or loud noiſe. *Bailey.*

To SCREAM. *v. n.* [hpeman, Saxon.]

1. To cry out, as in terrour or anguiſh. *Swift.*
2. To cry ſhrilly. *Shakeſpeare.*

SCREAM. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhrill, quick, loud cry of terrour or pain. *Pope.*

To SCREECH. *v. n.* [*ſkrechia*, to cry, Iſlandick.]

1. To cry out in terror or anguiſh. *Bacon.*
2. To cry as a night owl.

SCREECH. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Cry of horrour and anguiſh.
2. Harſh cry. *Pope.*

SCRE'ECHOWL. *ſ.* An owl that hoots in the night, and whoſe voice is ſuppoſed to betoken danger, miſery, or death. *Dryden.*

SCREEN. *ſ.* [*eſcran*, French.]

1. Any thing that affords ſhelter or concealment. *Bacon.*
2. Any thing uſed to exclude cold or light.
3. A riddle to ſift ſand.

To SCREEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To ſhelter; to conceal; to hide. *Rowe.*
2. To ſift; to riddle. *Evelyn.*

SCREW. *ſ.* [*ſchroove*, Dutch.] One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed ſpiral; of this there are two kinds, the male and female; the former cut convex, and the latter channeled ſo as to receive the other. *Quincy.*

To SCREW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

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1. To turn or move by a ſcrew. *Philips.*
2. To faſten with a ſcrew. *Moxon.*
3. To deform by contortions. *Cowley.*
4. To force; to bring by violence. *Howel.*
5. To ſqueeze; to preſs.
6. To preſs by extortion. *Swift.*

SCREW *Tree. s.* [*ſiora*, Latin.] A plant of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies.

To SCRI'BBLE. *v. a.* [*ſcribillo*, Latin.]
1. To fill with artleſs, or worthleſs writing. *Milton.*
2. To write without uſe or elegance.

To SCRI'BBLE. *v. n.* To write without care or beauty. *Bentley. Pope.*

SCRI'BBLE. *s.* Worthleſs writing. *Boyle.*

SCRI'BBLER. *s.* [from *ſcribble.*] A petty author; a writer without worth. *Granville.*

SCRIBE. *s.* [*ſcriba*, Latin.]
1. A writer. *Grew.*
2. A publick notary. *Ainſworth.*

SCRI'MER. *s.* [*eſcrimeur*, Fr.] A gladiator. *Sh.*

SCRINE. *s.* [*ſcrinium*, Lat.] A place in which writings or curioſities are depoſited. *Spenſer.*

SCRIP. *s.* [*ſkreppa*, Iſlandick.]
1. A ſmall bag; a ſatchel. *Milton.*
2. A ſchedule; a ſmall writing. *Shakeſpeare.*

SCRI'PPAGE. *s.* [from *ſcrip.*] That which is contained in a ſcrip.

SCRI'PTORY. *a.* [*ſcriptorius*, Lat.] Written; not orally delivered.

SCRI'PTURAL. *a.* [from *ſcripture.*] Contained in the Bible; biblical. *Atterbury.*

SCRI'PTURE. *s.* [*ſcriptura*, Latin.]
1. Writing. *Raleigh.*
2. Sacred writing; the Bible. *South.*

SCRI'VENER. *s.* [*ſcrovano*, Italian.]
1. One who draws contracts. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. One whoſe buſineſs is to place money at intereſt. *Dryden.*

SCRO'FULA. *s.* [from *ſcroſa*, Latin.] A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in ſores commonly called the kingsevil. *Wiſeman.*

SCRO'FULOUS. *a.* [from *ſcrofula.*] Diſeaſed with the ſcrofula. *Arbuthnot.*

SCROLL. *s.* A writing wrapped up. *Prior.*

SCROYLE. *s.* A mean fellow; a raſcal; a wretch. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SCRUB. *v. a.* [*ſcrobben*, Dutch.] To rub hard with ſomething coarſe and rough. *Swift.*

SCRUB. *s.* [from the noun.]
1. A mean fellow, either as he is ſuppoſed to ſcrub himſelf for the itch, or as he is employed in the mean offices of ſcouring away dirt.
2. Any thing mean or deſpicable. *Swift.*
3. A worn out broom. *Ainſworth.*

SCRU'BBED. *a.* [*ſcrubet*, Daniſh.] Mean; vile; worthleſs; dirty. *Shak.*

SCRUFF. *s.* The ſame I ſuppoſe, with *ſcurf.*

SCRU'PLE. *s.* [*ſcrupule*, Fr. *ſcrupulus*, Latin.]
1. Doubt; difficulty of determination; perplexity about matters of duty. *Locke.*
2. Twenty grains; the third part of a dram. *Bacon.*
3. Proverbially, any ſmall quantity. *Shak.*

To SCRU'PLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To doubt; to heſitate. *Milton.*

SCRU'PLER. *s.* [from *ſcruple.*] A doubter; one who has ſcruples. *Grant.*

SCRUPULO'SITY. *s.* [from *ſcrupulous.*]
1. Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulneſs. *Sm.*
2. Fear of acting in any manner; tenderneſs of conſcience. *Decay of Piety.*

SCRU'PULOUS. *a* [*ſcrupuloſus*, Latin.]
1. Nicely doubtful; hard to ſatisfy in determinations of conſcience. *Locke.*
2. Given to objections; captious. *Shakeſp.*
3. Nice; doubtful. *Bacon.*
4. Careful; vigilant; cautious. *Woodward.*

SCRU'PULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſcrupulous.*] Carefully; nicely; anxiouſly. *Taylor.*

SCRUPU'LOUSNESS. *s.* [from *ſcrupulous.*] The ſtate of being ſcrupulous.

SCRU'TABLE. *a.* [from *ſcrutor*, Latin.] Diſcoverable by inquiry. *Decay of Piety.*

SCRUTA'TION. *s.* [*ſcrutor*, Latin.] Search; examination; inquiry.

SCRUTA'TOR. *s.* [*ſcrutateur*, Fr. from *ſcrutor*, Lat.] Inquirer; ſearcher; examiner. *Ayl.*

SCRU'TINEER. *s.* [*ſcrutator*, Lat.] A ſearcher; an examiner.

To SCRU'TINIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſcrutiny.*] To
To SCRU'TINY. ſearch; to examine. *Ayl.*

SCRU'TINOUS. *a.* [from *ſcrutiny.*] Captious; full of inquiries. *Denham.*

SCRU'TINY. *s.* [*ſcrutinium*, Lat.] Inquiry; ſearch; examination with nicety. *Taylor.*

SCRU'TOIRE. *s.* [for *ſcritoire*, or *eſcritoire.*] A caſe of drawers for writings. *Prior.*

To SCRUSE. *v. a.* To ſqueeze; to compreſs. *Spenſer.*

To SCUD. *v. n.* [*ſkutta*, Swediſh.] To fly; to run away with precipitation. *Swift.*

To SCU'DDLE. *v. n.* [from *ſcud.*] To run with a kind of affected haſte or precipitation.

SCU'FFLE. *s.* A confuſed quarrel; a tumultuous broil. *Decay of Piety.*

To SCU'FFLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight confuſedly and tumultuouſly. *Drayton.*

To SCULK. *v. n.* [*ſkulke*, Daniſh.] To lurk in hiding-places; to lie cloſe. *Prior.*

SCU'LKER. *s.* [from *ſculk.*] A lurker; one that hides himſelf for ſhame or miſchief.

SCULL. *s.* [*ſkola*, Iſlandick.]
1. The bone which incaſes and defends the brain; the arched bone of the head. *Sharp.*
2. A ſmall boat; a cockboat.
3. One who rows a cockboat. *Hudibras.*
4. A ſhoal of fiſh. *Milton.*

SCU'LLCAP. *s.* [*ſcull* and *cap.*]
1. A headpiece.
2. A nightcap.

SCU'LLER. *s.*
1. A cockboat; a boat in which there is but one rower. *Dryden.*
1. One that rows a cockboat.

SCU'LLERY. *s.* [from *ſkiale*, a veſſel, Iſlandick.] The place where common utenſils, as kettles or diſhes, are cleaned and kept. *Pope.*

SCU'LLION. *s.* [from *eſcuzille*, Fr. a diſh.] The loweſt domeſtick ſervant, that waſhes the

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d dishes in the kitchen. *Shak.*
a. [*sculpo*, Latin.] To carve; to
in use. *Sandys.*
[*sculptilis*, Latin.] Made by
Brown.
or, Lat.] A carver; one
into images. *Add.*
a, Lat.]
or hewing stone,
Pope.
Dryden.
oun.] To
Pope.
ch.]
p of any liquor.
Bacon.
efuse; the recrement;
thrown away. *Addison.*
s. [from the noun.] To clear off
; to skim. *Lee.*
MER. *s.* [*escumoir*, Fr.] A vessel with
which liquor is scummed; a skimmer.

SCU'PPER *Holes. s.* [*schoopen*, Dutch, to draw off.] In a ship, small holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the sea.

SCURF. *s.* [ꝛcuꝛꝼ, Sax. *skurf*, Danish.]
1. A kind of dry military scab. *Swift.*
2. A soil or stain adherent. *Dryden.*
3. Any thing sticking on the surface. *Add.*

SCU'RFINESS. *s.* [from *scurf.*] The state of being scurfy.

SCU'RRIL. *a.* [*scurrilis*, Latin.] Low; mean; grossly opprobrious; lewdly jocose. *Ben Jonf.*

SCURRI'LITY. *s.* [*scurilitas*, Lat.] Grossness of reproach; lewdness of jocularity; mean buffoonery. *Shakespeare.*

SCU'RRILOUS. *a.* [*scurrilis*, Latin.] Grossly opprobrious; using such language as only the licence of a buffoon can warrant; lewdly jocular; vile; low. *Hooker.*

SCU'RRILOUSLY. *ad.* With gross reproach; with low buffoonery. *Tillotson.*

SCU'RRILOUSNESS. *s.* [from *scurrilous.*] Scurrility; baseness of manners.

SCU'RVILY. *ad.* [from *scurvy.*] Vilely; basely; coarsely. *South.*

SCU'RVY. *s.* [from *scurf.*] A distemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and among those such as inhabit marshy, fat, low, moist soils, near stagnated water. *Arbuthnot.*

SCU'RVY. *a.* [from *scurf*, *scurfy*, *scurvey.*]
1. Scabbed; covered with scabs; diseased with the scurvy. *Leviticus.*
2. Vile; bad; sorry; worthless; contemptible; offensive. *Swift.*

SCU'RVYGRASS. *s.* [*scurvy* and *grass.*] The plant spoonwort. *Miller.*

'SCUSES, for *excuses.* *Shakespeare.*

SCUT. *s.* [*skott*, Islandick.] The tail of those animals whose tails are very short. *Swift.*

SCUTCHEON. *s.* [*scuccione*, Ital.] The shield represented in heraldry. *Sidney.*

SCUTE'LLATED. *a.* [*scutella*, Lat.] Divided into small surfaces. *Woodward.*

SCU'TIFORM. *a.* [*scutiformis*, Latin.] Shaped like a shield.

SCU'TTLE. *s.* [*scutella*, Lat.]
1. A wide shallow basket, so named from a dish or platter which it resembles in form. *Hakewill.*
2. A small grate. *Mortimer.*
3. [from *scud.*] A quick pace; a short run; a pace of affected precipitation. *Spectator.*

To SCU'TTLE. *v. n.* [from *scud* or *scuttle.*] To run with affected precipitation. *Arbuthnot.*

To SDEIGN. *v. a.* [*sdegnare*, Ital.] To disdain. *Milton.*

SDEI'GNFUL. *a.* Disdainful. *Spenser.*

SEA. *s.* [ꝛæ, Sax. *see*, or *zee*, Dutch.]
1. The ocean; the water, opposed to the land. *Milton.*
2. A collection of water; a lake. *Matthew.*
3. Proverbially for any large quantity. *K. Ch.*
4. Any thing rough and tempestuous. *Milt.*
5. *Half* SEAS *over.* Half drunk. *Spectator.*

SEA is often used in composition, as will appear in the following examples.

SE'ABAR. *s.* [*birundo piscis*, Lat.] The sea swallow.

SE'ABEAT. *a.* [*sea* and *beat.*] Dashed by the waves of the sea. *Pope.*

SE'ABOAT. *s.* [*sea* and *boat.*] Vessel capable to bear the sea. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'ABORN. *a.* [*sea* and *born.*] Born of the sea; produced by the sea. *Waller.*

SE'ABOY. *s.* [*sea* and *boy.*] Boy employed on shipboard. *Shakespeare.*

SE'ABREACH. *s.* [*sea* and *breach*] Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks. *L'Estrange.*

SE'ABREEZE. *s.* [*sea* and *breeze.*] Wind blowing from the sea. *Mortimer.*

SE'ABUILT. *a.* [*sea* and *built.*] Built for the sea. *Dryden.*

SE'ACALF. *s.* [*sea* and *calf*; *phoca.*] The *seacalf*, or seal, is so called from the noise he makes like a calf; his head comparatively not big, shaped rather like an otter's, and mustaches like those of a cat; his body long and all over hairy; his forefeet with fingers clawed but not divided, yet fit for going: his hinder feet, more properly fins, and fitter for swimming, as being an amphibious animal. The female gives suck. *Grew.*

SE'ACAP. *s.* [*sea* and *cap.*] Cap made to be worn on shipboard. *Shakespeare.*

SE'ACHART. *s.* [*sea* and *chart.*] Map on which only the coasts are delineated.

SE'ACOAL. *s.* [*sea* and *coal.*] Coal so called, because brought to *London* by sea. *Bacon.*

SE'ACOAST. *s.* [*sea* and *coast.*] Shore; edge of the sea. *Mortimer.*

SE'ACOMPASS. *s.* [*sea* and *compass.*] The card and needle of mariners. *Camden.*

SE'ACOW. *s.* [*sea* and *cow.*] The manatee, a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind. It grows to fifteen feet long, and to seven or eight in circumference; its head is like that of a hog, but longer, and more cylindrick: its eyes are small, its hearing is very quick. Its lips are thick, and it has two long tusks standing out. It has two fins, which stand

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forward on the breaſt like hands. The female has two round breaſts placed between the pectoral fins. The ſkin is very thick and hard, and not ſcaly, but hairy. *Hill.*

SE'ADOG. *s.* [*ſea* and *dog.*] Perhaps the ſhark. *Roſcommon.*

SEAFA'RER. *s.* [*ſea* and *fare.*] A traveller by ſea; a mariner. *Pope.*

SEAFA'RING. *a.* [*ſea* and *fare.*] Travelling by ſea. *Shakeſpeare.*

SE'AFENNEL. *s.* The ſame with SAMPHIRE.

SE'AFIGHT. *s.* [*ſea* and *fight.*] Battle of ſhips; battle on the ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'AFOWL. *s.* [*ſea* and *fowl.*] A bird that lives at ſea. *Broome.*

SE'AGIRT. *a.* [*ſea* and *girt.*] Girded or encircled by the ſea. *Milton.*

SE'AGREEN. *s.* [*ſea* and *green.*] Reſembling the colour of the diſtant ſea; cerulean. *Pope.*

SE'AGREEN. *s.* Saxifrage. A plant.

SE'AGULL. *s.* [*ſea* and *gull.*] A waterfowl. *Bac.*

SE'AHEDGEHOG. *s.* [*echinus.*] A kind of ſea ſhellfiſh. *Carew.*

SE'AHOG. *s.* [*ſea* and *hog.*] The porpus.

SE'AHOLLY. *s.* [*eryngium*, Lat.] A plant.

SE'AHOLM. *s.* [*ſea* and *holm.*]

1. A ſmall uninhabited iſland.
2. Seaholly. A kind of ſea weed. *Carew.*

SE'AHORSE. *s.* [*ſea* and *horſe.*]

1. A fiſh of a very ſingular form, about five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadeſt part. *Hill.*
2. The morſe, or waltron. *Woodward.*
3. By the ſeahorſe *Dryden* means probably the hippopotamus.

SE'AMAID. *s.* [*ſea* and *maid.*] Mermaid. *Shak.*

SE'AMAN. *s.* [*ſea* and *man.*]

1. A ſailor; a navigator; a mariner. *Dryden.*
2. Merman; the male of the mermaid. *Locke.*

SE'AMARK. *s.* [*ſea* and *mark.*] Point or conſpicuous place diſtinguiſhed at ſea. *Bacon.*

SE'AMEW. *s.* [*ſea* and *mew.*] A fowl that frequents the ſea. *Pope.*

SE'AMONSTER. *s.* [*ſea* and *monſter.*] Strange animal of the ſea. *Milton.*

SE'ANYMPH. *s.* [*ſea* and *nymph.*] Goddeſs of the ſea. *Brown.*

SE'AONION. *s.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SE'AOOZE. *s.* [*ſea* and *ooze.*] The mud in the ſea or ſhore. *Mortimer.*

SE'APIECE. *s.* [*ſea* and *piece.*] A picture repreſenting any thing at ſea. *Addiſon.*

SE'APOOL. *s.* [*ſea* and *pool.*] A lake of ſalt water. *Spenſer.*

SE'APORT. *s.* [*ſea* and *port.*] A harbour.

SE'ARISQUE. *s.* [*ſea* and *riſque.*] Hazard at ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'AROCKET. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

SE'AROOM. *s.* [*ſea* and *room.*] Open ſea; ſpacious main. *Bacon.*

SE'AROVER. *s.* [*ſea* and *rove.*] A pirate.

SE'ASERPENT. *s.* [*ſea* and *ſerpent.*] A water ſerpent; an adder.

SEASE'RVICE. *s.* [*ſea* and *ſervice.*] Naval war. *Swift.*

SE'ASHARK. *s.* [*ſea* and *ſhark.*] A ravenous ſea fiſh.

SE'ASHELL. *s.* [*ſea* and *ſhell.*] Shells found on the ſhore. *Mortimer.*

SE'ASHORE. *s.* [*ſea* and *ſhore.*] The coaſt of the ſea. *Dryden.*

SE'ASICK. *a.* [*ſea* and *ſick.*] Sick, as new voyagers on the ſea. *Knolles.*

SE'ASIDE. *s.* [*ſea* and *ſide.*] The edge of the ſea. *Pope.*

SEASU'RGEON. *s.* [*ſea* and *ſurgeon.*] A chirurgeon employed on ſhipboard. *Wiſeman.*

SEASURRO'UNDED. *a.* [*ſea* and *ſurround.*] Encircled by the ſea. *Pope.*

SE'ATERM. *s.* [*ſea* and *term.*] Word of art uſed by the ſeamen. *Pope.*

SEAWATER. *s.* [*ſea* and *water.*] The ſalt water of the ſea. *Wiſeman.*

SEAL. *s.* [*ſbora*; ꝑeol, ꝑole, Sax. *ſeel*, Daniſh.] The ſeacalf.

SEAL. *s.* [ꝑiȝel, Sax.]

1. A ſtamp engraved with a particular impreſſion, fixed upon the wax that cloſes letters, or affixed as a teſtimony. *Pope.*
2. The impreſſion made in wax. *Knolles.*
3. Any act of confirmation. *Milton.*

To SEAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To faſten with a ſeal. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To confirm or atteſt by a ſeal. *Shak.*
3. To confirm; to ratify; to ſettle. *Shak.*
4. To ſhut; to cloſe. *Bacon.*
5. To make faſt. *Milton.*
6. To mark with a ſtamp. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SEAL. *v. a.* To fix a ſeal. *Shakeſpeare.*

SE'ALER. *s.* [from *ſeal.*] One that ſeals.

SE'ALINGWAX. *s.* [*ſeal* and *wax.*] Hard wax uſed to ſeal letters. *Boyle.*

SEAM. *s.* [ꝑeam, Sax. *zoom*, Dutch.]

1. The ſuture where the two edges of cloth are ſewed together. *Addiſon.*
2. The juncture of planks in a ſhip. *Dryden.*
3. A cicatrix; a ſcar.
4. A meaſure; a veſſel in which things are held; eight buſhels of corn. *Ainſworth.*
5. SEAM *of Glaſs.* A quantity of glaſs weighing 120 pounds.
5. Tallow; greaſe; hog's lard. *Dryden.*

To SEA'M. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join together by ſuture, or otherwiſe.
2. To mark; to ſcar with a long cicatrix. *Pope.*

SEA'MLESS. *a.* [from *ſeam.*] Having no ſeam.

SE'AMRENT. *s.* [*ſeam* and *rent.*] A ſeparation of any thing where it is joined; a breach of the ſtitches.

SE'AMSTRESS. *s.* [ꝑeamꝑyꝛe, Sax.] A woman whoſe trade is to ſew. *Cleaveland.*

SE'AMY. *a.* [from *ſeam.*] Having a ſeam; ſhowing the ſeam. *Shakeſpeare.*

SEAN. *s.* [ꝑeȝne, Sax.] A net; a ſeine.

SEAR. *a.* [ꝑeapian, Saxon; to dry.] Dry; not any longer green. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SEAR. *v. a.* [ꝑeapian, Sax.] To burn; to cauterize. *Bacon.*

To SE'ARCE. *v. a.* [*ſaſſer*, Fr.] To ſift finely. *Boyle.*

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SEARCE. *s.* A sieve; a bolter.

SEA'RCER. *s.* [from *searce.*] He who searces.

To SEARCH. *v. a.* [*chercher*, French.]
1. To examine; to try; to explore; to look through. *Milton.*
2. To inquire; to seek for. *Milton.*
3. To probe as a chirurgeon. *Shakespeare.*
4. *To* SEARCH *out.* To find by seeking. *Watts.*

To SEARCH. *v. n.*
1. To make a search; to look for something. *Shakespeare.*
2. To make inquiry. *Milton.*
3. To seek; to try to find. *Locke.*

SEARCH. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Inquiry by looking into every suspected place. *Milton.*
2. Examination. *Locke.*
3. Inquiry; act of seeking. *Addison.*
4. Quest; pursuit. *Dryden.*

SE'ARCHER. *s.* [from *search.*]
1. Examiner; trier. *Addison.*
2. Seeker; inquirer. *Prior.*
3. Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death. *Graunt.*

SE'ARCLOTH. *s.* [ræcleð, Saxon.] A platter; a large platter. *Mortimer.*

SE'ASON. *s.* [*saison*, French.]
1. One of the four parts of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter. *Addison.*
2. A time, as distinguished from others. *Sh.*
3. A fit time; an opportune concurrence. *Philips.*
4. A time not very long. *Shakespeare.*
5. [from the verb.] That which gives a high relish. *Shakespeare.*

To SE'ASON. *v. a* [*assaisonner*, French.]
1. To mix with food any thing that gives a high relish. *Brown.*
2. To give a relish to. *Tillotson.*
3. To qualify by admixture of another ingredient. *Shakespeare.*
4. To imbue; to tinge or taint. *Taylor.*
5. To fit for any use by time or habit; to mature. *Addison.*

To SE'ASON. *v. n.* To become mature; to grow fit for any purpose. *Moxon.*

SE'ASONABLE. *a.* [*saison*, French.] Opportune; happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time. *South.*

SE'ASONABLENESS. *s.* [from *seasonable.*] Opportuneness of time; propriety with regard to time. *Addison.*

SE'ASONABLY. *ad.* [from *seasonable.*] Properly, with respect to time *Sprat.*

SE'ASONER. *s.* [from *to season.*] He who seasons or gives a relish to any thing.

SE'ASONING. *s.* [from *season.*] That which is added to any thing to give it a relish. *Arbuthnot.*

SEAT. *s.* [*sett*, old German.]
1. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may sit. *Dryden.*
2. Chair of state; throne; post of authority; tribunal. *Hakewill.*
3. Mansion; residence; dwelling; abode. *Raleigh.*
4. Situation; site. *Raleigh.*

To SEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place on seats; to cause to sit down. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To place in a post of authority, or place of distinction. *Milton.*
3. To fix in any particular place or situation; to settle. *Raleigh.*
4. To fix; to place firm. *Milton.*

SE'AWARD. *ad.* [*sea* and peapo, Saxon.] Toward the sea. *Pope.*

SE'CANT. *s.* [*secans*, Lat. *secante*, French.] In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line, called the tangent, without it.

To SECE'DE. *v. n* [*secedo*, Latin.] To withdraw from fellowship in any affair.

SECE'DER. *s.* [from *secede.*] One who discovers his disapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himself.

To SECE'RN. *v. a.* [*secerno*, Lat.] To separate finer from grosser matter; to make the separation of substances in the body. *Bacon.*

SECE'SSION. *s.* [*secessio*, Latin.]
1. The act of departing. *Brown.*
2. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

SE'CLE. *s.* [*seculum*, Latin.] A century. Not in use. *Hammond.*

To SECLU'DE. *v. a.* [*secludo*, Lat.] To confine from; to shut up apart; to exclude. *Ray.*

SE'COND. *a.* [*second*, Fr. *secundus*, Lat.]
1. The next in order to the first; the ordinal of two. *Dryden.*
2. Next in value or dignity; inferiour. *Add.*

SE'COND-HAND. *s.* Possession received from the first possessor.

SE'COND-HAND. *a.* Not original; not primary. *Swift.*

At SECOND-HAND. *ad.* In imitation; in the second place of order; by transmission; not primarily; not orginally. *Swift.*

SE'COND. *s.* [*second*, Fr. from the adjective.]
1. One who accompanies another in a duel, to direct or defend him. *Drayton.*
2. One who supports or maintains; a supporter; a maintainer. *Wotton.*
3. *A* SECOND *Minute*, the second division of an hour by sixty; the sixtieth part of a minute. *Wilkins.*

To SE'COND. *v. a.* [*seconder*, Fr. *secundo*, Latin.]
1. To support; to forward; to assist; to come in after the act as a maintainer. *Swift.*
2. To follow in the next place. *Raleigh.*

SE'COND *Sight. s.* The power of seeing things future, or things distant: supposed inherent in some of the Scottish islanders. *Addison.*

SE'CONDsighted. *a.* [from *secondsight.*] Having the second sight. *Addison.*

SE'CONDARILY. *ad.* [from *secondary.*] In the second degree; in the second order; not primarily; not originally. *Digby.*

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SE'CONDARINESS. *s.* [from *secondary.*] The state of being secondary. *Norris.*

SE'CONDARY. *a.* [*secundarius*, Latin.]
1. Not primary; not of the first intention. *Bacon.*
2. Succeeding to the first; subordinate. *L'Estrange.*
3. Not of the first order or rate. *Bentley.*
4. Acting by transmission or deputation. *Prior.*
5. A *secondary* fever is that which arises after a crisis, or the discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of the smallpox or measles. *Quincy.*

SE'CONDARY. *s.* [from the adjective.] A delegate; a deputy.

SE'CONDLY. *ad.* [from *second.*] In a second place. *Swift.*

SE'COND-RATE. *s.* [*second* and *rate.*]
1. The second order in dignity or value. *Addison.*
2. [It is sometimes used adjectively.] Of the second order. *Dryden.*

SE'CRECY. *s.* [from *secret.*]
1. Privacy; state of being hidden. *Shak.*
2. Solitude; retirement. *South.*
3. Forbearance of discovery. *Hooker.*
4. Fidelity to a secret; taciturnity inviolate; close silence. *Shakespeare.*

SE'CRET. *a.* [*secret*, Fr. *secretus*, Lat.]
1. Kept hidden; not revealed; concealed. *Deuteronomy.*
2. Retired; private; unseen. *Milton.*
3. Faithful to a secret intrusted. *Shakespeare.*
4. Private; affording privacy. *Milton.*
5. Occult; not apparent. *Milton.*
6. Privy; obscene.

SE'CRET. *s.* [*secret*, Fr. *secretum*, Lat.]
1. Something studiously hidden. *Shakespeare.*
2. A thing unknown; something not yet discovered. *Milton.*
3. Privacy; secrecy; invisible or undiscovered state. *Milton.*

To SE'CRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private. *Bacon.*

SE'CRETARISHIP. *s.* [*secretarie*, Fr. from *secretary.*] The office of a secretary.

SE'CRETARY. *s.* [*secretarius*, low Latin.] One intrusted with the management of business; one who writes for another. *Clarend.*

To SECRETE. *v. a.* [*secretus*, Latin.]
1. To put aside; to hide.
2. [In the animal economy.] To secern; to separate.

SECRE'TION. *s.* [from *secretus*, Latin.]
1. That agency in the animal economy that consists in separating the various fluids of the body.
2. The fluid secreted.

SECRETI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *secretus*, Latin.] Parted by animal secretion. *Floyer.*

SE'CRETIST. *s.* [from *secret.*] A dealer in secrets. *Boyle.*

SE'CRETLY. *ad.* [from *secret.*]
1. Privately; privily; not openly; not publickly. *Addison.*
2. Latently; so as not to be obvious; not apparently. *Dryden.*

SE'CRETNESS. *s.* [from *secret.*]
1. State of being hidden.
2. Quality of keeping a secret. *Donne.*

SE'CRETORY. *a.* [from *secretus*, Lat.] Performing the office of secretion. *Ray.*

SECT. *s.* [*secte*, Fr. *secta*, Lat.] A body of men following some particular master, or united in some settled tenets. *Dryden.*

SE'CTARISM. *s.* [from *sect.*] Disposition to petty sects, in opposition to things established. *K. Charles.*

SE'CTARY. *s.* [*sectaire*, French.]
1. One who divides from publick establishments, and joins with those distinguished by some particular whims. *Bacon.*
2. A follower; a pupil. *Spenser.*

SECTA'TOR. *s.* [*sectator*, Latin.] A follower; an imitator; a disciple. *Raleigh.*

SE'CTION. *s.* [*section*, Fr. *sectio*, Lat.]
1. The act of cutting or dividing. *Wotton.*
2. A part divided from the rest.
3. A small and distinct part of a writing or book. *Bayle.*

SE'CTOR. *s.* [*secteur*, French.] In geometry, an instrument made of wood or metal, with a joint; and sometimes a piece to turn out to make a true square, with lines of sines, tangents, secants, equal parts, rhombs, polygons, hours, latitudes. *Harris.*

SE'CULAR. *a.* [*secularis*, Lat. *seculier*, Fr.]
1. Not spiritual; relating to affairs of the present world; not holy; worldly. *Hooker.*
2. [In the church of Rome.] Not bound by monastick rules. *Temple.*
3. [*seculaire*, Fr.] Happening or coming once in a secle or century. *Addison.*

SECULA'RITY. *s.* [from *secular.*] Worldliness; attention to things of the present life. *Burnet.*

To SE'CULARIZE. *v. a.* [*secularifer*, Fr.]
1. To convert from spiritual appropriations to common use.
2. To make worldly.

SE'CULARLY. *ad.* [from *secular.*] In a worldly manner.

SE'CULARNESS. *s.* [from *secular.*] Worldliness.

SE'CUNDINE. *s.* The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the afterbirth. *Grawley.*

SECU'RE. *a.* [*securus*, Latin.]
1. Free from fear; exempt from terrour; easy; assured. *Milton.*
2. Confident; not distrustful. *Dryden.*
3. Sure; not doubting. *Atterbury.*
4. Careless; wanting caution. *Judges.*
5. Free from danger; safe. *Milton.*

To SECU'RE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make certain; to put out of hazard; to ascertain. *Dryden.*
2. To protect; to make safe. *Watts.*
3. To insure.

SECU'RELY. *ad.* [from *secure.*]
1. Without fear; carelessly. *Atterbury.*
2. Without danger; safely. *Dryden.*

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SECU'REMENT. *s.* [from *secure.*] The cause of safety; protection; defence. *Brown.*

SECU'RITY. *s.* [*securitas*, Latin.]
1. Carelessness; freedom from fear. *Hayw.*
2. Vitious carelessness; confidence; want of vigilance. *Davies.*
3. Protection; defence. *Tillotson.*
4. Any thing given as a pledge or caution; insurance. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Safety; certainty. *Swift.*

SEDA'N. *s.* A kind of portable coach; a chair. *Arbuthnot.*

SEDA'TE. *a.* [*sedatus*, Latin.] Calm; quiet; still; unruffled; undisturbed; serene. *Watts.*

SEDA'TELY. *ad.* [from *sedate.*] Calmly; without disturbance. *Locke.*

SEDA'TENESS. *s.* [from *sedate.*] Calmness; tranquillity; serenity; freedom from disturbance. *Addison.*

SE'DENTARINESS. *s.* [from *sedentary.*] The state of being sedentary; inactivity.

SE'DENTARY. *a.* [*sedentaire*, French; *sedentarius*, Latin.]
1. Passed in sitting still; wanting motion or action. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Torpid; inactive; sluggish; motionless. *Milton.*

SE'DGE. *s.* [*ræcg*, Saxon.] A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag. *Sandys.*

SE'DGY. *a.* [from *sedge.*] Overgrown with narrow flags. *Shakespeare.*

SE'DIMENT. *s.* [*sediment*, Fr.] That which subsides or settles at the bottom. *Woodward.*

SEDI'TION. *s.* [*seditio*, Latin.] A tumult; an insurrection; a popular commotion; an uproar. *Shakespeare.*

SEDI'TIOUS. *a.* [*seditiosus*, Latin.] Factious with tumult; turbulent. *Clarendon.*

SEDI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *seditious.*] Tumultuously; with factious turbulence.

SEDI'TIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *seditious.*] Turbulence; disposition to sedition.

To SEDU'CE. *v. a.* [*seduco*, Latin.] To draw aside from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to mislead; to deceive. *Shakesp.*

SEDU'CEMENT. *s.* [from *seduce.*] Practice of seduction; art or means used in order to seduce. *Pope.*

SEDU'CER. *s.* [from *seduce.*] One who draws aside from the right; a tempter; a corrupter. *Shakespeare.*

SEDU'CIBLE. *a.* [from *seduce.*] Corruptible; capable of being drawn aside. *Brown.*

SEDU'CTION. *s.* [*seductus*, Latin.] The act of seducing; the act of drawing aside. *Hum.*

SEDU'LITY. *s.* [*sedulitas*, Latin.] Diligent assiduity; laboriousness; industry; application; intenseness of endeavour. *South.*

SE'DULOUS. *a.* [*sedulus*, Lat.] Assiduous; industrious; laborious; diligent; painful. *Sw.*

SE'DULOUSLY. *ad.* [from *sedulous.*] Assiduously; industriously; laboriously; diligently; painfully. *Philips.*

SE'DULOUSNESS. *s.* [from *sedulous.*] Assiduity; assiduousness; industry; diligence.

SEE. *s.* [*sedes*, Latin.] The seat of episcopal power; the diocese of a bishop. *Shakespeare.*

To SEE. *v. a.* preterit *I saw*; part. pass. *seen*, [ꝥeon, Saxon; *sien*, Dutch.]
1. To perceive by the eye. *Locke.*
2. To observe; to find. *Milton.*
3. To discover; to descry. *Shakespeare.*
4. To converse with *Locke.*
5. To attend; to remark. *Addison.*

To SEE *v. n.*
1. To have the power of sight; to have by the eye perception of things distant. *Bacon.*
2. To discern without deception. *Tillotson.*
3. To inquire; to distinguish. *Shakespeare.*
4. To be attentive. *Shakespeare.*
5. To scheme; to contrive. *Shakespeare.*

SEE. *interjection.* Lo; look; observe; behold. *Halifax.*

SEED. *s.* [ꝥæd, Saxon; *saed*, Dutch.]
1. The organized particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated. *More.*
2. First principle; original. *Hooker.*
3. Principle of production. *Waller.*
4. Progeny; offspring; descendants. *Spenser.*
5. Race; generation; birth. *Waller.*

To SEED. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To grow to perfect maturity, so as to shed the seed. *Swift.*
2. To shed the seed. *Mortimer.*

SE'EDCAKE. *s.* [*seed* and *cake.*] A sweet cake interspersed with warm aromatick seeds. *Tusser.*

SE'EDLIP. } *s.* A vessel in which the sower
SE'EDLOP. } carries his seed. *Ainsworth.*

SE'EDPEARL. *s.* [*seed* and *pearl.*] Small grains of pearl. *Boyle.*

SE'EDPLOT. *s.* [*seed* and *plot.*] The ground on which plants are sowed to be afterward transplanted. *Clarendon.*

SE'EDTIME. *s.* [*seed* and *time.*] The season of sowing. *Atterbury.*

SE'EDLING. *s.* [from *seed.*] A young plant just risen from the seed. *Evelyn.*

SE'EDNESS. *s.* [from *seed.*] Seedtime; the time of sowing. *Shakespeare.*

SE'EDSMAN. *s.* [*seed* and *man.*]
1. The sower; he that scatters the seed. *Shakespeare.*
2. One that sells seeds.

SE'EDY. *a.* [from *seed.*] Abounding with seed.

SEE'ING. *s.* [from *see.*] Sight; vision. *Shak.*

SE'EING. } *ad.* [from *see.*] Since; sith;
SE'EING *that.* } it being so that. *Milton.*

To SEEK. *v. a.* pret. *I sought*; part. pass. *sought.* [ꝥecan, Saxon; *soecken*, Dutch.]
1. To look for; to search for. *Clarendon.*
2. To solicit; to endeavour to gain. *Milton.*
3. To go to find. *Dryden.*
4. To pursue by machinations. *Shakespeare.*

To SEEK. *v. n.*
1. To make search; to make inquiry. *Addison.*
2. To endeavour. *Milton.*
3. To make pursuit. *Deuteronomy.*
4. To apply to; to use solicitation. *Deuter.*

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5. To endeavour after. *Knolles.*

To SEEK. *ad.* At a loss; without measures, knowledge, or experience. *Roscommon.*

SEE'KER. *s.* [from *seek.*] One that seeks; an inquirer. *Glanville.*

SEE'KSORROW. *s.* [*seek* and *sorrow.*] One who contrives to give himself vexation. *Sid.*

To SEEL. *v. a.* [*ciller*, to seal, French.] To close the eyes. A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time sealed. *Bacon.*

To SEEL. *v. n.* [ryllan, Saxon.] To lean on one side. *Raleigh.*

SEE'LY. *a.* [from seel, lucky time, Saxon.]
1. Lucky; happy. *Spenser.*
2. Silly; foolish; simple. *Tusser.*

To SEEM. *v. n.* [*sembler*, French.]
1. To appear; to make a show; to have semblance. *Dryden.*
2. To have the appearance of truth. *Dryden.*
3. In *Shakespeare*, to be beautiful.
4. *It* SEEMS. There is an appearance though no reality. *Blackmore.*
5. It is sometimes a slight affirmation; *there are*, it seems, *many who are not pleased. Atterb.*
6 It appears to be. *Brown.*

SEE'MER *s.* [from *seem.*] One that carries an appearance. *Shakespeare.*

SEE'MING. *s.* [from *seem.*]
1. Appearance; show; semblance. *Shak.*
2. Fair appearance. *Shakespeare.*
3. Opinion. *Milton.*

SEE'MINGLY. *ad.* [from *seeming.*] In appearance; in show; in semblance. *Glanv.*

SEE'MINGNESS. *s.* [from *seeming.*] Plausibility; fair appearance. *Digby.*

SEE'MLINESS. *s.* [from *seemly.*] Decency; handsomeness; comeliness; grace; beauty. *Camden.*

SEE'MLY. *a.* [*sommelige*, Danish.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit. *Philips.*

SEE'MLY. *ad.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in a proper manner. *Pope.*

SEEN. *a.* [from *see.*] Skilled; versed. *Dryden.*

SEER. *s.* [from *see.*]
1 One who sees. *Addison.*
2. A prophet; one who foresees future events. *Prior.*

SEE'RWOOD. *s.* See SEARWOOD. Dry wood. *Dryden.*

SEE'SAW. *s.* [from *saw.*] A reciprocating motion. *Pope.*

To SEE'SAW. *v. n.* [from *saw.*] To move with a reciprocating motion. *Arbuthnot.*

To SEETH. *v. a.* preterit *I sod* or *seethed*; part. pass. *sodden.* [seodan, Saxon.] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor. *Spenser.*

To SEETH *v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot. *Shakespeare.*

SEE'THER. *s.* [from *seeth.*] A boiler; a pot. *Dryden.*

SE'GMENT. *s.* [*segment*, Fr. *segmentum*, Lat.] A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord. *Brown.*

SE'GNITY. *s.* [from *segnis*, Latin.] Sluggishness; inactivity.

To SE'GREGATE. *v. a.* [*segrego*, Latin.] To set apart; to separate from others.

SEGREGA'TION. *s.* [from *segregate.*] Separation from others. *Shakespeare.*

SEIGNEU'RIAL. *a.* [from *seignior.*] Invested with large powers; independant. *Temple.*

SE'IGNIOR. *s.* [from *senior*, Lat. *seigneur*, French.] A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.

SE'IGNIORY. *s.* [*seigneurie*, French; from *seignior.*] A lordship; a territory. *Spenser.*

SE'IGNORAGE. *s.* [*seigneuriage*, Fr. from *seignior.*] Authority; acknowledgement of power. *Locke.*

To SE'IGNORISE. *v. a.* [from *seignior.*] To lord over. *Fairfax.*

SEINE. *s.* [reyne, Saxon.] A net used in fishing. *Carew.*

SE'INER. *s.* [from *seine.*] A fisher with nets. *Carew.*

To SEIZE. *v. a.* [*saisir*, French.]
1. To take hold of; to gripe; to grasp. *Milton.*
2. To take possession of by force. *Milton.*
3. To take possession of; to lay hold on; to invade suddenly *Pope.*
4. To take forcible possession of by law. *Camden.*
5. To make possessed. *Addison.*

To SEIZE. *v. n.* To fix the grasp or the power on any thing. *Shakespeare.*

SE'IZIN. *s.* [*saisine*, French.]
1. [In law.] *Seisin* in fact is when a corporal possession is taken: *seisin* in law, is when something is done which the law accounteth a *seisin*, as an inrolment. This is as much as a right to lands and tenements, though the owner be by wrong disseized of them. *Cowell.*
2. The act of taking possession. *Decay of Piety.*
3. The things possessed. *Hale.*

SE'IZURE. *s.* [from *seize.*]
1 The act of seizing.
2. The thing seized. *Milton.*
3. The act of taking forcible possession. *Sw.*
4 Gripe; possession. *Dryden. Watts.*
5. Catch.

SE'LCOUTH. *a.* [selo, rare, Saxon; and *couth*, known.] Uncommon. *Spenser.*

SE'LDOM. *ad.* [seldan, Sax. *selden*, Dutch.] Rarely; not often; not frequently. *Smith.*

SE'LDOMNESS. *s.* [from *seldom.*] Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness; rarity.

SE'LDSHOWN. *a.* [*seld* and *shown.*] Seldom exhibited to view. *Shakespeare.*

To SELE'CT. *v. a.* [*selectus*, Lat.] To choose in preference to others rejected. *Knolles.*

SELE'CT. *a.* Nicely chosen; choice; culled out on account of superiour excellence. *Prior.*

SELE'CTION. *s.* [*selectio*, Latin.] The act of culling or choosing; choice. *Brown.*

SELE'CTNESS. *s.* [from *select.*] The state of being select.

SELE'CTOR. *s.* [from *select.*] He who selects.

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SELENOGRA'PHICAL. } *a.* [*selenographique*,
SELENOGRA'PHICK. } French.] Belonging to selenography.

SELENO'GRAPHY. *s.* [σελήνη and γραφω.] A description of the moon. *Brown.*

SELF. *pronoun.* plural *selves.* [ſylf, ſylfa, Sax. *self, selve*, Dutch.]

1. Its primary ſignification ſeems to be that of an adjective: very; particular; this above others. *Dryden.*

2. It is united both to the perſonal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *it*, and is always added when they are uſed reciprocally; as, *I did not hurt* him, *he hurt* himſelf; *the people hiſs* me, *but I clap* myſelf. *Locke.*

3. Compounded with *him*, a pronoun ſubſtantive, *ſelf* is in appearance an adjective: joined to *my, thy, our, your*, pronoun adjectives, it ſeems a ſubſtantive.

4. It is much uſed in compoſition; as *ſelf-love, ſelf-evident, ſelf-conſiding.*

SELFHEAL. *s.* [*brunella*, Latin.] A plant, the ſame with *ſanicle.*

SELFISH. *a.* [from *ſelf.*] Attentive only to one's own intereſt; void of regard for others. *Addiſon.*

SELFISHNESS. *s.* [from *ſelfiſh.*] Attention to his own intereſt, without any regard to others; ſelf-love. *Beyle.*

SELFISHLY. *ad.* [from *ſelfiſh.*] With regard only to his own intereſt; without love of others. *Pope.*

SELFSAME. *a.* [*ſelf* and *ſame.*] Exactly the ſame. *Milton.*

SELION. *s.* [*ſillo*, low Latin.] A ridge of land. *Ainſworth.*

SELL. *pronoun.* [for *ſelf.*] *Ben Jonſon.*

SELL. *s.* [*ſelle*, Fr. *ſella*, Latin.] A ſaddle. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To SELL. *v. a.* [ſyllan, Saxon.] To give for a price; to vend. *Swift.*

To SELL. *v. n.* To have commerce or traffick with one. *Shakeſpeare.*

SELLANDER. *s.* A dry ſcab in a horſe's hough or paſtern. *Ainſworth.*

SELLER. *s.* [from *ſell.*] The perſon that ſells; vender. *Shakeſpeare.*

SELVAGE. *s.* The edge of cloth where it is cloſed by complicating the threads. *Exodus.*

SELVES. The plural of *ſelf.*

SEMBLABLE *a.* [*ſemblable*, Fr.] Like; reſembling. *Shakeſpeare.*

SEMBLABLY. *ad.* [from *ſemblable.*] With reſemblance. *Shakeſpeare.*

SEMBLANCE. *s.* [*ſemblance*, French.]

1. Likeneſs; reſemblance; ſimilitude; repreſentation. *Rogers.*

2. Appearance; ſhow; figure. *Fairfax.*

SEMBLANT. *a.* [*ſemblant*, Fr.] Like; reſembling; having the appearance of any thing. Little uſed *Prior.*

SEMBLANT. *s.* Show; figure; reſemblance; repreſentation. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

SEMBLATIVE. *a.* [from *ſemblant.*] Suitable; accommodate; fit; reſembling. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SEMBLE. *v. n.* [*ſembler*, French.] To repreſent; to make a likeneſs. *Prior.*

SE'MI. s. [Latin.] A word which, uſed in compoſition, ſignifies half: as, *ſemicircle*, half a circle.

SEMIA'NNULLAR. *a.* [*ſemi* and *annulus*, a ring.] Half round. *Grew.*

SE'MIBREF. *s.* [*ſemibreve*, Fr.] A note in muſick relating to time. *Deane.*

SEMICI'RCLE. *s.* [*ſemicirculus*, Lat.] A half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter. *Swift.*

SEMICI'RCLED. } *a.* [*ſemi* and *circular.*]
SEMICI'RCULAR. } Half round. *Addiſon.*

SEMICO'LON. *s.* [*ſemi* and κωλον.] Half a colon; a point made thus [;] to denote a greater pauſe than that of a comma.

SEMIDIA'METER. *s.* [*ſemi* and *diameter.*] Half the line which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts. *More.*

SEMIDIAPHANE'ITY. *s.* [*ſemi* and *diaphaneity.*] Half tranſparency; imperfect tranſparency. *Boyle.*

SEMIDIA'PHANOUS. *a.* [*ſemi* and *diaphanous.*] Half tranſparent. *Woodward.*

SEMIDO'UBLE. *s.* [*ſemi* and *double.*] In the Romiſh breviary, ſuch offices and feaſts as are celebrated with leſs ſolemnity than the double ones. *Bailey.*

SEMIFLU'ID. *a.* [*ſemi* and *fluid.*] Imperfectly fluid. *Arbuthnot.*

SEMILU'NAR. } *a.* [*ſemilunaire*, Fr.] Re-
SEMILU'NARY. } ſembling in form a half moon. *Grew.*

SEMIME'TAL. *s.* [*ſemi* and *metal.*] Half metal; imperfect metal. *Hill.*

SE'MINAL. *a.* [*ſeminal*, Fr. *ſeminis*, Latin.]

1. Belonging to ſeed.

2. Contained in the ſeed; radical. *Swift.*

SEMINA'LITY. *s.* [from *ſemen*, Latin.]

1. The nature of ſeed. *Brown.*

2. The power of being produced. *Brown.*

SE'MINARY. *s.* [*ſeminaire*, Fr. *ſeminarium*, Latin.]

1. The ground where any thing is ſown to be afterward tranſplanted; ſeedplot. *Mort.*

2. The place or original ſtock whence any thing is brought. *Woodward.*

3. Seminal ſtate. *Brown.*

4. Principle; cauſality. *Harvey.*

5. Breeding place; place of education, from which ſcholars are tranſplanted into life. *Swift.*

SEMINA'TION. *s.* [from *ſemino*, Latin.] The act of ſowing.

SEMINI'FICAL. } *a.* [*ſemen* and *facio*, Lat.]
SEMINI'FICK. } Productive of ſeed. *Brown.*

SEMINIFICA'TION. *s.* Propagation from the ſeed or ſeminal parts. *Hale.*

SEMIOPA'COUS. *a.* [*ſemi* and *opacus*, Latin.] Half dark. *Boyle.*

SEMIO'RDINATE. *s.* [In conick ſections.] A line drawn at right angles to, and biſected by, the axis, and reaching from one ſide of the ſection to another. *Harris.*

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SEMIPE'DAL. *a.* [*semi* and *pedis*, Lat.] Containing half a foot.

SEMIPELLU'CID. *a.* [*semi* and *pellucidus*, Lat.] Half clear; imperfectly transparent. *Woodward.*

SEMIPERSPI'CUOUS *a.* [*semi* and *perspicuus*, Lat.] Half transparent; imperfectly clear *Grew.*

SEMIQUA'DRATE. } *s.* In aſtronomy.] An
SEMIQUA'RTILE. } aſpect of the planets when diſtant from each other forty-five degrees, or one ſign and a half. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUA'VER. *s.* [In muſick.] A note containing half the quantity of the quaver. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUI'NTILE. *s.* [In aſtronomy.] An aſpect of the planets when at the diſtance of thirty-ſix degrees from one another. *Bailey.*

SEMISE'XTILE. *s.* [In aſtronomy.] An aſpect of the planets when they are diſtant from each other one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. *Bailey.*

SEMISPHE'RICAL. *a.* [*ſemi* and *ſpherical.*] Belonging to half a ſphere. *Bailey.*

SEMISPHERO'IDAL. *a.* [*ſemi* and *ſpheroidal.*] Formed like a half ſpheroid.

SEMITE'RTIAN. *s.* [*ſemi* and *tertian.*] An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'MITONE. *s.* [*ſemiton*, Fr.] In muſick, one of the degrees of conſcinuous intervals of concords.

SEMIVO'WEL. *s.* [*ſemi* and *vowel.*] A conſonant which makes an imperfect ſound, or does not demand a total occluſion of the mouth. *Broome.*

SE'MPERVIVE. *s.* A plant. *Bacon.*

SEMPITE'RNAL. *a.* [*ſempiternus*, Latin.]

1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning, but no end. *Hale.*

2. In poetry it is uſed ſimply for eternal.

SEMPITE'RNITY *s.* [*ſempiternitas*, Lat.] Future duration without end. *Hale.*

SE'MSTRESS. *s.* [ꝑeamſtre, Saxon.] A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſew; a woman who lives by her needle. *Swift.*

SE'NARY. *a.* [*ſenarius*, Latin.] Belonging to the number ſix; containing ſix.

SE'NATE. *s.* [*ſenatus*, Lat.] An aſſembly of counſellors; a body of men ſet apart to conſult for the publick good. *Denham.*

SE'NATEHOUSE. *s.* [*ſenate* and *houſe.*] Place of publick council. *Shakeſpeare.*

SE'NATOR. *s.* [*ſenator*, Latin.] A publick counſellor. *Granville.*

SENATO'RIAL. } *a.* [*ſenatorius*, Lat.] Be-
SENATO'RIAN. } longing to ſenators; befitting ſenators.

To SEND. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *ſent.* [ꝑendan, Sax. *ſenden*, Dutch.]

1. To diſpatch from one place to another. *Dryden. Swift.*

2. To commiſſion by authority to go and act. *Milton.*

3. To grant as from a diſtant place. *Geneſis.*

4. To inflict, as from a diſtance. *Deuter.*

5. To emit; to immit; to produce. *Cheyne.*

6. To diffuſe; to propagate. *Pope.*

7. To let fly; to caſt or ſhoot.

To SEND *v. n.*

1. To deliver or diſpatch a meſſage. *Clarend.*

2. To SEND *for.* To require by meſſage to come or cauſe to be brought. *Dryden.*

SE'NDER. *s.* [from *ſend.*] He that ſends. *Sh.*

SENE'SCENCE. *s.* [*ſenescо*, Lat.] The ſtate of growing old; decay by time. *Woodward.*

SE'NESCHAL. *s.* [*ſeneſchal*, French.] One who had in great houſes the care of feaſts or domeſtick ceremonies. *Milton.*

SE'NGREEN. *s.* [*ſedum.*] A plant. *Ainſw.*

SE'NILE. *a.* [*ſenilis*, Latin.] Belonging to old age; conſequent on old age. *Boyle.*

SE'NIOR. *s.* [*ſenior*, Latin.]

1. One older than another; one who, on account of longer time, has ſome ſuperiority. *Whitgift.*

2. An aged perſon. *Dryden.*

SENIO'RITY. *s.* [from *ſenior.*] Elderſhip; priority of birth. *Browne.*

SE'NNA. *s.* [*ſena*, Latin.] A phyſical tree. *Shakeſpeare.*

SE'NNIGHT. *s.* [contracted from *ſeven-night.*] The ſpace of ſeven nights and days; a week. *Shakeſpeare.*

SENO'CULAR. *a.* [*ſex* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having ſix eyes. *Derham.*

SENSA'TION. *s.* [*ſenſation*, Fr.] Perception by means of the ſenſes. *Rogers.*

SE'NSE. *s.* [*ſens*, French; *ſenſus*, Latin.]

1. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; the ſight, touch, hearing, ſmell, taſte. *Davies.*

2. Perception by the ſenſes; ſenſation. *Dryd.*

3. Perception of intellect; apprehenſion of mind. *Milton.*

4. Senſibility; quickneſs or keenneſs of perception. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Underſtanding; ſoundneſs of faculties; ſtrength of natural reaſon. *Pope.*

6. Reaſon; reaſonable meaning. *Dryden.*

7. Opinion; notion; judgment. *Refoundon.*

8. Conſciouſneſs; conviction. *Dryden.*

9. Moral perception. *L'Eſtrange.*

10. Meaning; import. *Tillotſon.*

SE'NSED. *part.* Perceived by the ſenſe. *Glan.*

SE'NSEFUL. *a.* [from *ſenſe* and *full.*] Reaſonable; judicious. Not uſed. *Norris.*

SE'NSELESS. *a.* [from *ſenſe.*]

1. Wanting ſenſe; wanting life; void of all life or perception. *Locke.*

2. Unfeeling; wanting ſympathy. *Rowe.*

3. Unreaſonable; ſtupid; doltiſh; blockiſh. *Clarendon.*

4. Contrary to true judgment: contrary to reaſon. *South.*

5. Wanting ſenſibility; wanting quickneſs or keenneſs of perception. *Pascham.*

6. Wanting knowledge; unconſcious. *South.*

SE'NSELESSLY. *ad.* In a ſenſeleſs manner; ſtupidly; unreaſonably. *Locke.*

SE'NSELESSNESS. *s.* Folly; unreaſonableneſs; abſurdity; ſtupidity. *Grew.*

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SENSIBI'LITY. *s.* [*sensibilité*, Fr.]
1. Quickneſs of ſenſation.
2. Quickneſs of perception; delicacy. *Add.*

SE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*sensible*, Fr.]
1. Having the power of perceiving by the ſenſes. *Raleigh.*
2. Perceptible by the ſenſes. *Hooker.*
3. Perceived by the mind. *Temple.*
4. Perceiving by either mind or ſenſes; having perception by the mind or ſenſes. *Dryden.*
5. Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill. *Shakespeare.*
6. Having quick intellectual feeling; being eaſily or ſtrongly affected. *Dryden.*
7. Convinced; perſuaded. *Addiſon.*
8. In low converſation it has ſometimes the ſenſe of reaſonable; judicious; wiſe. *Addiſon.*

SE'NSIBLENESS. *s.* [from *sensible.*]
1. Poſſibility to be perceived by the ſenſes.
2. Actual perception by mind or body.
3. Quickneſs of perception; ſenſibility. *Sharp.*
4. Painful conſciouſneſs. *Hammond.*

SE'NSIBLY. *ad.* [from *sensible.*]
1. Perceptibly to the ſenſes. *Arbuthnot.*
2. With perception of either mind or body.
3. Externally; by impreſſion on the ſenſes. *Hooker.*
4. With quick intellectual perception.
5. [In low language.] Judiciouſly; reaſonably.

SE'NSITIVE. *a.* [*senſitif*, Fr.] Having ſenſe or perception, but not reaſon. *Hammond.*

SE'NSITIVE *Plant*, *s.* [*mimoſa*, Lat.] A plant. Of this plant the humble plants are a ſpecies, which are ſo called, becauſe, upon being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the *ſenſitive plant* are only contracted. *Miller.*

SE'NSITIVELY. *ad.* [from *senſitive.*] In a ſenſitive manner. *Hammond.*

SENSO'RIUM. } *s.* [Latin.]
SE'NSORY. }
1. The part where the ſenſes tranſmit their perceptions to the mind; the ſeat of ſenſe. *Bacon.*
2. Organ of ſenſation. *Bentley.*

SE'NSUAL. *a.* [*ſenſuel*, Fr.]
1. Conſiſting in ſenſe; depending on ſenſe; affecting the ſenſes. *Pope.*
2. Pleaſing to the ſenſes; carnal; not ſpiritual. *Hooker.*
3. Devoted to ſenſe; lewd; luxurious. *Milt.*

SE'NSUALIST. *s.* [from *ſenſual.*] A carnal perſon; one devoted to corporal pleaſures. *South.*

SENSUA'LITY. *s.* [from *ſenſual.*] Devotedneſs to the ſenſes; addiction to brutal and corporal pleaſures. *Davies.*

To SE'NSUALIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſenſual.*] To ſink to ſenſual pleaſures; to degrade the mind into ſubjection to the ſenſes. *Pope.*

SE'NSUALLY. *ad.* [from *ſenſual.*] In a ſenſual manner.

SE'NSUOUS. *a.* [from *ſenſe.*] Tender; pathetick; full of paſſion. Not in uſe. *Milton.*

SENT. The participle paſſive of *ſend.*

SE'NTENCE. *s.* [*ſentence*, Fr.]
1. Determination or deciſion, as of a judge civil or criminal. *Atterbury.*
2. It is often ſpoken abſolutely of condemnation pronounced by the judge; doom. *Milt.*
3. A maxim; an axiom, generally moral. *Broome.*
4. A ſhort paragraph; a period in writing. *Daniel.*

To SE'NTENCE. *v. a.* [*ſentencier*, Fr.]
1. To paſs the laſt judgment on any one. *Sh.*
2. To condemn; to doom to puniſhment. *Temple.*

SENTENTIO'SITY. *s.* [from *ſententious.*] Comprehenſion in a ſentence. *Brown.*

SENTE'NTIOUS. *a.* [*ſententieux*, Fr.]
Abounding with ſentences, axioms, and maxims, ſhort and energetick. *Crashaw.*
2. Compriſing ſentences. *Grew.*

SENTE'NTIOUSLY. *ad.* In ſhort ſentences; with ſtriking brevity. *Bacon.*

SENTE'NTIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *ſententious.*] Pithineſs of ſentence; brevity with ſtrength. *Dryden.*

SE'NTERY. *s.* [commonly written *ſentry.*] One who is to watch in a garriſon, or in the outlines of an army. *Milton.*

SE'NTIENT. *a.* [*ſentiens*, Latin.] Perceiving; having perception. *Hale.*

SE'NTIENT. *s.* [from the adjective.] He that has perception. *Glanville.*

SE'NTIMENT. *s.* [*ſentiment*, Fr.]
1. Thought; notion; opinion. *Locke.*
2. The ſenſe conſidered diſtinctly from the language or things; a ſtriking ſentence in a compoſition. *Dennis.*

SE'NTINEL. *s.* [*ſentenelle*, Fr. from *ſentio*, Lat.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent ſurpriſe. *Davies.*

SE'NTRY. *s.* [corrupted from *ſentinel.*]
1. A watch; a ſentinel; one who watches in a garriſon or army. *Dryden.*
2. Guard; watch; the duty of a ſentinel. *Brown.*

SEPARABI'LITY. *s.* [from *ſeparable.*] The quality of admitting diſunion or diſcerption. *Norris.*

SE'PARABLE. *a.* [*ſeparable*, Fr. *ſeparabilis*, Latin.]
1. Suſceptive of diſunion; diſcerptible. *Ark.*
2. Poſſible to be diſjoined from ſomething. *Locke.*

SE'PARABLENESS. *s.* [from *ſeparable.*] Capableneſs of being ſeparable. *Boyle.*

To SE'PARATE. *v. a.* [*ſepare*, Latin; *ſeparer*, French.]
1. To break; to divide into parts.
2. To diſunite; to diſjoin. *Milton.*
3. To ſever from the reſt. *Boyle.*
4. To ſet apart; to ſegregate. *Acts.*
5. To withdraw. *Geneſis.*

To SE'PARATE. *v. n.* To part; to be diſjoined. *Locke.*

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SE'PARATE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Divided from the reſt; parted from another. *Burnet.*
2. Disjoined; withdrawn. *Milton.*
3. Secret; ſecluded. *Dryden.*
4. Diſunited from the body; diſengaged from corporal nature. *Locke.*

SE'PARATELY. *ad.* Apart; ſingly; not in union; diſtinctly; particularly. *Dryden.*

SE'PARATENESS. *s.* [from *ſeparate.*] The ſtate of being ſeparate.

SEPARA'TION. *s.* [*ſeparatio*, Lat. *ſeparation*, French.]
1. The act of ſeparating; disjunction. *Abb.*
2. The ſtate of being ſeparate; diſunion. *Bacon.*
3. The chymical analyſis, or operation of diſuniting things mingled. *Bacon.*
4. Divorce; disjunction from a married ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

SE'PARATIST. *s.* [*ſeparatiſte*, Fr. from *ſeparate.*] One who divides from the church; a ſchiſmatick; a feceder. *South.*

SE'PARATOR. *s.* [from *ſeparate.*] One who divides; a divider.

SE'PARATORY. *a.* [from *ſeparate.*] Uſed in ſeparation. *Cheyne.*

SE'PILIBLE. *a.* [*ſepio*, Latin.] That may be buried. *Bailey.*

SE'PIMENT. *s.* [*ſepimentum*, Lat.] A hedge; a fence. *Bailey.*

SEPOSI'TION. *s.* [*ſepono*, Lat.] The act of ſetting apart; ſegregation.

SEPT. *s.* [*ſeptum*, Latin.] A clan; a race: a family; a generation. *Davies.*

SEPTA'NGULAR. *a.* [*ſeptum* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having ſeven corners or ſides.

SEPTE'MBER. *s.* [Lat.] The ninth month of the year; the ſeventh from March.

SE'PTENARY. *a.* [*ſeptenarius*, Lat.] Conſiſting of ſeven. *Watts.*

SE'PTENARY. *s.* The number ſeven. *Brown.*

SEPTE'NNIAL. *a.* [*ſeptennis*, Lat.]
1. Laſting ſeven years.
2. Happening once in ſeven years. *Howel.*

SEPTE'NTRION. s. [Fr. *ſeptentrio*, Latin.] The north. *Shakeſpeare.*

SEPTE'NTRION, SEPTE'NTRIONAL. *a.* [*ſeptentrionalis*, Latin; *ſeptentrional*, Fr.] Northern. *Philips.*

SEPTENTRIONA'LITY. *s.* [from *ſeptentrional*] Northerlineſs.

SEPTE'NTRIONALLY. *ad.* [from *ſeptentrional.*] Toward the north; northerly. *Brown.*

To SEPTE'NTRIONATE. *v. n.* [from *ſeptentrio*, Lat.] To tend northerly. *Brown.*

SE'PTICAL. *a.* [σηπτικος.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction. *Brown.*

SEPTILA'TERAL. *a.* [*ſeptem* and *lateris*, Lat.] Having ſeven ſides. *Brown.*

SEPTUA'GENARY *a.* [*ſeptuagenarius*, Lat.] Conſiſting of ſeventy. *Brown.*

SEPTUAGE'SIMAL. *a.* [*ſeptuageſimus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of ſeventy. *Brown.*

SEPTUAGINT. *s.* [*ſeptuaginta*, Lat.] The old Greek verſion of the Old Teſtament, ſo called as being ſuppoſed the work of ſeventy two interpreters. *Burnet.*

SE'PTUPLE. *a.* [*ſeptuplex*, Lat.] Seven times as much.

SEPU'LCHRAL. *a.* [*ſepulchral*, Fr. *ſepulchralis*, Lat.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental. *Dun.*

SE'PULCHRE. *s.* [*ſepulcre*, Fr. *ſepulchrum*, Lat.] A grave; a tomb. *Dryden.*

To SE'PULCHRE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb. *Prior.*

SE'PULTURE. *s.* [*ſepulture*, Fr. *ſepultura*, Lat.] Interment; burial. *Dryden.*

SEQUA'CIOUS. *a.* [*ſequacis*, Lat.]
1. Following; attendant. *Dryden.*
2. Ductile; pliant. *Ray.*

SEQUA'CITY. *s.* [from *ſequax*, Latin.] Ductility; toughneſs. *Boyle.*

SE'QUEL. *s.* [*ſequelle*, Fr. *ſequela*, Lat.]
1. Concluſion; ſucceeding part. *Locke.*
2. Conſequence; event. *Milton.*
3. Conſequence inferred; conſequentiality. *Wilkins.*

SE'QUENCE. *s.* [from *ſequor*, Latin.]
1. Order of ſucceſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Series; arrangement; method. *Locke.*

SE'QUENT *a.* [*ſequens*, Lat.]
1. Following; ſucceeding. *Milton.*
2. Conſequential.

SE'QUENT. *s.* [from the adjective.] A follower. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SEQUE'STER. *v. a.* [*ſequeſtrer*, Fr. *ſequeſtro*, low Latin.]
1. To ſeparate from others for the ſake of privacy. *Milton.*
2. To put aſide; to remove. *Locke.*
3. To withdraw; to ſegregate. *Hooker.*
4. To ſet aſide from the uſe of the owner to that of others.
5. To deprive of poſſeſſions. *South.*

SEQUE'STRABLE. *a.* [from *ſequeſtrate*]
1. Subject to privation.
2. Capable of ſeparation. *Boyle.*

To SEQUE'STRATE. *v. a.* To ſequeſter; to ſeparate. *Ayliffe.*

SEQUESTRA'TION. *s.* [*ſequeſtration*, Fr.]
1. Separation; retirement
2. Diſunion; disjunction.
3. State of being ſet aſide.
4. Deprivation of the uſe and profits of poſſeſſion.

SEQUESTRA'TOR. *s.* [from *ſequeſtrate*] One who takes from a man the profit of his poſſeſſions

SERA'GLIO. *s.* A houſe of women kept for debauchery.

SE'RAPH. s. [שרף] One of the celeſtial angels.

SERA'PHICAL. *a.* [*ſeraphique*, Fr.
SERA'PHICK. *ſeraph.*]
1. Angelick; angelical.
2. Pure; refined from ſenſuality.

SE'RAPHIM. *s.* [plural of *ſeraph.*] An order or one of the heavenly orders.

SERE. *a* [reapian, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; withered; no longer green.

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SERENA'DE. *s.* [*serenade*, Fr.] Muſick or ſongs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night. *Cowley.*

To SERENA'DE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with nocturnal muſick. *Spectator.*

SERE'NE. *a.* [*serein*, Fr. *serenus*, Lat.]
1. Calm; placid; quiet. *Pope.*
2. Unruffled; undiſturbed; even of temper; ſhowing a calm mind. *Milton.*

SERE'NE. *s.* [from the adjective.] A calm damp evening. *Ben Jonſon.*

To SERE'NE. *v. a.* [*ſerener*, Fr. *ſereno*, Lat.]
1. To calm; to quiet.
2. To clear; to brighten. Improper. *Philips.*

SERE'NELY. *ad.* [from *ſerene.*]
1. Calmly; quietly. *Pope.*
2. With unruffled temper; coolly. *Locke.*

SERE'NENESS. *s.* [from *ſerene.*] Serenity.

SERE'NITUDE. *s.* [from *ſerene.*] Calmneſs; coolneſs of mind. Not in uſe. *Wotton.*

SERE'NITY. *s.* [*ſerenité*, French.]
1. Calmneſs; mild temperature. *Bentley.*
2. Peace; quietneſs; not diſturbance. *Temp.*
3. Evenneſs of temper; coolneſs of mind. *Locke.*

SERGE. *s.* [*ſerge*, French] A kind of woollen cloth. *Hale.*

SE'RGEANT. *s.* [*ſergent*, French.]
1. An officer whoſe buſineſs is to execute the commands of magiſtrates. *Acts.*
2. A petty officer in the army. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A lawyer of the higheſt rank under a judge. *Bacon.*
4. It is a title given to ſome of the king's ſervants; as, *ſergeant chirurgeon.*

SE'RGEANTRY. *s.* Grand *ſergeantry* is that where one holdeth lands of the king by ſervice, which he ought to do in his own perſon unto him: as to bear the king's banner or his ſpear; or to blow a horn, when he ſeeth his enemies invade the land; or to find a man at arms to fight within the four ſeas, or elſe to do it himſelf. Petit *ſergeantry* is where a man holdeth land of the king, to yield him yearly ſome ſmall thing toward his wars; as a ſword, dagger, bow, knife, ſpear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of ſpurs, or ſuch like. *Cowel.*

SE'RGEANTSHIP. *s.* [from *ſergeant.*] The office of a ſergeant.

SE'RIES. *s.* [*ſeries*, Latin.]
1. Sequence; order. *Ward.*
2. Succeſſion; courſe. *Pope.*

SE'RIOUS. *a.* [*ſerius*, Latin.]
1. Grave; ſolemn; not volatile; not light of behaviour. *Young.*
2. Important; weighty; not trifling. *Shak.*

SE'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſerious.*] Gravely; ſolemnly; in earneſt; without levity. *South.*

SE'RIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *ſerious.*] Gravity; ſolemnity; earneſt attention. *Atterbury.*

SERMOCINA'TION. *s.* [*ſermocinatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of making ſpeeches.

SE'RMOCINATOR. *s.* [*ſermocinor*, Lat.] A preacher; a ſpeechmaker. *Howel.*

SE'RMON. *s.* [*ſermon*, French; *ſermo*, Lat.] A diſcourſe of inſtruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people. *Hooker.*

To SE'RMON. *v. a.* [*ſermoner*, French.]
1. To diſcourſe as in a ſermon. *Spenſer.*
2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to leſſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

SE'RMOUNTAIN, or *Seſeli.* *s.* [*ſilex*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SERO'SITY. *s.* [*ſeroſité*, French.] Thin or watery part of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'ROUS. *a.* [*ſeroſus*, Latin.]
1. Thin; watery.
2. Adapted to the ſerum. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'RPENT. *s.* [*ſerpens*, Latin.] An animal that moves by undulation without legs. They are often venomous. They are divided into two kinds; the *viper*, which brings young; and the *ſnake*, that lays eggs. *Milton.*

SE'RPENTINE. *a.* [*ſerpentinus*, Latin.]
1. Reſembling a ſerpent. *Sidney.*
2. Winding like a ſerpent; anfractuous. *Sandys.*

SE'RPENTINE. *s.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SE'RPENTINE *Stone.* *s.* There were three ſpecies of this ſtone, all of the marble kind. The ancients tell us, that it was a remedy againſt the poiſon of ſerpents; but is now juſtly rejected. *Hill.*

SE'RPENT's *Tongue.* *s.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SE'RPET. *s.* A baſket. *Ainſworth.*

SERPI'GINOUS. *a.* [from *ſerpigo*, Latin.] Diſeaſed with a ſerpigo. *Wiſeman.*

SERPI'GO. [Latin.] A kind of tetter. *Wiſeman.*

To SERR. *v. a.* [*ſerrer*, Fr.] To drive hard together; to crowd into a little place. Not uſed. *Bacon.*

SE'RRATE. } *a.* [*ſerratus*, Lat.] Formed
SE'RRATED. } with jags or indentures like the edge of a ſaw. *Derham.*

SERRATION. *s.* [from *ſerra*, Latin.] Formation in the ſhape of a ſaw.

SE'RRATURE. *s.* [from *ſerra*, Latin.] Indenture like the teeth of ſaws. *Woodward.*

To SE'RRY. *v. a.* [*ſerrer*, Fr.] To preſs cloſe; to drive hard together. Not uſed. *Milton.*

SE'RVANT. *s.* [*ſervant*, French.]
1. One who attends another, and acts at his command. *Milton.*
2. One in a ſtate of ſubjection. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A word of civility uſed to ſuperiours or equals. *Swift.*

To SE'RVANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſubject. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SERVE. *v. a.* [*ſervir*, Fr. *ſervio*, Lat.]
1. To work for. *Geneſis.*
2. To attend at command. *Milton.*
3. To obey ſervilely or meanly. *Denham.*
4. To ſupply with food ceremoniouſly. *Dry.*
5. To bring meat as a menial attendant. *Taylor.*
6. To be ſubſervient or ſubordinate to. *Milt.*
7. To ſupply with any thing. *Ezekiel.*
8. To obey in military actions.
9. To be ſufficient to. *Locke.*

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10. To be of use to; to assist. *Taylor.*
11. To help by good offices. *Tate.*
12. To comply with. *Hooker.*
13. To satisfy; to content. *South.*
14 To stand instead of any thing to one. *Pope.*
15. *To* SERVE *himself of.* To make use of. A mere gallicism. *Dryden.*
16. To requite: as, *he* served *me ungratefully.*
17. [In divinity.] To worship the supreme Being. *Milton.*
18. *To* SERVE *a warrant.* To seize an offender, and carry to justice.
19. *To* SERVE *an office.* To discharge any onerous and publick duty.

To SERVE. *v. n.*
1. To be a servant, or slave. *Genesis.*
2. To be in subjection. *Isaiah.*
3. To attend; to wait. *Luke.*
4. To act in war. *Knolles.*
5. To produce the ends desired. *Sidney.*
6. To be sufficient for a purpose. *Dryden.*
7. To suit; to be convenient. *Dryden.*
8. To conduce; to be of use. *Hebrews.*
9. To officiate or minister.

SE'RVICE. *s.* [*servicia*, Fr. *servitium*, Latin.]
1. Menial office; low business done at the command of a master. *Shakespeare.*
2. Attendance of a servant. *Shakespeare.*
3. Place; office of a servant. *Temple.*
4. Any thing done by way of duty to a superiour. *Dryden.*
5. Attendance on any superiour. *Bacon.*
6. Profession of respect uttered or sent. *Shak.*
7. Obedience; submission. *Tillotson.*
8. Act on the performance of which possession depends. *Davies.*
9. Actual duty; office. *Rogers.*
10. Employment; business. *Swift.*
11. Military duty. *Wotton.*
12. A military achievement. *Shakespeare.*
13. Purpose; use. *Spelman.*
14. Useful office; advantage conferred. *Pope.*
15. Favour. *Shakespeare.*
16. Public office of devotion. *Hooker.*
17. Course; order of dishes. *Hakewill.*
18. A tree and fruit. [*sorbus*, Lat.] *Peacham.*

SE'RVICEABLE. *a.* [*serviſable*, old Fr.]
1. Active; diligent; officious. *Sidney.*
2. Useful; beneficial. *Atterbury.*

SE'RVICEABLENESS. *s.* [from *serviceable.*]
1. Officiousness; activity. *Sidney.*
2. Usefulness; beneficialness. *Norris.*

SE'RVILE. *a.* [*servilis*, Latin.]
1. Slavish; dependant; mean. *Milton.*
2. Fawning; cringing. *Sidney.*

SE'RVILELY. *ad.* [from *servile.*] Meanly; slavishly. *Swift.*

SE'RVILENESS. } *s.* [from *servile.*]
SERVI'LITY. }
1. Slavishness; involuntary obedience. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
2. Meanness; dependance; baseness.
3. Submission from fear. *West.*
4. Slavery; the condition of a slave. *Shak.*

SE'RVING-MAN. *s.* [*serve* and *man.*] A menial servant. *Shakespeare.*

SE'RVITOR. *s.* [*serviteur*, French.]
1. Servant; attendant. *Drake.*
2. One of the lowest order in the university. *Swift.*

SE'RVITUDE. *s.* [*servitus*, Latin.]
1. Slavery; state of a slave; dependance. *Locke.*
2. Servants collectively. *Milton.*

SE'RUM. *s.* [Latin.]
1. The thin and watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor, as in milk the whey from the cream.
2. The part of the blood which in coagulation separates from the grume. *Arbuthnot.*

SESQUIA'LTER. } *a.* [*sesquialter*, Lat.]
SESQUIA'LTERAL. } In geometry, it is ration, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more as 6 and 9.

SESQUIPE'DAL. } *a.* [*sesquipedalis*,
SESQUIPEDA'LIAN. } Latin.] Containing a foot and a half. *Arbuthnot.*

SESQUIPLICATE. *a.* [In mathematicks.] the proportion one quantity or number to another, in the ratio of one and a one.

SESQUITE'RTIAN. *s.* [In mathematicks.] Having such a ratio, as that one quantity number contains another once and one part more, as between 6 and 8.

SESS. *s.* [for *assess*, *cess*, or *cense.*] Rate; charged; tax.

SE'SSION. *s.* [*session*, Fr. *sessio*, Latin.]
1. The act of sitting.
2. A stated assembly of magistrates or tors.
3. The space for which an assembly thout intermission or recess.
4. A meeting of justices: as, *the* ses *peace.*

SE'STERCE. *s.* [*sestertium*, Lat.] Among Romans, a sum of about 8*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* ny sterling.

To SET. *v. a.* preterit *I set*; part. *set.* [retvan, Sax. *setten*, Dutch.]
1. To place; to put in any situation to put.
2. To put into any condition, ture.
3. To make motionless; to fix
4. To fix; to state by some rule.
5. To regulate; to adjust.
6. To fit to musick; to adapt with
7. To plant, not sow.
8. To intersperse or variegate
9 To reduce from a fractured or state.
10. To fix the affection; to thoughts.
11. To predetermine; to settle.
12. To establish; to appoint; to
13. To appoint to an office; to post.

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25. To propose to choice. *Tillotson.*
16. To value; to estimate; to rate. *Locke.*
17 To strike at play. *Prior.*
18. To offer a wager at dice to another. *Shak.*
19. To fix in metal. *Dryden.*
20. To embarrass; to distress; to perplex. *Addison.*
21. To fix in an artificial manner, so as to produce a particular effect. *Psalms.*
22. To apply to something, as a thing to be done. *Dryden.*
23. To fix the eyes. *Jeremiah.*
24. To offer for a price. *Exclus.*
25. To place in order; to frame. *Knolles.*
26. To station; to place. *Dryden.*
27. To oppose. *Shakespeare.*
28. To bring to a fine edge: as, *to* set *a razor.*
29. To point out, without noise or disturbance: as, *a dog* sets *birds.*
30. *To* SET *about.* To apply to. *Locke.*
31. *To* SET *against.* To place in a state of enmity or opposition. *Duppa.*
32. *To* SET *against.* To oppose; to place in rhetorical opposition. *Burnet.*
33. *To* SET *apart.* To neglect for a season. *Knolles.*
34. *To* SET *aside.* To omit for the present. *Tillotson.*
35. *To* SET *aside.* To reject. *Woodward.*
36. *To* SET *aside.* To abrogate; to annul. *Addison.*
37. *To* SET *by.* To regard; to esteem. 1 *Sam.*
38. *To* SET *by.* To reject or omit for the present. *Bacon.*
39. *To* SET *down.* To explain, or relate in writing. *Clarendon.*
40. *To* SET *down.* To register or note in any book; to put to writing. *Shakespeare.*
41. *To* SET *down.* To fix on a resolve. *Knolles.*
42. *To* SET *down.* To fix; to establish. *Hooker.*
43. *To* SET *forth.* To publish; to promulgate; to make appear. *Shakespeare.*
44. *To* SET *forth.* To raise; to send out on expeditions. *Knolles.*
45. *To* SET *forth.* To display; to explain; to represent. *Dryden.*
46. *To* SET *forth.* To arrange; to place in order. *Shakespeare.*
47. *To* SET *forth.* To show; to exhibit. *Br.*
48. *To* SET *forward.* To advance; to promote. *Job.*
49. *To* SET *in.* To put in a way to begin. *Collier.*
50. *To* SET *off.* To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to embellish. *Walker.*
51. *To* SET *on* or *upon.* To animate; to instigate; to incite. *Clarendon.*
52. *To* SET *on* or *upon.* To attack; to assault. *Taylor.*
53. *To* SET *in.* To employ as in a task. *Sh.*
54. *To* SET *on* or *upon.* To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with settled and full resolution. *Sidney.*
55. *To* SET *out.* To assign; to allot. *Spenser.*
56. *To* SET *out.* To publish. *Swift.*
57. *To* SET *out.* To mark by boundaries or distinctions of space. *Locke.*
58. *To* SET *out.* To adorn; to embellish. *Dryden.*
59. *To* SET *out.* To raise; to equip. *Addison.*
60. *To* SET *out.* To show; to display; to recommend. *Atterbury.*
61. *To* SET *out.* To show; to prove. *Atter.*
62. *To* SET *up.* To erect; to establish newly. *Atterbury.*
63. *To* SET *up.* To enable to commence a new business. *Pope.*
64. *To* SET *up.* To build; to erect. *Pope.*
65. *To* SET *up.* To raise; to exalt; to put in power. *Suckling.*
66. *To* SET *up.* To establish; to appoint; to fix. *Locke.*
67. *To* SET *up.* To place in view. *Addison.*
68. *To* SET *up.* To place in repose; to fix; to rest. *Wake.*
69. *To* SET *up.* To raise by the voice. *Dryd.*
70. *To* SET *up.* To advance; to propose to reception. *Burnet.*
71. *To* SET *up.* To raise to a sufficient fortune; to *set up* a trader. *L'Estrange.*

To SET. *v. n.*

1. To fall below the horizon, as the sun at evening. *Brown.*
2. To be fixed hard. *Bacon.*
3. To be extinguished or darkened, as the sun at night. 1 *Kings.*
4. To fit musick to words. *Shakespeare.*
5. To become not fluid; to concrete. *Boyle.*
6. To begin a journey. *Shakespeare.*
7. To put one's self into any state or posture of removal. *Dryden.*
8. To catch birds with a dog that *sets* them, that is, lies down and points them out. *Boyle.*
9. To plant, not sow.
10. It is commonly used in conversation for *sit.* *Shakespeare.*
11. To apply one's self. *Hammond.*
12. *To* SET *about.* To fall to; to begin. *Cala.*
13. *To* SET *in.* To become settled in a particular state. *Addison.*
14. *To* SET *on* or *upon.* To begin a march, journey, or enterprise. *Locke.*
15. *To* SET *on.* To make an attack. *Shak.*
16. *To* SET *out.* To have beginning. *Brown.*
17. *To* SET *out.* To begin a journey, or course. *Hammond.*
18. *To* SET *out.* To begin the world. *Swift.*
19. *To* SET *to.* To apply himself to. *G. of T.*
20. *To* SET *up.* To begin a trade openly. *Swift.*
21. *To* SET *up.* To begin a scheme of life. *Arbuthnot.*
22. *To* SET *up.* To profess publickly. *Dryd.*

SET. *part. a.* [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; made in consequence of some formal rule. *Rogers.*

SET. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. A number of things suited to each other; things considered as related to each other. *Broome.*

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2. Any thing not ſown, but put in a ſtate of ſome growth into the ground. *Mortimer.*
3. The fall of the ſun, or other bodies of heaven, below the horizon. *Shakſpeare.*
4. A wager at dice. *Dryden.*
5. A game. *Shakeſpeare.*

SETA'CEOUS. *a.* [*ſeta*, Latin.] Briſtly; ſet with ſtrong hairs. *Derham.*

SE'TON. *s.* [*ſeton*, French; from *ſeta*, Latin.] A *ſeton* is made when the ſkin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twiſt of ſilk or hair, that humours may vent themſelves. Farriers call this operation in cattle rowelling. *Quincy.*

SETTE'E. *s.* A large long ſeat with a back to it.

SE'TTER. *s.* [from *ſet.*]
1. One who ſets. *Addiſon.*
2. A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the ſportſmen.
3. A man who performs the office of a ſetting dog, or finds out perſons to be plundered. *South.*

SE'TTERWORTH. *s.* An herb; a ſpecies of hellebore.

SE'TTING *Dog.* *s.* [*ſetting* and *dog.*] A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the ſportſman. *Addiſon.*

SE'TTLE. *s.* [ꝛetl, Saxon.] A ſeat; a bench; ſomething to ſit on. *Ezekiel.*

To SE'TTLE; *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place in any certain ſtate after a time of fluctuation or diſturbance. *Ezekiel.*
2. To fix in any way of life. *Dryden.*
3. To fix in any place. *Milton.*
4. To eſtabliſh; to confirm. *Prior.*
5. To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity. *Addiſon.*
6. To fix; to make certain or unchangeable. *Dryden.*
7. To fix; not to ſuffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or deſultory and wavering in conduct. *Swift.*
8. To make cloſe or compact. *Mortimer.*
9. To fix unalienably by legal ſanctions. *Addiſon.*
10. To fix inſeparably. *Boyle.*
11. To affect, ſo as that the dregs or impurities ſink to the bottom. *Davies.*
12. To compoſe; to put into a ſtate of calmneſs. *Duppa.*

To SE'TTLE. *v. n.*
1. To ſubſide; to ſink to the bottom and repoſe there. *Brown.*
2. To loſe motion or fermentation; to depoſit feces at the bottom. *Addiſon.*
3. To fix one's ſelf; to eſtabliſh a reſidence. *Arbuthnot.*
4. To chooſe a method of life; to eſtabliſh a domeſtick ſtate. *Prior.*
5. To become fixed ſo as not to change. *Bacon.*
6. To quit an irregular and deſultory for a methodical life.
7. To take any laſting ſtate. *Burnet.*
8. To reſt; to repoſe. *Pope.*
9. To grow calm. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. To make a jointure for a wife. *Gorb.*
11. To contract. *Mortimer.*

SE'TTLEDNESS. *s.* [from *ſettle.*] The ſtate of being ſettled; confirmed ſtate. *K. Charles.*

SE'TTLEMENT. *s.* [from *ſettle.*]
1. The act of ſettling; the ſtate of being ſettled.
2. The act of giving poſſeſſion by legal function. *Dryden.*
3. A jointure granted to a wife. *Swift.*
4. Subſidence; dregs. *Mortimer.*
5. Act of quitting a roving for a domeſtick and methodical life. *L'Eſtrange.*
6. A colony; a place where a colony is eſtabliſhed.

SE'TWAL. *s.* [*valeriana.*] An herb.

SE'VEN. *a.* [ꝛeopon, Saxon.] Four and three; one more than ſix.

SE'VENFOLD. *a.* [*ſeven* and *fold*] Repeated ſeven times; having ſeven doubles. *Donne.*

SE'VENFOLD. *ad.* Seven times. *Genſis.*

SE'VENNIGHT. *s.* [*ſeven* and *night.*]
1. A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the ſame denomination preceding or following. *Sidney.*
2. We uſe ſtill the word *ſevennight* or *ſennight* in computing time: as it happened on Monday was *ſevennight*, that is, *on the Monday before laſt Monday*; it will be done on Monday *ſevennight*, that is, *on the Monday after next Monday.*

SE'VENSCORE. *a.* [*ſeven* and *ſcore.*] Seven times twenty; a hundred and forty. *Bacon.*

SE'VENTEEN. *a.* [ꝛeopontyne, Saxon.] Seven and ten.

SE'VENTEENTH. *a.* [ꝛeopontεoba, Saxon.] The ſeventh after the tenth.

SE'VENTH. *a.* [ꝛeoponba, Saxon.]
1. The ordinal of ſeven; the firſt after the ſixth. *Dryden.*
2. Containing one part in ſeven. *Shakeſp.*

SE'VENTHLY. *ad.* [from *ſeventh.*] In the ſeventh place. *Bacon.*

SE'VENTIETH. *a.* [from *ſeventy.*] The tenth, ſeven times repeated; the ordinal of ſeventy.

SE'VENTY. *a.* [hanopeoponti̇g, Saxon.] Seven times ten.

To SE'VER. *v. a.* [*ſevrer*, Fr. *ſeparo*, Latin.]
1. To part by violence from the reſt. *Grew.*
2. To divide; to part; to force aſunder. *Sh.*
3. To ſeparate; to ſegregate; to put in different orders or places. *Dryden.*
4. To ſeparate by chymical operation.
5. To divide by diſtinctions. *Rogers.*
6. To disjoin; to diſunite. *Boyle.*
7. To keep diſtinct; to keep apart. *Shakeſp.*

To SE'VER. *v. n.*
1. To make a ſeparation; to make a partition. *King Charles.*
2. To ſuffer disjunction. *Shakeſpeare.*

SE'VERAL. *a.* [from *ſever.*]
1. Different; diſtinct from one another. *Denham.*
2. Divers; many. *Addiſon.*
3. Particular; ſingle. *Dryden.*
4. Diſtinct; appropriate. *Milton.*

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VERAL. *s.* [from the adjective.]
. A ſtate of ſeparation, or partition. *Tuſſer.*
. Each particular ſingly taken. *Hammond.*
. Any incloſed or ſeparate place. *Hooker.*
. Incloſed ground. *Bacon.*
VERALLY. *ad.* [from *ſeveral.*] Diſtinctly; articularly; ſeparately. *Newton.*
/ERA'LITY. *s.* [from *ſeveral.*] State of ſearation from the reſt. *Wotton.*
VERANCE *s.* [from *ſever.*] Separation; artition. *Carew.*
/E'RE. *a.* [*ſevere*, Fr. *ſeverus*, Lat.]
Sharp; apt to puniſh; cenſorious; apt to ame; hard; rigorous. *Taylor.*
Rigid; auſtere; moroſe; harſh. *Milton.*
Cruel; inexorable. *Wiſdom.*
Regulated by rigid rules; ſtrict. *Milton.*
Exempt from all levity of appearance; ave; ſober; ſedate. *Waller.*
Not lax; not airy; cloſe; ſtrictly methocal; rigidly exact. *More.*
Painful; afflictive. *Milton.*
Cloſe; conciſe; not luxuriant. *Dryden.*
'E'RELY. *ad.* [from *ſevere.*]
Painfully; afflictively. *Swift.*
Ferociouſly; horridly. *Dryden.*
Strictly; rigorouſly. *Savage.*
E'RITY. *s.* [*ſeveritas*, Latin].
Cruel treatment; ſharpneſs of puniſhment. *Bacon.*
Hardneſs; power of diſtreſſing. *Hale.*
Strictneſs; rigid accuracy. *Dryden.*
Rigour; auſterity; harſhneſs; want of indneſs; want of indulgence.
OCA'TION. *s.* [*ſevoco*, Latin.] The act calling aſide.
EW. for *ſue.* To follow. *Spenſer.*
EW. *v. n.* [*ſuo*, Latin.] To join any thing the uſe of the needle. *Eccles.*
EW. *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with eedle. *Mark.*
EW *up.* To incloſe in any thing ſewed. *Shakeſpeare.*
EW. *v. a.* To drain a pond for the fiſh. *Ainſworth.*
ER. *s.* [*oſſeour*, old French.]
n officer who ſerves up a feaſt. *Milton.*
from *iſſue*, *iſſuer.*] A paſſage for water m through, now corrupted to *ſhore.* *Bacon.*
le that uſes a needle.
s. [*ſexe*, French; *ſexus*, Latin]
The property by which any animal is e or female. *Milton.*
Womankind, by way of emphaſis. *Dryd.*
AGENARY. *a.* [*ſexagenarius*, Latin.]
d ſixty years.
AGESIMA. s. [Lat.] The ſecond Sunbefore Lent.
AGE'SIMAL. *a.* [from *ſexageſimus*, Latin.]
eth; numbered by ſixties.
ANGLED. } *a.* [from *ſex* and *angulus*,
ANGULAR. } Latin.] Having ſix corer angles; hexagonal. *Dryden.*
ANGULARLY. *ad.* [from *ſexangular.*]
ſix angles; hexagonally.

SEXE'NNIAL. *a.* [*ſex* and *annus*, Lat.] Laſting ſix years; happening once in ſix years.
SE'XTAIN. *s.* [from *ſextans*, *ſex*, Latin.] A ſtanza of ſix lines.
SE'XTANT. *s.* [*ſextant*, French.] The ſixth part of a circle.
SE'XTARY. *s.* A pint and a half.
SE'XTARY. } *s.* The ſame as *ſacriſty.*]
SE'XTRY. }
SE'XTILE. *a.* [*ſextilis*, Lat.] Is ſuch a poſition or aſpect of two planets, when at ſixty degrees diſtance or at the diſtance of two ſigns from one another. *Milton.*
SE'XTON. *s.* [corrupted from *ſacriſtan.*] An under officer of the church, whoſe buſineſs is to dig graves. *Graunt.*
SE'XTONSHIP. *s.* [from *ſexton.*] The office of a ſexton. *Swift.*
SE'XTUPLE. *a.* [*ſextuplus*, Latin,] Sixfold; ſix times told. *Brown.*
To SHAB. *v. n.* To play mean tricks.
SHA'BILY. *ad.* [from *ſhabby.*] Meanly; reproachfully; deſpicably.
SHA'BBINESS. *s.* [from *ſhabby.*] Meanneſs; paltrineſs. *Addiſon.*
SHA'BBY. *a.* Mean; paltry. *Swift.*
To SHA'CKLE. *v. a.* [*ſhaeckelen*, Dutch.] To chain; to fetter; to bind. *Smith.*
SHA'CKLES. *s.* [wanting the ſingular, ꝑeacul, Saxon; *ſhaecklis*, Dutch] Fetters; gyves; chains for priſoners. *South.*
SHAD. *s.* [*clupea.*] A kind of fiſh.
SHADE. *s.* [ꝑcaꝺu, Saxon; *ſchade*, Dutch.]
1. The cloud of opacity made by interception of the light. *Milton.*
2. Darkneſs, obſcurity. *Roſcommon.*
3. Coolneſs made by interception of the ſun. *Milton.*
4. An obſcure place, properly in a grove or cloſe wood, by which the light is excluded. *Milton.*
5. Screen cauſing an excluſion of light or heat; umbrage. *Arbuthnot.*
6. Protection; ſhelter.
7. The parts of a picture not brightly coloured. *Dryden.*
8. A variation of colour; gradation of light. *Locke.*
9. The figure formed upon any ſurface correſponding to the body by which the light is intercepted; the ſhadow. *Pope.*
10. The ſoul ſeparated from the body; ſo called as ſuppoſed by the ancients to be perceptibe to the ſight, not to the touch. A ſpirit; a ghoſt; manes. *Tickel.*
To SHADE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To overſpread with opacity. *Milton.*
2. To cover from the light or heat; to overſpread. *Dryden.*
3. To ſhelter; to hide. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To protect; to cover; to ſcreen. *Milton.*
5. To mark with different gradations of colours. *Milton.*
6. To paint in obſcure colours.
SHA'DINESS. *s.* [from *ſhady.*] The ſtate of being ſhady; umbrageouſneſs.

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SHA'DOW. *s.* [ɣcadu, Sax. *ſchaduwe*, Dutch.]
1. The repreſentation of a body by which the light is intercepted. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Opacity; darkneſs; ſhade. *Addiſon.*
3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air. *Shak.*
4. Obſcure place. *Dryden.*
5. Dark part of a picture. *Peacham.*
6. Any thing perceptible only to the ſight; a ghoſt; a ſpirit, or ſhade. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. An imperfect and faint repreſentation; oppoſed to *ſubſtance*. *Raleigh.*
8. Inſeparable companion. *Milton.*
9. Type; myſtical repreſentation. *Milton.*
10. Protection; ſhelter; favour. *Pſalms.*

To SHA'DOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with opacity. *Ezekiel.*
2. To cloud; to darken. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To make cool, or gently gloomy, by interception of the light or heat. *Sidney.*
4. To conceal under cover; to hide; to ſcreen. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To protect; to ſcreen from danger; to ſhroud. *Shakeſpeare.*
6 To mark with various gradations of colour, or light. *Addiſon.*
7. To paint in obſcure colours. *Dryden.*
8. To repreſent imperfectly. *Milton.*
9. To repreſent typically. *Hooker.*

SHA'DOWY. *a.* [from *ſhadow.*]
1. Full of ſhade; gloomy. *Fenton.*
2. Not brightly luminous. *Milton.*
3. Faintly repreſentative; typical. *Milton.*
4. Unſubſtantial; unreal. *Addiſon.*
5. Dark; opake. *Milton.*

SHA'DY. *a.* [from *ſhade.*]
1. Full of ſhade; mildly gloomy. *Dryden.*
2. Secure from the glare of light, or ſultrineſs of heat. *Bacon.*

SHAFT. *s.* [ɣceaft, Saxon.]
1. An arrow; a miſſive weapon. *Waller.*
2. [*ſhaft*, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Any thing ſtraight; the ſpire of a church. *Peacham.*

SHAG. *s.* [ɣceaga, Saxon.]
1. Rough wooly hair. *Grew.*
2. A kind of cloth.

SHAG *s.* A ſea-bird. *Carew.*

SHA'GGED. } *a.* [from *ſhag.*]
SHA'GGY. }
1. Rugged; hairy. *Dryden.*
2. Rough; rugged. *Milton.*

SHA'GREEN. *s.* [*chagrin*, French.] The ſkin of a kind of fiſh, or ſkin made rough in imitation of it.

To SHA'GREEN. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, French.] To irritate; to provoke.

To SHAIL. *v. n.* To walk ſidewiſe. A low word. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SHAKE. *v. a.* preterit *ſhook*; part. paſſ. *ſhaken* or *ſhook.* [ɣceacan, Sax. *ſchecken*, Dutch.]
1. To put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backward and forward; to agitate. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To make to totter or tremble. *Roſcommon.*
3. To throw down by a violent motion. *Tatler.*
4. To throw away; to drive off. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To weaken; to put in danger. *Attterbury.*
6. To drive from reſolution; to deprefs; to make afraid. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. *To* SHAKE *hands.* This phraſe, from the action uſed among friends at meeting and parting, ſometimes ſignifies to *join with*, but commonly to *take leave of.* *Shakeſpeare.*
8. *To* SHAKE *off.* To rid himſelf of; to free from; to diveſt of. *Stilling fleet.*

To SHAKE. *v. n.*
1. To be agitated with a vibratory motion. *Milton.*
2. To totter. *Milton.*
3. To tremble; to be unable to keep the body ſtill. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To be in terrour; to be deprived of firmneſs. *Dryden.*

SHAKE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Concuſſion ſuffered. *Herbert.*
2. Impulſe; moving power. *Addiſon.*
3. Vibratory motion. *Addiſon.*
4. Motion given and received. *Addiſon.*

SHA'KER. *s.* [from *ſhake.*] The perſon or thing that ſhakes. *Pope.*

SHALE *s.* [corrupted for *ſhell.*] A huſk; the caſe of ſeeds in ſiliquous plants. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHALL. *v. defective* [ɣceal, Sax.] It has no tenſes but *ſhall* future, and *ſhould* imperfect.

SHALLOON. *s.* A ſlight woollen ſtuff. *Swift.*

SHA'LLOP. *s.* [*chaloupe*, Fr.] A ſmall boat. *Raleigh.*

SHA'LLOW. *a.*
1. Not deep; having the bottom at no great diſtance from the ſurface or edge. *Bacon.*
2. Not intellectually deep; not profound; empty; trifling; futile; filly. *Atterbury.*
3. Not deep of ſound. *Bacon.*

SHA'LLOW. *s.* A ſhelf; a ſand; a flat; a ſhoal; a place where the water is not deep. *Boyle.*

SHA'LLOWBRAINED. *a.* [*ſhallow* and *brain.*] Fooliſh; futile; trifling; empty. *South.*

SHA'LLOWLY. *ad.* [from *ſhallow.*]
1. With no great depth. *Carew.*
2. Simply; fooliſhly. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHA'LLOWNESS. *s.* [from *ſhallow.*]
1. Want of depth.
2. Want of thought; want of underſtanding; futility; fillineſs; emptineſs. *Hooker.*

SHALM. s. [German.] A kind of muſical pipe. *Knolles.*

SHALT. The ſecond perſon of *ſhall.*

To SHAM. *v. a.* [*ſhamni*, Welſh, to cheat.]
1. To trick; to cheat; to fool by a fraud; to delude with falſe pretences. *Prior.*
2. To obtrude by fraud or folly. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHAM. *s.* [from the verb.] Fraud; trick; impoſition; falſe pretence; impoſture. *Locke.*

SHAM. *a.* Falſe; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended.

SHA'MBLES. *s.* The place where butchers kill or ſell their meat; a butchery. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHA'MBLING. *a.* Moving awkwardly or irregularly.

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SHAME. *s.* [ꝛceam, Sax. *schaemte*, Dutch.]
1 The paſſion felt when reputation is ſuppoſed to be loſt. *Locke.*
2. The cauſe or reaſon of ſhame; diſgrace; ignominy. *South.*
3. Reproach; infliction; ſhame. *Eccluſ.*

To SHAME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To make aſhamed; to fill with ſhame. *Sh.*
2. To diſgrace. *Spenſer.*

To SHAME. *v. n.* To be aſhamed. *Raleigh.*

SHA'MEFACED. *a.* [*ſhame* and *face.*] Modeſt; baſhful; eaſily put out of countenance. *Addiſon.*

SHAMEFA'CEDLY. *ad.* [from *ſhamefaced.*] Modeſtly; baſhfully.

SHAMEFA'CEDNESS. *s.* [from *ſhamefaced.*] Modeſty; baſhfulneſs; timidity. *Dryden.*

SHA'MEFUL. *a.* [*ſhame* and *full.*]
1. Diſgraceful; ignominious; infamous; reproachful. *Milton.*
2. Full of indignity or indecency; raiſing ſhame in another. *Spenſer.*

SHA'MEFULLY. *ad.*
1. Diſgracefully; ignominiouſly; infamouſly; reproachfully. *South.*
2. With indignity; with indecency; ſo as ought to cauſe ſhame. *Spenſer.*

SHA'MELESS. *a.* [from *ſhame.*] Wanting ſhame; wanting modeſty; impudent; frontleſs; immodeſt; audacious. *South.*

SHA'MELESSLY. *ad.* Impudently; audaciouſly; without ſhame. *Hale.*

SHA'MELESSNESS. *s.* [from *ſhameleſs.*] Impudence; want of ſhame; immodeſty.

SHA'MMER. *s.* [from *ſham.*] A cheat; an impoſtor.

SHA'MOIS. *s.* [*chamois*, French.] See CHAMOIS. A kind of wild goat. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHA'MROCK. *s.* The Iriſh name for three-leaved graſs. *Spenſer.*

SHANK. *s.* [ꝛceanca, Sax. *ſchenchel*, Dut.]
1. The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee.
2 The bone of the leg. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The long part of any inſtrument. *Moxon.*

SHA'NKED. *a.* [from *ſhank.*] Having a ſhank.

SHA'NKER. *s.* [*chancre*, Fr.] A venereal exceſcence.

To SHAPE. *v. a.* preterit *ſhaped*; part. paſſ. *ſhaped* and *ſhapen.* [ꝛcyppan, Saxon; *ſchappen*, Dutch.]
1. To form; to mould with reſpect to external dimenſions. *Harvey.*
2. To mould; to caſt; to regulate; to adjuſt. *Prior.*
3 To image; to conceive. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To make; to create. *Pſalms.*

SHAPE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Form; external appearance. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Make of the trunk of the body. *Addiſon.*
3. Being, as moulded into form. *Milton.*
4 Idea; pattern. *Milton.*

SHA'PELESS. *a.* [from *ſhape.*] Wanting regularity of form; wanting ſymmetry of dimenſions. *Donne.*

SHA'PELINES. *s.* [from *ſhapely.*] Beauty or proportion of form.

SHA'PELY. *a.* [from *ſhape.*] Symmetrical; well formed.

SHA'PESMITH. *s.* [*ſhape* and *ſmith.*] One who undertakes to improve the form. *Garth.*

SHARD. *s.* [*ſcharde*, Friſick.]
1. A fragment of an earthen veſſel. *Shak.*
2. [*chard.*] A plant. *Dryden.*
3. It ſeems in *Spenſer* to ſignify a frith or ſtrait. *Fairy Queen.*
4. A ſort of fiſh.

SHA'RDBORN. *a.* [*ſhard* and *born.*] Born or produced among broken ſtones or pots. *Shak.*

SHA'RDED. *a.* [from *ſhard.*] Inhabiting ſhards. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SHARE. *v. n.* [ꝛceapan, ꝛcyꝛan, Saxon.]
1. To divide; to part among many. *Swift.*
2. To partake with others. *Spenſer.*
3. To cut; to ſeparate; to ſheer. *Dryden.*

To SHARE. *v. n.* To have part; to have a dividend. *Dryden.*

SHARE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Part; allotment; dividend. *Temple.*
2. A part of the whole. *Browne.*
3. [ꝛceap, Sax.] The blade of the plow that cuts the ground. *Dryden.*

SHA'RBONE. *s.* [*ſhare* and *bone.*] The os pubis; the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs. *Derham.*

SHA'RER. *s.* [from *ſhare.*]
1. One who divides, or apportions to others; a divider.
2. A partaker; one who participates any thing with others. *Daniel.*

SHARK. *s.* [*canis charcharias*, Lat.]
1. A voracious ſea fiſh. *Thomſon.*
2. A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by ſly tricks. *South.*
3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine. *South.*

To SHARK. *v. a.* To pick up haſtily or ſlily. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SHARK. *v. n.*
1. To play the petty thief. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To cheat; to trick. *South.*

SHARP. *a.* [ꝛceapp, Sax. *ſcherpe*, Dutch.]
1. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point; not blunt. *Moxon.*
2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuſe. *More.*
3. Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive. *Sidney.*
4. Quick, as of ſight or hearing. *Davies.*
5. Sour without aſtringency; ſour, but not auſtere; acid. *Dryden.*
6. Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noiſe; not flat. *Bacon.*
7. Severe; harſh; biting; ſarcaſtick. *South.*
8. Severe; quick to puniſh; cruel; ſeverely rigid. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Eager; hungry; keen upon a queſt. *Sh.*
10. Painful; afflictive. *Tillotſon.*
11. Fierce; ardent; fiery. *Dryden.*
12. Attentive; vigilant. *Swift.*
13. Acrid; biting; pinching; piercing, as the cold. *Ray.*

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4. Subtle; nice; witty; acute. *Digby.*
15. [Among workmen] Hard. *Moxon.*
16. Emaciated; lean. *Milton.*

SHARP. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. A sharp or acute sound. *Shakespeare.*
2. A pointed weapon; small sword; rapier.

To SHARP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make keen. *Ben Jonson.*

To SHARP. *v. n.* To play thievish tricks. *L'Estrange.*

To SHA'RPEN. *v. a.* [from *sharp.*]
1. To make keen; to edge; to point. *Add.*
2. To make quick, ingenious, or acute. *Ascham.*
3. To make quicker of sense. *Milton.*
4. To make eager or hungry. *Tillotson.*
5. To make fierce or angry. *Job.*
6. To make biting, sarcastick, or severe. *Smith.*
7. To make less flat; more piercing to the ears. *Bacon.*
8. To make sour.

SHA'RPER. *s.* [from *sharp.*] A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a rascal. *Pope.*

SHA'RPLY. *ad.* [from *sharp.*]
1 With keenness; with good edge or point.
2. Severely; rigorously; roughly. *Spenser.*
3. Keenly; acutely; vigorously. *B. Jonson.*
4. Afflictively; painfully. *Heyward.*
5. With quickness. *Bacon.*
6. Judiciously; acutely; wittily.

SHA'RPNESS. *s.* [from *sharp.*]
1. Keenness of edge or point. *Dryden.*
2. Not obtuseness. *Wotton.*
3. Sourness without austereness. *Watts.*
4. Severity of language; satirical sarcasm. *Spratt.*
5. Painfulness; afflictiveness. *South.*
6. Intellectual acuteness; ingenuity; wit. *Addison.*
7. Quickness of senses. *Hooker.*

SHARP-SET. *a.* [*sharp* and *set.*]
1. Hungry; ravenous. *L'Estrange.*
2. Eager; vehemently desirous. *Sidney.*

SHARP-SIGHTED. *a.* [*sharp* and *sight.*] Having quick sight. *Davies. Clarendon.*

SHARP-VISAGED. *a.* [*sharp* and *visage.*] Having a sharp countenance. *Hale.*

To SHA'TTER. *v. a.* [*schetteren*, Dutch.]
1. To break at once into many pieces; to break so as to scatter the parts. *Boyle.*
2. To dissipate; to make incapable of close and continued attention. *Norris.*

To SHA'TTER. *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by any force applied, into fragments. *Bacon.*

SHA'TTER. *s.* [from the verb.] One part of many into which any thing is broken at once. *Swift.*

SHA'TTERBRAINED. } *a.* [from *shatter*,
SHA'TTERPATED. } *brain*, and *pate.*] Inattentive; not consistent.

SHA'TTERY. *a.* [from *shatter.*] Disunited; not compact; easily falling into many parts; loose of texture. *Woodward.*

To SHAVE. *v. a.* pret. *shaved*; part. *shaved* or *shaven.* [ꝑceapan, Sax *schaeven*, Dutch.]
1. To pare off with a razor. *Knolles.*
2. To pare close to the surface. *Milton.*
3. To skim by passing near, or slightly touching. *Milton.*
4. To cut in thin slices. *Bacon.*
5. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to pillage.

SHA'VELING. *s.* [from *shave*] A man shaved; a friar, or religious. *Spenser.*

SHA'VER. *s.* [from *shave.*]
1. A man that practises the art of shaving.
2. A man closely attentive to his own interest. *Swift.*
3. A robber; a plunderer. *Knolles.*

SHA'VING. *s.* [from *shave.*] A thin slice pared off from any body. *Mortimer.*

SHAW. *s* [ꝑcua, Sax. *schawe*, Dut.] A thicket; a small wood.

SHA'WFOWL. *s.* [*shaw* and *fowl.*] An artificial fowl made by fowlers on purpose to shoot at.

SHAWM. *s.* [from *schwame*, Teutonick.] A hautboy; a coronet. *Psalm.*

SHE, *pronoun.* In oblique cases *her.* [*si*, Gothick. ꝑeo, Sax. *sche*, old English.]
1. The female pronoun demonstrative; the woman; the woman before mentioned. *Dan.*
2. It is sometimes used for a woman absolutely. *Shakespeare.*
4. The female, not the male. *Prior.*

SHEAF. *s. sheaves*, plural. [ꝑceaꝑ, Sax. *schaef*, Dutch.]
1. A bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that the ears may dry. *Fairfax.*
2. Any bundle or collection held together. *Locke.*

To SHEAL. *v. a.* To shell. *Shakespeare.*

To SHEAR. *v. a.* pret. *shore* or *sheared*; part. pass. *shorn.* [ꝑceapian, ꝑcynen, Sax. It is frequently written *sheer*, but improperly.]
1. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet. *Bacon.*
2. To cut by interception. *Grew.*

To SHEAR. *v. n.* [In navigation.] To make an indirect course.

SHEAR. } *s.* [from the verb.]
SHEARS. }
1 An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on a pin. *Shakespeare.*
2. The denomination of the age of sheep. *Mortimer.*
3. Any thing in the form of the blades of *shears.*
4. Wings, in *Spenser.*

SHEARD. *s.* [ꝑceaꝛd, Sax] A fragment. Now commonly written *shard.* *Ifaiah.*

SHEA'RER. *s.* [from *shear.*] One that clips with shears; particularly one that fleeces sheep. *Rogers.*

SHEA'RMAN. *s.* [*shear* and *man.*] He that shears. *Shakespeare.*

SHEA'RWATER. *s.* A fowl. *Ainsworth.*

SHEATH. *s.* [ꝑcæðe, Sax.] The case of any thing; the scabbard of a weapon. *Addison.*

To SHEATH. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]
To SHEATHE. }

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1. To enclose in a sheath or scabbard; to enclose in any case. *Boyle.*
2. [In philosophy.] To obtund any acrid particles. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To fit with a sheath. *Shakespeare.*
4. To defend the main body by an outward covering. *Raleigh.*

SHEATHWI'NGED. *a.* [*sheath* and *wing.*] Having hard cases which are folded over the wings. *Brown.*

SHEA'THY. *a.* [from *sheath.*] Forming a sheath. *Brown.*

SHE'CKLATON. *s.* Gilded leather. *Spenser.*

To SHED. *v. a.* [ꝛceðan. Saxon.]
1. To effuse; to pour out; to spill. *Davies.*
2. To scatter; to let fall. *Prior.*

To SHED. *v. n.* To let fall its parts. *Mortimer.*

SHED. *s.*
1. A slight temporary covering. *Sandys.*
2. In composition, effusion; as, blood-*shed.*

SHE'DDER. *s.* [from *shed.*] A spiller; one who sheds. *Ezekiel.*

SHEEN. } *a.* Bright; glittering; showy.
SHEE'NY. } Not in use. *Fairfax.*

SHEEN. *s.* [from the adjective.] Brightness; splendour. Not used. *Milton.*

SHEEP. *s.* plural likewise *sheep.* [ꝛceap, Sax. plural ꝛeep; *schaep*, Dutch.]
1. The animal that bears wool, remarkable for its usefulness and innocence. *Locke.*
2. A foolish filly fellow. *Ainsworth.*

To SHEE'PBITE. *v. n.* [*sheep* and *bite.*] To use petty thefts. *Shakespeare.*

SHEE'PBITER. *s.* [from *sheepbite.*] A petty thief. *Tusser.*

SHEE'PCOT. *s.* [*sheep* and *cot.*] A little enclosure for sheep. *Milton.*

SHEE'PFOLD. *s.* [*sheep* and *fold.*] The place where sheep are enclosed. *Prior.*

SHEE'PHOOK. *s.* [*sheep* and *hook.*] A hook fastened to a pole, by which shepherds lay hold on the legs of their sheep. *Dryden.*

SHEE'PISH. *a.* [from *sheep.*] Bashful; overmodest; timorously and meanly diffident. *Locke.*

SHEE'PISHNESS. *s.* Bashfulness; mean and timorous diffidence. *Herbert.*

SHEE'PMASTER. *s.* [*sheep* and *master.*] A feeder of sheep. *Bacon.*

SHEEP'S EYE. *s.* [*sheep* and *eye.*] A modest diffident look, such as lovers cast at their mistresses. *Dryden.*

SHEEPSHEA'RING. *s.* [*sheep* and *shear.*] The time of shearing sheep; the feast made when sheep are shorn. *South.*

SHEE'PWALK. *s.* [*sheep* and *walk.*] Pasture for sheep. *Milton.*

SHEER. *a.* [ꝛcyn, Saxon.] Pure; clear; unmingled. *Atterbury.*

SHEER. *ad.* [from the adjective.] Clean; quick; at once. *Milton.*

To SHEER. *v. a.* See SHEAR. *Dryden.*

To SHEER *off. v. n.* To steal away; to slip off clandestinely.

SHEERS. *s.* See SHEARS.

SHEET. *s.* [ꝛceat, Saxon.]
1. A broad and large piece of linen. *Acts.*
2. The linen of a bed. *Dryden.*
3. [*ecboten*, Dutch.] *Sheets* in a ship are ropes bent to the clews of the sails, which serve in all the lower sails to hale or round off the clew of the sails; but in topsails they draw the sail close to the yard-arms.
4. As much paper as is made in any one body. *Newton.*
5. A single complication or fold of paper in a book.
6. Any thing expanded. *Dryden.*
7. *Sheets*, in the plural, is taken for a book. *Waterland.*

SHEET-ANCHOR. *s.* [*sheet* and *anchor.*] In a ship, is the largest anchor; which, in stress of weather, is the mariners last refuge, when an extraordinary stiff gale of wind happens. *Bailey.*

To SHEET. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furnish with sheets.
2. To enfold in a sheet.
3. To cover as with a sheet. *Shakespeare.*

SHE'KEL. *s.* [ϸpw.] An ancient Jewish coin equal to four Attick drams, in value about 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling. *Cowley.*

SHE'LDAPLE. *s.* A chaffinch.

SHE'LDRAKE. *s.* A bird that preys upon fishes.

SHELF. *s.* [ꝛcylf, Saxon; *scelf*, Dutch.]
1. A board fixed against a supporter, so that any thing may be placed upon it. *Swift.*
2. A sand bank in the sea; a rock under shallow water. *Boyle.*
3. The plural is analogically *shelves*; *Dryden* has *shelfs*, probably by negligence.

SHE'LFY. *a.* [from *shelf.*] Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous shallows. *Dryden.*

SHELL. *s.* [ꝛcyll, ꝛceall, Saxon; *schale*, *schelle*, Dutch.]
1. The hard covering of any thing; the external crust. *Locke.*
2. The covering of a testaceous or crustaceous animal. *Ben Jonson.*
3. The covering of the seeds of siliquous plants. *Arbuthnot.*
4. The covering of kernels. *Donne.*
5. The covering of an egg. *Shakespeare.*
6. The outer part of a house. *Addison.*
7. It is used for a musical instrument in poetry. *Dryden.*
8. The superficial part. *Ayliffe.*

To SHELL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out of the shell; to strip off the shell.

To SHELL. *v. n.*
1. To fall off as broken shells. *Wiseman.*
2. To cast the shell.

SHE'LLDUCK. *s.* A kind of wild duck. *Mort.*

SHE'LLFISH. *s.* [*shell* and *fish.*] Fish invested with a hard covering; either testaceous, as oysters; or crustaceous, as lobsters. *Woodward.*

SHE'LLY. *a.* [from *shell.*]
1. Abounding with shells. *Prior.*
2. Consisting of shells.

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SHE'LTER. *s.* [ꝩcylꝺ, a ſhield, Saxon.]
1. A cover from any external injury or violence. *Dryden.*
2. A protector; a defender; one that gives ſecurity. *Pſalms.*
3. The ſtate of being covered; protection; ſecurity. *Denham.*

To SHE'LTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover from external violence. *Milton.*
2. To defend; to protect; to ſuccour with refuge; to harbour. *Dryden.*
3. To betake to cover. *Atterbury.*
4. To cover from notice. *Prior.*

To SHE'LTER. *v. n.*
1. To take ſhelter *Milton.*
2. To give ſhelter. *Thomſon.*

SHE'LTERLESS. *a.* [from *ſhelter.*] Harbourleſs; without home or refuge. *Rowe.*

SHE'LVING. *a.* [from *ſhelf.*] Sloping; inclining; having declivity. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHE'LVY. *a.* [from *ſhelf.*] Shallow; rocky; full of banks. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SHEND. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *ſhent*, [ꝩcendan, Saxon; *ſchenden*, Dutch.]
1. To ruin; to ſpoil; to miſchief. *Dryden.*
2. To diſgrace; to degrade; to blame; to reproach. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To overcome; to cruſh. *Spenſer.*

SHE'PHERD. *s.* [ꝩceap, ſheep, and hyꝛꝺ, a keeper, Saxon; ꝩceapahyꝛꝺ.]
1. One who tends ſheep in the paſture. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A ſwain; a rural lover. *Raleigh.*
3. One who tends the congregation; a paſtor. *Prior.*

SHE'PHERDESS. *s.* [from *ſhepherd.*] A woman that tends ſheep; a rural laſs. *Dryden.*

SHE'PHERDS *Needle. s.* [*ſcandix*, Latin.] Venus' comb. An herb.

SHE'PHERDS *Purſe*, or *Pouch. s.* [*burſa paſtoris*, Latin.] A common weed.

SHE'PHERDS *Rod. s.* Teaſel. A plant.

SHE'PHERDISH. *a.* [from *ſhepherd.*] Reſembling a ſhepherd; ſuiting a ſhepherd; paſtoral; ruſtick. Not in uſe. *Sidney.*

SHE'RBET. *s.* [*ſharbat*, Arabick.] The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and ſugar.

SHERD. *s.* [ꝩceaꝛꝺ. Saxon.] A fragment of broken earthen ware. *Dryden.*

SHE'RIFF. *s.* [ꝩcyneꝛeꝛa, Saxon, from ꝩcyne, a ſhire, and ꝛeve, a ſteward.] An officer to whom is intruſted in each county the execution of the laws. *Bacon.*

SHE'RIFFALTY.
SHE'RIFFDOM.
SHE'RIFFSHIP.
SHE'RIFFWICK. } *s.* [from *ſheriff.*] The office or juriſdiction of a ſheriff. *Bacon.*

SHE'RRIS.
SHE'RRIS *Sack.*
SHE'RRY. } *s.* [from *Xeres*, a town of *Andaluſia* in *Spain.*] A kind of Spaniſh wine. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHEW. See SHOW.

SHIDE. *s.* [from ꝩceaꝛꝺan, to divide, Saxon.] A board; a cutting. *Skinner.*

SHIELD. *s.* [ꝩcylꝺ, Saxon.]
1. A buckler; a broad piece of defenſive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Defence; protection.
3. One that gives protection or ſecurity. *Dryden.*

To SHIELD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with a ſhield.
2. To defend; to protect; to ſecure. *Smith.*
3. To keep off; to defend againſt. *Spenſer.*

To SHIFT. *v. n.* [*ſhipta*, Runick, to change.]
1. To change place. *Woodward.*
2. To change; to give place to other things. *Locke.*
3. To change clothes, particularly the linen. *Temple.*
4. To find ſome expedient; to act or live though with difficulty. *Daniel.*
5. To practiſe indirect methods. *Bacon.*
6. To take ſome method for ſafety. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SHIFT. *v. a.*
1. To change; to alter. *South.*
2. To tranſfer from place to place. *Tatler.*
3. To put by ſome expedient out of the way. *Bacon.*
4. To change in poſition. *Raleigh.*
5. To change, as clothes. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To dreſs in freſh clothes. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. *To* SHIFT *off.* To defer; to put away by ſome expedient. *Bacon.*

SHIFT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Expedient found or uſed with difficulty; difficult means. *Bacon.*
2. Indirect expedient; mean reſource; reſource. *Bacon.*
3. Fraud; artifice; ſtratagem. *Dunton. South.*
4. Evaſion; cluſory practice.
5. A woman's under linen.

SHI'FTER. *s.* [from *ſhift.*] One who ſhifts; tricks; a man of artifice. *Addiſon.*

SHI'FTLESS. *s.* [from *ſhift.*] Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live. *Dryden.*

SHI'LLING. *s.* [ꝩcyling, Saxon and Runick *ſchelling*, Dutch.] A coin of various value at different times. It is now twelve pence.

SHILL-I-SHALL-I. A corruption of *ſhall I?* To ſtand *ſhill-I-ſhall-I*, is to continue heſitating. *Carpenter.*

SHI'LLY. *ad.* [from *ſly.*] Not familiarly; frankly.

SHIN. *s.* [ꝩcina, Saxon; *ſchien*, German.] forepart of the leg.

To SHINE. *v. n.* preterit *I ſhone*, *I have ſhone*; ſometimes *I ſhined*, *I have ſhined*. [ꝩcinan, Saxon; *ſchynen*, Dutch.]
1. To have bright reſplendence; to glitter; to gliſten; to gleam.
2. To be without clouds.
3. To be gloſſy.
4. To be gay; to be ſplendid.
5. To be beautiful.
6. To be eminent or conſpicuous.
7. To be propitious.
8. To give light real or figurative.

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SHINE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Fair weather. *Locke.*
2. Brightneſs; ſplendour; luſtre. *D. of Piety.*

SHI'NESS. *s.* [from *ſhy.*] Unwillingneſs to be tractable or familiar. *Arbuthnot.*

SHI'NGLE. *s.* [*ſchindel*, German.] A thin board to cover houſes. *Mortimer.*

SHI'NGLES. *s.* Wants the ſingular. [*cingulum*, Latin.] A kind of tetter or herpes that ſpreads itſelf round the loins. *Arbuthnot.*

SHI'NY. *a.* [from *ſhine.*] Bright; ſplendid; luminous. *Dryden.*

SHIP. *s.* [ſcip, ſcyp, Saxon; *ſchap*, Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordſhip*; or office, as *ſtewardſhip.*

SHIP. *s.* [ſcip, Saxon; *ſchippen*, Dutch.] A ſhip may be defined a large hollow building, made to paſs over the ſea with ſails. *Watts.*

To SHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into a ſhip. *Knolles.*
2. To tranſport in a ſhip. *Shakſpeare.*

SHI'PBOARD. *s.* [*ſhip* and *board.*]
1. This word is ſeldom uſed but in adverbial phraſes: *a ſhipboard, on ſhipboard*, in a ſhip. *Dryden.*
2. The plank of a ſhip. *Exchiel.*

SHI'PBOY. *s.* [*ſhip* and *boy.*] Boy that ſerves in a ſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHI'PMAN. *s.* [*ſhip* and *man.*] Sailor; ſeaman. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHI'PMASTER. *s.* Maſter of the ſhip. *Jonas.*

SHI'PPING. *s.* [from *ſhip.*]
1. Veſſels of navigation; fleet. *Raleigh.*
2. Paſſage in a ſhip. *Joſh.*

SHI'PWRECK. *s.* [*ſhip* and *wreck.*]
1. The deſtruction of ſhips by rocks or ſhelves. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The parts of a ſhattered ſhip. *Dryden.*
3. Deſtruction; miſcarriage. *1 Tim.*

To SHI'PWRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſhelfows. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To make to ſuffer the dangers of a wreck. *Prior.*
3. To throw by loſs of the veſſel. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHI'PWRIGHT. *s.* [*ſhip* and *wright.*] A builder of ſhips. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHIRE. *s.* [ſcir, from ſciran, to divide, Sax.] A diviſion of the kingdom; a county; ſo much of the kingdom as is under one ſheriff. *Prior.*

SHIRT. *s.* [*ſhirt*, Daniſh; ſcyrte, ſcyrte, Sax.] The under linen garment of a man. *Dryden.*

To SHIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to clothe as in a ſhirt. *Dryden.*

SHI'RTLESS. *a.* [from *ſhirt.*] Wanting a ſhirt. *Pope.*

SHI'TTAH. } *s.* A ſort of precious wood, of
SHI'TTIM. } which *Moſes* made the greateſt part of the tables, altars, and planks belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough, ſmooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in Arabia. *Calmet.*

SHI'TTLECOCK. *s.* A cork ſtuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors. *Gellier.*

SHIVE. *s.* [*ſchieve*, Dutch.]
1. A ſliee of bread. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A thick ſplinter or lamina, cut off from the main ſubſtance. *Boyle.*

To SHI'VER. *v. n.* [*ſchawren*, German.] To quake; to tremble; to ſhudder, as with cold or fear. *Cleaveland.*

To SHI'VER. *v. n.* [from *ſhive.*] To fall at once into many parts or ſhives. *Woodward.*

To SHI'VER. *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to ſhatter. *Philips.*

SHI'VER. *s.* [from the verb.] One fragment of many into which any thing is broken. *Sh.*

SHI'VERY. *a.* [from *ſhiver.*] Looſe of coherence; incompact; eaſily falling into many fragments. *Woodward.*

SHOAL. *s.* [ſcole, Saxon.]
1. A crowd; a multitude; a throng. *Waller.*
2. A ſhallow; a ſand-bank. *Abbot.*

To SHOAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To crowd; to throng. *Chapman.*
2. To be ſhallow; to grow ſhallow. *Milton.*

SHOAL. *a.* Shallow; obſtructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOA'LINESS. *s.* [from *ſhoally.*] Shallowneſs; frequency of ſhallow places.

SHOA'LY. *a.* [from *ſhoal.*] Full of ſhoals; full of ſhallow places. *Dryden.*

SHOCK *s.* [*choc*, French; *ſchocken*, Dutch.]
1. Conflict; mutual impreſſion of violence; violent concourſe. *Milton.*
2. Concuſſion; external violence. *Hale.*
3. The conflict of enemies. *Milton.*
4. Offence; impreſſion of diſguſt. *Young.*
5. [*ſchocke*, old Dutch.] A pile of ſheaves of corn. *Sandys.*
6. [from *ſhag.*] A rough dog.

To SHOCK. *v. a.* [*ſchocken*, Dutch.]
1. To ſhake by violence.
2. To meet force with force; to encounter. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To offend; to diſguſt. *Dryden.*

To SHOCK. *v. n.*
1. To meet with hoſtile violence. *Pope.*
2. To be offenſive. *Addiſon.*

To SHOCK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build up piles of ſheaves. *Tuſſer.*

SHOD, for *ſhoed*, the preterit and participle paſſive of *to ſhoe.* *Tuſſer.*

SHOE. *s.* plural *ſhoes*, anciently *ſhoon.* [ſceo, ſcoe, Saxon; *ſchoe*, Dutch.] The cover of the foot. *Boyle.*

To SHOE. *v. a.* preterit *I ſhod*; participle paſſive *ſhod.* [from the noun.]
1. To fit the foot with a ſhoe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To cover at the bottom. *Drayton.*

SHO'EBOY. *s.* [*ſhoe* and *boy.*] A boy that cleans ſhoes. *Swift.*

SHO'EING-HORN. *s.* [*ſhoe* and *horn.*]
1. A horn uſed to facilitate the admiſſion of the foot into a narrow ſhoe.
2. Any thing by which a tranſaction is facilitated: in contempt. *Spectator.*

SHO'EMAKER. *s.* [*ſhoe* and *maker.*] One whoſe trade is to make ſhoes. *Watts.*

SHO'ETYE. *s.* [*ſhoe* and *tye.*] The ribband

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with which women tie ſhoes. *Hudibras.*

SHOG. *s.* [from *ſhock.*] Violent concuſſion. *Bentley.*

To SHOG. *v. a.* To ſhake; to agitate by ſudden interrupted impulſes. *Carew.*

SHONE. The preterit of *ſhine.*

SHOOK. The preterit, and in poetry participle paſſive, of *ſhake.*

To SHOOT. *v. a.* preterit *I ſhot*; participle *ſhot* or *ſhotten.* [ſceotan, Saxon.]

1. To diſcharge any thing ſo as to make it fly with ſpeed or violence. *Milton.*
2. To diſcharge as from a bow or gun. *Shak.*
3. To let off. *Abbot.*
4. To ſtrike with any thing ſhot. *Exodus.*
5. To emit new parts, as a vegetable. *Mark.*
6. To emit; to dart or thruſt forth. *Addiſon.*
7. To puſh ſuddenly. *Dryden.*
8. To puſh forward. *Pſalms.*
9. To fit to each other by planting: a workman's term. *Mortimer.*
10. To paſs through with ſwiftneſs. *Dryden.*

To SHOOT. *v. n.*

1. To perform the act of ſhooting, or emitting a miſſile weapon. *Temple.*
2. To germinate; to increaſe in vegetable growth. *Cleaveland.*
3. To form itſelf into any ſhape, by emiſſions from a radical particle. *Burnet.*
4. To be emitted. *Watts.*
5. To protuberate; to jet out. *Abbot.*
6. To paſs an arrow. *Addiſon.*
7. To become any thing ſuddenly. *Dryden.*
8. To move ſwiftly along. *Dryden.*
9. To feel a quick glancing pain.

SHOOT. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act or impreſſion of any thing emitted from a diſtance. *Bacon.*
2. The act of ſtriking, or endeavouring to ſtrike, with a miſſive weapon diſcharged by any inſtrument. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. [*ſcheuten*, Dutch.] Branches iſſuing from the main ſtock. *Evelyn.*

SHOO'TER. *s.* [from *ſhoot.*] One that ſhoots; an archer; a gunner. *Herbert.*

SHOP. *s.* [ſceop, Saxon, a magazine.]

1. A place where any thing is ſold. *Shakeſp.*
2. A room in which manufactures are carried on. *Bacon.*

SHO'PBOARD. *s.* [*ſhop* and *board.*] Bench or table on which any work is done. *South.*

SHO'PBOOK. *s.* [*ſhop* and *book.*] Book in which a tradeſman keeps his accounts. *Locke.*

SHO'PKEEPER. *s.* [*ſhop* and *keep.*] A trader who ſells in a ſhop; not a merchant, who only deals by wholeſale. *Addiſon.*

SHO'PMAN. *s.* [*ſhop* and *man.*] A petty trader. *Dryden.*

SHORE. The preterit of *ſhear.*

SHORE. *s.* [ſcore, Saxon.]

1. The coaſt of the ſea. *Milton.*
2. The bank of a river. *Spenſer.*
3. A drain: properly *ſewer.*
4. [*ſchoore*, Dutch, to prop.] The ſupport of a building; a buttreſs. *Wotton.*

To SHORE. *v. a.* [*ſchooren*, Dutch.]

1. To prop; to ſupport.
2. To ſet on ſhore. Not in uſe.

SHO'RELESS. *a.* [from *ſhore.*] Having no coaſt.

SHORN. The participle paſſive of *ſhear.*

SHORT. *a.* [ſceort, Saxon.]

1. Not long; commonly, not long enough.
2. Not long in ſpace or extent.
3. Not long in time or duration.
4. Repeated by quick iterations.
5. Not adequate; not equal.
6. Defective; imperfect; not attaining its end; not reaching the intended point.
7. Not far diſtant in time.
8. Scanty; wanting.
9. Not fetching a compaſs.
10. Not going ſo far as was intended.
11. Defective as to quantity.
12. Narrow; contracted.
13. Brittle; friable.
14. Not bending.

SHORT. *s.* [from the adjective.] A ſummary account.

SHORT. *ad.* Not long.

To SHO'RTEN. *v. a.* [from *ſhort.*]

1. To make ſhort, either in time or ſpace.
2. To contract; to abbreviate.
3. To confine; to hinder from progreſſion.
4. To lop.

SHO'RTHAND. *s.* [*ſhort* and *hand.*] A method of writing in compendious characters.

SHO'RTLIVED. *a.* [*ſhort* and *live.*] Living or laſting long.

SHO'RTLY. *ad.* [from *ſhort.*]

1. Quickly; ſoon; in a little time.
2. In a few words; briefly.

SHO'RTNESS. *s.* [from *ſhort.*]

1. The quality of being ſhort, either in time or ſpace.
2. Fewneſs of words; brevity; conciſeneſs.
3. Want of reach; want of capacity.
4. Deficience; imperfection.

SHO'RTRIBS. *s.* [*ſhort* and *rib.*] The baſtard ribs; the ribs below the ſternum.

SHORTSI'GHTED. *a.* [*ſhort* and *ſight.*]

1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to ſee far.
2. Unable by intellectual ſight to ſee far.

SHORTSI'GHTEDNESS. *s.* [*ſhort* and *ſight.*]

1. Defect of ſight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye.
2. Defect of intellectual ſight.

SHORTWA'ISTED. *a.* [*ſhort* and *waiſt.*] Having a ſhort body.

SHORTWI'NDED. *a.* [*ſhort* and *wind.*] Shortbreathed; aſthmatick; breathing quick and faint reciprocations.

SHO'RTWI'NGED *a.* [*ſhort* and *wing.*] Having ſhort wings.

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SHORY. *a.* [from *shore.*] Lying near the coast. *Burnet.*

SHOT. The pret. and part. paſſ of *shoot.*

SHOT. *s.* [*ſcbot*, Dutch.]
1. The act of ſhooting. *Sidney.*
2. The miſſile weapon emitted by any inſtrument. *Dryden.*
3. The flight of a miſſile weapon. *Geneſis.*
4. [*eſcot*, Fr.] A ſum charged; a reckoning *Dryden.*

SHOTE. *s.* [ꝛceota, Saxon.] A fiſh. *Carew.*

SHOTFREE. *a.* [*ſhot* and *free.*]
1. Clear of the reckoning. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not to be hurt by ſhot.
3. Unpuniſhed.

SHOTTEN. *a.* [from *ſhoot.*] Having ejected the ſpawn. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHOVE. *v. a.* [ꝛcufan, Saxon.]
1. To puſh by main ſtrength. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To drive a boat by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water.
3. To puſh; to ruſh againſt. *Arbuthnot.*

SHOVE. *v. n.*
1. To puſh forward before one. *Swift.*
2. To move in a boat, not by oars but by a pole. *Garth.*

SHOVE. *s.* [from the verb.] The act of ſhoving; a puſh. *Swift.*

SHOVEL. *s.* [ꝛcopl, Sax. *ſcheoffel*, Dutch.] An inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and broad blade with raiſed edges. *Glanville.*

SHOVEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To throw or heap with a ſhovel. *Shak.*
2. To gather in great quantities. *Derham.*

SHOVELBOARD. *s.* [*ſhovel* and *board.*] A long board on which they play by ſliding metal pieces at a mark. *Dryden.*

SHOVELLER, or *Shovelard. s.* [from *ſhovel.*] A bird; the ſpoonbill. *Grew.*

SHOUGH. *s.* [for *ſhock.*] A ſpecies of ſhoggy dog; a ſhock. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHOULD. [*ſcude*, Dutch; ꝛceolban, Saxon.] This is a kind of auxiliary verb uſed in the conjunctive mood, of which the ſignification is not eaſily fixed.

SHOULDER. *s.* [ꝛculdne, Saxon.]
1. The joint which connects the arm to the body. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The upper joint of the fore leg of edible animals. *Addiſon.*
3. The upper part of the back. *Dryden.*
4. The ſhoulders are uſed as emblems of ſtrength, or the act of ſupporting. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Ariſing part; a prominence. *Moxon.*

SHOULDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To puſh with inſolence and violence. *Spen.*
2. To put upon the ſhoulder. *Glanville.*

SHOULDERBELT. *s.* [*ſhoulder* and *belt.*] A belt that comes acroſs the ſhoulder. *Dryden.*

SHOULDERBLADE. *s.* The ſcapula; the plate bone to which the arm is connected. *Job.*

SHOULDERCLAPPER. *s.* [*ſhoulder* and *clap.*] One who affects familiarity, or one that miſchiefs privily. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHOULDERSHOTTEN. *a.* [*ſhoulder* and *ſhot.*] Strained in the ſhoulder. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHOULDERSLIP. *s.* [*ſhoulder* and *ſlip.*] Diſlocation of the ſhoulder. *Swift.*

To SHOUT. *v. n.* To cry in triumph or exultation. *Waller.*

SHOUT. *s.* A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exultation, *Dryden.*

SHOUTER. *s.* He who ſhouts. *Dryden.*

To SHOW. *v. a. pret. ſhowed* and *ſhown*; part. paſs. *ſhewn.* [ꝛceapan, Saxon; *ſhowen*, Dutch. It is frequently written *ſhew*, but is always pronounced *ſhow.*]
1. To exhibit to view. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To afford to the eye or notice. *Milton.*
3. To make to ſee. *Milton.*
4. To make to perceive. *Milton.*
5. To make to know. *Milton.*
6. To give proof of; to prove. *Dryden.*
7. To publiſh; to make publick. *Peter.*
8. To inform; to teach. *Job.*
9. To make known. *Milton.*
10. To point the way; to conduct. *Swift.*
11. To offer; to afford. *Deut.*
12. To explain; to expound. *Daniel.*
13. To diſcover; to point out. *Milton.*

To SHOW. *v. n.*
1. To appear; to look. *Dryden.*
2. To have appearance; to ſeem. *Shakeſpeare.*

SHOW. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſpectacle; ſomething publickly expoſed to view for money. *Addiſon.*
2. Superficial appearance. *Milton.*
3. Oſtentatious diſplay. *Granville.*
4. Object attracting notice. *Addiſon.*
5. Publick appearance. *Milton.*
6. Semblance; likeneſs. *Milton.*
7. Speciouſneſs; plauſibility. *Whitgift.*
8. External appearance. *Sidney.*
9. Exhibition to view. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. Pomp; magnificent ſpectacle. *Bacon.*
11. Phantom; not reality. *Dryden.*
12. Repreſentative action. *Addiſon.*

SHOWBREAD, or *Shewbread. s.* [*ſhow* and *bread.*] Among the jews, loaves of bread that the prieſt of the week put every Sabbath day upon the golden table before the Lord. They were covered with leaves of gold, and were twelve in number, repreſenting the twelve tribes of Iſrael. They ſerved them up hot, and took away the ſtale ones, which could not be eaten but by the prieſt alone. This offering was accompanied with frankincenſe and ſalt. *Calmet.*

SHOWER. *s.* [*ſcheure*, Dutch.]
1. Rain either moderate or violent. *Bacon.*
2. Storm of any thing falling thick. *Pope.*
3. Any very liberal diſtribution. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SHOWER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To wet or drown with rain. *Milton.*
2. To pour down. *Milton.*
3. To diſtribute or ſcatter with great liberality. *Wotton.*

To SHOWER. *v. n.* To be rainy.

SHOWERY. *a* [from *ſhower.*] Rainy. *Bacon.*

SHOWISH. *a.* [from *ſhow.*]
1. Splendid; gaudy. *Swift.*
2. Oſtentatious.

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SHOWN. [pret. and part. pass. of *To shew.*] Exhibited. *Milton.*

SHO'WY. *a.* [from *shew.*] Ostentatious. *Add.*

SHRANK. The preterit of *shrink.*

To SHRED. *v. a.* pret. *shred.* [ſcpeadian, Sax.] To cut into small pieces. *Hooker.*

SHRED. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A small piece cut off. *Bacon.*
2. A fragment. *Swift.*

SHREW. *s.* [*ſcbreyce*, Germ. to clamour.] A peevish, malignant, clamorous, spiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman. *Shakespeare.*

SHREWD. *a.* [contracted from *shrewed.*]
1. Having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; troublesome; mischievous. *Shakespeare.*
2. Maliciously sly; cunning. *Tillotson.*
3. Bad; ill-betokening. *South.*
4. Painful; pinching; dangerous; mischievous. *South.*

SHRE'WDLY. *ad.* [from *shrewd.*]
1. Mischievously; destructively. *Wotton.*
2. Vexatiously. *South.*
3. With good guess. *Locke.*

SHRE'WDNESS. *s.* [from *shrewd.*]
1. Sly cunning; archness. *Swift.*
2. Mischievousness; petulance.

SHRE'WISH. *a.* [from *shrew.*] Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; petulantly clamorous. *Shakespeare.*

SHRE'WISHLY. *ad.* Petulantly; peevishly; clamorously; frowardly. *Shakespeare.*

SHRE'WISHNESS. *s.* [from *shrewish.*] The qualities of a shrew; frowardness; petulance; clamorousness. *Shakespeare.*

SHRE'WMOUSE. *s.* [ſcpeapa, Saxon.] A mouse of which the bite is falsely supposed venomous, its teeth being equally harmless with those of any other mouse.

To SHRIEK. *v. n.* [*ſhrieger*, Danish.] To cry out inarticulately with anguish or horrour; to scream. *Dryden.*

SHRIEK. *s.* [*ſhrieg*, Danish.] An inarticulate cry of anguish or horrour. *Dryden.*

SHRIFT. *s.* [ſcpiꝛe, Saxon.] Confession made to a priest. Out of use. *Rowe.*

SHRIGHT, for *shrieked.* *Spenser.*

SHRILL. *a.* Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory sound. *Shakespeare.*

To SHRILL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To pierce the ear with sharp and quick vibrations of sound. *Fenton.*

SHRI'LLY. *ad.* [from *shrill.*] With a shrill noise.

SHRI'LLNESS. *s.* [from *shrill.*] The quality of being shrill.

SHRIMP. *s.* [*ſchrumpe*, a wrinkle, German.]
1. A small crustaceous fish. *Carew.*
2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. *Shakesp.*

SHRINE. *s.* [ſcꝛin, Saxon; *ſcrinium*, Latin.] A case in which something sacred is reposited. *Watts.*

To SHRINK. *v. n.* pret. *I ſhrunk* or *ſhrank*; participle *ſhrunken.* [ſcꝛincan, Saxon.]
1. To contract itself into less room; to shrivel; to be drawn together by some internal power.
2. To withdraw as from danger. *Dryden.*
3. To express fear, horrour, or pain, by shrugging or contracting the body. *Shakesp.*
4. To fall back as from danger. *South.*

To SHRINK. *v. a.* part. pass. *ſhrunk*, *ſhrunk*, or *ſhrunken.* To make to shrink. *Shakespeare.*

SHRINK. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Corrugation; contraction into less compass. *Woodward.*
2. Contraction of the body from fear or horrour. *Denh.*

SHRI'NKER. *s.* [from *ſhrink.*] He who shrinks.

To SHRIVE. *v. a.* [ſcꝛiꝛan, Sax.] To hear at confession. Not in use. *Cleaveland.*

To SHRI'VEL. *v. n.* [*ſchrompelen*, Dutch.] To contract itself into wrinkles, *Arbuthnot.*

To SHRI'VEL. *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles. *Dryden.*

SHRI'VER. *s.* [from *ſhrive.*] A confessor. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

SHROUD. *s.* [ſcꝛuꝛ, Saxon.]
1. A shelter; a cover. *Milton.*
2. The dress of the dead; a winding-sheet. *Shakespeare.*
3. The sail ropes. *Pope.*

To SHROUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shelter; to cover from danger as an agent. *Knolles.*
2. To shelter as the thing covering. *Raleigh.*
3. To dress for the grave. *Donne.*
4. To clothe; to dress.
5. To cover or conceal. *Addison.*
6. To defend; to protect. *Waller.*

To SHROUD. *v. n.* To harbour; to take shelter. *Milton.*

SHRO'VE TIDE. } *s.* [from *ſhrove* the
SHRO'VE TUESDAY. } preterit of *ſhrive.*] The time of confession; the day before Ash-wednesday or Lent. *Tusser.*

SHRUB. *s.* [ſcꝛubbe, Saxon.]
1. A bush; a small tree. *Locke.*
2. Spirit, acid, and sugar mixed.

SHRU'BBY. *a.* [from *ſhrub.*]
1. Resembling a shrub. *Martimer.*
2. Full of shrubs; bushy. *Milton.*

SHRUFF. *s.* Dross; the refuse of metal tried by the fire.

To SHRUG. *v. n.* [*ſchricken*, Dutch, to tremble.] To express horrour or dissatisfaction by motion of the shoulders, or whole body, *Swift.*

To SHRUG. *v. a.* To contract or draw up. *Hudibras.*

SHRUG. *s.* [from the verb.] A motion of the shoulders usually expressing dislike or aversion. *Cleaveland.*

SHRUNK. The pret. and part. pass. of *shrink.*

SHRUNKEN. The part. passive of *shrink.*

To SHU'DDER. *v. a* [*ſchudderen*, Dutch.] To quake with fear, or with aversion. *Dryden.*

To SHU'FFLE. *v. a.* [ꝩypelung, Saxon, a bustle, a tumult.]
1. To throw into disorder; to agitate tumultuously, so as that one thing takes the place of another.

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2. To change the position of cards with respect to each other *Bacon.*
3. To remove, or introduce, with some artificial or fraudulent tumult. *Dryden.*
4. *To* SHUFFLE *off.* To get rid of. *Locke.*
5. *To* SHUFFLE *up.* To form tumultuously or fraudulently. *Howel.*

To SHU'FFLE. *v. n.*
1. To throw the cards into a new order. *Gran.*
2. To play mean tricks; to practise frauds; to evade fair questions. *South.*
3. To struggle; to shift. *Shakespeare.*
4. To move with an irregular gait. *Shak.*

SHU'FFLE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of disordering things, or making them take confusedly the place of each other. *Bentley.*
2. A trick; an artifice. *L'Estrange.*

SHU'FFLECAP. *s.* [*shuffle* and *cap.*] A play at which money is shaken in a hat. *Arbuthnot.*

SHU'FFLER. *s.* [from *shuffle.*] He who plays tricks or shuffles.

SHU'FFLINGLY. *ad.* [from *shuffle.*] With an irregular gait. *Dryden.*

To SHUN. *v. a* [ȝecunnan, Saxon.] To avoid; to decline; to endeavour to escape; to eschew. *Waller.*

SHU'NLESS. *a.* [from *shun.*] Inevitable; unavoidable. *Shakespeare.*

To SHUT. *v. a.* preterit *I shut*; part pass. *shut.* [ȝeȝcyttan, Sax. *schutten*, Dutch]
1. To close so as to prohibit ingress or regress; to make not open. *Milton.*
2. To enclose; to confine. *Galatians.*
3. To prohibit; to bar. *Milton.*
4. To exclude. *Dryden.*
5. To contract; not to keep expanded. *Deut.*
6. *To* SHUT *out.* To exclude; to deny admission to. *Locke.*
7. *To* SHUT *up.* To close; to make impervious; to make impassable. *Raleigh.*
8. *To* SHUT *up.* To confine; to enclose; to imprison. *Arbuthnot.*
9 *To* SHUT *up.* To conclude. *Knolles.*

To SHUT. *v. n.* To be closed; to close itself: as, *flowers open in the day, and* shut *at night.*

SHU'T. *part. adj.* Rid; clear; free. *L'Estrange.*

SHUT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Close; act of shutting. *Dryden.*
2. Small door or cover. *Wilkins.*

SHU'TTER. *s.* [from *shut.*]
1. One that shuts.
2. A cover; a door. *Dryden.*

SHU'TTLE. *s.* [*ſcheitſpoele*, Dut. *ſkutul*, Islan.] The instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads. *Sandys.*

SHU'TTLECOCK. *s.* [See SHITTLECOCK.] A cork stuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward. *Spenser.*

SHY. *a.* [*ſchouw*, Dutch; *ſchifo*, Italian.]
1. Reserved; not familiar; not free of behaviour. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Cautious; wary; chary. *Hudibras.*
3. Keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach. *Norris.*
4. Suspicious; jealous; unwilling to suffer near acquaintance. *Southern.*

SI'BILANT. *a* [*ſibilans*, Lat.] Hissing. *Holder.*

SIBILA'TION. *s.* [from *ſibilo*, Lat.] A hissing sound. *Bacon.*

SI'CAMORE. *s.* [*ſicamorus*, Latin.] A tree. *Peacham.*

To SI'CCATE. *v. a.* [*ſicco*, Latin] To dry.

SICCA'TION. *s.* [from *ſiccate.*] The act of drying.

SICCI'FICK. *a.* [*ſiccus* and *fico*, Lat.] Causing dryness.

SI'CCITY. *s.* [*ſiccité*, Fr. *ſiccitas*, Lat.] Dryness; aridity; want of moisture. *Wiſeman.*

SICE. *s.* [*ſix*, French.] The number six at dice. *Dryden.*

SICE. *ad.* Such. See SUCH. *Spenſer.*

SICK. *a.* [ȝeoc, Sax. *ſiech*, Dutch.]
1. Afflicted with disease. *Cleaveland.*
2. Disordered in the organs of digestion; ill in the stomach.
3. Corrupted. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Disgusted. *Pope.*

To SICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sicken; to take a disease. Not in use. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SI'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *ſick.*]
1. To make sick; to disease. *Prior.*
2. To weaken; to impair. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SI'CKEN. *v. n.*
1. To grow sick; to fall into disease. *Bacon.*
2. To be satiated; to be filled to disgust. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To be disgusted, or disordered, with abhorrence. *Dryden.*
4. To grow weak; to decay; to languish. *Pope.*

SI'CKER. *a.* [*ſicer*, Welsh; *ſeker*, Dutch.] Sure; certain; firm. Obsolete. *Spenſer.*

SI'CKER. *ad* Surely; certainly. *Spenſer.*

SI'CKLE. *s.* [ȝicol, Saxon; *ſickel*, Dutch; from *ſecale*, or *ſicula*, Lat.] The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping hook. *South.*

SI'CKLEMAN. } *s.* [from *sickle.*] A reaper.
SI'CKLER. } *Shakeſpeare. Sandys.*

SI'CKLINESS *s.* [from *ſickly.*] Disposition to sickness; habitual disease *Graunt.*

SI'CKLY. *ad.* [from *ſick.*] Not in health. *Shak.*

SI'CKLY. *a.* [from *ſick.*]
1. Not healthy; not sound; not well; somewhat disordered. *Dryden.*
2. Faint; weak; languid. *Prior.*

To SI'CKLY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make diseased; to taint with the hue of disease. Not used. *Shakeſpeare.*

SI'CKNESS. *s.* [from *ſick.*]
1. State of being diseased. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Disease; malady. *Watts.*
3. Disorder in the organs of digestion.

SIDE. *s.* [ȝiꝺe, Sax. *ſijde*, Dutch]
1. The part of animals fortified by the ribs. *Thomſon.*
2. Any part of any body opposed to any other part. *Wilkins.*
3. The right or left. *Dryden.*
4. Margin; edge; verge. *Reſ: common.*
5. Any thing of local respect. *Milton.*
6. Party; interest; faction; sect. *Sprat.*

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7. Any part placed in contradiſtinction or oppoſition to another. *Tillotſon.*
8. It is uſed to note conſanguinity: as, *he is couſin by his father's* ſide.

SIDE. *a.* [from the noun.]
1. Lateral. *Exodus.*
2. Oblique; indirect. *Hooker.*

To SIDE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To lean on one ſide. *Bacon.*
2. To take a party; to engage in a faction. *Swift.*

SI'DEBOARD. *s.* [*ſide* and *board.*] The ſide table on which conveniences are placed for thoſe that eat at the other table. *Dryden.*

SI'DEBOX. *s.* [*ſide* and *box.*] Seat for the ladies on the ſide of the theatre. *Pope.*

SI'DEFLY. *s.* An inſect. *Derham.*

To SI'DLE. *v. n.* [from *ſide.*]
1. To go with the body the narroweſt way. *Swift.*
2. To lie on the ſide. *Swift.*

SI'DELONG. *a.* [*ſide* and *long.*] Lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct. *Locke.*

SI'DELONG. *ad.*
1. Laterally; obliquely; not in purſuit; not in oppoſition. *Dryden.*
2. On the ſide. *Evelyn.*

SI'DER. *s.* See CIDER.

SI'DERAL. *a.* [from *ſidus*, Lat.] Starry; aſtral. *Milton.*

SI'DERATED. *a.* [from *ſideratus*, Lat.] Blaſted; planet-ſtruck. *Brown.*

SIDERA'TION. *s.* [*ſideration*, Fr. *ſideratio*, Lat.] A ſudden mortification; a blaſt; a ſudden deprivation of ſenſe. *Ray.*

SI'DESADDLE. *s.* [*ſide* and *ſaddle.*] A woman's ſeat on horſe back.

SI'DESMAN. *s.* [*ſide* and *man.*] An aſſiſtant to the church-warden. *Ayliffe.*

SI'DEWAYS. } *ad.* [from *ſide* and *way*, or *wiſe.*]
SI'DEWISE. } Literally; on one ſide. *Newton.*

SIEGE. *s.* [*ſiege*, French.]
1. The act of beſetting a fortified place; a leaguer. *Knolles.*
2. Any continued endeavour to gain poſſeſſion. *Dryden.*
3. Seat; throne. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*
4. Place; claſs; rank. Obſolete. *Shak.*
5. Stool. *Brown.*

To SIEGE. *v. a.* [*aſſeger*, French.] To beſiege. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

SIEVE. *s.* [from *ſift.*] Hair or lawn ſtrained upon a hoop, by which flower is ſeparated from bran, or fine powder from coarſe; a boulter; a ſearce. *Dryden.*

To SIFT. *v. a.* [ꝑiꝑtan, Sax. [*ſiften*, Dutch.]
1. To ſeparate by a ſieve. *Wotton.*
2. To ſeparate; to part. *Dryden.*
3. To examine; to try. *Hooker.*

SI'FTER. *s.* [from *ſift.*] He who ſifts.

SIG was uſed by the Saxons for victory; as *Sigbert*, famous for victory; *Sigward*, victorious preſerver. *Gibſon.*

To SIGH. *v. n.* [ꝑican, ꝑicettan, Saxon. *ſuchten*, Dutch.] To emit the breath audibly, as in grief. *Dryden.*

To SIGH. *v. a.* To lament; to mourn. *Prior.*

SIGH. *s.* [from the verb.] A violent and audible emiſſion of breath which has been long retained, as in ſadneſs. *Taylor.*

SIGHT. *s.* [ȝeꝑihꝺe, Sax. *ſicht*, *geſicht*, Dutch.]
1. Perception by the eye; the ſenſe of ſeeing. *Bacon.*
2. Open view; a ſituation in which nothing obſtructs the eye. *Dryden.*
3. Act of ſeeing or beholding; view. *Locke.*
4. Notice; knowledge. *Wake.*
5. Eye; inſtrument of ſeeing. *Dryden.*
6. Aperture previous to the eye, or other points fixed to guide the eye; as, *the* ſights *of a quadrant.* *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Spectacle; ſhow; thing to be ſeen. *Pope.*

SI'GHTED. *a.* [from *ſight.*] Seeing in a particular manner. It is uſed only in compoſition: as *quickſighted*, *ſhortſighted.*

SI'GHTFULNESS. *s.* [from *ſight* and *full.*] Perſpicuity; clearneſs of ſight. *Sidney.*

SI'GHTLESS. *a.* [from *ſight.*]
1. Wanting ſight; blind. *Pope.*
2. Not ſightly; offenſive to the eye; unpleaſing to look at. *Shakeſpeare.*

SI'GHTLY. *a.* [from *ſight.*] Pleaſing to the eye; ſtriking to the view. *Addiſon.*

SI'GIL. *s.* [*ſigillum*, Latin.] Seal. *Dryden.*

SIGN. *s.* [*ſigne*, French; *ſignum*, Latin.]
1. A token of any thing; that by which any thing is ſhown. *Holder.*
2. A wonder; a miracle. *Milton.*
3. A picture, or token, hung at a door, to give notice what is ſold within. *Donne.*
4. A monument; a memorial. *Numbers.*
5. A conſtellation in the zodiack *Dryden.*
6. Note or token given without words. *Luke.*
7. Mark of diſtinction; cognizance. *Milton.*
8. Typical repreſentation; ſymbol. *Brerewood.*
9. A ſubſcription of one's name; as, *a* ſign *manual.*

To SIGN. *v. a.* [*ſigno*, Latin.]
1. To mark. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. [*ſignet*, Fr.] To ratify by hand or ſeal. *Dryden.*
3. To betoken; to ſignify; to repreſent typically. *Taylor.*

SI'GNAL. *s.* [*ſignal*, Fr.] Notice given by a ſign; a ſign that gives notice. *Dryden.*

SI'GNAL. *a.* [*ſignal*, Fr.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable. *Clarendon.*

SIGNA'LITY. *s.* [from *ſignal.*] Quality of ſomething remarkable or memorable. *Glanv.*

To SI'GNALIZE. *v. a.* [*ſignaler*, Fr.] To make eminent; to make remarkable. *Swift.*

SI'GNALLY. *ad.* [from *ſignal.*] Eminently; remarkably; memorably. *South.*

SIGNA'TION. *s.* [from *ſigno*, Latin.] Sign given; act of betokening. *Brown.*

SI'GNATURE. *s.* [*ſignature*, French.]
1. A ſign or mark impreſſed upon any thing; a ſtamp; a mark. *Watts.*
2. A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal uſe is pointed out. *More.*

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2. Proof drawn from marks. *Rogers.*
4. [Among printers.] Some letter or figure to diſtinguiſh different ſheets.

SI'GNATURIST. *s.* [from *ſignature.*] One who holds the doctrine of ſignatures. *Brown.*

SI'GNER. *s.* [from *ſign.*] One that ſigns.

SI'GNET. *s.* [*ſignette*, Fr.] A ſeal commonly uſed for the ſeal manual of a king. *Dryden.*

SIGNI'FICANCE. } *s.* [from *ſignify.*]
SIGNI'FICANCY. }

1. Power of ſignifying; meaning. *Stilling fl.*
2. Force; energy; power of impreſſing the mind. *Swift.*
3. Importance; moment; conſequence. *Add.*

SIGNI'FICANT *a.* [*ſignificant*, Fr. *ſignificans*, Latin.]

1. Expreſſive of ſomething beyond the external mark. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Betokening; ſtanding as a ſign of ſomething. *Raleigh*
3. Expreſſive or repreſentative in an eminent degree; forcible to impreſs the intended meaning. *Hooker.*
4. Important; momentous.

SIGNI'FICANTLY. *ad.* [from *ſignificant.*] With force of expreſſion. *South.*

SIGNIFICATION. *s.* [*ſignification*, Fr. *ſignificatio*, Latin.]

1. The act of making known by ſigns. *South.*
2. Meaning expreſſed by a ſign or word. *Holder.*

SIGNI'FICATIVE. *a.* [*ſignificatif*, Fr.]

1. Betokening by an external ſign. *Brerewood.*
2. Forcible; ſtrongly expreſſive. *Camden.*

SIGNI'FICATORY. *s.* [from *ſignify.*] That which ſignifies or betokens. *Taylor.*

To SI'GNIFY. *v. a.* [*ſignifier*, French; *ſignifico*, L.]

1. To declare by ſome token or ſign. *Dryden.*
2. To mean; to expreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To import; to weigh. *Taylor.*
4. To make known; to declare. *Swift.*

To SI'GNIFY. *v. n.* To expreſs meaning with force. *Ben Jonſon.*

SI'GNIORY. *s.* [*ſeignoria*, Italian.] Lordſhip; dominion. *Daniel.*

SI'GNPOST. *s.* [*ſign* and *poſt.*] That upon which a ſign hangs. *Ben Jonſon.*

SI'KER. *a* and *ad.* The old word for *ſure*, or *ſurely.* See SICKER. *Spenſer.*

SI'KERNESS. *s.* [from *ſiker.*] Sureneſs; ſafety.

SI'LENCE. *s.* [*ſilence*, Fr. *ſilentium*, Lat.]

1. The ſtate of holding peace; forbearance of ſpeech. *Milton.*
2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity. *Shak.*
3. Secrecy.
4. Stillneſs; not noiſe. *Pope.*
5. Not mention; oblivion. *Milton.*

SI'LENCE. *interj.* An authoritative reſtraint of ſpeech. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SI'LENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To oblige to hold peace; to forbid to ſpeak. *Clarendon.*
2. To ſtill. *Waller.*

SI'LENT. *a.* [*ſilens*, Latin.]

1. Not ſpeaking; mute. *Pſalms.*
2. Not talkative; not loquacious. *Browne.*
3. Still; having no noiſe. *Milton.*
4. Wanting efficacy. *Raleigh.*
5. Not mentioning. *Milton.*

SI'LENTLY. *ad.* [from *ſilent.*]

1. Without ſpeech. *Dryden.*
2. Without noiſe. *Dryden.*
3. Without mention. *Locke.*

SILI'CIOUS. *a.* [from *cilicium*; it ſhould be therefore written *cilicious.*] Made of hair. *Br.*

SILI'CULOSE. *a.* [*ſilicula*, Lat.] Huſky; full of huſks.

SILI'GINOSE. *a.* [*ſiliginoſus*, Latin.] Made of fine wheat.

SILIQUA. s. [Latin.]

1. A carat, of which ſix make a ſcruple.
2. The ſeed-veſſel, huſk, cod, or ſhell of ſuch plants as are of the pulſe kind.

SI'LIQUOSE. } *a.* [from *ſiliqua*, Lat.] Having
SI'LIQUOUS. } a pod, or capſula. *Arbuthnot.*

SILK. *s.* [ꝑeolc, Saxon.]

1. The thread of the worm that turns afterward to a butterfly. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The ſtuff made of the worms thread. *Sh.*

SILKEN. *a.* [from *ſilk.*]

1. Made of ſilk. *Milton.*
2. Soft; tender. *Dryden.*
3. Dreſſed in ſilk. *Shakeſpeare.*

SI'LKMERCER. *s.* [*ſilk* and *mercer.*] A dealer in ſilk.

SI'LKWEAVER. *s.* [*ſilk* and *weaver.*] One whoſe trade is to weave ſilken ſtuffs. *Dryden.*

SI'LKWORM. *s.* [*ſilk* and *worm.*] The worm that ſpins ſilk. *Dryden.*

SI'LKY. *a.* [from *ſilk.*]

1. Made of ſilk.
2. Soft; pliant. *Shakeſpeare.*

SILL. *s.* [ꝑyl, Saxon; *ſulle*, Dutch.] The timber or ſtone at the foot of the door. *Swift.*

SI'LLABUB. *s.* Curds made by milking upon vinegar. *Walton.*

SI'LLILY. *ad.* [from *ſilly.*] In a ſily manner; ſimply; fooliſhly. *Dryden.*

SI'LLINESS. *s.* [from *ſilly.*] Simplicity; weakneſs; harmleſs folly. *L'Eſtrange.*

SI'LLY. *a.* [*ſelig*, German. *Skinner.*]

1. Harmleſs; innocent; inoffenſive; plain; artleſs.
2. Weak; helpleſs. *Spenſer.*
3. Fooliſh; witleſs. *Watts.*

SI'LLYHOW. *s.* [ꝑelig, happy, and heop, the head.] The membrane that covers the head of the fetus. *Brown.*

SILT. *s.* Mud; ſlime. *Hale.*

SI'LVAN. *a.* [from *ſilva*, Latin.] Woody; full of woods. *Dryden.*

SI'LVER. *s.* [ꝑelpep, Saxon; *ſilver*, Dutch.]

1. A white and hard metal, next in weight to gold. *Watts.*
2. Any thing of ſoft ſplendour. *Pope.*
3. Money made of ſilver.

SI'LVER. *a.*

1. Made of ſilver. *Geneſis.*
2. White like ſilver. *Spenſer.*
3. Having a pale luſtre. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Soft of voice. *Spenſer.*

To SI'LVER. *v. a.* [from the noun.

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1. To cover superficially with silver. *Shak.*
2. To adorn with mild lustre. *Pope.*

SI'LVERBEATER. *s.* [*silver* and *beat.*] One that foliates silver. *Boyle.*

SI'LVERLING. *s.* A silver coin. *Isaiah.*

SI'LVERLY. *ad* [from *silver.*] With the appearance of silver. *Shakespeare.*

SI'LVERSMITH. *s.* [*silver* and *smith.*] One that works in silver. *Acts.*

SI'LVERTHISTLE. *s.* [*acanthium vulgare.*] A plant.

SI'LVERWEED. *s.* [*argentina.*] A plant.

SI'LVERTREE. *s.* [*conocarpodendron.*] A plant. *Miller.*

SI'LVERY. *a.* [from *silver.*] Besprinkled with silver. *Woodward.*

SI'MAR. *s.* [*simarre*, Fr.] A woman's robe. *Dr.*

SI'MILAR. } *a.* [*similaire*, Fr. from *similis*,
SI'MILARY. } Latin.]
1. Homogeneous; having one part like another; uniform. *Boyle.*
2. Resembling; having resemblance. *Hale.*

SIMILA'RITY. *s.* [from *similar.*] Likeness; uniformity. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'MILE. *s.* [*simile*, Latin.] A comparison by which any thing is illustrated or aggrandized. *Shakespeare.*

SIMI'LITUDE. *s.* [*similitude*, Latin.]
1. Likeness; resemblance. *Scott.*
2. Comparison; simile. *Wilkins.*

SI'MITAR. *s.* [See CIMETER.] A crooked or falcated sword with a convex edge.

To SI'MMER. *v. n.* To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hissing. *Boyle.*

SI'MNEL. *s.* [*simnellus*, low Latin.] A kind of sweet bread or cake.

SIMO'NIACK. *s.* [*simoniaque*, Fr. *simoniacus*, Lat.] One who buys or sells preferment in the church. *Ayliffe.*

SIMONI'ACAL. *a.* [from *simoniack.*] Guilty of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment. *Spectator.*

SI'MONY. *s.* [*simonie*, French; *simonia*, Latin.] The crime of buying or selling church preferments. *Gayth.*

To SI'MPER. *v. n.* [from ȳmbelan, Saxon, to keep holiday. *Skinner.*] To smile; generally to smile foolishly. *Sidney.*

SI'MPER. *s.* [from the verb.] Smile; generally a foolish smile. *Pope.*

SI'MPLE. *a.* [*simplex*, Latin; *simple*, Fr.]
1. Plain; artless; unskilled; undesigning; sincere; harmless. *Hooker.*
2. Uncompounded; unmingled; single; only one: plain; not complicated. *Watts.*
3. Silly; not wise; not cunning. *Proverbs.*

SI'MPLE. *s.* [*simple*, Fr.] A single ingredient in a medicine; a drug; an herb. *Temple.*

To SI'MPLE. *v. n.* To gather simples. *Gayth.*

SI'MPLENESS. *s.* [from *simple.*] The quality of being simple. *Digby.*

SI'MPLER. *s.* [from *simple.*] A simplist; an herbalist.

SI'MPLESS. *s.* [*simplesse*, Fr.] Simplicity; sillyness; folly. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

SI'MPLETON. *s.* [from *simple.*] A silly mortal; a trifler; a foolish fellow. *L'Estrange.*

SIMPLI'CITY. *s.* [*simplicitas*, Latin.]
1. Plainness; artlessness; not subtility; not cunning; not deceit. *Sidney.*
2. Plainness; not abstruseness. *Hammond.*
3. Plainness; not finery. *Dryden.*
4. Singleness; not composition; state of being uncompounded. *Brown.*
5. Weakness; sillyness. *Hooker.*

SI'MPLIST. *s.* [from *simple.*] One skilled in simples. *Brown.*

SI'MPLY. *ad.* [from *simple.*]
1. Without art; without subtility; plainly; artlessly. *Milton.*
2. Of itself: without addition. *Hooker.*
3. Merely; solely. *Hooker.*
4. Foolishly; sillily.

SI'MULAR. *s.* [from *simulo*, Latin.] One that counterfeits. *Shakespeare.*

SIMULA'TION. *s.* [*simulatio*, Latin.] That part of hypocrify which pretends that to be, which is not. *Bacon.*

SIMULTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*simultaneus*, Lat.] Acting together; existing at the same time. *Glanville.*

SIN. *s.* [ȳn, Saxon.]
1. An act against the laws of God; a violation of the laws of religion. *Shakespeare.*
2. Habitual negligence of religion. *Watts.*

To SIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of religion. *Psalms.*
2. To offend against right. *Shakespeare.*

SINCE. *ad.* [formed by contraction from *sithence*, or *sith thence*, [from ȳþe, Saxon.]
1. Because that. *Locke.*
2. From the time that. *Pope.*
3. Ago; before this. *Sidney.*

SINCE. *prepositon.* After; reckoning from some time past to the time present. *Dryden.*

SINCE'RE. *a.* [*sincerus*, Lat. *sincere*, French.]
1. Unhurt; uninjured. *Dryden.*
2. Pure; unmingled. *Attenbury.*
3. Honest; undissembling; uncorrupt. *Locke.*

SINCE'RELY. *ad.* [from *sincere.*] Honestly; without hypocrify. *Watts.*

SINCE'RENESS. } *s.* [*sincerité*, French; from
SINCE'RITY. } *sincere.*]
1. Honesty of intention; purity of mind. *Rogers.*
2. Freedom from hypocrify. *Pope.*

SINDON. s. [Lat.] A fold; a wrapper. *Bacon.*

SINE. *s.* [*sinus*, Lat.] A right *sine*, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch; or it is half the chord of twice the arch. *Harris.*

SI'NECURE. *s.* [*sine*, without, and *cura*, care, Lat.] An office which has revenue without any employment. *Garth.*

SI'NEW. *s* [ȳnpe, Saxon; *tendon*, Dutch.]
1. A tendon; the ligaments by which the joints are moved. *Dryden.*
2. Whatever gives strength or compactness: as, *money is the sinews of war.* *Dryden.*

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3. Muſcle or nerve. *Davies.*

To SI'NEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit as by ſinews. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

SI'NEWED. *a.* [from *ſinew.*]
1. Furniſhed with ſinews. *Dryden.*
2. Strong; firm; vigorous. *Shakeſpeare.*

SI'NEWSHRUNK. *a.* [*ſinew* and *ſhrunk.*] A horſe is ſaid to be *ſinewſhrunk* when he has been over-ridden, and ſo fatigued that he becomes gaunt-bellied. *Farrier's Dict.*

SI'NEWY. *a.* [from *ſinew.*]
1. Conſiſting of a ſinew; nervous. *Donne.*
2. Strong; nervous; vigorous; forcible. *Shakeſpeare. Hale.*

SI'NFUL. *a.* [*ſin* and *full.*]
1. Alien from God; not holy; unſanctified. *Milton.*
2. Wicked; not obſervant of religion; contrary to religion. *Milton. South.*

SI'NFULLY. *ad.* [from *ſinful.*] Wickedly; not piouſly; not according to the ordinance of God. *South.*

SI'NFULNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſinful.*] Alienation from God; neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to religious goodneſs. *Milton. Wake.*

To SING. *v. a.* preterite *I ſang*, or *ſung*, participle paſſ. *ſung.* [ſingan, Saxon; *ſingia*, Iſlandick; *ſingben*, Dutch.]
1. To form the voice to melody; to articulate muſically. *Dryden.*
2. To utter ſweet ſounds inarticulately.
3. To make any ſmall or ſhrill noiſe.
4. To tell in poetry. *Prior.*

To SING. *v. a.*
1. To relate or mention in poetry. *Milton.*
2. To celebrate; to give praiſes to.
3. To utter melodiouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SINGE. *v. a.* [ſæncan, Sax. *ſengben*, Dut.] To ſcorch; to burn ſlightly or ſuperficially. *L'Eſtrange.*

SI'NGER. *ſ.* [from *ſing.*] One that ſings; one whoſe profeſſion or buſineſs is to ſing.

SI'NGINGMASTER. *ſ.* [*ſing* and *maſter.*] One who teaches to ſing. *Addiſon.*

SI'NGLE. *a.* [*ſingulus*, Latin.]
1. One; not double; not more than one.
2. Particular; individual. *Watts.*
3. Not compounded. *Watts.*
4. Alone: having no companion; having no aſſiſtant. *Denham.*
5. Unmarried. *Dryden.*
6. Not complicated. *Bacon.*
7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double minded; ſimple. A ſcriptural ſenſe. *Matthew.*
8. That in which one is oppoſed to one; as ſingle *combat.* *Dryden.*

To SI'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To chuſe out from among others. *Brown. Milton.*
2. To ſequeſter; to withdraw. *Hooker.*
3. To take alone. *Hooker.*
4. To ſeparate. *Sidney.*

SI'NGLENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſingle.*]
1. Not duplicity or multiplicity; the ſtate of being only one.
2. Simplicity; ſincerity; honeſt plainneſs. *Hooker.*

SI'NGLY. *ad.* [from *ſingle.*]
1. Individually; particularly. *Taylor.*
2. Only; by himſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Without partners or aſſociates. *Pope.*
4. Honeſtly; ſimply; ſincerely.

SI'NGULAR. *a.* [*ſingulier*, Fr. *ſingularis*, Lat.]
1. Single; not complex; not compound. *Watts.*
2. [In grammar:] Expreſſing only one; not plural. *Locke.*
3. Particular; unexampled. *Denham.*
4. Having ſomething not common to others. *Tillotſon.*
5. Alone; that of which there is but one. *Addiſon.*
6. Affecting peculiarity of manners; deviating from common practice.

SINGULA'RITY. *ſ.* [*ſingularité*, French.]
1. Some character or quality by which one is diſtinguiſhed from others. *Tillotſon.*
2. Any thing remarkable; a curioſity. *Shak.*
3. Particular privilege or prerogative. *Hook.*
4. Character or manners different from thoſe of others *South.*

To SI'NGULARISE. *v. a.* [*ſe ſingulariſer*, Fr.] To make ſingle.

SI'NGULARLY. *ad.* [from *ſingular.*] Particularly; in a manner not common to others. *South.*

SI'NGULT. *ſ.* [*ſingultus*, Latin.] A ſigh.

SI'NISTER. *a.* [*ſiniſter*, Latin.]
1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter. *Dryden.*
2. Bad; perverſe; corrupt; deviating from honeſty; unfair. *South.*
3. Unlucky; inauſpicious. *Ben Jonſon.*

SINI'STROUS. *a.* [*ſiniſter*, Latin.] Abſurd; perverſe; wrong-headed. *Bentley.*

SINI'STROUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſiniſtrous.*]
1. With a tendency to the left. *Brown.*
2. Perverſely; abſurdly.

To SINK. *v. n.* pret. *I ſunk*, anciently *ſank* part. *ſunk*, or *ſunken*, [ſencan, Saxon; *ſinken*, Ger.]
1. To fall down through any medium; not to ſwim; to go to the bottom. *Milton.*
2. To fall gradually. *2 Kings.*
3. To enter or penetrate into any body. *1. Samuel.*
4. To loſe height; to fall to a level. *Addiſon.*
5. To loſe or want prominence. *Dryden.*
6. To be overwhelmed or depreſſed. *Milton.*
7. To be received; to be impreſſed. *Locke.*
8. To decline; to decreaſe; to decay. *Addiſon.*
9. To fall into reſt or indolence. *Addiſon.*
10. To fall into any ſtate worſe than the former; to tend to ruin. *Dryden.*
11. To be loſt; to vaniſh from notice.

To SINK. *v. a.*
1. To put under water; to diſable from ſwimming or floating. *Bacon.*
2. To delve; to make by delving. *Boyle.*
3. To depreſs; to degrade. *Prior.*
4. To plunge into deſtruction. *Shakeſpeare.*

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5. To make to fall. *Woodward.*
6. To bring low; to diminish in quantity. *Addison.*
7. To crush; to overbear; to depress. *Pope.*
8. To lessen; to diminish. *Rogers.*
9. To make to decline. *Rowe.*
10. To suppress; to conceal; to intervert. *Swift.*

SINK. *s.* [ſinc, Saxon.]
1. A drain; a jakes. *Shakespeare.*
2. Any place where corruption is gathered. *Ben Jonson.*

SI'NLESS. *a.* [from *ſin.*] Exempt from ſin. *Milton. Rogers.*

SI'NLESSNESS. *s.* [from *ſinleſs.*] Exemption from ſin. *Boyle.*

SI'NNER. *s.* [from *ſin.*]
1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiouſly good. *South.*
2. An offender; a criminal. *Pope.*

SINO'FFERING. *s.* [*ſin* and *offering.*] An expiation or ſacrifice for ſin. *Exodus.*

SI'NOPER, or *Sinople. s.* A ſpecies of earth; ruddle. *Ainſworth.*

To SI'NUATE. *v. a.* [*ſinuo*, Latin.] To bend in and out. *Woodward.*

SINUATION. *s.* [from *ſinuate.*] A bending in and out. *Hale.*

SI'NUOUS. *a.* [*ſineux*, Fr. from *ſinus*, Latin.] Bending in and out. *Brown.*

SI'NUS. s. [Latin.]
1. A bay of the ſea; an opening of the land. *Burnet.*
2. Any fold or opening.

To SIP. *v. a.* [ſypen, Saxon; *ſippen*, Dutch.]
1. To drink by ſmall draughts. *Pope.*
2. To drink in ſmall quantities. *Milton.*
3. To drink out of. *Dryden.*

To SIP. *v. n.* To drink a ſmall quantity.

SIP. *s.* [from the verb.] A ſmall draught; as much as the mouth will hold. *Milton.*

SI'PHON. *s.* [σίφων.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed. *Tillotſon.*

SI'PPER. *s.* [from *ſip.*] One that ſips.

SI'PPET. *s.* [from *ſop.*] A ſmall ſop.

SIR. *s.* [*ſire*, French; *ſeignior*, Italian, *ſenor*, Spaniſh.]
1. The word of reſpect in compellation. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The title of a knight or baronet. *Bacon.*
3. It is ſometimes uſed for man. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour. *Addiſon.*

SIRE. *s.* [*ſire*, Fr. *ſenior*, Latin.]
1. A father, in poetry. *Prior.*
2. It is uſed of beaſts: as the horſe had a good *ſire.*
3. It is uſed in compoſition; as, grand *ſire.*

SI'REN. *s.* [Latin.] A goddeſs who enticed men by ſinging, and devoured them; any miſchievous alluring woman.

SIRI'ASIS. *s.* [σειριασις.] An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an exceſſive heat of the ſun. *Diſt.*

SI'RIUS. s. [Latin.] The dogſtar.

SIRO'CCO. *s.* [Italian.] The ſouth-eaſt or Syrian wind. *Milton.*

SI'RRAH. *s.* [*ſir ha! Minſheu.*] A compellation of reproach and inſult. *L'Eſtrange.*

SI'ROP. } *s.* [Arabick.] The juice of vegetables
SI'RUP. } boiled with ſugar. *Sidney.*

SI'RUPED. *a.* [from *ſirup.*] Sweet, like ſirup; bedewed with ſweets. *Dryden.*

SI'RUPY. *a.* [from *ſirup.*] Reſembling ſirup. *Martimer.*

SISE. *s.* Contracted from *aſſize.* *Dean.*

SI'SKIN. *s.* A bird; a green-finch.

SISTER. *s.* [ſpeoꝛꝛeꝛ, Saxon, *zuſter*, Dutch.]
1. A woman born of the ſame parents, correllative to brother. *Jol.*
2. One of the ſame faith; a Chriſtian.
3. One of the ſame nature, human being. *James.*
4. A woman of the ſame kind. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. One of the ſame kind; one of the ſame office. *Pope.*

SI'STER *in law. s.* A huſband or wife's ſiſter. *Ruth.*

SI'STERHOOD. *s.* [from *ſiſter.*]
1. The office or duty of a ſiſter. *Daniel.*
2. A ſet of ſiſters.
3. A number of women of the ſame order. *Addiſon.*

SI'STERLY. *a.* [from *ſiſter.*] Like a ſiſter; becoming a ſiſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SIT. *v. n.* preterit *I ſat.* [*ſitan*, Gothick; ſıꝛtean, Saxon; *ſitten*, Dutch.]
1. To reſt upon the buttocks. *May.*
2. To perch. *Bacon.*
3. To be in a ſtate of reſt or idleneſs. *Milton.*
4. To be in any local poſition. *Milton.*
5. To reſt as a weight or burden. *Taylor.*
6. To ſettle; to abide. *Milton.*
7. To brood; to incubate. *Bacon.*
8. To be adjuſted; to be with reſpect to fitneſs or unfitneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. To be placed in order to be painted. *Garth.*
10. To be in any ſituation or condition. *Bacon.*
11. To be convened as an aſſembly.
12. To be placed at the table. *Luke.*
13. To exerciſe authority. *Milton.*
14. To be in any ſolemn aſſembly as a member. *1 Maccabees.*
15. *To* SIT *down.* To begin a ſiege. *Clarendon.*
16. *To* SIT *down.* To reſt; to ceaſe as ſatisfied. *Rogers.*
17. *To* SIT *down.* To ſettle; to fix abode. *Spenſer.*
18. *To* SIT *out.* To be without engagement or employment. *Sandyſs.*
19. *To* SIT *up.* To riſe from lying to ſitting. *Luke.*
20. *To* SIT *up.* To watch; not to go to bed. *Ben Jonſon.*

To SIT. *v. a.*
1. To keep upon the ſeat. *Prior.*
2. To place on a ſeat. *Bacon.*

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SITE. *s.* [*situs*, Latin.] Situation; local position. *Bentley.*

SITFAST. *s.* [*fit* and *fast.*] A hard knob growing under the saddle. *Farrier's Dict.*

SITH. *ad.* [ꝥiꝺe, Saxon.] Since; seeing that. Obsolete. *Hooker.*

SITHE. *s.* [ꝥiꝺe, Saxon.] The instrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole. *Peacham.*

SITHE. *s.* Time. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

SITHENCE. *ad.* [now contracted to *since.*] Since; in latter times. *Spenser.*

SITHNESS. *ad.* Since. *Spenser.*

SITTER. *s.* [from *sit.*]

1. One that sits. *Bacon.*
2. A bird that broods. *Mortimer.*

SITTING. *s.* [from *sit.*]

1. The posture of sitting on a seat.
2. The act of resting on a seat. *Psalms.*
3. A time at which one exhibits himself to a painter. *Dryden.*
4. A meeting of an assembly. *Bacon.*
5. A course of study unintermitted. *Locke.*
6. A time for which one sits, as at play, or work, or a visit. *Dryden.*
7. Incubation. *Addison.*

SITUATE. *part. a.* [from *situs*, Latin.]

1. Placed with respect to any thing else. *Bacon.*
2. Placed; consisting. *Milton.*

SITUATION. *s.* [from *situate.*]

1. Local respect; position. *Addison.*
2. Condition; state. *Rogers.*

SIX. *a.* [*six*, French.] Twice three; one more than five.

SIX *and seven. s.* To be at *six and seven*, is to be in a state of disorder and confusion. *Shak.*

SIXPENCE. *s.* [*six* and *pence.*] A coin; half a shilling. *Pope.*

SIXSCORE. *a.* [*six* and *score.*] Six times twenty *Sandys.*

SIXTEEN. *a.* [ſixtyne, Sax.] Six and ten.

SIXTEENTH. *a.* [ſixteoꝺa, Saxon.] The sixth after the tenth.

SIXTH. *a.* [ſixta, Saxon.] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.

SIXTH. *s.* [from the adjective.] A sixth part. *Cheyne.*

SIXTHLY. *ad.* [from *six.*] In the sixth place. *Bacon.*

SIXTIETH. *a.* [ſixteogoꝺa, Saxon.] The tenth six times repeated.

SIXTY. *a.* [ſixtig, Sax.] Six times ten.

SIZE. *s.* [from *assise*, French.]

1. Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude. *Raleigh.*
2. A settled quantity. *Shakespeare.*
3. Figurative bulk; condition. *Swift.*
4. [*sise*, Italian.] Any viscous or glutinous substance.

To SIZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adjust, or arrange according to size. *Dryden.*
2. To settle; to fix. *Bacon.*
3. To cover with glutinous matter; to besmear with size.

SIZED. *a.* [from *size.*] Having a particular magnitude. *Shakespeare.*

SIZEABLE. *a.* [from *size.*] Reasonably bulky; of just proportion to others. *Arbuthnot.*

SIZER or *Servitor. s.* A certain rank of students in the universities. *Corbet.*

SIZERS. *s.* See SCISSARS. *Tusser.*

SIZINESS. *s.* [from *sizy.*] Glutinousness; viscosity. *Floyer.*

SIZY. *a.* [from *size.*] Viscous; glutinous. *Arbuthnot.*

SKADDLE. *s.* [ſceaꝺꝺnyꝺe, Saxon.] Hurt; damage.

SKADDONS. *s.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*

SKAINSMATE. *s.* A messmate. *Shakespeare.*

SKATE. *s.* [ſceaꝺꝺan, Saxon.]

1. A flat sea-fish.
2. A sort of shoe, armed with iron, for sliding on the ice. *Thomson.*

SKE'AN. s. [Irish and Erse.] A short sword; a knife.

SKEG. *s.* A wild plum.

SKE'GGER. *s. Skeggers* are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea, and never thrive to any bigness. *Wotton.*

SKEIN. *s.* [*escaigne*, French.] A knot of thread or silk wound and doubled. *Ben Jonson.*

SKE'LETON. *s.* [σκελετος, Greek.]

1. [In anatomy.] The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation. *Quincy.*
2. The compages of the principal parts. *Hale.*

SKE'LLUM. *s.* [*skelm*, German.] A villain; a scoundrel. *Skinner.*

SKEP. *s.* [ſcephen, lower Saxon; to draw.] A sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top, to fetch corn in. *Tusser.*

SKE'PTICK. *s.* [σκεπτικος; *sceptique*, Fr.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt, of every thing. *Pope.*

SKE'PTICAL. *a.* [from *skeptick.*] Doubtful; pretending to universal doubt. *Bentley.*

SKE'PTICISM. *s.* [*scepticisme*, Fr. from *skeptick.*] Universal doubt; pretence or profession of universal doubt. *Dryden.*

SKETCH. *s.* [*schedula*, Latin.] An outline; a rough draught; a first plan. *Addison.*

To SKETCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To draw, by tracing the outline. *Watts.*
2. To plan, by giving the first or principal notion. *Dryden.*

SKE'WER. *s.* [*shere*, Danish.] A wooden or iron pin, used to keep meat in form. *King.*

To SKE'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fasten with skewers.

SKIFF. *s.* [*esquif*, French; *scapha*, Latin.] A small light boat. *Swift.*

SKI'LFUL. *a.* [*skill* and *full.*] Knowing; qualified with skill; possessing any art; dexterous; able. *Tatler.*

SKI'LFULLY. *ad.* [from *skilful.*] With skill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterously. *Broome.*

SKI'LFULNESS. *s.* [from *skilful.*] Art; ability; dexterousness. *Psalms.*

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SKILL. *s.* [*skill*, Islandick.]
1. Knowledge of any practice or art; readiness in any practice; knowledge; dexterity; artfulness. *Milton.*
2. Any particular art. *Hooker.*

To **SKILL.** *v. n.* [*skilia*, Islandick.]
1. To be knowing in; to be dexterous at. *Whitgift.*
2. To differ; to make difference; to interest; to matter. Not in use. *Hooker.*

SKI'LLED. *a.* [from *skill.*] Knowing; dexterous; acquainted with. *Milton.*

SKI'LLESS. *a.* [from *skill.*] Wanting skill; artless Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

SKI'LLET. *s.* [*escuellette*, Fr.] A small kettle or boiler. *Shakespeare.*

To **SKIM.** *v. a.* [properly to *scum.*]
1. To clear off from the upper part, by passing a vessel a little below the surface. *Prior.*
2. To take by skimming. *Addison.*
3. To brush the surface slightly; to pass very near the surface. *Dryden.*
4. To cover superficially. Improper: perhaps originally *skin.* *Dryden.*

To **SKIM.** *v. n.* To pass lightly; to glide along. *Pope.*

SKI'MBLESKAMBLE. *a.* Wandering; wild. *Shakespeare.*

SKI'MMER. *s.* [from *skim.*] A shallow vessel with which the scum is taken off. *Mort.*

SKIMMI'LK. *s.* [*skim* and *milk.*] Milk from which the cream has been taken. *King.*

SKIN. *s.* [*skind*, Danish.]
1. The natural covering of the flesh. It consists of the *cuticle*, outward skin, or scarfskin, which is thin and insensible; and the *cutis*, or inner skin, extremely sensible.
2. Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather. *Chapman.*
3. The body; the person. *L'Estrange.*

To **SKIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun]
1. To flay; to strip or divest of the skin. *Ellis.*
2. To cover with the skin. *Dryden.*
3. To cover superficially. *Addison.*

SKI'NFLINT. *s.* [*skin* and *flint.*] A niggardly person.

SKINK. *s.* [ꝥencc, Saxon.]
1. Drink; any thing potable.
2. Pottage. *Bacon.*

To **SKINK.** *v. n.* [ꝥencan, Saxon.] To serve drink.

SKI'NKER. *s.* [from *skink.*] One that serves drink. *Dryden.*

SKI'NNED. *a.* [from *skin.*] Having skin. *Shenst.*

SKI'NNER. *s.* [from *skin.*] A dealer in skins, or pelts.

SKI'NNINESS. *s.* [from *skinny.*] The quality of being skinny.

SKI'NNY. *a.* [from *skin.*] Consisting only of skin; wanting flesh. *Shakespeare.*

To **SKIP.** *v. n.* [*sautiare*, Italian.]
1. To fetch quick bounds; to pass by quick leaps; to bound lightly and joyfully. *Pope.*
4. *To* SKIP over. To pass without notice.

To **SKIP.** *v. a.* [*eſquiver*, French.] To omit; to pass. *Shakesp.*

SKIP. *s.* [from the verb.] A light leap; a bound.

SKIP-JACK. *s.* [*skip* and *jack.*] An upstart. *L'Estrange.*

SKI'PKENNEL. *s.* [*skip* and *kennel.*] A turnkey; a footboy.

SKI'PPER. *s.* [*schipper*, Dutch.] A shipmaster or shipboy.

SKI'PPET. *s.* [probably from *skip.*] A small boat. Not used.

SKI'RMISH. *s.* [from *ys* and *carw*, Welsh, a shout of war; *escarmouche*, French.]
1. A slight fight; less than a set battle.
2. A contest; a contention.

To **SKI'RMISH.** *v. a.* [*eſcarmouche*, Fr.] To fight loosely; to fight in parties before or after the shock of the main battle.

SKI'RMISHER. *s.* [from *skirmish.*] He that skirmishes.

To **SKIRRE.** *v. a.* [from *scour*, Saxon, to clean.] To scour; to ramble over in order to clean.

To **SKIRRE.** *v. n.* To scour; to run in haste.

SKI'RRET. *s.* [*ſiſarum.*] A plant.

SKIRT. *s.* [*skiorte*, Swedish.]
1. The loose edge of a garment; that part which hangs loose below the waist.
2. The edge of any part of the dress.
3. Edge; margin; border; extremity.

To **SKIRT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To border; to run along the edge.

SKI'TTISH. *a.* [*skye*, Dan. *scheu*, Dutch.]
1. Shy; easily frightened.
2. Wanton; volatile; hasty; precipitate.
3. Changeable; fickle.

SKI'TTISHLY. *ad.* [from *skittish.*] Slightly; uncertainly; fickly.

SKI'TTISHNESS. *s.* [from *skittish.*] Slightness; fickleness.

SKONCE. *s.* See SCONCE.

SKREEN. *s.* [*eſcrein*, French.]
1. A riddle or coarse sieve.
2. Any thing by which the sun or wind is kept off.
3. Shelter; concealment.

To **SKREEN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To riddle; to sift.
2. To shade from sun or light, or wind.
3. To keep off light or weather.
4. To shelter; to protect.

SKUE. *s.* Oblique; sideling.

To **SKULK.** *v. n.* To hide; to lurk through malice.

SKULL. *s.* [*ſkiolla*, Islandick.]
1. The bone that encloses the head; made up of several pieces, which are joined together, forms a cavity, which contains the brain and it is proportionate to the bigness

length. *Quincy.*
2. [*ȝpeolo*, Saxon, a company.] A shoal.
Sea SCULL. *Walton.*
SKU'LLCAP. *s.* A headpiece
SKU'LLCAP. *s.* [*cassida*, Latin.] A plant.
SKY. *s.* [*sky*, Danish.]
1. The region which surrounds this earth beyond the atmosphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth. *Raleigh. Common.*
2. The heavens. *Davies.*
3. The weather; the climate. *Shakespeare.*
SKY'EY. *a.* [from *sky.*] Ethereal. *Shakespeare.*
SKY'COLOUR. *s.* [*sky* and *colour.*] An azure colour; the colour of the sky *Boyle.*
SKY'COLOURED. *a.* [*sky* and *colour.*] Blue; azure; like the sky. *Addison.*
SKY'DYED. *a.* [*sky* and *die.*] Coloured like the sky. *Pope.*
SKY'ED. *a.* [from *sky.*] Enveloped by the skies. *Thomson.*
SKY'ISH. *a.* [from *sky.*] Coloured by the ether; approaching the sky. *Shakespeare.*
SKY'LARK. *s.* [*sky* and *lark.*] A lark that mounts and sings. *Spectator.*
SKY'LIGHT. *s.* [*sky* and *light.*] A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the ceiling. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
SKY'ROCKET. *s.* [*sky* and *rocket.*] A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies. *Addison.*
SLAB. *s.*
1. A puddle. *Ainsworth.*
2. A plane of stone; as, *a marble* slab.
SLAB. *a.* Thick; viscous; glutinous. *Shakesp.*
To SLA'BBER. *v. a.* [*slabben*, *slibberen*, Dut.]
1. To let the spittle fall from the mouth; to drivel.
2. To shed or pour any thing.
To SLA'BBER. *v. a.* [*slaver* is the word used.]
1. To smear with spittle. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To shed; to spill. *Tusser.*
SLA'BBERER. *s.* [from *slabber.*] He who slabbers; an idiot.
SLA'BBY. *a.*
1. Thick; viscous. Not used. *Wiseman.*
2. Wet; bloody: in low language. *Gay.*
SLACK. *a.* [*slæc*, Sax. *slaken*, Islandick.]
1. Not tense; not hard drawn; loose. *Arb.*
2. Relaxed; weak; not holding fast. *Milton.*
3. Remiss; not diligent; not eager. *Hooker.*
4. Not violent; not rapid. *Dryden.*
5. Not intense. *Mortimer.*
To SLACK. } *v. n.* [from the adjec-
To SLA'CKEN. } tive.]
1. To be remiss; to neglect. *Deuteronomy.*
2. To lose the power of cohesion. *Mosen.*
3. To abate. *Milton.*
4. To languish; to fail; to flag. *Ainsworth.*
To SLACK. }
To SLA'CKEN. } *v. a.*
1. To loosen; to make less tight. *Dryden.*
2. To relax; to remit. *Davies.*
3. To ease; to mitigate. *Spenser.*
4. To remit for want of eagerness. *Milton.*
5. To cause to be remitted; to make to abate. *Hammond.*
6. To relieve; to unbind. *Denham.*
7. To withhold; to use less liberally. *Shak.*
8. To crumble; to deprive of the power of cohesion. *Mortimer.*
9. To neglect. *Daniel.*
10. To repress; to make less quick or forcible. *Addison.*
SLACK. *s.* [from the verb.] Small coal; coal broken in small parts.
SLA'CKLY. *ad.* [from *slack.*]
1. Loosely; not tightly; not closely.
2. Negligently; remissly. *Shakespeare.*
SLA'CKNESS. *s.* [from *slack.*]
1. Looseness; not tightness.
2. Negligence; inattention; remissness. *Sh.*
3. Want of tendency; tardiness. *Sharp.*
4. Weakness; not force; not intenseness. *Brerewood.*
SLAG. *s.* The dross or recrement of metal. *Boyle.*
SLAIE. *s.* A weaver's reed. *Ainsworth.*
SLAIN. The participle passive of *slay.*
To SLAKE. *v. a.* [from *slack*, *Skinner*; from *sloeb*, Islandick, to quench, *Lye.*] To quench; to extinguish. *Creech.*
To SLAKE. *v. n.* [from *slack.*]
1. To grow less tense; to be relaxed. *Davies.*
2. To go out; to be extinguished. *Brown.*
To SLAM. *v. a.* [*slabigen*, Dutch.] To slaughter; to crush.
To SLA'NDER. *v. a.* [*esclaundre*, French.] To censure falsely; to belie. *Whitgift.*
SLA'NDER. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. False invective. *Ben Jonson.*
2. Disgrace; reproach. *Shakespeare.*
3. Disreputation; ill name. *Shakespeare.*
SLA'NDERER. *s.* [from *slander.*] One who belies another; one who lays false imputations on another. *Taylor.*
SLA'NDEROUS. *a.* [from *slander.*]
1. Uttering reproachful falsehoods. *Shakesp.*
2. Containing reproachful falsehoods; calumnious. *South.*
SLA'NDEROUSLY. *ad.* [from *slanderous.*] Calumniously; with false reproach. *Daniel.*
SLANG. The preterite of *sling.*
SLANK. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*
SLANT. } *a.* [from *slaegle*, a serpent,
SLA'NTING. } Dutch. *Skinner.*] Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular. *Blackmore.*
SLA'NTLY. } *ad.* Obliquely; not perpen-
SLA'NTWISE. } dicularly; slope. *Tusser.*
SLAP. *s.* [*schlap*, Germ.] A blow. *Thomson.*
SLAP. *ad.* [from the noun.] With a sudden and violent blow. *Arbuthnot.*
To SLAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To strike with a slap. *Prior.*
SLA'PDASH. *interj.* [from *slap* and *dash.*] All at once. *Prior.*
To SLASH. *v. a.* [*slaen*, to strike, Islandick.]
1. To cut; to cut with long cuts.
2. To lash. *Slash* is improper. *King.*
To SLASH. *v. n.* To strike at random with a sword; to lay about him. *Pope.*

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SLASH. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Cut; wound. *Clarendon.*
2. A cut in cloth. *Shakespeare.*

SLATCH. *s.* [a sea term.] The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down loose.

SLATE. *s.* [from *slit*; *slate* is in some countries a crack; or from *esclate*, a tile, French.] A grey stone, easily broken into thin plates, which are used to cover houses, or to write upon. *Grew.*

To SLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the roof; to tile. *Swift.*

SLA'TER. *s.* [from *slate.*] One who covers with slates or tiles.

SLA'TTERN. *s.* [*slattii*, Swedish.] A woman negligent, not elegant or nice. *Dryden.*

SLA'TY. *a.* [from *slate.*] Having the nature of slate. *Woodward.*

SLAVE. *s.* [*esclave*, French.]
1. One mancipated to a master; not a freeman; a dependant. *Addison.*
2. One that has lost the power of resistance. *Wilkins.*

To SLAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drudge; to moil; to toil. *Swift.*

SLA'VER. *s.* [*saliva*, Lat. *slafa*, Island.] Spittle running from the mouth; drivel. *Pope.*

To SLA'VER *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be smeared with spittle. *Shakespeare.*
2. To emit spittle. *Sidney.*

To SLA'VER. *v. a.* To smear with drivel. *Dryden.*

SLA'VERER. *s.* [*slibberd*, Dutch; from *slaver.*] One who cannot hold his spittle; a driveller; an idiot.

SLA'VERY. *s.* [from *slave.*] Servitude; the condition of a slave; the offices of a slave. *King Charles.*

SLA'UGHTER. *s.* [onꝑlæȝe, Saxon.] Massacre; destruction by the sword. *Dryden.*

To SLA'UGHTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To massacre; to slay; to kill with the sword. *Shakespeare.*

SLA'UGHTERHOUSE. *s.* [*slaughter* and *house.*] House in which beasts are killed for the butcher. *Shakespeare.*

SLA'UGHTERMAN. *s.* [*slaughter* and *man.*] One employed in killing. *Shakespeare.*

SLA'UGHTEROUS. *a.* [from *slaughter.*] Destructive; murderous. *Shakespeare.*

SLA'VISH. *a.* [from *slave.*] Servile; mean; base; dependant. *Milton.*

SLA'VISHLY. *ad.* Servilely; meanly.

SLA'VISHNESS. *s.* [from *slavish.*] Servility; meanness.

To SLAY. *v. a.* pret. *slew*; part. pass. *slain.* [*slaben*, Goth. ꝑlean, Sax. *slachten*, Dutch, to strike.] To kill; to butcher; to put to death. *Prior.*

SLA'YER. *s.* [from *slay.*] Killer; murderer: destroyer. *Abbot.*

SLE'AZY. *a.* Weak; wanting substance.

SLED. *s.* [*sled*, Dan. *sledde*, Dut.] A carriage drawn without wheels. *Dryden.*

SLE'DDED. *a.* [from *sled.*] Mounted on a sled. *Shakespeare.*

SLEDGE. *s.* [ꝑleeȝ, Sax. *sleggia*, Islandick.]
1. A large heavy hammer. *Mortim.*
2. A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels; properly a *sled.* *Mortimer.*

SLEEK. *a.* [*sleych*, Dutch.]
1. Smooth; nitid; glossy. *Drayton.*
2. Not rough; not harsh. *Milton.*

To SLEEK. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To comb smooth and even. *Milton.*
2. To render soft, smooth, or glossy. *Boyle.*

SLEE'KLY. *ad.* [from *sleek.*] Smoothly; glossily. *Shakespeare.*

To SLEEP. *v. n.* [ꝑleepan, Sax. *slapen*, Dutch.]
1. To take rest by suspension of the mental powers. *Crashaw.*
2. To rest; to be motionless. *Shakespeare.*
3. To live thoughtlessly. *Atterbury.*
4. To be dead: death being a state from which man will some time awake. 1 *Thess.*
5. To be inattentive; not vigilant. *Rhet.*
6. To be unnoticed, or unattended. *Shakesp.*

SLEEP. *s.* [from the verb.] Repose; rest; suspension of the mental and corporal powers; slumber. *Locke.*

SLEE'PER. *s.* [from *sleep.*]
1. One who sleeps; one who is not awake. *Dryden.*
2. A lazy inactive drone. *Gower.*
3. That which lies dormant, or without effect. *Bacon.*
4. A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SLEE'PILY. *ad.* [from *sleepy.*]
1. Drowsily; with desire to sleep.
2. Dully; lazily. *Raleigh.*
3. Stupidly. *Atterbury.*

SLEE'PINESS. *s.* [from *sleepy.*] Drowsiness; disposition to sleep; inability to keep awake. *Arbuthnot.*

SLEE'PLESS. *a.* [from *sleep.*] Wanting sleep; always awake. *Milton.*

SLEE'PY. *a.* [from *sleep.*]
1. Drowsy; disposed to sleep.
2. Not awake. *Dryden.*
3. Soporiferous; somniferous; causing sleep. *Gulliver.*

SLEET. *s.* [perhaps from the Danish, *slet.*] A kind of smooth small hail or snow, not falling in flakes, but single particles. *Dryden.*

To SLEET. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To snow in small particles, intermixed with rain.

SLEE'TY. *a.* [from the noun.] Bringing sleet.

SLEEVE. *s.* [ꝑlif, Saxon.]
1. The part of a garment that covers the arms. *Spenser.*
2. *Sleeve*, in some provinces, signifies a knot or skein of silk.
3. *Sleeve*, Dutch, signifies a cover; any thing spread over. *L'Estrange.*
4. A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SLEE'VED. *a.* [from *sleeve.*] Having sleeves.

SLEE'VELESS. *a.* [from *sleeve.*]
1. Wanting sleeves; having no sleeves.
2. Wanting reasonableness; wanting propriety; wanting solidity. *Hall.*

SLEIGHT. *s.* [*slegʼd*, cunning, Islandick.] Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice. *Swift.*

SLE'NDER. *a.* [*slender*, Dutch.]

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1. Thin; small, in circumference compared with the length; not thick. *Milton.*
2. Small in the waist; having a fine shape. *Dryden.*
3. Not bulky; slight; not strong. *Pope.*
4. Small; inconsiderable; weak. *Tillotson.*
5. Sparing; less than enough. *Shakespeare.*
6. Not amply supplied. *Philips.*

SLE'NDERLY. *ad.* [from *slender*.]
1. Without bulk.
2. Slightly; meanly. *Heyward.*

SLE'NDERNESS. *s.* [from *slender*.]
1. Thinness; smallness of circumference. *Newton.*
2. Want of bulk or strength. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Slightness; weakness; inconsiderableness. *Whitgift.*
4. Want of plenty.

SLEPT. The preterit of *sleep*.

SLEW. The preterit of *slay*.

To SLEY. *v. a.* To part or twist into threads. *Shakespeare.*

To SLICE. *v. a.* [ꝑlıꝛan, Saxon.]
1. To cut into flat pieces. *Sandys.*
2. To cut into parts. *Cleaveland.*
3. To cut off in a broad piece. *Gay.*
4. To cut; to divide. *Burnet.*

SLICE. *s.* [ꝑlıꝛe, Saxon.]
1. A broad piece cut off. *Swift.*
2. A broad piece. *Pope.*
3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a spatula. *Haberwill.*

SLICK. *a.* [*slicht*, Dut.] See SLEEK. *Brown.*

SLID. The preterit of *slide*.

SLI'DDEN. The participle passive of *slide*.

To SLI'DDER. *v. n.* [*sliddern*, Dutch.] To slide with interruption. *Dryden.*

To SLIDE. *v. n.* preterit *slid*; participle pass. *sliddon*. [ꝑlıꝛan, ꝑlıꝛenꝛe, Saxon.]
1. To pass along smoothly; to slip; to glide. *Bacon.*
2. To move without change of the foot. *Milton.*
3. To pass inadvertently. *Ecclus.*
4. To pass unnoticed. *Sidney.*
5. To pass along by silent and unobserved progression. *Shakespeare.*
6. To pass silently and gradually from good to bad. *South.*
7. To pass without difficulty or obstruction. *Pope.*
8. To move upon the ice by a single impulse, without change of feet. *Waller.*
9. To fall by errour. *Bacon.*
10. To be not firm. *Thomson.*
11. To pass with a free and gentle course of flow.

To SLIDE. *v. a.* To pass imperceptibly. *Watts.*

SLIDE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Smooth and easy passage. *Bacon.*
2. Flow; even course. *Bacon.*

SLI'DER. *s.* [from *slide*.] He who slides.

SLIGHT. *a.* [*slicht*, Dutch.]
1. Small; worthless; inconsiderable. *Dryden.*
2. Not important; not cogent; weak. *Locke.*
3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effort. *Milton.*
4. Foolish; weak of mind. *Hudibras.*
5. Not strong; thin; as, *a slight fold*.

SLIGHT. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. Neglect; contempt; act of scorn. *Clarissa.*
2. Artifice; cunning practice: more properly *sleight*. *Arbuthnot.*

To SLIGHT. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To neglect; to disregard. *Locke.*
2. To throw carelessly. *Shakespeare.*
3. To overthrow; to demolish. *Junius.*
4. *To* SLIGHT *over*. To treat or perform carelessly. *Bacon.*

SLIGHTER. *s.* [from *slight*.] One who disregards.

SLI'GHTINGLY. *ad.* [from *slighting*.] Without reverence; with contempt.

SLI'GHTLY. *ad.* [from *slight*.]
1. Negligently; without regard. *Hooker.*
2. Scornfully; contemptuously. *Philips.*
3. Weakly; without force. *Milton.*
4. Without worth.

SLI'GHTNESS. *s.* [from *slight*.]
1. Weakness; want of strength.
2. Negligence; want of attention. *Dryden.*

SLI'LY. *ad.* [from *sly*.] Cunningly; with cunning secrecy. *Dryden.*

SLIM. *ad.* Slender; thin of shape. *Addison.*

SLIME. *s.* [ꝑlam, Saxon; *slijm*, Dutch.] Viscous mire; any glutinous substance. *Raleigh.*

SLI'MINESS. *s.* [from *slimy*.] Viscosity; glutinous matter. *Floyer.*

SLI'MY. *a.* [from *slime*.]
1. Overspread with slime. *Shakespeare.*
2. Viscous; glutinous. *Milton.*

SLI'NESS. *s.* [from *sly*.] Designing artifice. *Addison.*

SLING. *s.* [ꝑlıngan, Sax. *slingen*, Dutch.]
1. A missive weapon made by a strap and two strings; the stone is lodged in the strap, and thrown by loosing one of the strings. *Job.*
2. A throw; a stroke. *Milton.*
3. A kind of hanging bandage, in which a wounded limb is sustained.

To SLING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To throw by a sling.
2. To throw; to cast. *Addison.*
3. To hang loosely by a string. *Dryden.*
4. To move by means of a rope. *Dryden.*

SLI'NGER. *s.* [from *sling*.] One who slings or uses the sling. *Kings.*

To SLINK. *v. a.* preterit *slunk*. [ꝑlıngan, Sax.] to creep.] To sneak; to steal out of the way. *Milton.*

To SLINK. *v. n.* To cast; to miscarry of. A low word. *Mortimer.*

To SLIP. *v. n.* [ꝑlıpan, Sax. *slippen*, Dutch.]
1. To slide; not to tread firm. *South.*
2. To slide; to glide. *Sidney.*
3. To move or fly out of place. *Wiseman.*
4. To sneak; to slink. *Spenser.*
5. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly. *Sidney.*
6. To fall into fault or errour. *Ecclus.*
7. To creep by oversight. *Pope.*

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3. To escape; to fall away out of the memory. *Hooker.*

To SLIP. *v. a.*
1. To convey secretly. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To lose by negligence. *Ben Jonson.*
3. To part twigs from the main body by laceration. *Mortimer.*
4. To escape from; to leave slily. *Shakesp.*
5. To let loose. *Dryden.*
6. To let a dog loose. *Dryden.*
7. To throw off any thing that holds one. *Swift.*
8. To pass over negligently. *Atterbury.*

SLIP. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of slipping; false step.
2. Errour; mistake; fault. *Wotton.*
3. A twig torn from the main stock. *Ray.*
4. A leash or string in which a dog is held. *Bramhall.*
5. An escape; a desertion. *Hudibras.*
6. A long narrow piece. *Addison.*

SLIPBOARD. *s.* [*slip* and *board.*] A board sliding in grooves.

SLIPKNOT. *s.* [*slip* and *knot.*] A bowknot; a knot easily untied. *Moxon.*

SLIPPER or *Slipshoe. s.* [from *slip.*] A shoe without leather behind, into which the foot slips easily. *Raleigh.*

SLIPPERILY. *ad.* [from *slippery.*] In a slippery manner.

SLIPPERINESS. *s.* [from *slippery.*]
1. State or quality of being slippery; smoothness; glibness. *Sharp.*
2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.

SLIPPERY. *a.* [ꝑlıpuꝛ, Saxon; *slipperig*, Swedish.]
1. Smooth; glib. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Not affording firm footing. *Cowley.*
3. Hard to hold; hard to keep. *Dryden.*
4. Not standing firm. *Shakespeare.*
5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; instable. *Shakespeare.*
6. Not certain in its effects. *L'Estrange.*
7. Not chaste. *Shakespeare.*

SLIPPY. *a.* [from *slip.*] Slippery; easily sliding. A barbarous word. *Floyer.*

SLIPSHOD. *a.* [*slip* and *shod.*] Having the shoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely slipped on. *Swift.*

SLIPSLOP. *s.* Bad liquor. A low word formed by reduplication of *slop.*

SLISH. *s.* A low word formed by reduplicating *slash.* *Shakespeare.*

To SLIT. *v. a.* pret. and part. *slit* and *slitted.* [ꝑlıtan, Saxon.] To cut longwise. *Brown.*

SLIT. *s.* [ꝑlıt, Saxon.] A long cut, or narrow opening. *Newton.*

To SLIVE. } *v. a.* [ꝑlıꝛan, Saxon.] To
To SLIVER. } split; to divide longwise; to tear off longwise. *Shakespeare.*

SLIVER. *s.* [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Shakespeare.*

SLOATS. *s.* Of a cart, are those underpieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey.*

SLOBBER. *s.* [*glaoster*, Welsh.] Slaver.

To SLOCK. *v. a.* [*slack*, to quench, Swedish and Scottish.] To slake; to quench.

SLOE. *s.* [ꝑla, Sax.] The fruit of the blackthorn, a small wild plum. *Blackmore.*

SLOOP. *s.* A small ship.

To SLOP. *v. a.* [from *lap*, *lop*, *slop.*] To drink grossly and greedily.

SLOP. *s.* [from the verb.] Mean and vile liquor of any kind. *Dryden.*

SLOP. *s.* [ꝑlop, Saxon; *sloove*, Dutch, a covering.] Trowsers; open breeches. *Shakespeare.*

SLOPE. *a.* Oblique; not perpendicular. *Bacon.*

SLOPE. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed.
2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity. *Pope.*

SLOPE. *ad.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Milton.*

To SLOPE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely. *Pope.*

To SLOPE. *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction. *Dryden.*

SLOPENESS. *s.* [from *slope.*] Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularly. *Wotton.*

SLOPEWISE. *a.* [*slope* and *wise.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Cotton.*

SLOPINGLY. *ad.* [from *sloping.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly. *Digby.*

SLOPPY. *a.* [from *slop.*] Miry and wet.

To SLOT. *v. a.* [*slaghen*, Dutch.] To strike or clash hard.

SLOT. *s.* [*slod*, Islandick.] The track of a deer.

SLOTH. *s.* [ꝑlæꝑƀ, ꝑlepƀ, Saxon.]
1. Slowness; tardiness. *Shakespeare.*
2. Lazyness; sluggishness; idleness. *Milton.*
3. An animal of so slow a motion, that he will be three or four days at least in climbing up and coming down a tree. *Grew.*

SLOTHFUL. *a.* [*sloth* and *full.*] Idle; lazy; sluggish; inactive; indolent; dull of motion. *Peacham.*

SLOTHFULLY *ad.* With sloth.

SLOTHFULNESS. *s.* Idleness; laziness; sluggishness; inactivity. *Bacon.*

SLOUCH. *s.* [*sloff*, Danish, stupid.]
1. A downcast look; a depression of the head.
2. A man who looks heavy and clownish.

To SLOUCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a downcast clownish look.

SLOVEN. *s.* [*sloef*, Dutch; *sofyrn*, Welsh.] A man indecently negligent of cleanliness; a man dirtily dressed. *Ralph.*

SLOVENLINESS. *s.* [from *slovenly.*] Indecent negligence of dress; neglect of cleanliness. *Addison.*

SLOVENLY. *a.* [from *sloven.*] Negligent of dress; negligent of neatness; not neat; not cleanly. *L'Estrange.*

SLOVENLY. *ad.* [from *sloven.*] In a slovenly inelegant manner.

SLOVENRY. *s.* [from *sloven.*] Dirtiness; want of neatness. *Shakespeare.*

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SLOUGH. *s.* [ꝑlox, Saxon.]
1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt. *Hayward.*
2. The ſkin which a ſerpent caſts off at his periodical renovation. *Grew.*
3. The part that ſeparates from a foul ſore. *Wiſeman.*

SLO'UGHY. *a.* [from *ſlough.*] Miry; boggy; muddy. *Swift.*

SLOW. *a.* [ꝑlap, ꝑleap, Sax. *ſleew*, Friſick.]
1. Not ſwift; not quick of motion; not ſpeedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity. *Locke.*
2. Late; not happening in a ſhort time. *Milton.*
3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick. *Add.*
4. Dull; inactive; tardy; ſluggiſh. *Dryden.*
5. Not haſty; acting with deliberation; not vehement. *Common Prayer.*
6. Dull; heavy in wit. *Pope.*

SLOW, in compoſition, is an adverb; *ſlowly*: as, *ſlow*-paced.

To SLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatorineſs; to delay; to procraſtinate. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

SLOWLY. *ad.* [from *ſlow.*]
1. Not ſpeedily; not with celerity; not with velocity. *Pope.*
2. Not ſoon; not early; not in a little time. *Dryden.*
3. Not haſtily; not raſhly.
4. Not promptly; not readily.
5. Tardily; ſluggiſhly. *Addiſon.*

SLO'WNESS. *s.* [from *ſlow.*]
1. Smallneſs of motion; not ſpeed; want of velocity; abſence of celerity or ſwiftneſs. *Watts.*
2. Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to paſs; not quickneſs *Hooker.*
3. Dulneſs to admit conviction or affection. *Bentley.*
4. Want of promptneſs; want of readineſs.
5. Deliberation; cool delay.
6. Dilatorineſs; procraſtination.

SLO'WWORM. *s.* [ꝑlapẏꝛm, Saxon.] The blindworm; a large viper, not mortal, ſcarcely venomous. *Brown.*

To SLU'BBER. *v. a.* [probably from *lubber.*]
1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry. *Sidney.*
2. To ſtain; to daub. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To cover coarſely or careleſly. *Watton.*

SLU'BBERDEGULLION. *s.* A paltry, dirty, ſorry wretch. *Hudibras.*

SLUDGE. *s.* Mire; dirt mixed with water. *Mortimer.*

SLUG. *s.* [*ſlug*, Daniſh, and *ſlock*, Dutch, ſignify a glutton.]
1. An idler; a drone; a ſlow, heavy, ſleepy, lazy wretch. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A hinderance; an obſtruction. *Bacon.*
3. A kind of ſlow creeping ſnail.
4. [ꝑlocc, a hammerhead, Saxon.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal ſhot from a gun. *Pope.*

To SLUG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie idle; to play the drone; to move ſlowly. *Spenſer.*

SLU'GGARD. *s.* [from *ſlug.*] An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy fellow. *Dryden*

To SLU'GGARDIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſluggard.*] To make idle; to make droniſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

SLU'GGISH. *a.* [from *ſlug.*] Dull; drowſy; lazy; ſlothful; idle; ſlow.

SLU'GGISHLY. *ad.* Duly; not nimbly; lazily; idly; ſlowly.

SLU'GGISHNESS. *s.* Dulneſs; ſloth; lazineſs; idleneſs; inertneſs. *Locke.*

SLUICE. *s.* [*ſluyſe*, Dutch; *eſcluſe*, French; *ſchuſa*, Italian.] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water. *Milton.*

To SLUICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates. *Milton.*

SLU'ICY. *a.* [from *ſluice.*] Falling in ſtreams, as from a ſluice or floodgate. *Dryden.*

To SLU'MBER. *v. n.* [ꝑlumepan, Sax. *ſluymeren* Dutch.]
1. To ſleep lightly; to be not awake, nor in profound ſleep. *Milton.*
2. To ſleep; to repoſe: *ſleep* and *ſlumber* are often confounded. *Job.*
3. To be in a ſtate of negligence and ſupineneſs. *Young.*

To SLU'MBER. *v. a.*
1. To lay to ſleep.
2. To ſtupify; to ſtun. *Spenſer.*

SLU'MBER. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Light ſleep; ſleep not profound. *Pope.*
2. Sleep; repoſe. *Dryden.*

SLU'MBEROUS. } *a.* [from *ſlumber.*]
SLU'MBERY. }
1. Inviting to ſleep; ſoporiferous; cauſing ſleep. *Pope.*
2. Sleepy; not waking. *Shakeſpeare.*

SLUNG. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſling.*

SLUNK. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſink.*

To SLUR. *v. a.* [*ſlooring*, Dutch, naſty; *ſloure*, a ſlut.]
1. To ſully; to ſoil; to contaminate.
2. To paſs lightly; to balk; to miſs. *Dryden.*
3. To cheat; to trick. *Hudibras.*

SLUR. *s.* [from the verb.] Faint reproach; ſlight diſgrace. *South.*

SLUT. *s.* [*ſlodde*, Dutch.]
1. A dirty woman. *King.*
2. A word of ſlight contempt to a woman. *L'Eſtrange.*

SLU'TTERY. *s.* [from *ſlut.*] The qualities or practice of a ſlut. *Drayton.*

SLU'TTISH. *a.* [from *ſlut.*] Naſty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanlineſs. *Raleigh.*

SLU'TTISHLY. *ad.* In a ſluttiſh manner; naſtily; dirtily.

SLU'TTISHNESS. *s.* The qualities or practice of a ſlut; naſtineſs; dirtineſs. *Ray.*

SLY. *a.* [ꝑlẏ, Saxon, ſlippery, and metaphorically deceitful; *ſlægvr*, Iſlandick.] Meanly artful; ſecretly inſidious. *Fairfax.*

To SMACK. *v. n.* [ꝑmæccan, Saxon; *smaecken*, Dutch.]
1. To have a taſte; to be tinctured with any particular taſte.

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2. To have a tincture or quality infused. *Sb.*
3. To make a noise by separation of the lips strongly pressed together, as after a taste. *Gay.*
4. To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to be heard when they separate. *Pope.*

To SMACK. *v. a.*
1. To kiss. *Donne.*
2. To make to emit any quick smart noise.

SMACK. *s.* [*smack*, Dutch.]
1. Taste; savour.
2. Tincture; quality from something mixed. *Spenser.*
3. A pleasing taste. *Tusser.*
4. A small quantity; a taste. *Dryden.*
5. The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleasing taste.
6. A loud kiss. *Donne.*
7. [ꝑmacca, Saxon.] A small ship.

SMALL. *q.* [ꝑmall, Saxon; *smal*, Dutch.]
1. Little in quality; not great. *Dryden.*
2. Slender; exile; minute. *Deuteronomy.*
3. Little in degree. *Acts.*
4. Little in importance; petty. *Genesis.*
5. Little in the principal quality; not strong; weak; as, *small* beer. *Swift.*

SMALL. *s.* [from the adjective.] The small or narrow part of any thing. *Sidney.*

SMA'LLAGE. *s.* A plant. It is a species of parsley. *Miller.*

SMA'LLCOAL. *s.* [*small* and *coal.*] Little wood coals used to light fires. *Spectator.*

SMA'LLCRAFT. *s.* [*small* and *craft.*] A little vessel below the denomination of a ship. *Dryden.*

SMA'LLNESS. *s.* [from *small.*]
1. Littleness; not greatness. *Bacon.*
2. Littleness; want of bulk; minuteness; exility. *Bacon.*
3. Want of strength; weakness.

SMALLPO'X. *s.* [*small* and *pox.*] An eruptive distemper of great malignity; *variole. Wiseman.*

SMA'LLY. *ad.* [from *small.*] In a little quantity; with minuteness; in a little or low degree. *Ascham.*

SMALT. *s.* A beautiful blue substance, produced from two parts of zaffre being fused with three parts common salt, and one part potash. *Hill.*

SMA'RAGDINE. *a.* [*smaragdinus*, Latin.] Made of emerald; resembling emerald.

SMART. *s.* [ꝑmeonta, Saxon; *smert*, Dutch; *smarta*, Swedish.]
1. Quick, pungent, lively pain. *Sidney.*
2. Pain, corporal or intellectual. *Atterbury.*

To SMART. *v. n.* [ꝑmeontan, Sax. *smerten*, Dutch.]
1. To feel quick lively pain. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To feel pain of body or mind. *Pope.*

SMART. *a.* [from the noun.]
1. Pungent; sharp; causing smart. *Shakesp.*
2. Quick; vigorous; active. *Clarendon.*
3. Producing any effect with force and vigour. *Dryden.*
4. Acute; witty. *Tillotson.*
5. Brisk; vivacious; lively. *Addison.*

SMART. *s.* A fellow affecting briskness and vivacity. A cant word.

SMA'RTLY. *ad.* [from *smart.*] After a smart manner; sharply; briskly; vigorously; wittily. *Clarendon.*

SMA'RTNESS. *s.* [from *smart.*]
1. The quality of being smart; quickness; vigour. *Boyle.*
2. Liveliness; briskness; wittiness. *Swift.*

SMATCH. *s.* [corrupted from *smack.*]
1. Taste; tincture; twang. *Holder.*
2. A bird.

To SMA'TTER. *v. n.* [supposed to be corrupted from *smack* or *taste.*]
1. To have a slight taste; to have a slight, superficial, and imperfect knowledge. *Watts.*
2. To talk superficially or ignorantly. *Swift.*

SMA'TTER. *s.* [from the verb.] Superficial or slight knowledge. *Temple.*

SMA'TTERER. *s.* [from *smatter.*] One who has a slight or superficial knowledge. *Swift.*

To SMEAR. *v. a.* [ꝑmeꝑan, Saxon; *smeeren*, Dutch.]
1. To overspread with something viscous and adhesive; to besmear. *Milton.*
2. To soil; to contaminate. *Shakespeare.*

SMEA'RY. *a.* [from *smear.*] Dauby; adhesive. *Rowe.*

SMEATH. *s.* A seafowl.

To SMEETH or *Smutch. v. n.* [ꝑmeðe, Sax.] To smoke; to blacken with smoke.

SME'GMATICK. *a.* [σμηγμα.] Soapy; detersive.

To SMELL. *v. a.* pret and part. *smelt.* [from *smoel*, warm, Dutch; because smells are increased by heat. *Skinner.*]
1. To perceive by the nose. *Collier.*
2. To find out by mental sagacity. *L'Estrange.*

To SMELL. *v. n.*
1. To strike the nostrils. *Bacon.*
2. To have any particular scent. *Brown.*
3. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality. *Shakespeare.*
4. To practise the act of smelling. *Addison.*
5. To exercise sagacity. *Shakespeare.*

SMELL. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Power of smelling; the sense of which the nose is the organ. *Devin.*
2. Scent; the power of affecting the nose. *Bacon.*

SME'LLER. *s.* [from *smell.*] He who smells.

SME'LLFEAST. *s.* [*smell* and *feast.*] A parasite; one who haunts good tables. *L'Estrange.*

SMELT. The pret. and part. pass. of *smell.*

SMELT. *s.* [ꝑmelt, Sax.] A small sea-fish. *Carew.*

To SMELT. *v. a.* [*smelten*, Dutch.] To melt ore, so as to extract the metal. *Woodward.*

SME'LTER. *s.* [from *smelt.*] One who melts ore. *Woodward.*

To SMERK. *v. a.* [ꝑmeꝑcian.] To smile wantonly. *Swift.*

SME'RKY or *Smerk. a.* Nice; smart; jaunty.

SME'RLIN. *s.* A fish. *Ainsworth.*

SMI'CKET. *s.* The under-garment of a wo-

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man.

To SMIGHT, for *smite*. *Spenser.*

To SMILE. *v. n.* [*smylen*, Dutch.]

1. To contract the face with pleasure; to express gladness by the countenance. *Tatler.*
2. To express slight contempt by the look. *Camden.*
3. To look gay or joyous. *Milton.*
4. To be favourable; to be propitious. *Milt.*

SMILE. *s.* [from the verb.] A slight contraction of the face; a look of pleasure or kindness: opposed to *frown*. *Watton.*

SMI'LINGLY. *ad.* [from *smiling*.] With a look of pleasure.

To SMIRCH. *v. a.* [from *murk*, or *murchy*.] To cloud; to dusk; to soil. *Shakespeare.*

To SMIRK. *v. a.* To look affectedly soft or kind. *Young.*

SMIT. The participle passive of *smite*.

To SMITE. *v. a.* pret. *smote*; part. pass. *smit*, *smitten*, [ꝑmiꝛtan, Saxon; *smijten*, Dutch.]

1. To strike; to reach with a blow. *Ezekiel.*
2. To kill; to destroy. *Samuel.*
3. To afflict; to chasten. *Wake.*
4. To blast. *Exodus.*
5. To affect with any passion. *Milton.*

To SMITE. *v. n.* To strike; to collide. *Nahum.*

SMI'TER. *s.* He who smites. *Isaiah.*

SMITH. *s.* [ꝑmiþ, Saxon; *smeth*, German.]

1. One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals. *Tate.*
2. He that makes or effects any thing. *Dryd.*

SMI'THCRAFT. *s.* [ꝑmiþcꝛaft, Sax.] The art of a smith. *Raleigh.*

SMI'THERY. *s.* [from *smith*.] The shop of a smith

SMI'THING. *s.* [from *smith*.] An art manual, by which an irregular lump of iron is wrought into an intended shape. *Moxon.*

SMI'THY. *s.* [ꝑmiþþe, Saxon.] The shop of a smith. *Dryden.*

SMITTAN. [part pass. of *smite*.] Struck; killed; affected with passion. *Ecclus.*

SMOCK. *s.* [ꝑmoc, Saxon.] The under garment of a woman; a shift. *Sandys.*

SMOCKFA'CED. *a.* [*smock* and *face*.] Palefaced; maidenly. *Fenton.*

SMOKE. *s.* [ꝑmoec, Saxon; *smook*, Dutch.] The visible effluviam, or sooty exhalation, from any thing burning. *Cowley.*

To SMOKE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To emit a dark exhalation by heat. *Milton.*
2. To burn; to be kindled. *Deut.*
3. To move with such swiftness as to kindle. *Dryden.*
4. To smell or hunt out. *Hudibras.*
5. To use tobacco.
6. To suffer; to be punished. *Shakespeare.*

To SMOKE. *v. a.*

1. To scent by smoke; to medicate by smoke, or dry in smoke. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To smell out; to find out. *Shakespeare.*
3. To sneer; to ridicule to the face. *Cotg.*

To SMOKE-DRY. *v. a.* [*smoke* and *dry*.] To dry by smoke.

SMO'KER. *s.* [from *smoke*.]

1. One that dries or perfumes by smoke.
2. One that uses tobacco.

SMO'KELESS. *a.* [from *smoke*.] Having no smoke. *Pope.*

SMO'KY. *a.* [from *smoke*]

1. Emitting smoke; fumid. *Shakespeare.*
2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke. *Harvey.*
3. Noisome with smoke. *Milton.*

SMOOTH. *a.* [ꝑmoeþ, ꝑmoeþ, Sax. *smwyth*, Welsh.]

1. Even on the surface; not rough; level; having no asperities. *Milton.*
2. Evenly spread; glossy. *Pope.*
3. Equal in pace; without starts or obstruction. *Milton.*
4. Gently flowing. *Milton.*
5. Voluble; not harsh; soft. *Gay.*
6. Bland; mild; adulatory. *Milton.*

To SMOOTH. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To level; to make even on the surface. *Shakespeare.*
2. To work into a soft uniform mass. *Ray.*
3. To make easy; to rid from obstructions. *Pope.*
4. To make flowing; to free from harshness. *Milton.*
5. To palliate; to soften. *Shakespeare.*
6. To calm; to mollify. *Milton.*
7. To ease. *Dryden.*
8. To flatter; to soften with blandishments. *Shakespeare.*

To SMO'OTHEN. *v. a.* [a bad word for *smooth*.] To make even and smooth. *Moxon.*

SMO'OTHFACED. *a.* [*smooth* and *face*.] Mild looking; having a soft air. *Shakespeare.*

SMO'OTHLY. *ad.* [from *smooth*.]

1. Not roughly; evenly.
2. With even glide. *Pope.*
3. Without obstruction; easily; readily. *Hooker.*
4. With soft and bland language.

SMOO'THNESS. *s.* [from *smooth*.]

1. Evenness on the surface; freedom from asperity. *Bacon.*
2. Softness or mildness on the palate. *Philips.*
3. Sweetness and softness of numbers *Dryden.*
4. Blandness and gentleness of speech. *Shak.*

SMOTE. The preterit of *smite*.

To SMO'THER. *v. a.* [ꝑmoþan, Saxon]

1. To suffocate with smoke, or by exclusion of the air. *Sidney.*
2. To suppress. *Hooker.*

SMO'THER. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. A state of suppression. Not used. *Bacon.*
2. Smoke; thick dust. *Collier.*

To SMO'THER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To smoke without vent. *Bacon.*
2. To be suppressed or kept close. *Collier.*

SMO'ULDERING. } *s.* [ꝑmoþan, Sax. to smo
SMO'ULDRY. } ther; *smoel*, Dut. hot.] Burning and smoking without vent. *Dryden.*

SMUG. *a.* [*smuik*, dress; *smucken*, to dress, Dutch.] Nice; spruce; dressed with affectation of niceness. *Spectator.*

To SMU'GGLE. *v. a.* [*smuggelen*, Dutch.] To

import or export goods without paying the cuſtoms.

SMU'GGLER. *s.* [from *ſmuggle.*] A wretch who imports or exports goods either contraband or without payment of the cuſtoms.

SMU'GLY. *ad.* [from *ſmug.*] Neatly; ſprucely. *Gay.*

SMU'GNESS. *s.* [from *ſmug.*] Spruceneſs; neatneſs without elegance.

SMUT. *s.* [ꝩmitta, Saxon; *ſmette*, Dutch.]
1. A ſpot made with ſoot or coal.
2. Muſt or blackneſs gathered on corn; mildew. *Mortimer.*
3. Obſcenity.

To SMUT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſtain; to mark with ſoot or coal *Add.*
2. To taint with mildew. *Bacon.*

To SMUT. *v. a.* To gather muſt. *Mortimer.*

To SMUTCH. *v. a.* [from *ſmut.*] To black with ſmoke. *Ben Jonſon.*

SMU'TTILY. *ad.* [from *ſmutty.*]
1. Blackly; ſmokily.
2. Obſcenely.

SMU'TTINESS. *s.* [from *ſmutty.*]
1. Soil from ſmoke. *Temple.*
2. Obſceneneſs.

SMU'TTY. *a.* [from *ſmutt.*]
1. Black with ſmoke or coal. *Swift.*
2. Tainted with mildew. *Locke.*
3. Obſcene; not modeſt. *Collier.*

SNACK. *s.* [from *ſnatch.*] A ſhare; a part taken by compact. *Dryden.*

SNA'COT. *s.* A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SNA'FFLE. *s.* [*ſnavel*, Dutch, the noſe.] A bridle which croſſes the noſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SNA'FFLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to manage.

SNAG. *s.* [etymology not known.]
1. A jag or ſharp protuberance. *Spenſer.*
2. A tooth left by itſelf, or ſtanding beyond the reſt; a tooth, in contempt. *Prior.*

SNA'GGED. } *a.* [from *ſnag.*] Full of ſnags;
SNA'GGY. } full of ſharp protuberances; ſhooting into ſharp points. *More.*

SNAIL. *s.* [ꝩnoegl, Saxon; *ſnegel*, Dutch.]
1. A ſlimy animal which creeps on plants, ſome with ſhells on their backs. *Donne.*
2. A name given to a drone, from the ſlow motion of a ſnail. *Shakeſpeare.*

SNA'IL-CLAVER or *Snail-trefoil.* *s.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SNAKE. *s.* [ꝩnaca, Saxon; *snake*, Dutch.] A ſerpent of the oviparous kind, diſtinguiſhed from the viper. The ſnake's bite is harmleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

SNA'KEROOT. *s.* [*ſnake* and *root.*] A ſpecies of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.

SNA'KESHEAD *Iris.* [*bormodactylus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SNA'KEWEED or *Biſtort.* *s.* [*biſtorta*, Lat.] A plant.

SNA'KEWOOD. *s.* The ſmaller branches of the root of a tall ſtraight tree growing in the iſland of Timor, and other parts of the Eaſt: it has no remarkable ſmell, but is of an intenſely bitter taſte. The Indians deem it a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded ſerpent. *Hill.*

SNA'KY. *a.* [from *ſnake.*]
1. Serpentine; belonging to a ſnake; reſembling a ſnake. *Milton.*
2. Having ſerpents. *Ben Jonſon.*

To SNAP. *v. a.* [the ſame with *knap.*]
1. To break at once; to break ſhort. *Digby.*
2. To ſtrike with a knacking noiſe, or ſharp ſound. *Pope.*
3. To bite. *Wiſeman.*
4. To catch ſuddenly and unexpectedly. *Sw.*
5. To treat with ſharp language. *Granville.*

To SNAP. *v. n.*
1. To break ſhort; to fall aſunder. *Donne.*
2. To make an effort to bite with eagerneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

SNAP. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of breaking with a quick motion.
2. A greedy fellow. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. A quick eager bite. *Carew.*
4. A catch; a theft.

SNA'PDRAGON. *s.*
1. A plant.
2. A kind of play in which brandy is ſet on fire and raiſins thrown into it, which thoſe who are unuſed to the ſport are afraid to take out; but which may be ſafely ſnatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being cloſed, the fire is at once extinguiſhed.

SNA'PPER. *s.* One who ſnaps. *Shakeſpeare.*

SNA'PPER. *a.* [from *ſnap.*]
1. Eager to bite. *Spectator.*
2. Peeviſh; ſharp in reply.

SNA'PPISHLY *ad.* Peeviſhly; tartly.

SNAPPISHNESS. *s.* [from *ſnappiſh.*] Peeviſhneſs; tartneſs.

SNA'PSACK. *s.* [*ſnapſack*, Swediſh.] A ſoldier's bag: more uſually *knapſack.*

SNARE. *s.* [*ſnare*, Swediſh and Iſlandick; *snare*, Daniſh; *snoer*, Dutch.]
1. Any thing ſet to catch an animal; a gin; a net; a nooſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Any thing by which one is entrapped or entangled. *Taylor.*

To SNARE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entrap; to entangle; to catch in a nooſe. *Milton.*

To SNARL. *v. a.* [*snarren*, Dutch.]
1. To growl as an angry animal; to gnar. *Sh.*
2. To ſpeak roughly; to talk in rude terms. *Congreve.*

To SNARL. *v. a.* To entangle; to embarraſs. *Decay of Piety.*

SNA'RLER. *s.* [from *ſnarl.*] One who ſnarls; a growling, ſurly, quarrelſome, inſulting fellow. *Swift.*

SNA'RY. *a.* [from *ſnare.*] Entangling; inſidious. *Dryden.*

SNAST. *s.* The ſnuff of a candle. *Bacon.*

To SNATCH. *v. a.* [*snatchen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſeize any thing haſtily. *Hooker.*
2. To tranſport or carry ſuddenly. *Clarendon.*

To SNATCH. *v. n.* To bite or catch eagerly at

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something. *Shakespeare.*

SNATCH. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A hasty catch.
2. A short fit of vigorous action. *Tusser.*
3. A small part of any thing; a broken part. *Brown.*
4. A broken or interrupted action; a short fit. *Wilkins.*
5. A quip; a shuffling answer. *Shakespeare.*

SNA'TCHER. *s.* One that snatches or takes any thing in haste. *Shakespeare.*

SNA'TCHINGLY. *ad.* [from *snatching.*] Hastily; with interruption.

To SNEAK. *v. n.* [ꝑnican, Sax. *sniga*, Dan.]
1. To creep slily; to come or go as if afraid to be seen. *Watts.*
2. To behave with meanness and servility; to crouch; to truckle. *Pope.*

SNE'AKER. *s.* A small vessel of drink. *Spect.*

SNE'AKING. *participial. a.* [from *sneak.*]
1. Servile; mean; low. *Rowe.*
2. Covetous; niggardly; meanly parsimonious.

SNE'AKINGLY. *ad.* [from *sneaking.*]
1. Meanly; servilely. *Herbert.*
2. In a covetous manner.

SNEA'KINGNESS. *s.* [from *sneaking.*]
1. Niggardliness.
2. Meanness; pitifulness.

SNE'AKUP. *s.* [from *sneak.*] A cowardly, creeping, insidious scoundrel. *Shakespeare.*

To SNEAP. *v. a.*
1. To reprimand; to check. *Shakespeare.*
2. To nip. *Shakespeare.*

SNEAP. *s.* A reprimand; a check. *Shak.*

To SNEB. *v. a.* [propery to *snib.*] To check; to chide; to reprimand. *Spenser.*

To SNEER. *v. n.*
1. To show contempt by looks.
2. To insinuate contempt by covert expressions. *Pope.*
3. To utter with grimace. *Congreve.*
4. To show awkward mirth. *Taylor.*

SNEER. *s.* [from the verb]
1. A look of contemptuous ridicule. *Pope.*
2. An expression of ludicrous scorn. *Watts.*

SNE'ERER. *s.* He that sneers.

To SNEEZE. *v. n.* [nieꝑan, Saxon; *niesen*, Dutch.] To emit wind audibly by the nose. *Wiseman.*

SNEEZE. *s.* [from the verb.] Emission of wind audibly by the nose. *Brown.*

SNEE'ZEWORT. *s.* [*ptarmica.*] A plant.

SNET. *s.* [among hunters.] The fat of a deer.

SNEW, The old preterit of *To snow.*

To SNIB. *v. a* [*snibbe*, Danish.] To check; to nip; to reprimand. *Spenser.*

SNICK *and snee. s.* A combat with knives. *Wiseman.*

To SNI'CKER or *Snigger. v. n.* To laugh slily, wantonly, or contemptuously; to laugh in one's sleeve.

To SNIFF. *v. n.* [*sniffa*, Swedish.] To draw breath audibly up the nose. *Swift.*

To SNI'GGLE. *v. n. Sniggling* is thus performed: take a strong small hook, tied to a string about a yard long; and then into the hole where an eel may hide himself, with a short stick put your bait leisurely; if within the sight of it, the eel will bite; pull him out by degrees. *Walton.*

To SNIP. *v. a.* [*snippen*, Dutch.] To cut at once with scissors. *Arbuthnot.*

SNIP. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A single cut with scissors. *Shakespeare.*
2. A small shred. *Wiseman.*
3. A share; a snack. *L'Estrange.*

SNIPE. *s.* [*sneppe*, Ger. ꝑnite, Sax.]
1. A small fen fowl with a long bill. *Fleyer.*
2. A fool; a blockhead. *Shakespeare.*

SNI'PPER. *s.* [from *snip.*] One that snips.

SNI'PPET. *s.* [from *snip.*] A small part; a share. *Hudibras.*

SNI'PSNAP. *s.* Tart dialogue. *Pope.*

SNITE. *s* [ꝑnita, Saxon.] A snipe. *Carew.*

To SNITE. *v. a.* [ꝑnýtan, Saxon.] To blow the nose. *Grew.*

SNI'VEL. *s.* [*snevel*, Ger.] Snot; the running of the nose.

To SNI'VEL. *v. n.* [from the noun,]
1. To run at the nose.
2. To cry as children. *L'Estrange.*

SNI'VELLER. *s.* [from *snivel.*] A weeper; a weak lamenter. *Swift.*

To SNORE. *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Dut.] To breathe hard through the nose, as men in sleep. *Stillingfleet.*

SNORE. *s.* [ꝑnora, Sax.] Audible respiration of sleepers through the nose *Shakespeare.*

SNO'RER. *s.* He that snores.

To SNORT. *v. n.* [*snorcken*, Dutch.] To blow through the nose as a high-mettled horse. *Jeremiah.*

SNOT. *s.* [ꝑnote, Sax. *snot*, Dut.] The mucus of the nose. *Swift.*

SNO'TTY. *a.* [from *snot.*] Full of snot.

SNOUT. *s.* [*snuyt*, Dutch.]
1. The nose of a beast. *Dryden.*
2. The nose of a man, in contempt. *Swift.*
3. The nosel or end of any hollow pipe.

SNO'UTED. *a.* Having a snout. *Grew.*

SNOW. *s.* [ꝑnap, Sax. *snee*, Dutch.] The small particles of water frozen before they unite into drops. *Locke.*

To SNOW. *v. n.* [ꝑnapan, Sax. *sneeuwen*, Dut.] To fall in snow. *Brown.*

To SNOW. *v. a.* To scatter like snow. *Donne.*

SNO'WBALL. *s.* [*snow* and *ball.*] A round lump of congelated snow. *Hayward.*

SNO'WBROTH. *s.* [*snow* and *broth.*] Very cold liquor. *Shakespeare.*

SNO'WDROP. *s.* [*narcissoleucoium*, Latin.] An early flower. *Boyle.*

SNO'W-WHITE. *a.* [*snow* and *white.*] White as snow. *Dryden.*

SNO'WY. *a.* [from *snow.*]
1. White like snow. *Rowe.*
2. Abounding with snow. *Milton.*

SNUB. *s.* [from *snebbe*, Dutch, a nose, or *knubel*, a joint of the finger.] A jag; a snag; a knot in wood. *Spenser.*

To SNUB. *v. a.* [rather *To snib.*]

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1. To check; to reprimand.
2. To nip. *Ray.*

To SNUB. *v. a.* [*snuffen*, Dutch.] To ſob with convulſion.

To SNUDGE. *v. n.* [*ſniger*, Daniſh.] To lie idle, cloſe, or ſnug. *Herbert.*

SNUFF *ſ.* [*ſnuf*, Dutch, ſnot.]
1. Snot. Not uſed in this ſenſe.
2. The uſeleſs excreſcence of a candle. *Donne.*
3. A candle almoſt burnt out. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame. *Addiſon.*
5. Reſentment expreſſed by ſniſting; perverſe reſentment. *L'Eſtrange.*
6. Powdered tobacco taken by the noſe. *Pope.*

To SNUFF. *v. a.* [*ſnuffen*, Dutch.]
1. To draw in with the breath. *Addiſon.*
2. To ſcent. *Tickel.*
3. To crop the candle. *Taylor.*

To SNUFF. *v. n.*
1. To ſnort; to draw breath by the noſe. *Dryden.*
2. To ſniſt in contempt. *Malachi.*

SNU'FFBOX. *ſ.* [*ſnuff* and *box.*] The box in which ſnuff is carried. *Pope.*

SNU'FFERS. *ſ.* [from *ſnuff.*] The inſtrument with which the candle is clipped. *Swift.*

To SNU'FFLE. *v. n.* [*ſnuffelen*, Dutch.] To ſpeak through the noſe; to breathe hard through the noſe. *Dryden.*

SNU'FFLER. *ſ.* [from *ſnuffle.*] He that ſpeaks through the noſe.

To SNUG. *v. n.* [*ſniger*, Dutch.] To lie cloſe; to ſnudge. *L'Eſtrange.*

SNUG. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Cloſe; free from any inconvenience, yet not ſplendid. *Prior.*
2. Cloſe; out of notice. *Swift.*
3. Slily or inſidiouſly cloſe. *Dryden.*

To SNU'GGLE. *v. n.* [from *ſnug.*] To lie cloſe; to lie warm.

SO. *ad.* [ꝑpa, Sax. *ſoo*, Dutch.]
1. In like manner. It anſwers to *as* either preceding or following. *Pope.*
2. To ſuch a degree. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. In ſuch a manner. *Addiſon.*
4. In the ſame manner. *Milton.*
5. Thus; in this manner. *Bentley.*
6. Therefore; for this reaſon; in conſequence of this. *Hammond.*
7. On theſe terms. *Rowe.*
8. Provided that; on condition that. *Atterb.*
9. Thus it is; this is the ſtate. *Dryden.*
10. At this point; at this time. *Shakeſpeare.*
11. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning; well. *Ben Jonſon.*
12. It ſometimes is little more than an expletive, though it implies ſome latent or abſurd compariſon. *Arbuthnot.*
13. A word of aſſumption; thus be it. *Shak.*
14. A form of petition. *Shakeſpeare.*
15. So *much as.* However much. *Pope.*
16. So *ſo.* An exclamation after ſomething done or known. *Shakeſpeare.*
17. So *ſo.* Indifferently; not much amiſs nor well. *Felton.*
18. So *then.* Thus then it is that; therefore. *Bacon.*

To SOAK. *v. n.* [ꝑocian, Saxon.]
1. To lie ſteeped in moiſture. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To enter by degrees into pores. *Bacon.*
3. To drink gluttonouſly and intemperately. *Locke.*

To SOAK. *v. a.*
1. To macerate in any moiſture; to ſteep; to keep wet till moiſture is imbibed; to drench. *Mortimer.*
2. To draw in through the pores. *Dryden.*
3. To drain; to exhauſt. *Bacon.*

SO'AKER. *ſ.* [from *ſoak.*]
1. He that macerates in any moiſture.
2. A great drinker.

SOAP. *ſ.* rape, Sax. *ſapo*, Latin.] A ſubſtance uſed in waſhing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline aſhes and any unctuous ſubſtance. *Newton.*

SOAPBOI'LER. *ſ.* [*ſoap* and *boil.*] One whoſe trade is to make ſoap. *Addiſon.*

SOA'PWORT. *ſ.* A ſpecies of campion. *Mill.*

To SOAR. *v. n* [*ſorare*, Italian.]
1. To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly to fly without viſible action of the wings. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To mount intellectually; to tower with mind. *Addiſon.*
3. To riſe high. *Milton.*

SOAR. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Towering flight. *Milton.*

To SOB. *v. n.* [ꝑeob, complaining, Saxon.] To heave audibly with convulſive ſorrow; to ſigh with convulſion. *Fairfax.*

SOB. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A convulſive ſigh; a convulſive act of reſpiration obſtructed by ſorrow. *Swift.*

To SOB. *v. a.* To ſoak. A cant word. *Mart.*

SO'BER. *a.* [*ſobrius*, Lat. *ſobre*, Fr.]
1. Temperate; particularly in liquors; not drunken. *Taylor.*
2. Not overpowered by drink. *Hooker.*
3. Not mad; right in the underſtanding. *Dryden.*
4. Regularly; calm; free from inordinate paſſion. *Abbot.*
5. Serious; ſolemn; grave. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SO'BER. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make ſober; to cure of intoxication. *Pope.*

SO'BERLY. *ad.* [from *ſober.*]
1. Without intemperance.
2. Without madneſs.
3. Temperately; moderately. *Bacon.*
4. Coolly; calmly. *Locke.*

SO'BERNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſober.*]
1. Temperance in drink. *Common Prayer.*
2. Calmneſs; freedom from enthuſiaſm; coolneſs. *Dryden.*

SOBRI'ETY. *ſ.* [*ſobriété*, Fr. *ſobrius*, Lat.]
1. Temperance in drink; ſoberneſs. *Taylor.*
2. Preſent freedom from the power of ſtrong liquor.

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3. General temperance. *Hooker.*
4. Freedom from inordinate paſſion. *Rogers.*
5. Calmneſs; coolneſs. *Dryden.*
6. Seriouſneſs; gravity. *Denham.*

SO'CCAGE. *s.* [*ſoc*, Fr. a ploughſhare; *ſoccagium*, barbarous Lat.] A tenure of lands for certain inferiour or huſbandry ſervices to be performed to the lord of the fee. All ſervices due for land being knight's ſervice, or *ſoccage*; ſo that whatever is not knight's ſervice, is *ſoccage*. *Cowel.*

SO'CCAGER. *s.* [from *ſoccage*.] A tenant by ſoccage.

SO'CIABLE. *a.* [*ſociable*, Fr. *ſociabilis*, Lat.]
1. Fit to be conjoined. *Hooker.*
2. Ready to unite in a general intereſt. *Add.*
3. Friendly; familiar; converſable. *Milton.*
4. Inclined to company. *Wotton.*

SO'CIABLENESS. *s.* [from *ſociable*.]
1. Inclination to company and converſe. *More.*
2. Freedom of converſation; good fellowſhip. *Hayward.*

SO'CIABLY. *ad.* [from *ſociable*.] Converſably, as a companion. *Milton.*

SO'CIAL. *a.* [*ſocialis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to general or public intereſt; relating to ſociety. *Locke.*
2. Eaſy to mix in friendly gayety; companionable. *Pope.*
3. Conſiſting in union or converſe with another. *Milton.*

SO'CIALNESS. *s.* [from *ſocial*.] The quality of being ſocial.

SOCI'ETY. *s.* [*ſocieté*, Fr. *ſocietas*, Latin.]
1. Union of many in one general intereſt.
2. Numbers united in one intereſt; community. *Tillotſon.*
3. Company; converſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Partnerſhip; union on equal terms. *Dr.*

SOCK. *s.* [*ſoccus*, Lat. ſocc, Sax. *ſocke*, Dutch.]
1. Something put between the foot and ſhoe. *Bacon.*
2. The ſhoe of the ancient comick actors, taken in poems for comedy. *Milton.*

SO'CKET, *s.* [*ſouchette*, French.]
1. Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candleſtick. *Collier.*
2. The receptacle of the eye. *Dryden.*
3. Any hollow that receives ſomething inſerted. *Bacon.*

SO'CKETCHISEL. *s.* A ſtronger ſort of chiſel. *Moxon.*

SO'CLE. *s.* [with architects,] A flat ſquare member, under the baſes of pedeſtals of ſtatues and vaſes. *Bailey.*

SO'CMAN or *Soccager*. *s.* [ſocaſman, Sax.] A ſort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by ſoccage. *Cowel.*

SO'COME. *s.* A cuſtom of tenants obliged to grind corn at their lord's mill. *Bailey.*

SOD. *s.* [*ſoed*, Dutch.] A turf; a clod. *Collins.*

SOD. The preterite of *ſeethe*.

SODA'LITY. *s.* [*ſodalitas*, Latin.] A fellowſhip; a fraternity. *Stilling fleet.*

SO'DDEN. [participle paſſive of *ſeethe*.] Boiled; ſeethed. *Dryden.*

To SO'DER. *v. a.* [*ſouder*, French; *ſoudderen*, Dutch.] To cement with ſome metalick matter. See SOLDER. *Iſaiah.*

SO'DER. *s.* Metalick cement. *Collier.*

SOE. *s.* A large wooden veſſel with hoops, for holding water; a cowl. *More.*

SO'EVER. *ad.* [*ſo* and *ever*.] A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as *whoſoever*; *whatſoever*; *howſoever*.

SO'FA *s.* [I believe an eaſtern word.] A ſplendid ſeat covered with carpets. *Guard.*

SOFT. *a.* [ꝩoꝼt, Saxon; *ſaft*, Dutch.]
1. Not hard. *Bacon.*
2. Not rugged; not rough. *Matthew.*
3. Ductile; not unchangeable of form. *Milt.*
4. Facile; flexible; not reſolute. *K. Charles.*
5. Tender; timorous. *Pope.*
6. Mild; gentle; kind; not ſevere. *Milton.*
7. Meek; civil; complaiſant. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Placid; ſtill; eaſy. *Pope.*
9. Effeminate: vitiouſly nice. *Davies.*
10. Delicate; elegantly tender. *Milton.*
11. Weak; ſimple. *Glanville.*
12. Gentle; not loud; not rough. *Dryden.*
13. Smooth; flowing. *Pope.*
14. Not forcible; not violent. *Milton.*
15. Mild; not glaring. *Brown.*

SOFT. *interj.* Hold; ſtop; not ſo faſt. *Suckling.*

To SO'FTEN. *v. a.* [from *ſoft*.]
1. To make ſoft; to make leſs hard. *Bacon.*
2. To intenerate; to make leſs fierce or obſtinate; to mollify. *Addiſon.*
3. To make eaſy; to compoſe; to make placid; to mitigate; to palliate. *Pope.*
4. To make leſs harſh, or vehement. *Dryden.*
5. To make leſs glaring.
6. To make tender; to enervate.

To SO'FTEN. *v. n.*
1. To grow leſs hard. *Bacon.*
2. To grow leſs obdurate, cruel, or obſtinate. *Shakeſpeare.*

SO'FTLY. *ad.* [from *ſoft*.]
1. Without hardneſs.
2. Not violently; not forcibly. *Bacon.*
3. Not loudly. *Dryden.*
4. Gently; placidly. *Dryden.*
5. Mildly; tenderly. *Dryden.*

SO'FTNER. *s.* [from *ſoft*.]
1. That which makes ſoft.
2. One who palliates. *Swift.*

SO'FTNESS. *s.* [from *ſoft*.]
1. The quality of being ſoft; quality contrary to hardneſs. *Bacon.*
2. Mildneſs; kindneſs. *Watts.*
3. Civility; gentleneſs. *Dryden.*
4. Effeminacy; vitious delicacy. *Taylor.*
5. Timorouſneſs; puſillanimity. *Grew.*
6. Quality contrary to harſhneſs. *Bacon.*
7. Facility; gentleneſs; candour; eaſineſs to be affected. *Hooker.*
8. Contrariety to energetick vehemence. *Harte.*
9. Mildneſs; meekneſs. *Waller.*

SOHO'. *interj.* A form of calling from a diſtant place.

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To SOIL. *v. a.* [ɣilian, Sax. *souiller*, French.]
1. To foul; to dirt; to pollute; to ſtain; to ſully. *Bacon.*
2. To dung; to manure. *South.*

SOIL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Dirt; ſpot; pollution; foulneſs. *Shak.*
2. Ground; earth conſidered with relation to its vegetative qualities. *Bacon.*
3. Land; country. *Milton.*
4. Dung; compoſt. *Mortimer.*

SOI'LINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſoil.*] Stain; foulneſs. *Bacon.*

SOI'LURE. *ſ.* [from *ſoil.*] Stain; pollution. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SOJOURN. *v. n.* [*ſojourner*, French.] To dwell any where for a time; to live as not at home; to inhabit as not in a ſettled habitation. *Donne.*

SO'JOURN. *ſ.* [*ſejour*, French; from the verb.] A temporary reſidence; a caſual and no ſettled habitation. *Milton.*

SO'JOURNER. *ſ.* [from *ſojourn.*] A temporary dweller. *Milton.*

To SO'LACE *v. a.* [*ſolacier*, old French; *ſollazzare*, Italian; *ſolatium*, Latin.] To comfort; to cheer; to amuſe. *Milton.*

To SO'LACE. *v. n.* To take comfort. *Shakeſp.*

SO'LACE. *ſ.* [*ſolatium*, Latin.] Comfort; pleaſure; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleaſure; recreation. *Milton.*

SOLA'NDER. *ſ.* [*ſoulandres*. French.] A diſeaſe in horſes.

SO'LAR. } **SO'LARY.** } *a.* [*ſolaire*, Fr. *ſolaris*, Lat.]
1. Being of the ſun. *Boyle*
2. Belonging to the ſun. *Brown.*
3. Born under or in the predominant influence of the ſun. *Dryden.*
4. Meaſured by the ſun. *Holder.*

SOLD. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſell.*

SOLD. *ſ.* [*ſoudée*. old French.] Military pay; warlike entertainment. *Spenſer.*

SO'LDAN. *ſ.* [for *ſultan.*] The emperor of the Turks. *Milton.*

SO'LDANEL. *ſ.* [*ſoldanella*, Lat.] A plant.

To SO'LDER *v. a.* [*ſouder*, French; *ſoldare*, Italian; *ſolidare*, Latin.]
1. To unite or faſten with any kind of metallick cement. *Newton.*
2. To mend; to unite any thing broken. *Sh.*

SO'LDER. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Metallick cement. *Swift.*

SO'LDERER. *ſ.* [from *ſolder.*] One that ſolders or mends.

SO'LDIER. *ſ.* [*ſolidarius*, low Latin.]
1. A fighting man; a warriour. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. It is generally uſed of the common men, as diſtinct from the commanders. *Spenſer.*

SO'LDIERLIKE. } **SO'LDIERLY.** } *a.* [*ſoldier* and *like.*] Martial; warlike; military; becoming a ſoldier. *Clarendon.*

SO'LDIERSHIP. *ſ.* [from *ſoldier.*] Military character; martial qualities; behaviour becoming a ſoldier; martial ſkill. *Shakeſpeare.*

SO'LDIERY. *ſ.* [from *ſoldier.*]
1. Body of military men; ſoldiers collectively. *Swift.*
2. Soldierſhip; military ſervice. *Bishop.*

SOLE. *ſ.* [*ſolum*, Latin.]
1. The bottom of the foot. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The foot. *Spenſer.*
3. The bottom of the ſhoe. *Arbuthnot.*
4. The part of any thing that touches the ground. *Mason.*
5. A kind of ſea fiſh. *Carew.*

To SOLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with ſoles: as, *to ſole a pair of ſhoes.* *Gwin.*

SOLE. *a.* [*ſol*, old Fr. *ſolus*, Latin.]
1. Singly; only. *Raleigh.*
2. [In law. Not married. *Ayliffe.*

SO'LECISM. *ſ.* [σολοικισμος.] Unfitneſs of one word to another; impropriety in language. *Addiſon.*

SO'LELY. *ad.* [from *ſole.*] Singly; only. *Hale.*

SO'LEMN. *a.* [*ſolemnel*, Fr, *ſolennis*, Lat.]
1. Anniverſary; obſerved once a year with religious ceremony. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Religiouſly grave; awful. *Milton.*
3. Formal; religiouſly regular. *Duty of Man.*
4. Striking with ſeriouſneſs; ſober. *Spectator.*
5. Grave; affectedly ſerious. *Swift.*

SO'LEMNESS. } **SOLE'MNITY.** } *ſ.* [*ſolemnité*, French; *ſolemnitas*, Lat.]
1. Ceremony or rite annually performed. *Prior.*
2. Religious ceremony.
3. Awful ceremony or proceſſion. *Addiſon.*
4. Manner of acting awfully ſerious. *Addiſon.*
5. Gravity; ſteady ſeriouſneſs. *Addiſon.*
6. Awful grandeur; grave ſtatelineſs; dignity. *Watts.*
7. Affected gravity. *Shakeſpeare.*

SOLEMNIZATION. *ſ.* [from *ſolemnize.*] The act of ſolemnizing; celebration. *Addiſon.*

To SO'LEMNIZE. *v. a.* [*ſolemniſer*, Fr.]
1. To dignify by particular formalities; to celebrate. *Hooker.*
2. To perform religiouſly once a year. *Addiſon.*

SOLE'MNLY. *ad.* [from *ſolemn.*]
1. With annual religious ceremonies.
2. With formal gravity and ſtatelineſs; affected gravity. *Addiſon.*
3. With formal ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. With religious ſeriouſneſs.

To SOLI'CIT. *v. a.* [*ſolicito*, Latin.]
1. To importune; to entreat.
2. To call to action; to ſummon; to excite to excite
3. To implore; to aſk.
4. To attempt; to try to obtain.
5. To diſturb; to diſquiet.

SOLICITATION. *ſ.* [from *ſolicit.*]
1. Importunity; act of importuning.
2. Invitation; excitement.

SOLI'CITOR. *ſ.* [from *ſolicit.*]
1. One who petitions for another.
2. One who does in Chancery the buſineſs which is done by attorneys in other courts.

SOLI'CITOUS. *a.* [*ſolicitus*, Lat.] careful; concerned.

SOLI'CITOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſolicitous*] xiouſly; carefully.

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SOLICITUDE. *s.* [*solicitudo*, Lat.] Anxiety; carefulness. *Tillotson.*

SOLICITRESS. *s.* [feminine of *solicitor.*] A woman who petitions for another. *Dryden.*

SOLID. *a.* [*solidus*, Latin; *solide*, French.]
1. Not liquid; not fluid. *Milton.*
2. Not hollow; full of matter; compact; dense. *Dryden.*
3. Having all the geometrical dimensions. *Arbuthnot.*
4. Strong; firm. *Addison.*
5. Sound; not weakly. *Watts.*
6. Real; not empty; true; not fallacious. *K. Charles.*
7. Not light; not superficial; grave; profound. *Dryden.*

SOLID. *s.* [In physick.] The part containing the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

SOLIDITY. *s.* [*solidité*, Fr. *solidítas*, Latin.]
1. Fulness of matter; not hollowness.
2. Firmness; hardness; compactness; density; not fluidity. *Woodward.*
3. Truth; not fallaciousness; intellectual strength; certainty. *Prior.*

SOLIDLY *ad.* [from *solid.*]
1. Firmly; densely; compactly.
2. Truly; on good ground. *Digby.*

SOLIDNESS. *s.* [from *solid.*] Solidity; firmness; density. *Howel.*

SOLIDUNGULOUS. *a.* [*solidus* and *ungula*, Lat.] Whole-hoofed. *Brown.*

SOLIFIDIAN. *s.* [*solus*, and *fides*, Lat.] One who supposes only faith, not works, necessary to justification. *Hammond.*

SOLILOQUY. *s.* [*soliloque*, French; *solus*, and *loquor*, Latin.] A discourse made by one in solitude to himself. *Prior.*

SOLIPEDE. *s.* [*solus* and *pedes*, Latin.] An animal whose feet are not cloven. *Brown.*

SOLITAIRE. *s.* [*solitaire*, French.]
1. A recluse; a hermit. *Pope.*
2. An ornament for the neck.

SOLITARILY. *ad* [from *solitary.*] In solitude; with loneliness; without company. *Hooker.*

SOLITARINESS. *s.* [from *solitary.*] Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement. *Donne.*

SOLITARY. *a.* [*solitaire*, Fr. *solitarius*, Lat.]
1. Living alone; not having company. *Mil.*
2. Retired; remote from company. *Shak.*
3. Gloomy; dismal. *Job.*
4. Single. *Brown.*

SOLITARY. *s.* [from the adjective.] One that lives alone; a hermit. *Pope.*

SOLITUDE *s.* [*solitude*, Fr. *solitudo*, Latin.]
1. Lonely life; state of being alone. *Bacon.*
2. Loneliness; remoteness from company. *Law.*
3. A lonely place; a desert. *Pope.*

SOLLAR. *s.* [*solarium*, low Latin.] A garret. *Tusser.*

SOLO. [Italian.] A tune played by a single instrument.

SOLOMON's *Leaf. s.* A plant.

SOLOMON's *Seal. s.* A plant.

SOLSTICE. *s.* [*solstitium*, Latin.]
1. The point beyond which the sun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longest in summer, or shortest in winter.
2. It is taken of itself commonly for the summer solstice. *Brown.*

SOLSTITIAL. *a.* [from *solstice.*]
1. Belonging to the solstice. *Brown.*
2. Happening at the solstice. *Philips.*

SOLUBLE. *a.* [*solubilis*, Latin.] Capable of dissolution or separation of parts. *Arbuthnot.*

SOLUBILITY. *s.* [from *soluble.*] Susceptiveness of separation of parts. *Glanville.*

To SOLVE. *v. a.* [*solvo*, Lat.] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot. *Milton.*

SOLVENCY. *s.* [from *solvent.*] Ability to pay.

SOLVENT. *a.* [*solvens*, Latin.]
1. Having the power to cause dissolution. *Boyle.*
2. Able to pay debt contracted.

SOLVIBLE. *a.* [from *solve.*] Possible to be cleared by reason or inquiry. *Hale.*

SOLUND-GOOSE. *s.* A fowl in bigness and feather very like a tame goose, but his bill longer; his wings also much longer. *Grew.*

SOLUTION. *s.* [*solutio*, Latin.]
1. Disruption; breach; disjunction; separation. *Bacon.*
2. Matter dissolved; that which contains any thing dissolved. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty. *Milton.*

SOLUTIVE. *a.* [from *solvo*, Latin.] Laxative; causing relaxation. *Bacon.*

SOMATOLOGY. *s.* [σωμα and λογος.] The doctrine of bodies.

SOME. A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing; as *gamesome.* [*saam*, Dutch.]

SOME. *a.* [rom, rum, Saxon.]
1. More or less, noting an indeterminate quantity. *Raleigh.*
2. More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number. *Bacon.*
3. Certain persons. *Some* is often used absolutely for some people; part. *Daniel.*
4. *Some* is opposed to *some*, or to *others. Spen.*
5. It is added to a number, to show that the number is uncertain and conjectural. *Bacon.*
6. One; any, without determining which. *Milton.*

SOMEBODY. *s.* [*some* and *body.*]
1. One; not nobody; a person indiscriminate and undetermined. *Bacon.*
2. A person of consideration. *Acts.*

SOMEDEAL. *ad.* [rumdeal, Sax.] In some degree. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

SOMEHOW. *a.* [*some* and *how.*] One way or other; I know not how. *Cheyne.*

SOMERSAULT, SOMERSET. *s.* [*sommer*, a beam, and *sault*, French, a leap.] A leap by which a jumper throws himself from a height, and turns over his head.

SOMETHING. *s.* [rumbing, Saxon.]
1. A thing existing, though it appears not

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what; a thing indeterminate. *Pope.*
2. More or less; not nothing. *Pope.*
3. A thing wanting a fixed denomination.
4. Part. *Watts.*
5. Distance not great. *Shakespeare.*

SO'METHING. *ad.* In some degree. *Temple.*

SO'METIME. *ad.* [*some* and *time.*]
1. Once; formerly. *Shakespeare.*
2. At one time or other hereafter.

SO'METIMES. *ad.* [*some* and *times.*]
1. Not never; now and then; at one time or other. *Taylor.*
2. At one time; opposed to *sometimes*, or to *another time.* *Burnet.*

SO'MEWHAT. *s.* [*some* and *what.*]
1. Something; not nothing, though it be uncertain what. *Atterbury.*
2. More or less. *Grew.*
3. Part, greater or less. *Dryden.*

SO'MEWHAT. *ad.* In some degree. *Dryden.*

SO'MEWHERE. *ad.* [*some* and *where.*] In one place or other; not nowhere. *Newton.*

SO'MEWHILE. *s.* [*some* and *while.*] Once; for a time Out of use. *Spenser.*

SOMNI'FEROUS. *a.* [*somnifer*, Latin.] Causing sleep; procuring sleep; soporiferous; dormitive. *Walton.*

SOMNI'FICK. *a.* [*somnus* and *facio*, Latin.] Causing sleep.

SO'MNOLENCY. *s.* [*somnolentia*, Latin.] Sleepiness; inclination to sleep.

SON. *s.* [*sunu*, Gothick; *ȝuna*, Saxon; *sohn*, German; *son*, Swedish; *sone*, Dutch.]
1. A male borne of one or begotten by one; correlative to father or mother. *Shakespeare.*
2. Descendant, however distant. *Isaiah.*
3. Compellation of an old to a young man. *Shakespeare.*
4. Native of a country. *Pope.*
5. The second person of the Trinity. *Matt.*
6. Product of any thing. *Brown.*
7. In scripture, *sons* of pride, and *sons* of light, denoting some quality.

SON-IN-LAW. *s.* One married to one's daughter. *Dryden.*

SO'NSHIP. *s.* [from *son.*] Filiation. *D. of Piety.*

SONA'TA. s. [Italian.] A tune. *Prior.*

SONG. *s.* [from ȝeruncen, Saxon.]
1. Any thing modulated in the utterance. *Milton.*
2. A poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad. *Shakespeare.*
3. A poem; lay; strain. *Dryden.*
4. Poetry; poesy. *Pope.*
5. Notes of birds *Dryden.*
6. *Old* SONG. A trifle. *More.*

SO'NGISH. *a.* [from *song.*] Containing songs; consisting of songs. *Dryden.*

SO'NGSTER. *s.* [from *song*] A singer. *Howel.*

SO'NGSTRESS. *s.* A female singer. *Thomson.*

SONI'FEROUS. *a.* [*sonus* and *fero*, Latin.] Giving or bringing sound. *Derham.*

SO'NNET. *s.* [*sonnet*, Fr. *sonnetto*, Italian.]
1. A short poem consisting of fourteen lines of which the rhymes are adjusted by a particular rule.
2. A small poem. *Shakespeare.*

SONNETTE'ER. *s.* [*sonnetier*, Fr. from *sonnet.*] A small poet, in contempt. *Pope.*

SONORI'FICK. *a.* [*sonorus* and *facio*, Latin.] Producing sound. *Watts.*

SONO'ROUS. *a.* [*sonorus*, Latin.]
1. Loud sounding; giving loud or shrill sound. *Milton.*
2. High sounding; magnificent of sound. *Addison.*

SONO'ROUSLY. *ad.* With high sound; with magnificence of sound.

SONO'ROUSNESS. *s.* [from *sonorous.*]
1. The quality of giving sound. *Boyle.*
2. Magnificence of sound.

SOON. *ad.* [*sunu*, Gothick; ȝona, Saxon.]
1. Before long time be past; shortly after any time assigned or supposed. *Dryden.*
2. Early; before any time supposed: opposed to *late.* *Bacon.*
3. Readily; willingly. *Addison.*
4. SOON *as.* Immediately. *Exodus.*

SOO'NLY. *ad.* [from *soon.*] Quickly; speedily. *More.*

SOO'PBERRY. *s* [*sapindus*, Lat.] A plant.

SOOT. *s.* [ȝot, Saxon; *soot*, Islandick.] Condensed or embodied smoke. *Hooke.*

SOO'TED. *a.* [from *soot.*] Smeared, manured, or covered with soot. *Mortimer.*

SOO'TERKIN. *s.* A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from sitting over their stoves. *Swift.*

SOOTH. *s.* [ȝoð, Saxon.] Truth; reality. Obsolete. *Shakespeare.*

SOOTH. *a.* [ȝoð, Saxon.] Pleasing; delightful. *Milton.*

To SOOTH. *v. a* [ȝeȝoðian, Saxon.]
1. To flatter; to please with blandishments. *Addison.*
2. To calm; to soften; to mollify. *Dryden.*
3. To gratify; to please. *Dryden.*

SOO'THER. *s.* [from *sooth.*] A flatterer; one who gains by blandishments. *Shakespeare.*

To SOOTHSA'Y. *v. a.* [*sooth* and *say.*] To predict; to foretel. *Obs.*

SOOTHSA'YER. *s.* [from *soothsay.*] A foreteller; a predictor; a prognosticator. *Shak.*

SOO'TINESS. *s.* [from *sooty*] The quality of being sooty; fuliginousness.

SOO'TY. *a.* [from *soot.*]
1. Breeding soot. *Milton.*
3. Consisting of soot; fuliginous. *Wiltins.*
3. Black; dark; dusky. *Milton.*

To SOO'TY. *v. a.* [from *soot.*] To make black with soot. *Chapman.*

SOP. *s.* [ȝop, Saxon; *soppe*, Dutch.]
1. Any thing steeped in liquor, commonly to be eaten. *Bacon.*
2. Any thing given to pacify. *Swift.*

To SOP. *v. a.* To steep in liquor.

SOPE. *s.* See SOAP.

SOPH. *s.* [from *sophista*, Latin.] A young man who has been two years at the university. *Pope.*

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SO'PHI. *s.* [Perſian.] The emperour of Perſia. *Congreve.*

SO'PHISM. *s.* [*ſophiſma*, Latin.] A fallacious argument; an unſound ſubtilty. *Watts.*

SO'PHIST. *s.* [*ſophiſta*, Lat.] A profeſſor of philoſophy. *Temple.*

SO'PHISTER. *s.* [*ſophiſte*, French.]
1. A diſputant fallaciouſly ſubtile; an artful but inſidious logician. *Rogers.*
2. A profeſſor of philoſophy; a ſophiſt. *Hooker.*

SOPHI'STICAL. *a.* [*ſophiſtique*, Fr.] Fallaciouſly ſubtile; logically deceitful. *More.*

SOPHI'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſophiſtical.*] With fallacious ſubtilty. *Swift.*

To SOPHI'STICATE. *v. a.* [*ſophiſtiquer*, Fr. from *ſophiſt.*] To adulterate; to corrupt with ſomething ſpurious. *Boyle.*

SOPHI'STICATE. *part. a.* [from the verb.] Adulterate; not genuine. *Glanville.*

SOPHISTICA'TION. *s.* [*ſophiſtication*, Fr.] Adulteration; not genuineneſs. *Glanville.*

SOPHISTICA'TOR. *s.* [from *ſophiſticate.*] Adulterator; one that makes things not genuine.

SO'PHISTRY. *s.* [from *ſophiſt.*]
1. Fallacious ratiocination. *Sidney.*
2. Logical exerciſe. *Felton.*

To SO'PORATE. *v. n.* [*ſopore*, Latin.] To lay aſleep.

SOPORI'FEROUS. *a.* [*ſopor* and *fero.*] Productive of ſleep; cauſing ſleep; narcotick; opiate; dormitive; ſomniferous. *Bacon.*

SOPORI'FEROUSNESS. *s.* [from *ſoporiferous.*] The quality of cauſing ſleep.

SOPORI'FICK. *a.* [*ſopor* and *facio.*] Cauſing ſleep; opiate; narcotick. *Locke.*

SO'PPER. *s.* [from *ſop.*] One that ſteeps any thing in liquor.

SORB. *s.* [*ſorbum*, Latin.] The berry of the ſorb or ſervice tree.

SO'RBILE. *s.* [from *ſorbeo*, Lat.] That may be drunk or ſipped.

SORBITION. *s.* [*ſorbitio*, Latin.] The act of drinking or ſipping.

SO'RCERER. *s.* [*ſorcier*, Fr.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician. *Shakeſpeare.*

SO'RCERESS. *s.* [female of *ſorcerer.*] A female magician; an enchantreſs. *Bacon.*

SO'RCERY. *s.* Magick; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft. *Tatler.*

SORD. *s.* [corrupted from *ſward.*] Turf; graſſy ground. *Shakeſpeare.*

SO'RDES. s. [Lat.] Fouleneſs; dregs. *Woodw.*

SO'RDET. } *s.* [*ſourdine*, French; *ſordina*,
SO'RDINE } Italian.] A ſmall pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet, to make it ſound lower or ſhriller. *Bailey.*

SO'RDID. *a.* [*ſordidus*, Latin.]
1. Foul; groſs; filthy; dirty. *Dryden.*
2. [*ſordide*, French.] Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; baſe. *South.*
3. Covetous; niggardly. *Denham.*

SO'RDIDLY. *ad.* [from *ſordid.*] Meanly; poorly; covetouſly.

SO'RDIDNESS. *s.* [from *ſordid.*]
1. Meanneſs; baſeneſs. *Cowley.*
2. Naſtineſs; not neatneſs. *Ray.*

SORE. *s.* [from *ſaur*, French.] A buck in his fourth year. *Shakeſpeare.*

SORE. *s.* [ſaꝛ, Saxon.] A place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer. *Shak.*

SORE. *a.* [from the noun.]
1. Tender to the touch. *Locke.*
2. Tender in the mind; eaſily vexed. *Pope.*
3. Violent with pain; afflictively vehement. *Common Prayer.*
4. Crimnal. Out of uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

SORE. *ad.* With painful or dangerous vehemence. *Common Prayer.*

SO'REHON. } *s.* [Iriſh and Scottiſh.] A
SORN. } ſervile tenure, formerly in Scotland and Ireland. Whenever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, and lived on free quarters; ſo that, when a perſon obtrudes himſelf upon another for bed and board, he is ſaid to *ſorn.* *Macbeam.*

SO'REL. *s.* [diminutive of *ſore.*] A buck in his third year. *Shakeſpeare.*

SO'RELY. *ad.* [from *ſore.*]
1. With a great degree of pain or diſtreſs. *Dryden.*
2. With vehemence dangerous or afflictive. *Shakeſpeare.*

SO'RENESS. *s.* [from *ſore.*] Tenderneſs of a hurt. *Temple.*

SORI'TES. *s.* [*ſoreuma.*] Properly a heap. An argument where one propoſition is accumulated on another. *Watts.*

SORO'RICIDE. *s.* [*ſoror* and *cædo.*] The murder of a ſiſter.

SO'RRAGE. *s.* The blades of green wheat or barley.

SO'RRANCE. *s.* [In farriery.] Any diſeaſe or ſore in horſes.

SO'RREL. *s.* [ſuꝛe, Saxon; *ſorel*, French] A plant like the dock, but differs in having an acid taſte. *Miller.*

SO'RRILY. *ad.* [from *ſorry.*] Meanly; poorly; deſpicably; wretchedly; pitiably. *Sidney.*

SO'RRINESS. *s.* [from *ſorry.*] Meanneſs; wretchedneſs; pitiableneſs; deſpicableneſs.

SO'RROW. *s.* [*ſorg*, Daniſh.] Grief; pain for ſomething paſt; ſadneſs; mourning. *Milton.*

To SO'RROW. *v. n.* [ſoꝛȝian, Saxon.] To grieve; to be ſad; to be dejected. *Milton.*

SO'RROWED. *a.* [from *ſorrow.*] Accompanied with ſorrow. Out of uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

SO'RROWFUL. *a.* [*ſorrow* and *full.*]
1. Sad for ſomething paſt; mournful; grieving. *Tobit.*
2. Deeply ſerious. Not in uſe. *Samuel.*
3. Expreſſing grief; accompanied with grief. *Job.*

SO'RRY. *a.* [ſaꝛiȝ, Saxon.]
1. Grieved for ſomething paſt. *Swift.*
2. [from *ſaur*, filth, Iſlandick.] Vile; worthleſs; vexatious. *Milton.*

SORT. *s.* [*ſorte*, French.]

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1. A kind; a ſpecies. *Tillotſon.*
2. A manner; a form of being or acting. *Milton.*
3. A degree of any quality. *Dryden.*
4. A claſs, or order of perſons. *Atterbury.*
5. A company; a knot of people. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Rank; condition above the vulgar. *Shak.*
7. [*ſort*, Fr.] A lot. Out of uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. A pair; a ſet; a ſuit.

To SORT. *v. a.* [*ſortiri*, Latin.]
1. To ſeparate into diſtinct and proper claſſes. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To reduce to order from a ſtate of confuſion. *Hooker.*
3. To conjoin; to put together in diſtribution. *Davies.*
4. To cull; to chooſe; to ſelect. *Chapman.*

To SORT. *v. n.*
1. To be joined with others of the ſame ſpecies. *Woodward.*
2. To conſort; to join. *Bacon.*
3. To ſuit; to fit. *Pope.*
4. [*ſortir*, Fr.] To terminate; to iſſue. *Bac.*
5. To have ſucceſs. *Abbot.*
6. To fall out. *Shakeſpeare.*

SORTANCE. *s.* [from *ſort.*] Suitableneſs; agreement. *Shakeſpeare.*

SORTILEGE. *s.* [*ſortilege*, French.] The act or practice of drawing lots.

SORTMENT. *s.* [from *ſort.*]
1. The act of ſorting; diſtribution.
2. A parcel ſorted or diſtributed.

To SOSS. *v. n.* [a cant word.] To ſit lazily on a chair; to fall at once into a chair. *Swift.*

SOT. *s.* [ꝑoꝛ, Saxon; *ſot*, French.]
1. A blockhead; a dull, ignorant, ſtupid fellow; a dolt. *South.*
2. A wretch ſtupified by drinking. *Reſcommon.*

To SOT. *v. a.* To ſtupify; to infatuate. *Dryden.*

To SOT. *v. n.* To tipple to ſtupidity.

SOTTISH. *a.* [from *ſot.*]
1. Dull; ſtupid; ſenſeleſs; infatuate; doltiſh. *Hayward.*
2. Dull with intemperance.

SOTTISHLY. *ad.* [from *ſottiſh.*] Stupidly; dully; ſenſeleſsly. *Bentley.*

SOTTISHNESS. *s.* [from *ſottiſh.*]
1. Dullneſs; ſtupidity; inſenſibility. *Bentley.*
2. Drunken ſtupidity. *South.*

SOVEREIGN. *a.* [*ſouverain*, French.]
1. Supreme in power; having no ſuperiour. *Dryden.*
2. Supremely efficacious; predominant over diſeaſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

SOVEREIGN. *s.* Supreme lord. *Dryden.*

SOVEREIGNLY. *ad.* [from *ſovereign.*] Supremely; in the higheſt degree. *Boyle.*

SOVEREIGNTY. *s.* [*ſouveraineté*, Fr.] Supremacy; higheſt place; ſupreme power; higheſt degree of excellence. *Davies.*

SOUGH. *s.* [from *ſous*, Fr.] A ſubterraneous drain. *Ray.*

SOUGHT. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſeek.*

SOUL. *s.* [ꝑapel, Saxon; *ſaul*, Daniſh.]
1. The immaterial and immortal ſpirit of man. *Davies.*
2. Intellectual principle. *Locke.*
3. Vital principle. *Watts.*
4. Spirit; eſſence; quinteſſence; principal part. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Interiour power. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. A familiar appellation expreſſing the qualities of the mind. *Watts.*
7. Human being. *Addiſon.*
8. Active power. *Dryden.*
9. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind. *Young.*
10. Intelligent being in general. *Milton.*

SOULED. *a.* [from *ſoul.*] Furniſhed with mind. *Dryden.*

SOULLESS. *a.* [from *ſoul.*] Mean; low; ſpiritleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

SOULSHOT. *s.* [*ſoul* and *ſhot.*] Something paid for a ſoul's requiem among the Romaniſts. *Ayliffe.*

SOUND. *a.* [ꝑunꝺ, Saxon.]
1. Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not diſeaſed; not hurt. *Dryden.*
2. Right; not erroneous; orthodox. *Hooker.*
3. Stout; ſtrong; luſty. *Abbot.*
4. Valid; not failing. *Spenſer.*
5. Faſt; hearty. *Milton.*

SOUND. *ad.* Soundly; heartily; completely faſt. *Spenſer.*

SOUND. *s.* [*ſonde*, French.] A ſhallow ſea, ſuch as may be founded. *Camden.*

SOUND. *s.* [*ſonde*, French.] A probe, an inſtrument uſed by chirurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers. *Sharp.*

To SOUND. *v. a.*
1. To ſearch with a plummet; to try depth. *Hooker.*
2. To try; to examine. *Addiſon.*

To SOUND. *v. n.* To try with the ſounding line. *Locke.*

SOUND. *s.* [*ſepia.*] The cuttle-fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

SOUND. *s.* [*ſonus*, Latin.]
1. Any thing audible; a noiſe; that which is perceived by the ear. *Bacon.*
2. Mere empty noiſe oppoſed to meaning. *Locke.*

To SOUND. *v. n.*
1. To make a noiſe; to emit a noiſe. *Milton.*
2. To exhibit by ſound, or likeneſs of ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To be conveyed in ſound. *1 Theſſ.*

To SOUND. *v. a.*
1. To cauſe to make a noiſe; to play on. *Sp.*
2. To betoken or direct by a ſound. *Wotton.*
3. To celebrate by ſound. *Milton.*

SOUNDBOARD. *s.* Board which propagates the ſound in organs. *Milton.*

SOUNDING. *a.* [from *ſound.*] Sonorous; having a magnificent ſound. *Dryden.*

SOUNDLY. *ad.* [from *ſound.*]
1. Healthily; heartily.
2. Luſtily; ſtoutly; ſtrongly. *Swift.*
3. Truly; rightly. *Bacon.*
4. Faſt; cloſely. *Locke.*

SOUNDNESS. *s.* [from *ſound.*]
1. Health; heartineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt ſtate. *Locke.*
3. Strength; ſolidity. *Hooker.*

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SOUP. *s.* [*soupe*, Fr.] Strong decoction of flesh for the table. *Swift.*

SOUR. *a.* [ƿur, Sax. *sur*, Welsh.]
1. Acid; austere; pungent on the palate with astringency. *Dryden.*
2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; morose; severe. *Brown.*
3. Afflictive; painful. *Shakespeare.*
4. Expressing discontent. *Swift.*

SOUR. *s.* [from the adj.] Acid substance. *Spen.*

To **SOUR.** *v. a.*
1. To make acid. *Dryden.*
2. To make harsh, or unkindly. *Mortimer.*
3. To make uneasy; to make less pleasing. *Dryden.*
4. To make discontented. *Shakespeare.*

To **SOUR.** *v. n.*
1. To become acid. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To grow peevish or crabbed. *Addison.*

SOURCE. *s.* [*source*, French.]
1. Spring; fountain; head. *Addison.*
2. Original; first cause. *Milton.*
3. First producer. *Waller.*

SOURISH. *a.* [from *sour.*] Somewhat sour.

SOURLY. *ad.* [from *sour.*]
1. With acidity.
2. With acrimony. *Dryden.*

SOURNESS. *s.* [from *sour.*]
1. Acidity; austereness of taste. *Denham.*
2. Asperity; harshness of temper. *Addison.*

SOURSOP. *s.* Custard-apple. *Miller.*

SOUS. *s.* [*sol*, Fr.] A small denomination of money.

SOUSE. *s.* [*sous*, salt, Dutch.]
1. Pickle made of salt.
2. Any thing kept parboiled in salt pickle. *Tusser.*

To **SOUSE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To barboil, or steep in pickle. *Pope.*
2. To throw into the water. *Shakespeare.*

To **SOUSE.** *v. n.* [from *sous*, or *dessous*, down, Fr.] To fall as a bird on his prey. *Dryden.*

To **SOUSE.** *v. a.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes his prey. *Shakespeare.*

SOUSE. *ad.* With sudden violence. *Young.*

SOUTERRAIN. *s.* [*souterrain*, Fr.] A grotto or cavern in the ground. *Arbuthnot.*

SOUTH. *s.* [ƿuð, Sax. *suyd*, Dutch.]
1. The part where the sun is to us at noon: opposed to *north.* *Bacon.*
2. The southern regions of the globe. *Milton.*
3. The wind that blows from the south. *Sha.*

SOUTH. *a.* [from the noun.] Southern; meridional. *Job.*

SOUTH. *ad.*
1. Toward the south. *Shakespeare.*
2. From the south. *Bacon.*

SOUTHEAST. *s.* [*south* and *east.*] The point between the east and south. *Bacon.*

SOUTHERLY. *a.* [from *south.*]
1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the south; not absolutely southern.
2. Lying toward the south. *Grunt.*
3. Coming from about the south. *Shak.*

SOUTHERN. *a.* [ƿuðerne, Sax. from *south.*]
1. Belonging to the south; meridional. *Dry.*
2. Lying toward the south. *Shakespeare.*
3. Coming from the south. *Bacon.*

SOUTHERNWOOD. *s.* [ƿuðernpuda, Sax.] A plant that agrees in most parts with the wormwood. *Miller.*

SOUTHING. *a.* [from *south.*] Going toward the south. *Dryden.*

SOUTHING. *s.* Tendency to the south. *Dryd.*

SOUTHMOST. *a.* [from *south.*] Furthest toward the south. *Milton.*

SOUTHSAY. *s.* [properly *soothsay.*] Prediction. *Spenser.*

To **SOUTHSAY.** *v. n.* [See SOOTHSAY.] To predict. *Camden.*

SOUTHWARD. *ad.* [from *south.*] Toward the south. *Thomson.*

SOUTHWARD. *s.* The southern regions. *Ral.*

SOUTHWEST. *s.* [*south* and *west.*] Point between the south and west. *Bacon.*

SOUVENANCE. *s.* [Fr.] Remembrance; memory. Not used. *Spenser.*

SOW. [ƿuh, Sax. *soeg*, *sowe*, Dutch.]
1. A female pig; the female of a boar. *Dry.*
2. An oblong mass of lead. *Ainsworth.*
3. An insect; a millepede. *Ainsworth.*

SOWBREAD. *s.* [*cyclamen*, Lat.] A plant.

To **SOW.** *v. n.* [ƿapan, Sax. *zayen*, Dutch.] To scatter seed in order to a harvest. *Psalms.*

To **SOW.** *v. a.* part. pass. *sown.*
1. To scatter in the ground in order to growth; to propagate by seed. *Bacon.*
2. To spread; to propagate. *Milton.*
3. To impregnate or stock with seed. *Isaiah.*
4. To besprinkle. *Milton.*

To **SOW.** *v. a.* [for *sew.*] To join by needlework. *Milton.*

To **SOWCE.** *v. n.* To throw into the water. See SOUSE. *L'Estrange.*

SOWER. *s.* [from *sow.*]
1. He that sprinkles the seed. *Matthew.*
2. A scatterer. *Hakewill.*
3. A breeder; a promoter. *Bacon.*

SOWINS. *s.* Flummery, made of oatmeal somewhat soured. *Swift.*

To **SOWL.** *v. a.* To pull by the ears. *Shak.*

SOWN. The participle of *sow.*

SOWTHISTLE. *s.* A weed. *Bacon.*

SPAAD. *s.* A kind of mineral. *Woodward.*

SPACE. *s.* [*spatium*, Lat.]
1. Room; local extension. *Locke.*
2. Any quantity of place. *Burnet.*
3. Quantity of time. *Wilkins.*
4. A small time; a while. *Spenser.*

SPACIOUS. *a.* [*spatiosus*, Lat.] Wide; extensive; roomy; not narrow. *Cowley.*

SPACIOUSLY. *ad.* Extensively.

SPACIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *spacious.*] Roominess; wide extension.

SPADDLE. *s.* [diminutive of *spade.*] A little spade. *Mortimer.*

SPADE. *s.* [ƿpaꝺ, Sax. *spade*, Dutch.]
1. The instrument of digging. *Brown.*
2. A deer three years old. *Ainsworth.*
3. A suit of cards.

SPADEBONE. *s.* [named from the form.] The shoulder-blade. *Dryden.*

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PA'DICEOUS. *a.* [*spadiceus*, Lat.] Of a light red. *Brown.*

SPADI'LLE. *s.* [*spadille*, or *espadille*, Fr.] The ace of ſpades at ombre.

SPA'GYRICK. *a* [*spagiricus*, Lat.] Chymical.

SPA'GYRIST. *s.* A chymiſt. *Boyle.*

SPAKE. The old preterit of *ſpeak.*

SPALL. *s.* [*eſpaule*, Fr.] Shoulder. *Fairfax.*

SPALT or *Spelt. s.* A white, ſcaly, ſhining ſtone, frequently uſed to promote the fuſion of metals. *Bailey.*

SPAN. *s.* [ꝩpan, ꝩponne, Sax. *ſpan*, Dut.]

1. The ſpace from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; nine inches. *Holder.*
2. Any ſhort duration. *Walker.*

To SPAN. *v. a.*

1. To meaſure by the hand extended. *Tickel.*
2. To meaſure. *Herbert.*

SPAN. The preterit of *ſpin.*

SPA'NCOUNTER. } *s.* [from *ſpan*, *counter*,
SPA'NFARTHING. } and *farthing.*] A play at which money is thrown within a ſpan or mark. *Donne.*

SPA'NGLE. *s.* [*ſpange*, German, a locket.]

1. A ſmall plate or boſs of ſhining metal.
2. Any little thing ſparkling and ſhining. *Glanville.*

To SPA'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beſprinkle with ſpangles or ſhining bodies. *Dan.*

SPA'NIEL. *s.* [*hiſpaniolus*, Lat.]

1. A dog uſed for ſport in the field, remarkable for ſagacity and obedience. *Dryden.*
2. A low, mean, ſneaking fellow. *Shak.*

To SPA'NIEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fawn on; to play the ſpaniel. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPA'NISH *Broom. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

SPA'NISH *Fly. s.* A venemous fly, which is uſed to raiſe bliſters.

SPA'NISH *Nut. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

SPA'NKER. *s.* A ſmall coin. *Denham.*

SPA'NNER. *s.* The lock of a carabine. *Howel.*

SPAR *s.*

1. Marcaſite. *Newton.*
2. A ſmall beam; the bar of a gate.

To SPAR. *v. n.* To fight with preluſive ſtrokes.

To SPAR. *v. a* [ꝩpannan, Sax. *ſperren*, Ger.] To ſhut; to cloſe; to bar. *Spenſer.*

SPA'RABLE. *s.* [ꝩpanꝩan, Saxon, to faſten.] Small nails.

SPA'RADRAP. *s.* [In pharmacy.] A corecloth. *Wiſeman.*

To SPARE. *v. a.* [ꝩpannan, Sax. *ſparen*, Dut.] *eſpargner*, Fr.]

1. To uſe frugally; not to waſte; not to conſume. *Milton.*
2. To have unemployed; to ſave from any particular uſe. *Knoller.*
3. To do without; to loſe willingly. *B. Jons.*
4. To omit; to forbear. *Dryden.*
5. To uſe tenderly; to forbear; to treat with pity; to uſe with mercy. *Com. Prayer.*
6. To grant; to allow; to indulge. *Roſcom.*
7. To forbear to inflict or impoſe. *Dryden.*

To SPARE *v. n.*

1. To live frugally; to be parſimonious. *Sh.*
2. To forbear; to be ſcrupulous. *Knollis.*
3. To uſe mercy; to forgive. *Bacon.*

SPARE. *a.*

1. Scanty; parſimonious; frugal. *Locke.*
2. Superfluous; unwanted. *Addiſon.*
3. Lean; wanting fleſh; macilent. *Milton.*

SPARE. *s.* [from the verb.] Parſimony; frugal uſe; huſbandry. Not in uſe. *Bacon.*

SPA'RER. *s.* [from *ſpare.*] One who avoids expence. *Wotton.*

SPA'RERIB. *s.* [*ſpare* and *rib.*] Ribs cut away from the body, and having on them ſpare or little fleſh; as, a *ſparerib* of pork.

SPARGEFA'CTION. *s.* [*ſpargo*, Latin.] The act of ſprinkling.

SPA'RING. *a.* [from *ſpare.*]

1. Scarce; little. *Bacon.*
2. Scanty; not plentiful. *Pope.*
3. Parſimonious; not liberal. *Dryden.*

SPA'RINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſparing.*]

1. Not abundantly. *Bacon.*
2. Frugally; parſimoniouſly; not laviſhly. *Heyward.*
3. With abſtinence. *Atterbury.*
4. Not with great frequency. *Atterbury.*
5. Cautiouſly; tenderly. *Bacon.*

SPARK. *s* [ꝩpeanca, Sax. *ſparke*, Dutch]

1. A ſmall particle of fire, or kindled matter. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Any thing ſhining. *Locke.*
3. Any thing vivid or active. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A lively, ſhowy, ſplendid, gay man. *Prior.*
5. A lover.

To SPARK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to ſparkle. Not uſed. *Spen.*

SPA'RKFUL. *a.* [*ſpark* and *full.*] Lively; brisk; airy. Not uſed. *Camden.*

SPA'RKISH. *a.* [from *ſpark.*]

1. Airy; gay. A low word. *Wolſh.*
2. Showy; well dreſſed; fine. *L'Eſtrange.*

SPA'RKLE. *s.* [from *ſpark.*]

1. A ſpark; a ſmall particle of fire. *Dryden.*
2. Any luminous particle. *Pope.*

To SPA'RKLE. *v. n* [from the noun]

1. To emit ſparks.
2. To iſſue in ſparks. *Milton.*
3. To ſhine; to glitter. *Watts.*
4. To emit little bubbles as liquor in a glaſs.

SPA'RKLINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſparkling.*] With vivid and twinkling luſtre. *Boyle.*

SPA'RKLINGNESS. *s.* [from *ſparkling*] Vivid and twinkling luſtre. *Boyle.*

SPA'RROW. *s.* [ꝩpeapꝩa, Sax.] A ſmall bird.

SPA'RROWHAWK or *Sparhawk. s.* [ꝩpeap, hapoc, Sax.] The female of the muſket hawk.

SPA'RROWGRASS. *s.* [corrupted from *asparagus.*] *King.*

SPA'RRY. *a.* [from *ſpar.*] Conſiſting of ſpar. *Woodward.*

SPASM. *s.* [*σπασμος.*] Convulſion; violent and involuntary contraction. *Arbuthnot.*

SPASMO'DICK. *a.* [from *ſpaſm.*] Convulſive.

SPAT. The preterit of *ſpit.*

SPAT *s.* The young of ſhellfiſh. *Woodward.*

To SPA'TIATE. *v. n.* [*ſpatior*, Lat.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large. *Bentley.*

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To SPA'TTER. *v. a.* [ꝩpat, ſpit, Saxon.]
1. To ſprinkle with dirt, or any thing offenſive. *Addiſon.*
2. To throw out any thing offenſive. *Shakeſ.*
3. To aſperſe; to defame.

To SPA'TTER. *v. n.* To ſpit; to ſputter as at any thing nauſeous taken into the mouth.

SPA'TTERDASHES. *s.* [*ſpatter* and *daſh.*] Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPA'TLING *Poppy.* *s.* White behen, *Miller.*

SPA'TULA. *s.* A ſpattle or ſlice, uſed by apothecaries and ſurgeons in ſpreading plaſters or ſtirring medicines. *Quincy.*

SPA'VIN. *s.* [*eſpavent* Fr. *ſpavano*, Italian.] This diſeaſe in horſes is a bony excreſcence or cruſt, as hard as a bone, that grows on the inſide of the hough. *Farrier's Dict.*

SPAW. *s.* A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.

To SPAWL. *v. n.* [ꝩpæꝉlian, to ſpit, Sax.] To throw moiſture out of the mouth. *Swift.*

SPAWL. *s.* [ꝩpaꝉ, Saxon.] Spittle; moiſture ejected from the mouth. *Dryden.*

SPAWN. *s.* [*ſpene, ſpenne*, Dutch.]
1. The eggs of fiſh or of frogs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Any product or offſpring. *Tillotſon.*

To SPAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To produce as fiſhes do eggs *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To generate; to bring forth. *Swift.*

To SPAWN. *v. n.*
1. To iſſue eggs as fiſh. *Brown.*
2. To iſſue; to proceed. *Locke.*

SPA'WNER. *s.* [from *ſpawn.*] The female fiſh. *Walton.*

To SPAY. *v. a.* [*ſpado*, Latin.] To caſtrate female animals. *Mortimer.*

To SPEAK. *v. n.* preterit *ſpake*, or *ſpoke*; participle paſſive *ſpoken.* [ꝩpecan, Saxon.]
1. To utter articulate ſounds; to expreſs thoughts by words. *Holder.*
2. To harangue; to make a ſpeech. *Clarendon.*
3. To talk for or againſt; to diſpute. *Shak.*
4. To diſcourſe; to make mention *Tillotſon.*
5. To give ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To SPEAK *with.* To addreſs; to converſe with. *Knolles.*

To SPEAK. *v. a.*
1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce. *Judges.*
2. To proclaim; to celebrate. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To addreſs; to accoſt. *Eccleſiaſticus.*
4. To exhibit; to make known. *Milton.*

SPEA'KABLE. *a* [from *ſpeak.*]
1. Poſſible to be ſpoken.
2. Having the power of ſpeech. *Milton.*

SPEA'KER. *s.* [from *ſpeak.*]
1. One that ſpeaks. *Watts.*
2. One that ſpeaks in any particular manner. *Prior.*
3. One that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The prolocutor of the commons. *Dryden.*

SPEA'KING *Trumpet.* *s.* A ſtentorophonick inſtrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great diſtance. *Dryden.*

SPEAR. *s.* [ꝩpeꝛe, Saxon; *ſpere*, Dutch.]
1. A long weapon with a ſharp point, uſed in thruſting or throwing; a lance. *Cowley.*
2. A lance, generally with prongs, to kill fiſh. *Carew.*

To SPEAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a ſpear.

To SPEAR. *v. n.* To ſhoot or ſprout: commonly written *ſpire.* *Mortimer.*

SPEA'RGRASS. *s.* [*ſpear* and *graſs.*] Long ſtiff graſs *Shakeſpeare.*

SPEA'RMAN. *s.* [*ſpear* and *man.*] One who uſes a lance in fight *Prior.*

SPEA'RMINT. *s.* A plant; a ſpecies of mint.

SPEA'RWORT. *s.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SPE'CIAL. *a.* [*ſpecial*, Fr. *ſpecialis*, Latin.]
1. Noting a ſort or ſpecies. *Watts.*
2. Particular; peculiar. *Atterbury.*
3. Appropriate; deſigned for a particular purpoſe. *Davies.*
4. Extraordinary; uncommon. *Sprat.*
5. Chief in excellence. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPE'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *ſpecial.*]
1. Particularly; above others. *Deuter.*
2. Not in a common way; peculiarly. *Hale.*

SPE'CIALTY. } *s.* [*ſpecialité*, Fr. from *ſpe-*
SPECIA'LITY. } *cial*] Particularity. *Hale.*

SPE'CIES. *s.* [*ſpecies*, Latin.]
1. A ſort; a ſubdiviſion of a general term. *Watts.*
2. Claſs of nature; ſingle order of beings. *Bentley.*
3. Appearance to the ſenſes; any viſible or ſenſible repreſentation. *Ray.*
4. Repreſentation to the mind. *Dryden.*
5. Show; viſible exhibition. *Bacon.*
6. Circulating money. *Arbuthnot.*
7. Simples that have place in a compound.

SPECI'FICAL. } *a.* [*ſpecifique*, French.]
SPECI'FICK. }
1. That makes a thing of the ſpecies of which it is. *Newton.*
2. [In medicine.] Appropriated to the cure of ſome particular diſtemper. *Wiſeman.*

SPECI'FICALLY. *ad.* [from *ſpecifick.*] In ſuch manner as to conſtitute a ſpecies; according to the nature of the ſpecies. *Bentley.*

To SPECI'FICATE. *v. a.* [from *ſpecies* and *facio*, Latin.] To mark by notation of diſtinguiſhing particularities. *Hale.*

SPECIFICA'TION *s.* [*ſpecification*, Fr.]
1. Diſtinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark. *Watts.*
2. Particular mention. *Ayliffe.*

To SPE'CIFY. *v. a.* [from *ſpecies*; *ſpecifier*, Fr.] To mention; to ſhow by ſome particular mark of diſtinction. *Pope.*

SPE'CIMEN. *s.* [*ſpecimen*, Latin.] A ſample; a part of any thing exhibited, that the reſt may be known. *Addiſon.*

SPE'CIOUS. *a.* [*ſpecieux*, Fr. *ſpecioſus*, Lat.]
1. Showy; pleaſing to the view. *Milton.*
2. Plauſible; ſuperficially; not ſolidly right; ſtriking at firſt view. *Atterbury.*

SPE'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſpecious.*] With fair appearance. *Hammond.*

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SPECK. *s.* [ꝑpecce, Saxon.] A ſmall diſcoloration; a ſpot. *Dryden.*

To SPECK. *v. a.* To ſpot; to ſtain in drops. *Milton.*

SPE'CKLE. *s.* [from *ſpeck.*] Small ſpeck; little ſpot.

To SPE'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with ſmall ſpots. *Milton.*

SPECT or *Speight. s.* A woodpecker. *Ainſw.*

SPE'CTACLE. *s.* [*ſpectacle*, Fr. *ſpectaculum*, Latin.]

1. A ſhow; a gazing-ſtock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. Any thing perceived by the ſight. *Spenſer.*

3. [In the plural.] Glaſſes to aſſiſt the ſight.

SPE'CTACLED. *a.* [from the noun.] Furniſhed with ſpectacles. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPECTA'TION. *s.* [*ſpectatio*, Lat.] Regard; reſpect. *Harvey.*

SPECTA'TOR. *s* [*ſpectateur*, Fr. *ſpectator*. Lat.] A looker-on; a beholder. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPECTA'TORSHIP. *s.* [from *ſpectator.*] Act of beholding *Shakeſpeare.*

SPE'CTRE. *s.* [*ſpectre*, Fr *ſpectrum*, Lat.]

1. Apparition; appearance of perſons dead. *Stilling fleet.*

2. Something made preternaturally viſible.

SPE'CTRUM. *s.* [Latin.] An image; a viſible form. *Newton.*

SPE'CULAR. *a.* [*ſpecularis*, Latin.]

1. Having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glaſs. *Donne.*

2. Aſſiſting ſight. Improper. *Philips.*

To SPE'CULATE. *v. n.* [*ſpeculer*, Fr, *ſpeculor*, Lat.] To meditate; to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind. *Digby.*

To SPE'CULATE. *v. a.* To conſider attentively; to look through with the mind. *Brown.*

SPECULA'TION. *s.* [from *ſpeculate.*]

1. Examination by the eye; view.

2. Examiner; ſpy. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation. *Hooker.*

4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation. *Temple.*

5. Mental ſcheme not reduced to practice. *Temple.*

6. Power of ſight. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPE'CULATIVE. *a.* [from *ſpeculate.*]

1. Given to ſpeculation; contemplative. *Hooker.*

2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical. *Bacon.*

SPE'CULATIVELY. *ad.* [from *ſpeculative.*]

1. Contemplatively; with meditation.

2. Ideally; notionally; theoretically.

SPECULA'TOR. *s.* [from *ſpeculate.*]

1. One who forms theories. *More.*

2. [*ſpeculateur*, French.] An obſerver; a contemplator. *Brown.*

3. A ſpy; a watcher. *Broome.*

SPE'CULATORY. *a.* [from *ſpeculate.*] Exerciſing ſpeculation.

SPE'CULUM. s. [Latin.] A mirror; a looking-glaſs. *Boyle.*

SPED. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſpeed.*

SPEECH. *s.* [from *ſpeak.*]

1. The power of articulate utterance; the power of expreſſing thoughts by words, or vocal ſounds. *Watts.*

2. Language; words conſidered as expreſſing thoughts. *Milton.*

2. Particular language as diſtinct from others. *Common Prayer.*

4. Any thing ſpoken. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. Talk; mention. *Bacon.*

6. Oration; harangue. *Swift.*

7. Declaration of thoughts. *Milton.*

SPEE'CHLESS. *a.* [from *ſpeech.*]

1. Deprived of the power of ſpeaking; made mute or dumb. *Raleigh.*

2. Mute; dumb. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SPEED. *v. n.* pret, and part. paſſ. *ſped* and *ſpeeded.* [*ſpoeden*, Dutch.]

1. To make haſte; to move with celerity. *Philips.*

2. [ꝑpeoꝑan, to grow rich, Saxon.] To have good ſucceſs *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To ſucceed well or ill. *South.*

4. To have any condition, good or bad. *Waller.*

To SPEED. *v. a.*

1. To diſpatch in haſte; to ſend away quickly. *Fairfax.*

2. To haſten; to put into quick motion. *Sh.*

3. To furniſh in haſte.

4. To diſpatch; to deſtroy; to kill; to miſchief; to ruin. *Pope.*

5. To execute; to diſpatch. *Ayliffe.*

6. To aſſiſt; to help forward. *Dryden.*

7. To make proſperous. *St. Paul.*

SPEED. *s.* [*ſpoed*, Dutch.]

1. Quickneſs; celerity. *More.*

2. Haſte; hurry; diſpatch. *Decay of Piety.*

3. The courſe or pace of a horſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

4. Succeſs; event. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPE'EDILY. *ad.* [from *ſpeedy.*] With haſte; quickly. *Dryden.*

SPE'EDINESS. *s.* [from *ſpeedy.*] The quality of being ſpeedy.

SPE'EDWELL. *s.* [*veronica*, Latin.] A plant; fluellin. *Derham.*

SPE'EDY. *a.* [from *ſpeed.*] Quick; ſwift; nimble; quick of diſpatch. *Dryden.*

SPELL. *s.* [ꝑpel, Saxon, a word.]

1. A charm conſiſting of ſome words of occult power. *Milton.*

2. A turn of work. *Carew.*

To SPELL. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *ſpelled* or *ſpelt.* [*ſpellen*, Dutch.]

1. To write with the proper letters. *Dryden.*

2. To read by naming letters ſingly. *Shak.*

3. To charm. *Dryden.*

To SPELL. *v. n.*

1. To form words of letters. *Locke.*

2. To read. *Milton.*

3. To read unſkilfully. *South.*

To SPELT. *v. n.* To ſplit; to break. *Mort.*

SPE'LTER. *s.* A kind of ſemimetal. *Newton.*

To SPEND. *v. a.* [ꝑpendan, Saxon.]

1. To conſume; to exhauſt; to waſte. *Milton.*

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2. To bestow, as expence; to expend, as cost. *Isaiah.*
3. To bestow for any purpose. *Boyle.*
4. To effuse. *Shakespeare.*
5. To squander; to lavish. *Wake.*
6. To pass; to suffer to pass away. *Job.*
7. To waste; to wear out. *Burnet.*
8. To fatigue; to harass. *Addison.*

To SPEND. *v. n.*
1. To make expence. *South.*
2. To prove in the use: as, *pork fed with pease* spends *well.* *Temple.*
3. To be lost or wasted: as, *life* spends *in trifles.* *Bacon.*
4. To be employed to any use. *Bacon.*

SPE'NDER. *s.* [from *spend.*]
1. One who spends. *Taylor.*
2. A prodigal; a lavisher. *Bacon.*

SPE'NDTHRIFT. *s.* [*spend* and *thrift.*] A prodigal; a lavisher. *Swift.*

SPE'RABLE. *a.* [*sperabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be hoped. Not in use. *Bacon.*

SPERM. *s.* [*sperme*, French; *sperma*, Latin.] Seed; that by which the species is continued. *Bacon.*

SPERMACETI. s. [Lat.] Corruptedly pronounced *parmasitty*; a kind of suet made by condensing the oil of a whale's head. *Quincy.*

SPERMA'TICAL. } *a.* [*spermatique*, Fr.]
SPERMA'TICK. } from *sperm.*]
1. Seminal; consisting of seed. *More.*
2. Belonging to the sperm. *Ray.*

To SPE'RMATIZE. *v. n.* [from *sperm.*] To yield seed. *Brown.*

SPERMATOCE'LE. *s.* [σπερμα and κηλη.] A rupture caused by the contraction of the seminal vessels. *Bailey.*

SPERMO'LOGIST. *s.* [σπερμολογος.] One who gathers or treats of seeds.

To SPERSE. *v. a.* [*sparsus*, Latin.] To disperse; to scatter. Not in use. *Spenser.*

To SPET. *v. a.* To bring or pour abundantly. *Milton.*

To SPEW. *v. a.* [ꝑpeapan, Sax. *spuwan*, Dut.]
1. To vomit; to eject from the stomach. *Spenser.*
2. To eject; to cast forth. *Dryden.*
3. To eject with loathing. *Bacon.*

To SPEW. *v. n.* To vomit; to ease the stomach. *Ben Jonson.*

SPE'WY. *a.* [from *spew.*] Wet; foggy. *Mort.*

To SPHA'CELATE. *v. a.* To affect with a gangrene. *Sharp.*

To SPHA'CELATE. *v. n.* To mortify; to suffer the gangrene. *Sharp.*

SPHA'CELUS *s.* [σφακελος.] A gangrene; a mortification. *Wiseman.*

SPHERE. *s.* [*sphæra*, Latin.]
1. A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the centre is at the same distance from every point of the circumference. *Milton.*
2. Any globe of the mundane system. *Dryden.*
3. A globe representing the earth or sky. *Dryden.*
4. Orb; circuit of motion. *Milton.*
5. Province; compass of knowledge or action; employment. *Shakespeare.*

To SPHERE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place in a sphere. *Shakespeare.*
2. To form into roundness. *Milton.*

SPHE'RICAL. } *a.* [from *sphere.*]
SPHE'RICK. }
1. Round; orbicular; globular. *Keil.*
2. Planetary; relating to the orbs of the planets. *Shakespeare.*

SPHE'RICALLY. *ad.* In form of a sphere.

SPHE'RICALNESS. } *s.* [from *sphere.*] Round-
SPHE'RICITY. } ness; rotundity; globosity. *Digby.*

SPHE'ROID. *s.* [σφαιρα and ειδος.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a sphere. *Cheyne.*

SPHEROI'DICAL. *a.* [from *spheroid.*] Having the form of a spheroid. *Cheyne.*

SPHE'RULE. *s.* [*sphærula*, Latin.] A little globe. *Cheyne.*

SPHINX. *s.* [σφιγξ.] A famous monster in Egypt, that remained by conjoined Nilus, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion. *Peacham.*

SPIAL. *s.* [*espial*, French.] A spy; a scout; a watcher. Obsolete. *Fairfax.*

SPICE. *s.* [*espices*, French.]
1. A vegetable production, fragrant to the smell and pungent to the palate; an aromatick substance used in sauces. *Temple.*
2. A small quantity, as of spice to the thing seasoned. *Brown.*

To SPICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To season with spice. *Donne.*

SPI'CER. *s.* [from *spice.*] One who deals in spice. *Camden.*

SPI'CERY. *s.* [*epiceries*, French.]
1. The commodity of spices. *Raleigh.*
2. A repository of spices. *Addison.*

SPICK *and* SPAN. Quite new; now first used.

SPICKNEL or *Spignel. s.* [*mum.*] The herb maldmony or bearwort.

SPI'COSITY. *s.* [*spica*, Lat.] The quality of being spiked like ears of corn; fulness of ears.

SPI'CY. *a.* [from *spice.*]
1. Producing spice; abounding with aromaticks. *Dryden.*
2. Aromatick; having the qualities of spice. *Pope.*

SPI'DER. *s.* The animal that spins a web for flies. *Drayton.*

SPI'DERCATCHER. *s.* [*picus*, *muscipus*, Lat.] A bird.

SPI'DERWORT. *s.* [*phalangium*, Latin.] A plant with a lily-flower. *Miller.*

SPI'GOT. *s.* [*spijker*, Dutch.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor. *Shu.*

SPIKE. *s.* [*spica*, Latin.]
1. An ear of corn. *Denham.*
2. A long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron sharpened. *Addison.*

SPIKE. *s.* A smaller species of lavender. *Hill.*

To SPIKE. *v. a.*
1. To fasten with long nails. *Moxon.*
2. To set with spikes. *Wiseman.*
3. To make sharp at the end.

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SPI'KENARD. *s.* [*spica nardi*, Latin.] A plant; and the oil or balsam produced from the plant. *Spectator.*

SPILL. *s.* [*spijlen*, Dutch.]
1. A small shiver of wood, or thin bar of iron. *Mortimer.*
2. A small quantity of money. *Ayliffe.*

To SPILL. *v. a.* [ꝩpillan, Sax. *spillen*, Dutch.]
1. To shed; to lose by shedding. *Daniel.*
2. To destroy; to mischief. *Davies.*
3. To throw away. *Tickel.*

To SPILL. *v. n.*
1. To waste; to be lavish. *Sidney.*
2. To be shed; to be lost by being shed. *Watts.*

SPI'LLER. *s.* [I know not whence derived.] A kind of fishing line. *Carew.*

SPILTH. *s.* [from *spill.*] Any thing poured out or wasted. *Shakespeare.*

To SPIN. *v. a.* pret *spun* or *span*, part. *spun.* [ꝩpinnan, Saxon; *spinnen*, Dutch.]
1. To draw out into threads. *Exodus.*
2. To form threads by drawing out and twisting any filamentous matter. *Dryden.*
3. To protract; to draw out. *Addison.*
4. To form by degrees; to draw out tediously. *Digby.*
5. To put into a turning motion, as a boy's top.

To SPIN. *v. n.*
1. To exercise the art of spinning, or drawing threads. *More.*
2. To stream out in a thread or small current. *Drayton.*
3. To move round as a spindle. *Milton.*

SPI'NACH. } *s.* [*spinachia*, Latin.] A plant.
SPI'NAGE. } *Miller.*

SPI'NAL. *a.* [*spina*, Latin.] Belonging to the back-bone. *Philips.*

SPI'NDLE. *s.* [ꝩpinol, ꝩpinoel, Saxon.]
1. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated. *Maine.*
2. A long slender stalk. *Mortimer.*
3. Any thing slender: whence *spindle shanks.* *Dryden.*

To SPI'NDLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shoot into a long small stalk. *Bacon.*

SPINDLESHA'NKED. *a.* [*spindle* and *shank.*] Having small legs. *Addison.*

SPI'NDLETREE. *s.* A plant; prickwood.

SPINE. *s.* [*spina*, Latin.] The back-bone. *Dryden.*

SPI'NEL. *s.* A sort of mineral. *Woodward.*

SPI'NET. *s.* [*espinette*, French.] A small harpsichord; an instrument with keys. *Swift.*

SPI'NIFEROUS. *a.* [*spina* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing thorns.

SPINK. *s.* A finch; a bird. *Harte.*

SPI'NNER. *s.* [from *spin.*]
1. One skilled in spinning. *Graunt.*
2. A garden spider with long jointed legs. *Shakespeare.*

SPI'NNING *Wheel. s.* [from *spin.*] The wheel by which, since the disuse of the rock, the thread is drawn. *Gay.*

SPINO'SITY. *s.* [*spinosus*, Latin.] Crabbedness; thorny or briary perplexity. *Glanville.*

SPI'NOUS. *a.* [*spinosus*, Latin.] Thorny; full of thorns.

SPI'NSTER. *s.* [from *spin.*]
1. A woman that spins. *Shakespeare.*
2. [In law.] The general term for a girl or maiden woman. *Swift.*

SPI'NSTRY. *s.* [from *spinster.*] The work of spinning.

SPI'NY. *a.* [*spina*, Latin.] Thorny; briary; perplexed; difficult. *Digby.*

SPI'RACLE. *s.* [*spiraculum*, L.] A breathing-hole; a vent; a small aperture. *Woodward.*

SPI'RAL. *a.* [from *spira*, Lat.] Curve; winding circularly involved. *Blackmore.*

SPI'RALLY. *ad.* In a spiral form. *Ray.*

SPIRE. *s.* [*spira*, Latin.]
1. A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twist; a wreath. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid; a steeple. *Hale.*
3. The top or uppermost point. *Shakespeare.*

To SPIRE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To shoot up pyramidically. *Mortimer.*
2. To breathe. Not in use. *Spenser.*

SPI'RIT. *s.* [*spiritus*, Latin.]
1. Breath; wind. *Bacon.*
2. An immaterial substance. *Davies.*
3. The soul of a man. *Shakespeare.*
4. An apparition. *Luke.*
5. Temper; habitual disposition of mind. *Tillotson.*
6. Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind. *Shakespeare.*
7. Genius; vigour of mind. *Temple.*
8. Turn of mind; power of mind, moral or intellectual. *Cowley.*
9. Intellectual powers distinct from the body. *Clarendon.*
10. Sentiment; perception. *Shakespeare.*
11. Eagerness; desire. *South.*
12. Man of activity; man of life, fire, and enterprise. *Shakespeare.*
13. Persons distinguished by qualities of the mind. *Dryden.*
14. That which gives vigour or cheerfulness to the mind. *Shakespeare.*
15. Characteristical likeness; essential qualities. *Watts.*
16. Any thing eminently pure and refined. *Shakespeare.*
17. That which hath power or energy. *South.*
18. An inflammable liquor raised by distillation: as, brandy, rum. *Boyle.*
19. In the old poets, *spirit* was a monosyllable, and often written *spryte*, or, less properly, *spright.* *Spenser.*

To SPI'RIT. *v. a.*
1. To animate or actuate as a spirit. *Milton.*
2. To excite; to animate; to encourage; to invigorate to action. *Swift.*
3. To draw; to entice. *Brown.*

SPI'RITALLY. *ad.* [from *spiritus*, Latin.] By means of the breath. *Holder.*

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PIRITED. *a.* [from *spirit.*] Lively; vivacious; full of fire. *Pope.*
PIRITEDNESS. *s.* [from *spirited.*] Disposition or make of mind. *Addison.*
PIRITFULNESS. *s.* [from *spirit* and *full.*] Sprightlineſs; livelineſs. *Harvey.*
PIRITLESS. *a.* [from *spirit.*] Dejected; low; deprived of vigour; depreſſed. *Smith.*
PIRITOUS. *a.* [from *spirit.*]
1. Refined; defecated; advanced near to ſpirit. *Milton.*
2. Fine; ardent; active.
PIRITOUSNESS. *s.* [from *spiritous.*] Fineneſs and activity of parts. *Boyle.*
PIRITUAL. *a.* [*ſpirituel*, Fr. from *ſpirit.*]
1. Diſtinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal. *Bacon.*
2. Mental; intellectual. *South.*
3. Not groſs; refined from external things; relative only to the mind. *Calamy.*
4. Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven; eccleſiaſtical. *Swift.*
PIRITUA'LITY. *s.* [from *ſpiritual.*]
1. Incorporeity; immateriality; eſſence diſtinct from matter. *Raleigh.*
2. Intellectual nature. *South.*
3. Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the ſoul; mental refinement. *South.*
4. That which belongs to any one as an eccleſiaſtick. *Ayliffe.*
PIRITUALTY. *s.* [from *ſpiritual.*] Eccleſiaſtical body. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
IRITUALI'ZATION. *s.* [from *ſpiritualize.*] The act of ſpiritualizing.
SPIRITUALIZE. *v. a.* [*ſpiritualiſer*, Fr.] To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world. *Rogers.*
PIRITUALLY. *ad.* [from *ſpiritual.*] Without corporeal groſſneſs; with attention to things purely intellectual. *Taylor.*
PIRITUOUS. *a.* [*ſpirituoux*, French.]
1. Having the quality of ſpirit, tenuity and activity of parts *Arbuthnot.*
2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy. *Wotton.*
RITUO'SITY. } *s.* [from *ſpirituous.*]
PIRITUOUSNESS } The quality of being ſpirituous; tenuity and activity.
SPIRT *v. n.* [*ſpritta*, Swediſh.] To ſpring out in a ſudden ſtream; to ſtream out by intervals. *Pope.*
SPIRT. *v. a.* To throw out in a jet. *Gay.*
RT. *s.* [from the verb.]
Sudden ejection.
Sudden effort.
PIRTLE. *v. a.* [a corruption of *ſpirit.*] To ſet ſcatteringly. *Derham.*
Y. *a.* [from *ſpire.*]
Pyramidal. *Pope.*
Wreathed; curled. *Dryden.*
a. [*ſpiſſus*, Latin.] Cloſe; firm; thick. Not in uſe. *Brerewood.*
ITUDE. *s.* [from *ſpiſſus*, Latin.] Groſſneſs; thickneſs. *Bacon.*
s. [*ſpreȝan*, Saxon; *ſpit*, Dutch.]
1. A long prong on which meat is driven, and turned before the fire. *Wilkins.*
2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the ſpade. *Mortimer.*
To SPIT. *v. a.* preterit *ſpat*; participle paſſive *ſpit* or *ſpitted.* [from the noun.]
1. To put upon a ſpit. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To thruſt through. *Dryden.*
To SPIT. *v. a.* [ſpœtan, Sax. *ſpytter*, Daniſh.] To eject from the mouth. *Shakeſpeare.*
To SPIT. *v. n.* To throw out ſpittle or moiſture of the mouth. *South.*
SPI'TTAL. *s.* [corrupted from *hoſpital.*] A charitable foundation.
To SPI'TCHCOCK. *v. a.* To cut an eel in pieces and roaſt him. *King.*
SPITE. *s.* [*ſpijt*, Dutch.]
1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence. *Sidney.*
2. SPITE *of* or *in* SPITE *of.* Notwithſtanding; in defiance of. *Rowe.*
To SPITE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To miſchief; to treat maliciouſly; to vex; to thwart malignantly. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To fill with ſpite; to offend. *Temple.*
SPI'TEFUL. *a.* [*ſpite* and *full.*] Malicious; malignant. *Hooker.*
SPI'TEFULLY. *ad.* [from *ſpiteful.*] Maliciouſly; malignantly. *Waller.*
SPI'TEFULNESS. *s.* [from *ſpiteful.*] Malice; malignity; deſire of vexing. *Keil.*
SPI'TTED. *a.* [from *ſpit.*] Shot out into length. *Bacon.*
SPI'TTER. *s.* [from *ſpit.*]
1. One who puts meat on a ſpit.
2. One who ſpits with his mouth.
3. A young deer. *Ainſworth.*
SPI'TTLE. *s.* [corrupted from *hoſpital.*] A hoſpital. *Clarendon.*
SPI'TTLE. *s.* [ſpœthan, Saxon.] Moiſture of the mouth. *Arbuthnot.*
SPI'TVENOM. *s.* [*ſpit* and *venom.*] Poiſon ejected from the mouth. *Hooker.*
SPLANCHNO'LOGY. *s.* [σπλαγχνα and λογος.] A treatiſe or deſcription of the bowels.
To SPLASH. *v. a.* [*plaſka*, Swediſh.] To daub with dirt in great quantities.
SPLA'SHY. *a.* [from *ſplaſh.*] Full of dirty water; apt to daub.
To SPLAY. *v. a.* To diſlocate or break a horſe's ſhoulder-bone.
SPLA'YFOOT. *a.* [*ſplay* and *foot.*] Having the foot turned inward. *Pope.*
SPLA'YMOUTH. *s.* [*ſplay* and *mouth.*] Mouth widened by deſign. *Dryden.*
SPLEEN. *s.* [*ſplen*, Latin.]
1. The milt. It is ſuppoſed the ſeat of anger, melancholy, and mirth. *Wiſeman.*
2. Anger; ſpite; ill humour. *Donne.*
3. A ſudden motion; a fit. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours. *Pope.*
5. Immoderate merriment. *Shakeſpeare.*
SPLE'ENED. *a.* [from *ſpleen.*] Deprived of the ſpleen. *Arbuthnot.*
SPLE'ENFUL. *a.* [*ſpleen* and *full.*] Angry; peeviſh; fretful; melancholy. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPLE'ENLESS. *a.* [from *spleen.*] Kind; gentle; mild. Obsolete. *Chapman.*

SPLEE'NWORT. *s.* [*spleen* and *wort.*] A plant; miltwaste. *Miller.*

SPLE'ENY. *a.* [from *spleen.*] Angry; peevish; humorous. *Shakespeare.*

SPLE'NDENT. *a.* [*splendens*, Lat.] Shining; glossy; having lustre. *Newton.*

SPLE'NDID. *a.* [*splendidus*, Latin.] Showy; magnificent: sumptuous; pompous. *Pope.*

SPLE'NDIDLY. *ad.* [from *splendid.*] Magnificently; sumptuously; pompously. *Taylor.*

SPLE'NDOUR. *s.* [*splendor*, Latin.]
1. Lustre; power of shining. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Magnificence; pomp. *South.*

SPLE'NETICK. *a.* [*splenetique*, French.] Troubled with the spleen; fretful; peevish. *Tatler.*

SPLE'NICK. *a.* [*splenique*, Fr. *splen*, Latin.] Belonging to the spleen. *Harvey.*

SPLE'NISH. *a.* [from *spleen.*] Fretful; peevish. *Drayton.*

SPLE'NITIVE. *a.* [from *spleen.*] Hot; fiery; passionate. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

SPLENT. *s.* A callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on the shank-bone of a horse, and when it grows big, spoils the shape of the leg. *Far. Dict.*

To SPLICE. *v. a.* [*spliſſen*, Dutch.] To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT. *s.* [*splinter*, Dutch.] A thin piece of wood, or other matter, used by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly set. *Wiſeman.*

To SPLINT. } *To* SPLI'NTER. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To secure by splints. *Shakespeare.*
2. To shiver; to break into fragments.

SPLI'NTER. *s.* [*splinter*, Dutch.]
1. A fragment of any thing broken with violence. *Dryden.*
2. A thin piece of wood. *Grew.*

To SPLI'NTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be broken into fragments; to be shivered.

To SPLIT. *v. a.* pret. and part. pass. *split.* [*ſpletten*, *ſplitten*, Dutch.]
1. To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two. *Cleaveland.*
2. To divide; to part. *Atterbury.*
3. To dash and break on a rock. *Dryden.*
4. To divide; to break into discord. *South.*

To SPLIT. *v. n.*
1. To burst in sunder; to crack; to suffer disruption. *Boyle.*
2. To burst with laughter. *Pope.*
3. To be broken against rocks. *Addiſon.*

SPLI'TTER. *s.* One who splits. *Swift.*

SPLU'TTER. *s.* Bustle; tumult. A low word.

To SPOIL. *v. a.* [*ſpolio*, Latin.]
1. To seize by robbery; to take away by force. *Milton.*
2. To plunder; to strip of goods. *Pope.*
3. To corrupt; to make useless. *Taylor.*

To SPOIL. *v. n.*
1. To practise robbery or plunder. *Spenſer.*
2. To grow useless; to be corrupted. *Locke.*

SPOIL. *s.* [*ſpolium*, Latin.]
1. That which is taken by violence; plunder; pillage; booty. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. That which is gained by strength or effort. *Bentley.*
3. That which is taken from another. *Milton.*
4. The act of robbery; robbery. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Corruption; cause of corruption. *Shakeſp.*
6. The slough; the cast off skin of a serpent. *Bacon.*

SPO'ILER. *s.* [from *ſpoil.*]
1. A robber; a plunderer; a pillager. *South.*
2. One who mars or corrupts any thing.

SPO'ILFUL. *a.* [*ſpoil* and *full.*] Wasteful; rapacious. *Spenſer.*

SPOKE. *s.* [ꝑaca, Sax.] The bar of a wheel that passes from the nave to the felly. *Shak.*

SPOKE. The preterite of *ſpeak.*

SPO'KEN. The participle passive of *ſpeak.*

SPO'KESMAN. *s.* [*ſpoke* and *man.*] One who speaks for another. *Exodus.*

To SPO'LIATE. *v. a.* [*ſpolio*, Latin.] To rob; to plunder.

SPOLIA'TION. *s.* [*ſpoliatio*, Latin.] The act of robbery or privation. *Ayliffe.*

SPO'NDEE. *s.* [*ſpondeus*, Latin.] A foot of two long syllables. *Brown.*

SPO'NDYLE. *s.* [σφόνδυλος.] A vertebre; a joint of the spine. *Brown.*

SPONGE. *s.* [*ſpongia*, Latin.] A soft porous substance, supposed by some the nidus of animals. It is remarkable for sucking up water. *Sandys.*

To SPONGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blot; to wipe away as with a sponge. *Hooker.*

To SPONGE. *v. n.* To suck in as a sponge; to gain by mean arts. *Swift.*

SPO'NGER. *s.* [from *ſponge.*] One who hangs for a maintenance on others. *L'Eſtrange.*

SPO'NGINESS. *s.* [from *ſpongy.*] Softness, and fulness of cavities, like a sponge. *Harvey.*

SPO'NGIOUS. *a.* [from *ſponge.*] Full of small cavities like a sponge. *Cheyne.*

SPO'NGY. *a.* [from *ſponge.*]
1. Soft and full of small interstitial holes. *Bacon.*
2. Wet; drenched; soaked; full like a sponge. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPONK. *s.* Touchwood.

SPO'NSAL. *a.* [*ſponſalis*, Latin.] Relating to marriage.

SPO'NSION. *s.* [*ſponſio*, Latin.] The act of becoming surety for another.

SPO'NSOR. s. [Latin.] A surety; one who makes a promise or gives security for another. *Ayliffe.*

SPONTANE'ITY. *s.* [*ſpontaneitas*, Latin.] Voluntariness; willingness; accord uncompelled. *Bramhall.*

SPONTA'NEOUS. *a.* [from *ſponte*, Latin.] Voluntary; not compelled; acting without compulsion or restraint. *Hale.*

SPONTA'NEOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſpontaneous.*] Voluntarily; of its own accord. *Bentley.*

SPONTA'NEOUSNESS. *s.* [from *ſpontaneous.*] Voluntariness; freedom of will; accord unforced. *Hale.*

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SPOOL. *s.* [*spobl*, Dutch.] A ſmall piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon; a quill.

To SPOOM. *v. n.* To go on ſwiftly. *Dryden.*

To SPOON. *v. n* In ſea language, is when a ſhip, being under ſail in a ſtorm, cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right before the wind. *Bailey.*

SPOON. *s.* [*ſpoon*, Dutch.] A concave veſſel with a handle, uſed in eating liquids. *Pope.*

SPOONBILL. *s.* [*ſpoon* and *bill.*] A bird. The end of its bill is broad. *Grew.*

SPO'ONFUL. *s.* [*ſpoon* and *full.*]

1. As much as is generally taken at once in a ſpoon. A medical ſpoonful is half an ounce. *Bacon.*
2. Any ſmall quantity of liquid. *Arbuthnot.*

SPO'ONMEAT. *s.* [*ſpoon* and *meat.*] Liquid food; nouriſhment taken with a ſpoon. *Dry.*

SPO'ONWORT. *s.* Scurvygraſs. *Harte.*

SPORADICAL. *a.* [*σποραδικος.*] A *ſporadical* diſeaſe is an endemial diſeaſe, what in a particular ſeaſon affects but few people. *Arb.*

SPORT. *s.* [*ſpott*, a make-game, Iſlandick.]

1. Play; diverſion; game; frolick and tumultuous merriment. *Sidney.*
2. Mock; contemptuous mirth. *Tillotſon.*
3. That with which one plays. *Dryden.*
4. Play; idle gingle. *Broome.*
5. Diverſion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fiſhing. *Clarendon.*

To SPORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To divert; to make merry. *Sidney.*
2. To repreſent by any kind of play. *Dryden.*

To SPORT. *v. n.*

1. To play; to frolick; to game; to wanton. *Broome.*
2. To trifle. *Tillotſon.*

SPO'RTFUL. *a.* [*ſport* and *full.*]

1. Merry; frolick; wanton. *Milton.*
2. Ludicrous; done in jeſt. *Bentley.*

SPO'RTFULLY. *ad.* Wantonly; merrily.

SPO'RTFULNESS. *s.* [from *ſportful.*] Wantonneſs; play; merriment; frolick. *Sidney.*

SPO'RTIVE. *a.* [from *ſport.*] Gay; merry; frolick; wanton; playful; ludicrous. *Pope.*

SPO'RTIVENESS. *s.* [from *ſportive.*] Gaiety; play; wantonneſs. *Walton.*

SPO'RTSMAN. *s.* [*ſport* and *man.*] One who purſues the recreations of the field. *Addiſon.*

SPO'RTULE. *s.* [*ſportule*, Fr *ſportula*, Lat.] An alms; a dole. *Ayliffe.*

SPOT. *s.* [*ſpette*, Daniſh; *ſpotte*, Flemiſh.]

1. A blot; a mark made by diſcoloration. *Dryden.*
2. A taint; a diſgrace; a reproach. *Pope.*
3. A ſcandalous woman. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A ſmall extent of place. *Addiſon.*
5. Any particular place. *Otway.*
6. *Upon the* SPOT. Immediately; without changing place. *Swift.*

To SPOT. *v. a.* [from the noun]

1. To mark with diſcolorations; to maculate. *Tate.*
2. To patch by way of ornament. *Addiſon.*
3. To corrupt; to diſgrace; to taint. *Abbot.*

SPO'TLESS. *a.* [from *ſpot.*]

1. Free from ſpots.
2. Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; untainted. *Waller.*

SPO'TTER. *s.* [from *ſpot.*] One that ſpots; one that maculates.

SPO'TTY. *a.* [from *ſpot.*] Full of ſpots; maculated. *Milton.*

SPOU'SAL. *a.* [from *ſponſe*] Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal. *Shak.*

SPOU'SAL. *s.* [*eſponſailles*, Fr. *ſponſalia*, Lat.] Marriage; nuptials. *Dryden.*

SPOUSE. *s.* [*ſponſa*, Latin; *eſpouſe*, French.] One joined in marriage; a huſband or wife. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPOU'SED. *a.* [from the noun.] Wedded; eſpouſed; joined together as in matrimony. *Milton.*

SPOU'SELESS. *a.* [from *ſpouſe.*] Wanting a huſband or wife. *Pope.*

SPOUT. *s.* [from *ſpuyt*, Dutch.]

A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or veſſel, out of which any thing is poured. *Brown.*

2. Water falling in a body; a cataract. *Shak.*

To SPOUT. *v. a.* [from the noun] To pour with violence or in a collected body, as from a ſpout. *Bacon.*

To SPOUT. *v. n.* To iſſue as from a ſpout. *Woodward.*

To SPRAIN. *v. a.* [corrupted from *ſtrain.*] To ſtretch the ligaments of a joint without diſlocation of the bone. *Gay.*

SPRAIN. *s.* [from the verb.] Extenſion of the ligaments without diſlocation of the joint. *Temple*

SPRAINTS. *s.* The dung of an otter.

SPRANG. The preterit of *ſpring.*

SPRAT. *s.* [*ſprot*, Dutch.] A ſmall ſea fiſh.

To SPRAWL. *v. n.* [*ſprodle*, Daniſh.]

1. To ſtruggle, as in the convulſions of death. *Hudibras.*
2. To tumble or creep with much agitation and contortion of the limbs. *Dryden.*

SPRAY. *s.*

1. The extremity of a branch. *Dryden.*
2. The foam of the ſea, commonly written *ſpry.* *Arbuthnot.*

To SPREAD. *v. a.* [ꝑpeꝺan, Saxon; *ſpreyden*, Dutch.]

1. To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a larger ſpace than before. *Bacon.*
2. To cover by extenſion. *Granville.*
3. To cover over. *Iſaiah.*
4. To ſtretch; to extend. *Milton.*
5. To publiſh; to divulge; to diſſeminate. *Matthew.*
6. To emit as effluvia or emanations. *Milt.*

To SPREAD. *v. n.* To extend or expand itſelf. *Bacon.*

SPREAD. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Extent; compaſs. *Addiſon.*
2. Expanſion of parts. *Bacon.*

SPREADER. *s.* [from *ſpread.*]

1. One that ſpreads. *Hooker.*
2. Publiſher; divulger; diſſeminator. *Swift.*

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SPRENT. *part.* [ꝑpnenan, Sax. *ſprengen*, Dut.] Sprinkled. Obſolete. *Sidney.*

SPRIG. *s.* [*ſprig*, Welſh.] A ſmall branch; a ſpray. *Bacon.*

SPRIG *Chryſtal. s.* Chryſtal found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the ſtone, and leſſening till it terminates in a point. *Woodward.*

SPRI'GGY. *a.* [from *ſprig.*] Full of ſmall branches.

SPRIGHT. *s.* [contraction of *ſpirit.*]
1. Spirit; ſhade; ſoul; incorporeal agent. *Spenſer.*
2. Walking ſpirit; apparition. *Locke.*
3. Power which gives cheerfulneſs or courage. *Sidney.*
4. An arrow. Not in uſe. *Bacon.*

To SPRIGHT. *v. a.* To haunt as a ſpright. A ludicrous uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPRI'GHTFUL. *a.* [*ſpright* and *full.*] Lively; briſk; gay; vigorous. *Otway.*

SPRI'GHTFULLY. *ad.* [from *ſprightful.*] Briſkly; vigorouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPRI'GHTLESS. *a.* [from *ſpright.*] Dull; enervated; ſluggiſh. *Cowley.*

SPRI'GHTLINESS. *s.* [from *ſprightly.*] Livelineſs; briſkneſs; vigour; gayety; vivacity. *Addiſon.*

SPRI'GHTLY. *a.* [from *ſpright.*] Gay; briſk; lively; vigorous; airy; vivacious. *Prior.*

To SPRING. *v. n.* preterit *ſprung* or *ſprang*, anciently *ſprong*; part. *ſprung.* [ꝑpnngan, Sax. *ſpringen*, Dutch.]
1. To ariſe out of the ground, and grow by vegetative power. *Pope.*
2. To begin to grow. *Ray.*
3. To proceed as from ſeed. *Milton.*
4. To come into exiſtence; to iſſue forth. *Pope.*
5. To ariſe; to appear. *Judges.*
6. To iſſue with effect or force. *Pope.*
7. To proceed as from anceſtors. *Ben Jonſon.*
8. To proceed as from a ground, cauſe, or reaſon. *Milton.*
9. To grow; to thrive. *Dryden.*
10. To bound; to leap, to jump; to ruſh haſtily; to appear ſuddenly. *Blackmore.*
11. To fly with elaſtick power. *Mortimer.*
12. To riſe from a covert. *Otway.*
13. To iſſue from a fountain. *Geneſis.*
14. To proceed as from a ſource. *Dryden.*
15. To ſhoot; to iſſue with ſpeed and violence. *Pope.*

To SPRING. *v. a.*
1. To ſtart; to rouſe game. *Donne.*
2. To produce quickly. *Dryden.*
3. To make by ſtarting a plank. *Dryden.*
4. To diſcharge a mine. *Addiſon.*
5. To contrive on a ſudden; to produce haſtily; to offer unexpectedly. *Swift.*
6. To paſs by leaping. *Thomſon.*

SPRING. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The ſeaſon in which plants ſpring and vegetate. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An elaſtick body; a body which, when diſtorted, has the power of reſtoring itſelf to its former ſtate. *Moxon.*
3. Elaſtic force. *Newton.*
4. Any active power; any cauſe by which motion is produced or propagated. *Rymer.*
5. A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a ſudden ſtruggle. *Addiſon.*
6. A leak; a ſtart of a plank. *Ben Jonſon.*
7. A fountain; an iſſue of water from the earth. *Davies.*
8. A ſource; that by which any thing is ſupplied. *Dryden.*
9. Riſe; beginning. *Samuel.*
10. Cauſe; original. *Swift.*

SPRING. *s.* A youth. Obſolete
SPRI'NGAL. } *Spenſer.*

SPRINGE. *s.* [from *ſpring.*] A gin; a nooſe which, faſtened to any elaſtick body, catches by a ſpring or jerk. *Dryden.*

SPRI'NGER. *s.* [from *ſpring.*] One who rouſes game.

SPRI'NGHALT. *s.* [*ſpring* and *halt.*] A lameneſs by which the horſe twitches up his legs. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPRI'NGINESS. *s.* [from *ſpringy.*] Elaſticity; power of reſtoring itſelf. *Boyle.*

SPRI'NGLE. *s.* [from *ſpring.*] A ſpringe; an elaſtick nooſe. *Carew.*

SPRI'NGTIDE. *s.* [*ſpring* and *tide.*] Tide at the new and full moon; high tide. *Grew.*

SPRI'NGY. *a.* [from *ſpring.*]
1. Elaſtick; having the power of reſtoring itſelf. *Bentley.*
2. [from *ſpring.*] Full of ſprings or fountains. Not uſed. *Mortimer.*

To SPRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [*ſprinkelen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſcatter; to diſperſe in ſmall maſſes. *Exodus.*
2. To ſcatter in drops. *Numbers.*
3. To beſprinkle; to waſh, wet, or duſt by ſcattering in particles. *Dryden.*

To SPRI'NKLE. *v. n.* To perform the act of ſcattering in ſmall drops. *Ayliffe.*

SPRI'NKLER. *s.* One that ſprinkles.

To SPRIT. *v. a.* [ꝑpýtcan, Saxon; *ſproyten*, Dutch.] To throw out; to eject with force. Commonly *ſpirt.* *Brown.*

To SPRIT. *v. n.* To ſhoot; to germinate; to ſprout.

SPRIT. *s.* [from the verb.] Shoot; ſprout. *Mortimer.*

SPRI'TSAIL. *s.* [*ſprit* and *ſail.*] The ſail which belongs to the boltſprit. *Wiſeman.*

SPRITE. *s.* [contracted from *ſpirit.*] A ſpirit; an incorporeal agent. *Pope.*

SPRI'TEFULLY. *ad.* [See *Sprightfully.*] Vigorouſly; with life and ardour. *Chapman.*

SPRI'TELY. *ad.* [from *ſprite.*] Gayly. *Chap.*

SPRONG. The old preterit of *ſpring.*

To SPROUT. *v. n.* [ꝑpýtcan, Sax. *ſproyten*, Dutch.]
1. To ſhoot by vegetation; to germinate. *Prior.*
2. To ſhoot into ramifications. *Bacon.*
3. To grow. *Tickel.*

SPROUT. *s.* [from the verb.] A ſhoot of a vegetable. *Bacon.*

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SPRUCE. *a.* Nice; trim; neat without elegance. *Taylor.*

To SPRUCE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To dreſs with affected neatneſs.

SPRUCE. *s.* A ſpecies of fir.

SPRUCEBEER. *s.* [from *ſpruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tinctured with branches of fir. *Arbuth.*

SPRU'CELEATHER. *s.* [corrupted for *Pruſſian* leather.] *Ainſworth.*

SPRU'CELY. *ad.* [from *ſpruce.*] In a nice manner.

SPRU'CENESS. *s.* [from *ſpruce.*] Neatneſs without elegance.

SPRUNG. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſpring.*

SPRUNT. *s.* Any thing that is ſhort and will not eaſily bend.

SPUD. *s.* A ſhort knife; any ſhort thick thing, in contempt. *Swift.*

SPU'LLERS *of Yarn. s.* [perhaps properly *ſpoolers*] Are ſuch as are employed to ſee that it be well ſpun, and fit for the loom.

SPUME. *s.* [*ſpuma*, Lat.] Foam; froth. *Milt.*

To SPUME *v. n.* [*ſpumo*, Latin.] To foam; to froth.

SPU'MOUS } *a.* [*ſpumeus*, Latin.] Frothy;
SPU'MY. } foamy. *Brown.*

SPUN. The preterit and part. paſſ. of *ſpin.*

SPUNGE. *s.* [*ſpongia*, Lat.] See SPONGE.

To SPUNGE. *v. a.* [rather *to ſponge.*] To hang on others for maintenance. *Swift.*

SPU'NGINGHOUSE. *s.* [*ſpunge* and *houſe.*] A houſe to which debtors are taken before commitment to priſon. *Swift.*

SPU'NGY. *a.* [from *ſpunge.*]

1. Full of ſmall holes, and ſoft like a ſpunge. *Dryden.*
2. Wet; moiſt; watery. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Having the quality of imbibing. *Shakeſp.*

SPUNK. *s.* Rotten wood; touchwood? *Brown.*

SPUR. *s.* [ſpuna, Saxon; *ſpore*, Dutch.]

1. A ſharp point fixed on the rider's heel, with which he pricks his horſe. *Knolles.*
2. Incitement; inſtigation. *Bacon.*
3. A ſtimulus; a prick; any thing that galls and teaſes. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The ſharp points on the legs of a cock with which he fights. *Ray.*
5. Any thing ſtanding out; a ſnag. *Shak.*

To SPUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To prick with the ſpur; to drive with the ſpur. *Collier.*
2. To inſtigate; to incite; to urge forward. *Locke.*
3. To drive by force. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SPUR. *v. n.*

1. To travel with great expedition. *Dryden.*
2. To preſs forward. *Grew.*

SPU'RGALLED. *a.* [*ſpur* and *gall.*] Hurt with a ſpur. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPURGE. *s.* [*eſpurge*, French; *ſpurgie*, Dut.] A plant violently purgative. *Spurge* is a general name in Engliſh for all milky purgative plants. *Skinner.*

SPU'RIOUS. *a* [*ſpurius*, Latin.]

1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine. *Swift.*
2. Not legitimate; baſtard. *Addiſon.*

SPU'RLING. *s.* [*eſperlan*, French.] A ſmall ſea fiſh. *Tuſſer.*

To SPURN. *v. a.* [ſpopnan, Saxon.]

1. To kick; to ſtrike or drive with the foot. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To reject; to ſcorn; to put away with contempt; to diſdain. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To treat with contempt. *Locke.*

To SPURN. *v. n.*

1. To make contemptuous oppoſition; to make inſolent reſiſtance. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To toſs up the heels; to kick or ſtruggle. *Gay.*

SPURN. *s.* [from the verb.] Kick; inſolent and contemptuous treatment. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPU'RNEY. *s.* A plant.

SPU'RRER. *s.* [from *ſpur.*] One who uſes ſpurs.

SPU'RRIER. *s.* [from *ſpur.*] One who makes ſpurs.

SPU'RRY. *s.* [*ſpergula*, Latin.] A plant.

To SPURT. *v. a.* [See *To* SPIRT.] To fly out with a quick ſtream. *Wiſeman.*

SPU'RWAY. *s.* [*ſpur* and *way.*] A horſe-way; a bridle-road: diſtinct from a road for carriages.

SPUTATION. *s.* [*ſputum*, Latin.] The act of ſpitting. *Harvey.*

To SPU'TTER. *v. n.* [*ſputo*, Latin.]

1. To emit moiſture in ſmall flying drops. *Dryden.*
2. To fly out in ſmall particles with ſome noiſe. *Dryden.*
3. To ſpeak haſtily and obſcurely, as with the mouth full; to throw out the ſpittle by haſty ſpeech. *Congreve.*

To SPU'TTER. *v. a.* To throw out with noiſe and heſitation. *Swift.*

SPU'TTER. *s.* Moiſture thrown out in ſmall drops.

SPU'TTERER. *s.* One that ſputters.

SPY. *s.* [*yſpio*, Welſh; *eſpion*, French; *ſpie*, Dutch.] One ſent to watch the conduct or motions of others. *Clarendon.*

To SPY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To diſcover by the eye at a diſtance, or in a ſtate of concealment; to eſpy. *Donne.*
2. To diſcover by cloſe examination. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To ſearch or diſcover by artifice. *Numb.*

To SPY. *v. n.* To ſearch narrowly. *Shakeſpeare.*

SPY'BOAT. *s.* [*ſpy* and *boat.*] A boat ſent out for intelligence. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUAB. *a.*

1. Unfeathered; newly hatched. *King.*
2. Fat; thick and ſhort; awkwardly bulky. *Betterton.*

SQUAB. *s.* A kind of ſofa or couch; a ſtuffed cuſhion. *Pope.*

SQUAB. *ad.* With a heavy ſudden fall, plump and flat. A low word. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SQUAB. *v. n.* To fall down plump or flat; to ſquelſh or ſquaſh.

SQUA'BBISH. *a.* [from *ſquab.*] Thick; heavy; fleſhy. *Harvey.*

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To SQUA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*babla*, Swediſh.] To quarrel; to debate peeviſhly; to wrangle; to fight. A low word. *Collier.*

SQUA'BBLE. *s.* [from the verb.] A low brawl; a petty quarrel. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUA'BBLER. *s.* [from *ſquabble.*] A quarrelſome fellow; a brawler.

SQUA'BPIE. *s.* [*ſquab* and *pie.*] A pie made of many ingredients. *King.*

SQUA'DRON. *s.* [*eſcadron*, Fr. *ſquadrone*, Ital.]
1. A body of men drawn up ſquare. *Milton.*
2. Part of an army; a troop. *Knolles.*
3. Part of a fleet; a certain number of ſhips. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUA'DRONED. *a.* [from *ſquadron.*] Formed into ſquadrons. *Milton.*

SQUA'LID. *a.* [*ſqualidus*, Lat.] Foul; naſty; filthy. *Dryden.*

To SQUALL. *v. n.* [*ſquala*, Swediſh.] To ſcream out as a child or woman frighted. *Swift.*

SQUALL. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Loud ſcream. *Swift.*
2. Sudden guſt of wind. A ſailor's word.

SQUA'LLER. *s.* [from *ſquall.*] Screamer; one that ſcreams.

SQUA'LLY. *a.* [from *ſquall.*] Windy; guſty.

SQUA'LOR. *s.* [Latin.] Coarſeneſs; naſtineſs. *Burton.*

SQUA'MOUS. *a.* [*ſquamoſus*, Latin.] Scaly; covered with ſcales. *Woodward.*

To SQUA'NDER. *v. a.* [*verſchwenden*, Teut.]
1. To ſcatter laviſhly; to ſpend profuſely; to throw away in idle prodigality. *Pope.*
2. To ſcatter; to diſſipate; to diſperſe. *Dryden.*

SQUA'NDERER. *s.* [from *ſquander.*] A ſpendthrift; a prodigal; a waſter. *Locke.*

SQUARE. *a.* [*yſgwar*, Welſh; *quadratus*, Lat.]
1. Cornered; having right angles. *Prior.*
2. Forming a right angle. *Moxon.*
3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content: as, five *ſquare*. *Wiſeman.*
4. Parallel; exactly ſuitable. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Strong; ſtout; well ſet: as, a *ſquare* man.
6. Equal; exact; honeſt; fair. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. [In geometry.] *Square* root of any number is that which, multiplied by itſelf, produces the *ſquare*, as 4 is the *ſquare* root of 16.

SQUARE. *s.* [*quadra*, Latin.]
1. A figure with right angles and equal ſides, *Milton.*
2. An area of four ſides, with houſes on each ſide. *Addiſon.*
3. Content of an angle. *Brown.*
4. A rule or inſtrument by which workmen meaſure or form their angles.
5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; juſtneſs of workmanſhip or conduct. *Spenſer.*
6. Squadron; troops formed ſquare. *Shakeſp.*
7. A *ſquare* number is when another, called its root, can be exactly found, which multiplied by itſelf produces the ſquare.
8 Quaternion; number four. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. Level; equality. *Dryden.*
10. Quartile; the ſituation of planets, diſtant ninety degrees from each other. *Milton.*
11. Rule; conformity. *L'Eſtrange.*
12. SQUARES *go.* The game proceeds. *L'Eſt.*

To SQUARE. *v. a.* [*quadro*, Latin.]
1. To form with right angles. *Bacon.*
2. To reduce to a ſquare. *Peacham.*
3. To meaſure; to reduce to a meaſure. *Bacon.*
4. To adjuſt; to regulate; to mould; to ſhape. *Swift.*
5. To accommodate; to fit. *Milton.*
6. To reſpect in quartile. *Creech.*

To SQUARE. *v. n.*
1. To ſuit with; to fit with. *Woodward.*
2. To quarrel; to go to oppoſite ſides. *Shak.*

SQUA'RENESS. *s.* [from *ſquare.*] The ſtate of being ſquare *Mortimer.*

SQUASH. *s.* [from *quaſh.*]
1. Any thing ſoft and eaſily cruſhed. *Shak.*
2. [*melopepo.*] A plant. *Bacon.*
3. Any thing unripe; any thing ſoft. *Shak.*
4. A ſudden fall. *Arbuthnot.*
5. A ſhock of ſoft bodies. *Bacon.*

To SQUASH. *v. a.* To cruſh into pulp.

To SQUAT. *v. n.* [*quatter*, Italian.] To ſit cowering; to ſit cloſe to the ground.

SQUAT. *a* [from the verb.]
1. Cowering; cloſe to the ground. *Swift.*
2. Short and thick; having one part cloſe to another, as thoſe of an animal contracted and cowering. *Grew.*

SQUAT. *s.*
1. The poſture of cowering or lying cloſe. *Dryden.*
2. A ſudden fall. *Bacon.*

SQUAT. *s.* A ſort of mineral. *Woodward.*

To SQUEAK. *v. n* [*ſqwaka*, Swediſh.]
1. To ſet up a ſudden dolorous cry.
2. To cry with a ſhrill acute tone. *Shak.*
3. To break ſilence or ſecrecy for fear of pain. *Dryden.*

SQUEAK. *s.* [from the verb.] A ſhrill quick cry; a cry of pain. *Dryden.*

To SQUEAL. *v. n.* [*ſqwala*, Swediſh.] To cry with a ſhrill ſharp voice; to cry with pain.

SQUEA'MISH. *a.* [for *qualmiſh*, from *qualm.*] Nice; faſtidious; eaſily diſguſted; ſick at the ſtomach eaſily turned.

SQUEA'MISHNESS. *s.* [from *ſqueamiſh.*] Niceneſs; delicacy; faſtidiouſneſs.

To SQUEEZE. *v. a.* [*cpyſan*, Saxon.]
1. To preſs; to cruſh between two bodies. *Dryden.*
2. To oppreſs; to cruſh; to harraſs by extortion. *L'Eſtrange.*
3. To force between cloſe bodies.

To SQUEEZE. *v. n.*
1. To act, or paſs, in conſequence of compreſſion. *Bacon.*
2. To force way through cloſe bodies. *L'Eſtrange.*

SQUEEZE. *s.* [from the verb.] Compreſſion; preſſure.

SQUELCH. *s.* Heavy fall. *L'Eſtrange.*

SQUIB. *s.* [*ſchieben*, German.]
1. A ſmall pipe of paper filled with fire.

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2. Any pretty fellow. *Tatler.*

SQUILL. *s.* [*squilla*, *scilla*, Latin.]
1. A plant. *Roscommon.*
2. A fish.
3. An insect. *Grew.*

SQUI'NANCY. *s.* [*squinancie*, Fr.] An inflammation in the throat; a quinsy. *Bacon.*

SQUINT. *a.* [*squint*, Dutch oblique.] Looking obliquely; looking not directly; looking suspiciously. *Milton.*

To SQUINT. *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look not in a direct line of vision. *Bacon.*

To SQUINT. *v. a.*
1. To form the eye to oblique vision. *Shakesp.*
2. To turn the eye obliquely. *Bacon.*

SQUI'NTEYED. *a.* [*squint* and *eye*.]
1. Having the sight directed oblique. *Knolles.*
2. Indirect; oblique; malignant. *Denham.*

SQUINTIFE'GO. *a.* Squinting. *Dryden.*

To SQUI'NY. *v. n.* To look asquint. *Shakesp.*

SQUIRE. *s.* [contraction of *esquire*.]
1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight. *Sb.*
2. An attendant on a noble warriour. *Dryden.*
3. An attendant at court. *Shakespeare.*

SQUI'RREL. *s.* [*escurueil*, Fr. *sciurus*, Latin.] A small animal that lives in woods, remarkable for leaping from tree to tree. *Drayton.*

To SQUIRT. *v. a.* [of uncertain etymology.] To throw out in a quick stream. *Arbuthnot.*

To SQUIRT. *v. n.* To let fly; to prate. *L'Estr.*

SQUIRT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. An instrument by which a quick stream is ejected. *Pope.*
2. A small quick stream. *Bacon.*

SQUI'RTER. *s.* [from *squirt*.] One that plies a squirt. *Arbuthnot.*

To STAB. *v. a.* [*staven*, old Dutch.]
1. To pierce with a pointed weapon. *Shakesp.*
2. To wound mortally or mischievously. *Phi.*

To STAB. *v. n.*
1. To give a wound with a pointed weapon. *Dryden.*
2. To offer a stab. *Shakespeare.*
3. To give a mortal wound. *Shakespeare.*

STAB. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A wound with a sharp-pointed weapon.
2. A dark injury; a sly mischief.
3. A stroke; a blow. *South.*

STA'BBER. *s.* [from *stab*.] One who stabs; a privy murderer.

STABI'LIMENT. *s.* [from *stabiles*, Lat.] Support; firmness; act of making firm. *Dark.*

STABI'LITY. *s.* [*stabilité*, French.]
1. Stableness; steadiness; strength to stand. *Blackmore.*
2. Fixedness; not fluidity. *Boyle.*
3 Firmness of resolution.

STA'BLE. *a.* [*stabilis*, Latin.]
1. Fixed; able to stand.
2. Steady; constant. *Davies.*
3. Strong; durable. *Rogers.*

STA'BLE. *s.* [*stabulum*, Latin.] A house for beasts. *Ezra.*

To STA'BLE. *v. n.* [*stabulo*, Latin.] To kennel; to dwell as beasts. *Milton.*

To STA'BLE. *v. a.* To put into a stable.

STA'BLEBOY. } *s.* [*stable* and *boy*, or *man*.]
STA'BLEMAN. } One who attends in the stable. *Swift.*

STA'BLENESS. *s.* [from *stable*.]
1. Power to stand.
2. Steadiness; constancy; stability. *Shakesp.*

STA'BLESTAND. *s.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or presumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the stealing of the king's deer in the forest: and this is when a man is found at his standing in the forest, with a cross bow bent, ready to shoot at any deer; or with a long bow; or else standing close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash. *Cowell.*

To STA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*establir*, French.] To establish; to fix; to settle. *Donne.*

STACK. *s.* [*stacca*, Italian.]
1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped up regularly together. *Swift.*
2. A number of chimneys or funnels standing together. *Wiseman.*

To STACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pile up regularly in ricks. *Mortimer.*

STACTE. *s.* An aromatick; the gum that distils from the tree which produces myrrh. *Exodus.*

STA'DLE. *s.* [ꝥæðel, Saxon.]
1. Any thing which serves for support to another.
2. A staff; a crutch. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
3. A tree suffered to grow for coarse and common uses, as posts or rails. *Bacon.*

To STA'DLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furnish with stadles. *Tusser.*

STA'DTHOLDER. *s.* [*stadt* and *houden*, Dut.] The chief magistrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF. *s.* plural *staves*. [ꝥæf, Saxon; *staff*, Danish; *steff*, Dutch.]
1. A stick with which a man supports himself in walking. *Broome.*
2. A prop; a support. *Shakespeare.*
3. A stick used as a weapon; a club. *L'Estr.*
4. Any long piece of wood. *Addison.*
5. Round or step of a ladder. *Brown.*
6. An ensign of an office. *Hayward.*
7. [*stef*, Islandick.] A stanza; a series of verses regularly disposed, so as that when the series is concluded, the same order begins again. *Dryden.*

STA'FFISH. *a.* [from *staff*.] Stiff; harsh. *Ash.*

STA'FFTREE. *s.* A sort of evergreen privet.

STAG. *s.* The male of red deer; the male of the hind. *Milton.*

STAGE. *s.* [*estage*, French.]
1. A floor raised to view, on which any show is exhibited.
2. The theatre; the place of scenick entertainments. *Knolles.*
3. Any place where any thing is publickly transacted or performed. *Shakespeare.*
4. [*station*, Lat.] A place in which rest is taken on a journey. *Hammond.*
5. A single step of gradual process. *Rogers.*

To STAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit publickly. Out of use. *Shakespeare.*

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STA'GECOACH. *s.* [*stage* and *coach.*] A coach that keeps its ſtages; a coach that paſſes and repaſſes on certain days for the accommodation of paſſengers. *Gay.*

STA'GEPLAY. *s.* [*stage* and *play.*] Theatrical entertainment. *Dryden.*

STA'GEPLAYER. *s.* One who publickly repreſents actions on the ſtage. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'GER. *s.* [from *stage.*]
1. A player. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. One who has long acted on the ſtage of life; a practitioner. *Swift.*

STA'GEVIL. *s.* A diſeaſe in horſes.

STA'GGARD. *s.* [from *stag.*] A four year old ſtag. *Ainſworth.*

To STA'GGER. *v. n.* [*staggeren*, Dutch.]
1. To reel; not to ſtand or walk ſteadily. *Dr.*
2. To faint; to begin to give way. *Addiſon.*
3. To heſitate; to fall into doubt. *Bacon.*

To STA'GGER. *v. a.*
1. To make to ſtagger; to make to reel. *Sh.*
2. To ſhock; to alarm. *L'Eſtrange.*

STA'GGERS. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A kind of horſe apoplexy. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Madneſs; wild conduct. *Shakeſpeare.*

STA'GNANCY. *s.* [from *stagnant.*] The ſtate of being without motion or ventilation.

STA'GNANT. *a.* [*stagnans*, Latin.] Motionleſs; ſtill; not agitated; not flowing; not running. *Woodward.*

To STA'GNATE. *v. a.* [*stagnum*, Latin.] To lie motionleſs; to have no courſe or ſtream. *Arbuthnot.*

STAGNA'TION. *s.* [from *stagnate.*] Stop of courſe; ceſſation of motion. *Addiſon.*

STAID. *part. a.* [from *stay.*] Sober; grave; regular; not wild. *Milton.*

STA'IDNESS. *s.* [from *staid.*] Sobriety; gravity; regularity. *Dryden.*

To STAIN. *v. a.* [*ystaenio*, Welſh.]
1. To blot; to ſpot; to maculate. *Shakeſp.*
2. To die; to tinge.
3. To diſgrace; to ſpot with guilt or infamy. *Milton.*

STAIN. *s.*
1. Blot; ſpot; diſcoloration. *Addiſon.*
2. Taint of guilt or infamy. *Broome.*
3. Cauſe of reproach; ſhame. *Sidney.*

STA'INER. *s.* [from *stain.*] One who ſtains; one who blots; one that dies; a dier.

STA'INLESS. *a.* [from *stain.*]
1. Free from blots or ſpots. *Sidney.*
2. Free from ſin or reproach. *Shakeſpeare.*

STAIR. *s.* [ꝑtæzen, Sax. *steghe*, Dut.] Steps by which we aſcend from the lower part of a building to the upper. *Sidney.*

STA'IRCASE. *s.* [*stair* and *caſe.*] The part of a fabrick that contains the ſtairs. *Wotton.*

STAKE. *s.* [ꝑtaca, Saxon; *staeck*, Dutch.]
1. A poſt or ſtrong ſtick fixed in the ground. *Hooker.*
2. A piece of long rough wood. *Dryden.*
3. Any thing placed as a paliſade or fence. *Milton.*
4. The poſt to which a beaſt is tied to be baited. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Any thing pledged or wagered. *Cowley.*
6. The ſtate of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered. *Hudibras.*
7. The *stake* is a ſmall anvil, which ſtands upon a ſmall iron foot on the work-bench, to remove as occaſion offers; or elſe it hath a ſtrong iron ſpike at the bottom let into ſome place of the work-bench, not to be removed. *Moxon.*

To STAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To faſten, ſupport, or defend with poſts ſet upright. *Bacon.*
2. To wager; to hazard. *Smith.*

STALACTITES. *s.* [from ϛαλαζω.] Spar in the ſhape of an icicle. *Woodward.*

STALA'CTICAL. *a.* Reſembling an icicle. *Derham.*

STALAGMI'TES. *s.* Spar formed into the ſhape of drops. *Woodward.*

STALE. *a.* [*stelle*, Dutch.]
1. Old; long kept; altered by time. *Prior.*
2. Uſed till it is of no uſe or eſteem. *Hayw.*

STALE. *s.* [from ꝑtælan, Saxon, to ſteal.]
1. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpoſe. *Sidney.*
2. A proſtitute. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. [from *stale*, *adj.*] Urine; old urine.
4. Old beer; beer ſomewhat acidulated.
5. [*stele*, Dutch, a ſtick.] A handle. *Mort.*

To STALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To wear out; to make old. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STALE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make water. *Huſbandry.*

STA'LELY. *ad.* [from *stale.*] Of old; of long time. *Ben Jonſon.*

STA'LENESS. *s.* [from *stale.*] Oldneſs; ſtate of being long kept; ſtate of being corrupted by time. *Bacon.*

To STALK. *v. a.* [ꝑtealcan, Saxon.]
1. To walk with high and ſuperb ſteps. *Add.*
2. To walk behind a ſtalking horſe or cover. *Bacon.*

STALK. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. High, proud, wide, and ſtately ſtep. *Add.*
2. [*stele*, Dutch.] The ſtem on which flowers or fruits grow. *Dryden. Grew.*
3. The ſtem of a quill.

STA'LKINGHORSE. *s.* [*stalking* and *horſe.*] A horſe either real or fictitious, by which a fowler ſhelters himſelf from the ſight of the game; a maſk; a pretence. *Hakewill.*

STA'LKY. *a.* [from *stalk.*] Hard like a ſtalk.

STALL. *s.* [ꝑteal, Sax. *stall*, Dutch.]
1. A crib in which an ox is fed, or a horſe is kept in the ſtable. *Chapman.*
2. A bench or form where any thing is ſet to ſale. *Swift.*
3. A ſmall houſe or ſhed in which certain trades are practiſed. *Spenſer.*
4. The ſeat of a dignified clergyman in the choir. *Wheatley.*

To STALL. *v. a.*
1. To keep in a ſtall or ſtable. *Dryd.*
2. [for *inſtall.*] To inveſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STALL. *v. n.*
1. To inhabit; to dwell. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To kennel.

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STA'LLAGE. *s.* [from *ſtall.*]
1. Rent paid for a ſtall.
2. [In old books.] Layſtall; dung.
STA'LLFED. *a.* [*ſtall* and *fed.*] Fed not with graſs, but dry ſeed. *Arbuthnot.*
STA'LLION. *s.* [*ystadalwyn*, Welſh; *ſtallion*, French.] A horſe kept for mares. *Temple.*
STA'MINA. *s.* [Latin.]
1. The firſt principles of any thing.
2. The ſolids of a human body.
3. Thoſe little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants encompaſſing round the ſtyle, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.
STAMI'NEOUS. *a.* [*ſtamineus*, Latin.]
1. Conſiſting of threads.
2. *Staminous* flowers are ſo far imperfect as to want thoſe coloured leaves which are called petala, and conſiſt only of the ſtylus and the ſtamina.
STA'MMEL. *s.* A red colour. *B. Jonſon.*
STA'MMER. *v. n.* [ꝑtamen, a ſtammerer, Sax. *ſtamelen*, *ſtameren*, Dutch.] To ſpeak with unnatural heſitation; to utter words with difficulty. *Shakeſpeare.*
STA'MMERER. *s.* [from *ſtammer.*] One who ſpeaks with heſitation. *Taylor.*
STAMP. *v. a.* [*ſtampen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſtrike by preſſing the foot haſtily downward. *Dryden.*
2. To pound; to beat as in a mortar. *Bacon.*
3. [*eſtamper*, Fr. *ſtampare*, Italian.] To impreſs with ſome mark or figure. *South.*
4. To fix a mark by impreſſing it. *South.*
5. To make by impreſſing a mark. *Locke.*
6. To mint; to form; to coin. *Shakeſpeare.*
STAMP. *v. n.* To ſtrike the foot ſuddenly downward. *Dennis.*
STAMP. *s.* [*eſtampe*, Fr. *ſtampa*, Italian.]
1. Any inſtrument by which a diſtinct and laſting impreſſion is made. *Waller.*
2. A mark ſet on any thing; impreſſion. *Locke.*
3. A thing marked or ſtamped. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impreſſion. *Addiſon.*
5. A mark ſet upon things that pay cuſtoms to the government. *Swift.*
6. A character of reputation, good or bad, ſtamped upon any thing. *South.*
7. Authority; currency; value. *L'Eſtrange.*
8. Make; caſt; form. *Addiſon.*
STAMPER. *s.* [from *ſtamp.*] An inſtrument of pounding. *Carew.*
STAN, among our forefathers was the termination of the ſuperlative degree: ſo *Athelſtan*, moſt noble; *Betſtan*, the beſt; *Wittan*, moſt wiſeſt *Gibſon.*
STANCH. *v. a.* [*eſtancher*, Fr.] To ſtop blood; to hinder from running. *Bacon.*
STANCH. *v. n.* To ſtop. *Luke.*
STANCH. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Sound; ſuch as will not run out. *Boyle.*
2. Firm; ſound of principle; truſty; hearty; determined. *Addiſon.*
3. Strong; not to be broken. *Locke.*
STA'NCHER. *s.* [from *ſtanch.*] One that ſtops blood.
STA'NCHION. *s.* [*eſtançon*, Fr.] A prop; a ſupport.
STA'NCHLESS. *a.* [from *ſtanch.*] Not to be ſtopped. *Shakeſpeare.*
To STAND. *v. n.* preterit *I ſtood*, *I have ſtood.* [ꝑtanban, Sax. *ſtaen*, Dutch.]
1. To be upon the feet; not to ſit, kneel, or lie down. *Common Prayer.*
2. To be not demoliſhed or overthrown. *Milton.*
3. To be placed as an edifice. *Addiſon.*
4. To remain erect; not to fall. *Milton.*
5. To become erect. *Dryden.*
6. To ſtop; to halt; not to go forward. *Shak.*
7. To be at a ſtationary point, without progreſs or regreſſion. *Pope.*
8. To be in a ſtate of firmneſs, not vacillation. *Davies.*
9. To be in any poſture of reſiſtance or defence. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. To be in a ſtate of hoſtility; to keep the ground. *Hayward.*
11. Not to yield; not to give way. *Bacon.*
12. To ſtay; not to fly. *Clarendon.*
13. To be placed with regard to rank or order. *Arbuthnot.*
14. To remain in the preſent ſtate. *Dryden.*
15. To be in any particular ſtate. *Milton.*
16. Not to become void; to remain in force. *Hooker.*
17. To conſiſt; to have its being or eſſence. *Hebrews.*
18. To be with reſpect to terms of a contract. *Carew.*
19. To have a place. *Clarendon.*
20. To be in any ſtate at the time preſent. *Clarendon.*
21. To be in a permanent ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*
22. To be with regard to condition or fortune. *Dryden.*
23. To have any particular reſpect. *South.*
24. To be without action. *Bacon.*
25. To depend; to reſt; to be ſupported. *Whitgift.*
26. To be with regard to ſtate of mind. *Pſ.*
27. To ſucceed; to be acquitted; to be ſafe. *Addiſon.*
28. To be with reſpect to any particular. *Sh.*
29. To be reſolutely of a party. *Hooker.*
30. To be in the place; to be repreſentative. *Locke.*
31. To remain; to be fixed. *Milton.*
32. To hold a courſe at ſea. *Pope.*
33. To have direction toward any local point. *Boyle.*
34. To offer as a candidate. *Sanderſon.*
35. To place himſelf; to be placed. *Knolles.*
36. To ſtagnate; not to flow. *Dryden.*
37. To be with reſpect to chance. *Rowe.*
38. To remain ſatisfied. *Shakeſpeare.*
39. To be without motion. *Shakeſpeare.*
40. To make delay. *Locke.*
41. To inſiſt; to dwell with many words, or much pertinacity. *Maccabees.*

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42. To be expoſed. *Shakeſpeare.*
43. To perſiſt; to perſevere. *Taylor.*
44. To perſiſt in a claim. *Shakeſpeare.*
45. To adhere; to abide. *Daniel.*
46. To be conſiſtent. *Felton.*
47. To be put aſide with diſregard.
48. *To* STAND *by.* To ſupport; to defend; not to deſert. *Calamy.*
49. *To* STAND *by.* To be preſent, without being an actor. *Shakeſpeare.*
50. *To* STAND *by.* To repoſe on; to reſt in. *Pope.*
51. *To* STAND *for.* To propoſe one's ſelf a candidate. *Dennis.*
52. *To* STAND *for.* To maintain; to profeſs to ſupport. *Ben Jonſon.*
53. *To* STAND *off.* To keep at a diſtance. *Dryden.*
54. *To* STAND *off.* Not to comply. *Shak.*
55. *To* STAND *off.* To forbear friendſhip or intimacy. *Atterbury.*
56. *To* STAND *off.* To have relief; to appear protuberant or prominent. *Wotton.*
57. *To* STAND *out.* To hold reſolution; to hold a poſt; not to yield a point. *Rogers.*
58. *To* STAND *out.* Not to comply; to ſecede. *Dryden.*
59. *To* STAND *out.* To be prominent or prbtuberant. *Pſalms.*
60. *To* STAND *to.* To ply; to perſevere. *Dryden.*
61. *To* STAND *to.* To remain fixed in a purpoſe. *Herbert.*
62. *To* STAND *to.* To abide by a contract or aſſertion. *Dryden.*
63. *To* STAND *under.* To undergo; to ſuſtain. *Shakeſpeare.*
64. *To* STAND *up.* To erect one's ſelf; to riſe from ſitting.
65. *To* STAND *up.* To ariſe in order to gain notice. *Acts.*
66. *To* STAND *up.* To make a party. *Shak.*
67. *To* STAND *upon.* To concern; to intereſt. *Hudibras.*
68. *To* STAND *upon.* To value; to take pride. *Ray.*
69. *To* STAND *upon.* To inſiſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STAND. *v. a.*
1. To endure; to reſiſt without flying or yielding. *Smith.*
2. To await; to abide; to ſuffer. *Addiſon.*
3. To keep; to maintain. *Dryden.*

STAND. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſtation; a place where one waits ſtanding. *Addiſon.*
2. Rank; poſt; ſtation. *Daniel.*
3. A ſtop; a halt. *Clarendon.*
4. Stop; interruption. *Woodward.*
5. The act of oppoſing. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Higheſt mark; ſtationary point. *Dryden.*
7. A point beyond which one cannot proceed. *Prior.*
8. Difficulty; perplexity; embarraſſment; heſitation. *Locke.*
9. A frame or table on which veſſels are placed. *Dryden.*

STA'NDARD. *ſ.* [*eſtandart*, French.]
1. An enſign in war, particularly the enſign of the horſe. *Milton.*
2. [from *ſtand.*] That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the beſt of other things of the ſame kind. *Sprat.*
3. That which has been tried by the proper teſt. *Swift.*
4. A ſettled rate. *Bacon.*
5. A ſtanding ſtem or tree. *Evelyn.*

STA'NDARDBEARER. *ſ.* [*ſtandard* and *bear*] One who bears a ſtandard or enſign. *Spenſer.*

STA'NDCROP. *ſ.* An herb. *Miſcellanies.*

STA'NDEL. *ſ.* [from *ſtand.*] A tree of long ſtanding. *Hanmer.*

STA'NDER. *ſ.* [from *ſtand.*]
1. One who ſtands.
2. A tree that has ſtood long. *Aſcham.*
3. STANDER *by.* One preſent; a mere ſpectator. *Shakeſpeare.*

STA'NDERGRASS. *ſ.* An herb. *Miſcellanies.*

STA'NDING. *part. a.* [from *ſtand.*]
1. Settled; eſtabliſhed. *Temple.*
2. Laſting; not tranſitory. *Addiſon.*
3. Stagnant; not running. *Milton.*
4. Fixed; not moveable. *Shakeſpeare.*

STA'NDING. *ſ.* [from *ſtand.*]
1. Continuance; long poſſeſſion of an office, character, or place. *Woodward.*
2. Station; place to ſtand in. *Knolles.*
3. Power to ſtand. *Pſalms.*
4. Rank; condition.

STA'NDISH. *ſ.* [*ſtand* and *diſh.*] A caſe for pen and ink. *Addiſon.*

STANG. *ſ.* [ꝑeang, Sax.] A perch; a meaſure of land. *Swift.*

STANK. *a.* [*ſtanco*, Italian.] Weak; worn out. *Spenſer.*

STANK. The preterite of *ſtink.*

STA'NNARY. *a.* [from *ſtannum*, Latin.] Relating to the tin-works. *Carew.*

STA'NZA. *ſ.* [*ſtanza*, Italian; *ſtance*, Fr.] A number of lines regularly adjuſted to each other; ſo much of a poem as contains every variation of meaſure or relation of rhyme. *Dryden.*

STA'PLE. *ſ.* [*eſtape*, Fr. *ſtapel*, Dutch.]
1. A ſettled mart; an eſtabliſhed emporium. *Addiſon.*
2. The original material of a manufacture. *Dryden.*

STA'PLE. *a.* [from the noun.]
1. Settled; eſtabliſhed in commerce. *Bacon.*
2. According to the laws of commerce. *Bacon.*

STA'PLE. *ſ.* [ꝑeapul, Sax. a prop.] A ſtay of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends. *Peacham.*

STAR. *ſ.* [ꝑeoꝛꝛa, Sax. *ſterre*, Dutch.]
1. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal ſky. *Milton.*
2. The poleſtar. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Configuration of the planets ſuppoſed to influence fortune. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A mark of reference; an aſteriſk. *Watts.*

STAR *of Bethlehem.* *ſ.* [*ornithogalum*, Latin.] A flower.

STA'RAPPLE. *ſ.* A plant.

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STA'RBOARD. *s.* [ꝑteoꝛbopꝺ, Sax.] Is the right-hand side of a ship, as larboard is the left. *Harris.*

STARCH. *s.* [from *starc*, Teutonick, stiff.] A kind of viscous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is stiffened, and was formerly coloured. *Fletcher.*

To STARCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To stiffen with starch. *Gay.*

STA'RCHAMBER. *s.* [*camera stellata*, Lat.] A kind of criminal court of equity. Now abolished. *Shakespeare.*

STA'RCHED. *a.* [from *starch.*]
1. Stiffened with starch.
2. Stiff; precise; formal. *Swift.*

STA'RCHER. *s.* [from *starch.*] One whose trade is to starch.

STA'RCHLY. *ad.* [from *starch.*] Stiffly; precisely.

STA'RCHNESS. *s.* [from *starch.*] Stiffness; preciseness.

To STARE. *v. n.* [ꝑtaꝛian, Sax. *sterren*, Dut.]
1. To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, stupidity, or horrour. *Spenser.*
2. *To* STARE *in the face.* To be undeniably evident. *Locke.*
3. To stand out prominent. *Mortimer.*

STARE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Fixed look. *Dryden.*
2. [*sturnus*, Lat.] Starling; a bird.

STA'RER. *s.* [from *stare.*] One who looks with fixed eyes. *Pope.*

STA'RFISH. *s.* [*star* and *fish.*] A fish branching out into several points. *Woodward.*

STA'RGAZER. *s.* [*star* and *gaze.*] An astronomer, or astrologer. In contempt. *L'Estr.*

STA'RHAWK. *s.* [*astur*, Lat.] A sort of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

STARK. *a.* [ꝑteꝛc, ꝑtaꝛc, Sax. *sterk*, Dut.]
1. Stiff; strong; rugged. *Denham.*
2. Deep; full; still. *Ben Jonson.*
3. Mere; simple; plain; gross. *Collier.*

STARK. *ad.* Is used to intend or augment the signification of a word; as, *stark* mad, mad in the highest degree. *Donne.*

STA'RKLY. *ad.* [from *stark.*] Stiffly; strongly. *Shakespeare.*

STA'RLESS. *a.* [from *star.*] Having no light of stars. *Milton.*

STA'RLIGHT. *s.* [*star* and *light.*] Lustre of the stars. *Milton.*

STA'RLIGHT. *a.* Lighted by the stars. *Dr.*

STA'RLIKE. *a.* [*star* and *like.*]
1. Stellated; having various points, resembling a star in lustre. *Mortimer.*
2. Bright; illustrious. *Boyle.*

STA'RLING. *s.* [ꝑtaꝛling, Saxon.] A small singing bird. *Shakespeare.*

STA'RPAVED. *a.* [*star* and *pave.*] Studded with stars. *Milton.*

STA'RPROOF. *a.* [*star* and *proof.*] Impervious to star light. *Milton.*

STA'R-READ. *s.* [*star* and *read.*] Doctrine of the stars; astronomy. *Spenser.*

STA'RRED. *s.* [from *star.*]
1. Influenced by the stars with respect to fortune. *Shakespeare.*
2. Decorated with stars. *Milton.*

STA'RRY. *a.* [from *star.*]
1. Decorated with stars. *Pope.*
2. Consisting of stars; stellar. *Dryden.*
3. Resembling stars.

STA'RRING. *a.* [from *star.*] Shining with stellar light. *Crashaw.*

STA'RSHOOT. *s.* [*star* and *shoot.*] An emission from a star. *Boyle.*

To START. *v. n.* [*startzen*, German.]
1. To feel a sudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame, on the apprehension of danger. *Bacon.*
2. To rise suddenly. *Roscommon.*
3. To move with a sudden quickness. *Pope.*
4. To shrink; to wince. *Shakespeare.*
5. To deviate. *Creech.*
6. To set out from the barrier at a race. *Denham.*
7. To set out on any pursuit. *Waller.*

To START. *v. a.*
1. To alarm; to disturb suddenly. *Shak.*
2. To make to fly hastily from a hiding place; to rouse by a sudden disturbance. *Shak.*
3. To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice. *Sprat.*
4. To discover; to bring within pursuit. *Temple.*
5. To put suddenly out of place. *Wiseman.*

START. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A motion of terrour; a sudden twitch or contraction of the frame from fear or alarm. *Dryden.*
2. A sudden rousing to action; excitement. *Shakespeare.*
3. Sally; vehement eruption; sudden effusion. *L'Estrange.*
4. Sudden fit; intermitted action. *B. Jons.*
5. A quick spring or motion. *Grew.*
6. First emission from the barrier; act of setting out. *Bacon.*
7. *To get the* START. To begin before another; to obtain advantage over another. *Bacon.*

STA'RTER. *s.* [from *start.*]
1. One that shrinks from his purpose. *Hud.*
2. One who suddenly moves a question or objection.
3. A dog that rouses the game. *Delany.*

STA'RTINGLY. *ad.* [from *starting.*] By sudden fits; with frequent intermission. *Shak.*

STA'RTINGPOST. *s.* [*start* and *post.*] Barrier from which the race begins.

To STA'RTLE. *v. n.* [from *start.*] To shrink; to move on, feeling a sudden impression of alarm or terrour. *Addison.*

To STA'RTLE. *v. a.*
1. To fright; to shock; to impress with sudden terrour, surprise, or alarm. *Milton.*
2. To deter; to make to deviate. *Clarendon.*

STA'RTLE. *s.* [from the verb.] Sudden alarm; shock; sudden impression of terrour. *Spectator.*

STA'RTUP. *s.* [*start* and *up.*] One that comes suddenly into notice. *Shakespeare.*

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To STARVE. *v. n.* [ꝑteapꝑan, Saxon. *sterven*, Dutch, to die.]
1. To perish; to be destroyed. *Fairfax.*
2. To perish with hunger. *Locke.*
3. To be killed with cold. *Sandys.*
4. To suffer extreme poverty. *Pope.*
5. To be destroyed with cold. *Woodward.*

To STARVE. *v. a.*
1. To kill with hunger. *Prior.*
2. To subdue by famine. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To kill with cold. *Milton.*
4. To deprive of force or vigour. *Locke.*

STA'RVELING. *a.* [from *starve.*] Hungry; lean; pining. *Swift.*

STA'RVELING. *s.* An animal thin and weak for want of nourishment. *Donne.*

STA'RWORT. *s.* [*aster*, Lat.] Elecampane.

STA'TARY. *a.* [from *status*, Lat.] Fixed; settled. *Brown.*

STATE. *s.* [*status*, Lat.]
1. Condition; circumstance of nature or fortune. *Milton.*
2. Modification of any thing. *Boyle.*
3. Stationary point; crisis; height. *Wiseman.*
4. Estate; signiory; possession. *Daniel.*
5. The community; the publick; the commonwealth. *Shakespeare.*
6. A republick; a government not monarchical. *Temple.*
7. Rank; condition; quality. *Fairfax.*
8. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatness. *Roscommon.*
9. Dignity; grandeur, *Milton.*
10. A seat of dignity. *Shakespeare.*
11. A canopy; a covering of dignity. *Bacon.*
12. A person of high rank. *Latimer.*
13. The principal persons in the government. *Milton.*
14. Joined with another word it signifies publick; as, *state* affairs. *Bacon.*

To STATE. *v. a.* [*constater*, Fr.]
1. To settle; to regulate. *Collier.*
2. To represent in all the circumstances of modification. *Hammond.*

STA'TELINESS. *s.* [from *stately.*]
1. Grandeur; majestic appearance; august manner; dignity. *More.*
2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity. *Betterton.*

STA'TELY. *a.* [from *state.*]
1. August; grand; lofty; elevated. *Ral.*
2. Elevated in mien or sentiment. *Dryden.*

STA'TELY. *ad.* Majestically. *Milton.*

STA'TESMAN. *s.* [*state* and *man.*]
1. A politician; one versed in the arts of government. *Ben Jonson.*
2. One employed in publick affairs. *South.*

STA'TESWOMAN. *s.* A woman who meddles with publick affairs. *Ben Jonson.*

STA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *statick.*] Relating to
STA'TICK. } the science of weighing. *Arb.*

STA'TICKS. *s.* [ꝑaꝑixn.] The science which considers the weight of bodies. *Bentley.*

STA'TION. *s.* [*statio*, Lat.]
1. The act of standing. *Hooker.*
2. A state of rest. *Brown.*
3. A place where any one is placed. *Heyw.*
4. Post assigned; office. *Milton.*
5. Situation; position. *Prior.*
6. Employment; office. *Swift.*
7. Character; state. *Milton.*
8. Rank; condition of life. *Dryden.*

To STA'TION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a certain post, rank, or place.

STA'TIONARY. *a.* [from *station.*]
1. Fixed; not progressive. *Newton.*
2. Respecting place. *Brown.*
3. Belonging to a stationer.

STA'TIONER. *s.* [from *station.*]
1. A bookseller. *Dryden.*
2. A seller of paper.

STA'TIST. *s.* [from *state.*] A statesman; a politician. *Milton.*

STA'TUARY. *s.* [from *statua*, Lat.]
1. The art of carving images or representations of life. *Temple.*
2. One that practises or professes the art of making statues. *Swift.*

STA'TUE. *s.* [*statua*, Latin.] An image; a solid representation of any living being. *Willins.*

To STA'TUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place as a statue. *Shakespeare.*

STA'TURE. *s.* [*statura*, Latin.] The height of any animal. *Brown.*

STA'TUTABLE. *a.* [from *statute.*] According to statute. *Addison.*

STA'TUTABLY. *ad.* [from *statutable.*] In a manner agreeable to law.

STA'TUTE. *s.* [*statutum*, Lat.] A law; an edict of the legislature. *Tillotson.*

To STAVE. *v. a.* [from *staff.*]
1. To break in pieces. *Dryden.*
2. To push away as with a staff. *B. Jonson.*
3. To pour out by breaking the cask. *Sandys.*
4. To furnish with rundles or staves. *Knolles.*

To STAVE. *v. n.* To fight with staves. *Hud.*

To STAVE *and Tail. v. a.* To part dogs by interposing a staff, and by pulling the tail.

STAVES. The plural of *staff.*

STA'VESACRE. *s.* Larkspur; a plant.

To STAY. *v. n.* [*staen*, Dutch.]
1. To continue in a place; to forbear departure. *Shakespeare.*
2. To continue in a state. *Dryden.*
3. To wait; to attend. *Locke.*
4. To stop; to stand still. *Bacon.*
5. To dwell; to be long. *Dryden.*
6. To rest confidently. *Isaiah.*

To STAY. *v. a.*
1. To stop; to withhold; to repress. *Ral.*
2. To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from progression. *Spenser.*
3. To keep from departure. *Dryden.*
4. [*estayer*, Fr.] To prop; to support; to hold up. *Hooker.*

STAY. *s.* [*estaye*, Fr.]
1. Continuance in a place; forbearance of departure. *Bacon.*
2. Stand; cessation of progression. *Heyw.*
3. A stop; an obstruction; a hinderance from progress. *Fairfax.*

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4. Reſtraint; prudence; caution. *Bacon.*
5. A fixed ſtate. *Donne.*
6. A prop; a ſupport. *Milton.*
7. Tackling. *Pope.*
8. Steadineſs of conduct.

STA'YED. *part. a.* [from *ſtay.*] Fixed; ſettled; ſerious; not volatile. *Bacon.*

STA'YEDLY. *ad.* [from *ſtayed.*] Compoſedly; gravely; prudently; ſoberly.

STA'YEDNESS. *s.* [from *ſtayed.*]
1. Solidity; weight. *Camden.*
2. Compoſure; prudence; gravity; judiciouſneſs.

STA'YER. *s.* [from *ſtay.*] One who ſtops, holds, or ſupports. *Philips.*

STA'YLACE. *s.* [*ſtay* and *lace.*] A lace with which women faſten their bodice. *Swift.*

STAYS. *s.* Without ſingular.
1. Bodice; a kind of ſtiff waiſtcoat worn by women. *Gay.*
2. Ropes in a ſhip to keep the maſt from falling aft. *Harris.*
3. Station; fixed anchorage. *Sidney.*
4. Any ſupport; any thing that keeps another extended. *Dryden.*

STEAD. *s.* [ꝑꝛeꝺ, Saxon.]
1. Place. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*
2. Room; place which another had or might have. *Hooker.*
3. Uſe; help. *Atterbury.*
4. The frame of a bed. *Dryden.*

STEAD, *Sted*, being in the name of a place that is diſtant from any river, comes from the Saxon, ꝑꝛeꝺ, ꝑꝛÿꝺ, a place; but if it be upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived from ꝑꝛaꝺe, a ſhore or ſtation for ſhips. *Gibſon.*

To STEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To help; to advantage; to ſupport; to aſſiſt. *Rowe.*
2. To fill the place of another. *Shakeſpeare.*

STEA'DFAST. *a.* [*ſtead* and *faſt.*]
1. Faſt in place; firm; fixed. *Spenſer.*
2. Conſtant; reſolute. *Eccluſ.*
3. Not turned aſide by fear. *Dryden.*

STEA'DFASTLY. *ad.* Firmly; conſtantly.

STEA'DFASTNESS. *s.* [from *ſteadfaſt.*]
1. Immutability; fixedneſs. *Spenſer.*
2. Firmneſs; conſtancy; reſolution.

STEA'DILY. *ad.* [from *ſteady.*]
1. Without tottering; without ſhaking. *Se.*
2. Without variation or irregularity. *Blackm.*

STEA'DINESS. *s.* [from *ſteady.*]
1. State of being not tottering nor eaſily ſhaken.
2. Firmneſs; conſtancy. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Conſiſtent unvaried conduct. *Collier.*

STEA'DY. *a.* [ꝑꝛeꝺiȝ, Saxon.]
1. Firm; fixed; not tottering. *Pope.*
2. Regular; conſtant. *Milton.*
3. Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to reſolution or attention. *Locke.*

STEAK. *s.* [*ſteyk*, Iſlandick, a piece.] A ſlice of fleſh broiled or fried; a collop. *Swift.*

To STEAL. *v. a.* preterit *I ſtole*; part. paſſ. *ſtolen.* [ꝑꝛeolan, Saxon. *ſtelen*, Dutch.]
1. To take by theft; to take clandeſtinely; to take ſecretly without right. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To withdraw or convey without notice. *Spenſer.*
3. To gain or effect by private and gradual means. *Calamy.*

To STEAL. *v. n.*
1. To withdraw privily; to paſs ſilently. *Sh.*
2. To practiſe theft; to play the thief. *Shak.*

STEA'LER. *s.* [from *ſteal.*] One who ſteals; a thief. *Shakeſpeare.*

STEA'LINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſtealing.*] Slily; by inviſible motion; by ſecret practice. *Sidney.*

STEALTH. *s.* [from *ſteal.*]
1. The act of ſtealing; theft. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The thing ſtolen. *Raleigh.*
3. Secret act; clandeſtine practice. *Dryden.*

STEA'LTHY. *a.* [from *ſtealth.*] Done clandeſtinely; performed by ſtealth. *Shak.*

STEAM. *s.* [ꝑꝛeme, Saxon.] The ſmoke or vapour of any thing moiſt and hot. *Woodw.*

To STEAM. *v. n.* [ꝑꝛeman, Saxon.]
1. To ſmoke or vapour with moiſt heat. *Philips.*
2. To ſend up vapours. *Milton.*
3. To paſs in vapours. *Boyle.*

STEATO'MA. *s.* [ſꝛeaꝛωμa.] A ſpecies of wen, compoſed of fat matter. *Sharpe.*

STEED. *s.* [ꝑꝛeoꝺa, Saxon.] A horſe for ſtate or war. *Pope.*

STEEL. *s.* [ꝑꝛeal, Saxon; *ſtaal*, Dutch.]
1. A kind of iron, refined by the fire with other ingredients, which renders it white, and its grain cloſer and finer than common iron. Steel, of all metals, is that ſuſceptible of the greateſt degree of hardneſs; whence its great uſe in the making of tools and inſtruments of all kinds. *Chambers.*
2. It is often uſed metonymically for weapons or armour. *Dryden.*
3. Chalybeate medicines. *Arbuthnot.*
4. It is uſed proverbially for hardneſs; as, *heads of* ſteel.

STEEL. *a.* Made of ſteel. *Chapman.*

To STEEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To point or edge with ſteel. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To make hard or firm. *Addiſon.*

STEE'LY. *a.* [from *ſteel.*]
1. Made of ſteel. *Gay.*
2. Hard; firm. *Sidney.*

STEE'LYARD. *s.* [*ſteel* and *yard.*] A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed further from the fulcrum.

STEEN. or *Sti'on. s.* A veſſel of clay or ſtone. *Ainſworth.*

STEEP. *a.* [ꝑꝛeap, Sax.] Riſing or deſcending with great inclination. *Addiſon.*

STEEP. *s.* Precipice; aſcent or deſcent approaching to perpendicularity. *Dryden.*

To STEEP. *v. a.* [*ſtippen*, Dutch.] To ſoak; to macerate; to imbue; to dip. *Bacon.*

STEE'PLE. *s.* [ꝑꝛeopel, ꝑꝛÿpel, Saxon.] A turret of a church, generally furniſhed with bells; a ſpire. *Shakeſpeare.*

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STEE'PLY. *ad.* [from *steep.*] With precipitous declivity.

STEE'PNESS. *s.* [from *steep.*] Precipitous declivity. *Addison.*

STEE'PY. *a.* [from *steep.*] Having a precipitous declivity. *Dryden.*

STEER. *s.* [ꝑteyne, Saxon; *stier*, Dutch.] A young bullock. *Spenser.*

To STEER. *v. a.* [ꝑteoꝑan, ꝑteyꝑan, Saxon; *stier*, Dutch.] To direct; to guide in a paſſage. *Spenſer.*

To STEER. *v. n.* To direct a courſe. *Locke.*

STEE'RAGE. *s.* [from *steer.*]
1. The act or practice of ſteering. *Spect.*
2. Direction; regulation of a courſe. *Sbak.*
3. That by which any courſe is guided. *Dry.*
4. Regulation or management of any thing. *Swift.*
5. The ſtern or hinder part of the ſhip.

STEE'RSMATE. } *s.* [*steer* and *man*, or
STEE'RSMAN. } *mate.*] A pilot; one who ſteers a ſhip. *L'Eſtrange.*

STEGANO'GRAPHY. *s.* [στεγανος and γραφω.] The art of ſecret writing. *Bailey.*

STEGNO'TICK. *a.* [στεγνωτικος.] Binding; rendering coſtive. *Bailey.*

STE'LE. *s.* [ꝑtela, Saxon; *stele*, Dutch.] A ſtalk; a handle.

STE'LLAR. *a.* [from *stella*, Latin.] Aſtral; relating to the ſtars. *Milton.*

STE'LLATE. *a.* [*stellatus*, Latin.] Pointed in the manner of a painted ſtar. *Boyle.*

STELLA'TION. *s.* [from *stella*, Latin.] Emiſſion of light as from a ſtar.

STE'LLED. *a.* Starry. *Shakeſpeare.*

STELLI'FEROUS. *a.* [*stella* and *fero*, Lat.] Having ſtars.

STE'LLION. *s.* [*stellio*, Lat.] A newt. *Ainſw.*

STELLIONATE. *s.* [*stellionatus*, Latin.] A kind of crime which is committed [in law.] by a deceitful ſelling of a thing otherwiſe than it is really: as, if a man ſhould ſell that for his own eſtate which is actually another man's. *Bacon.*

STEM. *s.* [*stemma*, Latin.]
1. The ſtalk; the twig. *Waller.*
2. Family; race; generation. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. [*stommen*, Swediſh.] The prow or forepart of a ſhip.

To STEM. *v. a* [*stemma*, Iſlandick.] To oppoſe a current; to paſs croſs or forward notwithſtanding the ſtream. *Dryden.*

STENCH. *s.* [from ꝑtencan, Saxon.] A ſtink; a bad ſmell. *Bacon.*

To STENCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To make to ſtink: not proper. *Mortimer.*
2. [for *stanch*, corruptly.] To ſtop; to hinder to flow. *Harvey.*

STENO'GRAPHY. *s.* [στενος and γραφω.] Shorthand. *Cleaveland.*

STENTOROPHO'NICK. *a.* [from *Stentor*, the Homerical herald, and φωνη, a voice.] Loudly ſpeaking or ſounding. *Derham.*

To STEP. *v. n.* [ꝑteppan, Saxon; *stappen*, Dutch.]
1. To move by a ſingle change of the place of the foot. *Wilkins.*
2. To advance by a ſudden progreſſion. *Shak.*
3. To move mentally. *Watts.*
4. To go; to walk. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To come as it were by chance. *Addiſon.*
6. To take a ſhort walk. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To walk gravely or ſlowly. *Knolles.*

STEP. *s.* [ꝑteꝑ, Saxon; *step*, Dutch.]
1. Progreſſion by one removal of the foot. *Addiſon.*
2. One remove in climbing; hold of the foot; a ſtair. *Knolles.*
3. Quantity of ſpace paſſed or meaſured by one remove of the foot. *Arbuthnot.*
4. A ſmall length; a ſmall ſpace. *Sandys.*
5. [In the plural.] Walk; paſſage. *Dryden.*
6. Gradation; degree. *Perkins.*
7. Progreſſion; act of advancing. *Newton.*
8. Footſtep; print of the foot. *Dryden.*
9. Gait; manner of walking. *Prior.*
10. Action; inſtance of conduct. *Pope.*

STEP, in compoſition, ſignifies one who is related only by marriage; as *step*-mother.

STE'PPINGSTONE. *s.* [*step* and *stone.*] Stone laid to catch the foot, and ſave it from wet or dirt. *Swift.*

STERCORA'CEOUS. *a.* [*stercoraceus*, Lat.] Belonging to dung. *Arbuthnot.*

STERCORA'TION. *s.* [from *stercoro*, Latin.] The act of dunging. *Ray.*

STEREO'GRAPHY. *s.* [στερεος and γραφω.] The art of drawing the forms of ſolids upon a plane. *Harris.*

STEREO'METRY. *s.* [στερεος and μετρον.] The art of meaſuring all ſorts of ſolid bodies. *Harris.*

STE'RILE. *a.* [*sterile*, Fr. *sterilis*, Latin.] Barren; unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity. *Woodward.*

STERILITY. *s.* [*sterilité*, French; *sterilitas*, Latin.] Barrenneſs; want of fecundity; unfruitfulneſs. *Bentley.*

To STE'RILIZE. *v. a.* [from *steril.*] To make barren; to deprive of fecundity. *Sherwood.*

STE'RLING. *a.* [from the *Eaſterlings*, who were employed as coiners.]
1. An epithet by which genuine Engliſh money is diſcriminated. *Bacon.*
2. Genuine; having paſſed the teſt. *Swift.*

STE'RLING. *s.* [*sterlingum*, low Latin.]
1. Engliſh coin; money. *Garth.*
2. Standard rate.

STERN. *a.* [ꝑtyrn, Saxon.]
1. Severe of countenance; truculent of aſpect. *Knolles.*
2. Severe of manners; harſh; unrelenting; cruel. *Dryden.*
3. Hard; afflictive. *Shakeſpeare.*

STERN. *s.* [ꝑteon, Saxon.]
1. The hind part of the ſhip where the rudder is placed. *Watts.*
2. Poſt of management; direction. *Shak.*
3. The hinder part of any thing. *Spenſer.*

STE'RNAGE. *s.* [from *stern.*] The ſteerage or ſtern. *Shakeſpeare.*

STE'RNLY. *ad.* [from *stern.*] In a ſtern manner; ſeverely. *Milton.*

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STE'RNNESS. *s.* [from *ſtern.*]
1. Severity of look. *Spenſer.*
2. Severity or harſhneſs of manners. *Dryden.*
STE'RNON. *s.* [στέρνον.] The breaſtbone. *Wiſeman.*
STERNUTA'TION. *s.* [*ſternutatio*, Latin.] The act of ſneezing. *Quincy.*
STERNU'TATIVE. *a.* [*ſternutatif*, French.] Having the quality of provoking to ſneeze.
STERNU'TATORY. *s.* [*ſternutatoire*, Fr.] Medicine that provokes to ſneeze. *Brown.*
STE'VEN. *s.* [ſtypen, Saxon.] A cry, or loud clamour. *Spenſer.*
To STEW. *v. a.* [*eſtuver*, Fr.] To ſeeth any thing in a ſlow moiſt heat. *Shakeſpeare.*
To STEW. *v. n.* To be ſeethed in a ſlow moiſt heat.
STEW. *s.* [*eſtove*, Fr. *ſtufa*, Ital. *eſtufa*, Span.]
1. A bagnio; a hothouſe. *Abbot.*
2. A brothel; a houſe of proſtitution. *Aſch.*
3. [*ſtouwen*, Dut. to ſtore.] A ſtorepond; a ſmall pond where fiſh are kept for the table.
STE'WARD. *s.* [ſtypapo, Saxon.]
1. One who manages the affairs of another. *Swift.*
2. An officer of ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*
STE'WARDSHIP. *s.* [from *ſteward.*] The office of a ſteward. *Shakeſpeare.*
STIBAL. *a.* [from *ſtibium*, Lat.] Antimonial. *Harvey.*
STICADOS. *s.* [*ſticadis.*] An herb. *Ainſw.*
STICK. *s.* [ſticca, Saxon.] A piece of wood ſmall and long; a ſlender ſtem. *Dryden.*
To STICK. *v. a.* preterit *ſtuck*; participle paſſive *ſtuck.* [ſtician, Saxon.]
1. To faſten on ſo as that it may adhere. *Addiſon.*
To STICK. *v. n.*
1. To adhere; to unite itſelf by its tenacity or penetrating power. *Raleigh.*
2. To be inſeparable; to be united with any thing. *Sanderſon.*
3. To reſt upon the memory painfully. *Bac.*
4. To ſtop; to loſe motion. *Smith.*
5. To reſiſt emiſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To be conſtant; to adhere with firmneſs. *Hammond.*
7. To be troubleſome by adhering. *Pope.*
8. To remain: not to be loſt. *Watts.*
9. To dwell upon; not to forſake. *Locke.*
10. To cauſe difficulties or ſcruples. *Swift.*
11. To ſcruple; to heſitate. *Bacon.*
12. To be ſtopped; to be unable to proceed. *Clarendon.*
13. To be embarraſſed; to be puzzled. *Watts.*
14. *To* STICK *out.* To be prominent, with deformity. *Job.*
15. *To* STICK *out.* To refuſe concurrence.
To STICK. *v. a.* [ſtician, Sax. *ſticken*, Dutch.]
1. To ſtab; to pierce with a pointed inſtrument. *Grew.*
2. To fix upon a pointed body; as, he *ſtuck* the fruit upon his knife.
3. To faſten by tranſfixion. *Dryden.*
4. To ſet with ſomething pointed. *Dryden.*
STI'CKINESS. *s.* [from *ſtick.*] Adheſive quality; viſcoſity; glutinouſneſs; tenacity.

To STI'CKLE. *v. a.*
1. To take part with one ſide or other. *Hud.*
2. To conteſt; to altercate; to contend rather with obſtinacy than vehemence. *Cleav.*
3. To trim; to play faſt and looſe. *Dryden.*
STI'CKLEBAG. *s.* [properly *ſticklebach.*] The ſmalleſt of freſh-water fiſh. *Walton.*
STI'CKLER. *s.* [from *ſtickle.*]
1. A ſideſman to fencers; a ſecond to a duelliſt. *Sidney.*
2. An obſtinate contender about any thing. *Swift.*
STI'CKY. *a.* [from *ſtick.*] Viſcous; adheſive; glutinous. *Bacon.*
STIFF. *a.* [ſtip, Sax. *ſtiff*, Dan. *ſtijf*, Dutch.]
1. Rigid; inflexible; reſiſting flexure; not flaccid; not limber; not pliant. *Milton.*
2. Not ſoft; not giving way; not fluid; not eaſily yielding to the touch. *Burnet.*
3. Strong; not eaſily reſiſted. *Denham.*
4. Hardy; ſtubborn; not eaſily ſubdued. *Sb.*
5. Obſtinate; pertinacious. *Taylor.*
6. Harſh; not written with eaſe. *Gondibert.*
7. Formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies; ſtarched; affected. *Addiſon.*
To STI'FFEN. *v. a* [ſtipian, Saxon.]
1. To make ſtiff; to make inflexible; to make unpliant. *Sandys.*
2. To make torpid. *Dryden.*
To STI'FFEN. *v. n.*
1. To grow ſtiff; to grow rigid; to become unpliant. *Addiſon.*
2. To grow hard; to be hardened. *Dryden.*
3. To grow leſs ſuſceptive of impreſſion; to grow obſtinate. *Dryden.*
STIFFHEA'RTED. *a.* [*ſtiff* and *heart.*] Obſtinate; ſtubborn; contumacious. *Ezekiel.*
STI'FFLY. *ad.* [from *ſtiff.*] Rigidly; inflexibly; ſtubbornly. *Hooker.*
STI'FFNECKED. *a.* [*ſtiff* and *neck.*] Stubborn; obſtinate; contumacious. *Spenſer.*
STI'FFNESS. *s.* [from *ſtiff.*]
1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardneſs; ineptitude to bend. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Ineptitude to motion; torpidneſs. *Denh.*
3. Tenſion; not laxity. *Dryden.*
4. Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs; contumaciouſneſs. *Locke.*
5. Unpleaſing formality; conſtraint. *Atterb.*
6. Rigorouſneſs; harſhneſs. *Spenſer.*
7. Manner of writing not eaſy, but harſh and conſtrained. *Felton.*
To STI'FLE. *v. a.* [*eſtouffer*, French.]
1. To oppreſs or kill by cloſeneſs of air; to ſuffocate. *Roker.*
2. To keep in; to hinder from emiſſion. *Newton.*
3. To extinguiſh by hindering communication: *the fire was* ſtifled.
4. To extinguiſh by artful or gentle means. *Addiſon.*
5. To ſuppreſs; to conceal. *Otway.*
STI'GMA. *s.* [*ſtigma*, Latin.]
1. A brand; a mark with a hot iron.
2. A mark of infamy.

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STIGMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *stigma.*] Brand-
STIGMA'TICK. } ed or marked with ſome token of infamy. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STI'GMATIZE, *v. a.* [*ſtigmatiſer*, Fr.] To mark with a brand; to diſgrace with a note of reproach. *Swift.*

STI'LAR. *a.* [from *ſtile.*] Belonging to the ſtile of a dial. *Moxon.*

STILE. *ſ.* [ꝑtiȝele, from ꝑtiȝan Saxon; to climb.]
1. A ſet of ſteps to paſs from one incloſure to another. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. [*ſtile*, French.] A pin to caſt the ſhadow in a ſundial. *Moxon.*

STI'LETTO. *ſ.* [Italian; *ſtilet*, French.] A ſmall dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a ſharp point. *Habewill.*

To STILL. *v. a.* [ꝑtillan, Sax. *ſtillen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſilence; to make ſilent. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To quiet; to appeaſe. *Bacon.*
3. To make motionleſs. *Woodward.*

STILL. *a.* [*ſtil*, Dutch.]
1. Silent; uttering no noiſe. *Addiſon.*
2. Quiet; calm. *South.*
3. Motionleſs. *Locke.*

STILL. *ſ.* Calm; ſilence. *Bacon.*

STILL. *ad.* [ꝑtille, Saxon.]
1. To this time; till now. *Bacon.*
2. Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding. *Addiſon.*
3. In an increaſing degree *Atterbury.*
4. Always; ever; continually. *Ben Jonſon.*
5. After that. *Whitgift.*
6. In continuance. *Shakeſpeare.*

STILL. *ſ.* [from *diſtil.*] A veſſel for diſtillation; an alembick. *Newton.*

To STILL. *v. a.* [from *diſtil.*] To diſtil; to extract, or operate upon, by diſtillation.

To STILL. *v. n.* [*ſtillo*, Latin.] To drop; to fall in drops. Out of uſe. *Crafhaw.*

STILLATI'TIOUS. *a.* [*ſtillatitius*, Latin.] Falling in drops; drawn by a ſtill.

STI'LLATORY. *ſ.* [from *ſtill* or *diſtil.*]
1. An alembick; a veſſel in which diſtillation is performed. *Bacon.*
2. The room in which ſtills are placed; laboratory. *Wotton.*

STI'LLBORN. *a.* [*ſtill and born.*] Born lifeleſs; dead in the birth. *Graunt.*

STI'LLICIDE. *ſ.* [*ſtillicidium*, Latin.] A ſucceſſion of drops. *Bacon.*

STILLICI'DIOUS. *a.* [from *ſtillicide.*] Falling in drops. *Brown.*

STI'LLING. *ſ.* [from *ſtill.*]
1. The act of ſtilling.
2. A ſtand for caſks.

STI'LLNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtill.*]
1. Calm; quiet; ſilence. *Dryden.*
2. Habitual ſilence; taciturnity. *Shakeſp.*

STI'LLSTAND. *ſ.* [*ſtill* and *ſtand.*] Abſence of motion. *Shakeſpeare.*

STI'LLY. *ad.* [from *ſtill.*]
1. Silently; not loudly. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Calmly; not tumultuouſly.

STILTS. *ſ.* [*ſtelten*, Dut.] Supports on which boys raiſe themſelves when they walk. *More.*

To STI'MULATE. *v. a.* [*ſtimulo*, Latin.]
1. To prick.
2. To prick forward; to excite by ſome pungent motive.
3. [In phyſick.] To excite a quick motion with a derivation toward the part. *Arbuth.*

STIMULA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſtimulatio*, Latin.] Incitement; pungency.

To STING. *v. a.* pret. *ſtung*, or *ſtang*; part. paſſ. *ſtung* or *ſtung.* [ꝑtingan, Saxon.]
1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of waſps or ſcorpions.
2. To pain acutely. *Shakeſp.*

STING. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A ſharp point with which ſome animals are armed.
2. Any thing that gives pain.
3. The point in the laſt verſe.
4. Remorſe of conſcience.

STI'NGILY. *ad.* [from *ſtingy.*]

STI'NGINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtingy.*] Avarice; covetouſneſs; niggardlineſs.

STI'NGLESS. *a.* [from *ſtingleſs.*] Having no ſting.

STI'NGO. *ſ.* Old beer.

STI'NGY. *a.* [a low cant word.] Covetous; niggardly; avaricious.

To STINK. *v. n.* preterit *ſtunk* or *ſtank* [ꝑtincan, Saxon; *ſtincken*, Dutch.] To emit offenſive ſmell, commonly a ſmell of putrefaction.

STINK. *ſ.* Offenſive ſmell.

STI'NKARD. *ſ.* [from *ſtink.*] A mean paltry fellow.

STI'NKER. *ſ.* [from *ſtink.*] Something offered to offend by the ſmell.

STI'NKINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſtinking.*] With ſtink.

STI'NKPOT. *ſ.* [*ſtink* and *pot.*] An offenſive compoſition offenſive to the ſmell.

To STINT. *v. a.* [*ſtynta*, Swediſh.] To limit; to confine; to reſtrain;

STINT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Limit; bound; reſtraint.
2. A proportion; a quantity aſſigned.

STI'PEND. *ſ.* [*ſtipendium*, Latin.] Settled pay.

STIPE'NDIARY. *a.* [*ſtipendiarius*, Latin.] Receiving ſalaries; performing any ſervice for a ſtated price.

STIPE'NDIARY. *ſ.* One who performs ſervice for a ſettled payment.

STI'PTICK. See STYPTICK.

To STI'PULATE. *v. a.* [*ſtipulor*, Latin.] To contract; to bargain; to ſettle terms.

STIPULA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſtipulate.*] Bargain.

STI'PULATOR. *ſ.* One who contracts bargains.

To STIR. *v. a.* [ꝑtiꝛian, Sax. *ſtoren*, Dut.]
1. To move; to remove from its place.
2. To agitate; to bring into debate.
3. To incite; to inſtigate; to animate.
4. To raiſe; to excite.
5. To STIR *up.* To incite; to provoke.

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instigate by inflaming the passions. *Spenser.*
6. *To* STIR *up.* To put in action; to excite; to quicken. *Isaiah.*

To STIR. *v. n.*
1. To move one's self; to go out of the place; to change place. *Clarendon.*
2. To be in motion; not to be still. *Addison.*
3. To become the object of notice. *Watts.*
4. To rise in the morning. *Shakespeare.*

STIR. *s.* [*ſtur*, Runick, a battle.]
1. Tumult; buſtle. *South.*
2. Commotion; publick diſturbance; tumultuous diſorder; ſeditious uproar. *Milton.*
3. Agitation; conflicting paſſions. *Shakeſpeare.*

STRIOUS. *a.* [from *ſtiria*, Latin.] Reſembling icicles. *Brown.*

STIRP. *s.* [*ſtirps*, Lat.] Race; family; generation. Not uſed. *Bacon.*

STIRRER. *s.* [from *ſtir.*]
1. One who is in motion; one who puts in motion.
2. A riſer in the morning. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. An inciter; an inſtigator.
4. STIRRER *up.* An inciter; an inſtigator. *Raleigh.*

STIRRUP. *s.* [ꝑtɪꝛnap, Saxon.] An iron hoop ſuſpended by a ſtrap, in which the horſeman ſets his foot when he mounts or rides. *Camden.*

To STITCH. *v. a.* [*ſticken*, Dutch.]
1. To ſew; to work with a needle.
2. To join; to unite. *Wotton.*
3. *To* STITCH *up.* To mend what was rent. *Wiſeman.*

To STITCH. *v. n.* To practiſe needlework.

STITCH. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A paſs of the needle and thread through any thing.
2. A ſharp lancinating pain. *Harvey.*
3. A link of yarn in knitting. *Mortimer.*

STITCHERY. *s.* [from *ſtitch.*] Needlework: in contempt. *Shakeſpeare.*

STITCHWORT. *s.* Camomile. *Ainſworth.*

STITHY. *s.* [ꝑtɪð, hard, Saxon.] An anvil; the iron body on which the ſmith forges his work. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STIVE. *v. a.*
1. To ſtuff up cloſe. *Sandys.*
2. To make hot or ſultry. *Wotton.*

STIVER. *s.* [Dutch.] A Dutch coin about the value of a halfpenny.

STOAT. *s.* A ſmall ſtinking animal.

STO'CAH. *s.* [Iriſh; *ſtochd*, Erſe.] An attendant; a wallet-boy; one who runs at a horſeman's foot. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

STOCCA'DO. *s.* [from *ſtocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thruſt with a rapier. *Shakeſpeare.*

STOCK. *s.* [ꝑtoc, Sax. *ſtock*, Dutch.]
1. The trunk; the body of a plant. *Job.*
2. The trunk into which a graft is inſerted. *Pope.*
3. A log; a poſt. *Prior.*
4. A man proverbially ſtupid. *Spenſer.*
5. The handle of any thing.
6. A ſupport of a ſhip while it is building. *Dryden.*
7. A thruſt; a ſtoccado. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Something made of linen; a cravat: a cloſe neckcloth. Anciently a cover for the leg, now ſtocking. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. A race; a lineage; a family. *Denham.*
10. The principal; capital ſtore; fund already provided. *Bacon.*
11. Quantity; ſtore; body. *Arbuthnot.*
12. A fund eſtabliſhed by the government, of which the value riſes and falls by artifice or chance. *Pope.*

To STOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſtore; to fill ſufficiently. *South.*
2. To lay in ſtore.
3. To put in the ſtocks. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. *To* STOCK *up.* To extirpate. *D. of Piety.*

STO'CKDOVE. *s.* Ringdove. *Dryden.*

STO'CKFISH. *s.* [*ſtockevisch*, Dutch.] Dried cod, ſo called from its hardneſs.

STOCKGI'LLYFLOWER. *s.* [*leucoium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

STO'CKING. *s.* [The original word ſeems to be *ſtock*; whence *ſtocke*, a priſon for the legs: *ſtock*, in the old language, made the plural *ſtocken*, which was in time taken for a ſingular, and pronounced *ſtocking*.] The covering of the leg. *Swift.*

To STO'CKING. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in ſtockings. *Dryden.*

STO'CKJOBBER. *s.* [*ſtock* and *job.*] A low wretch who gets money by buying and ſelling ſhares in the funds. *Swift.*

STO'CKISH. *a.* [from *ſtock.*] Hard; blockiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

STO'CKLOCK. *s.* [*ſtock* and *lock.*] Lock fixed in wood. *Moxon.*

STOCKS. *s.* [See STOCKING.]
1. Priſon for the legs. *Peacham.*
2. Wooden work upon which ſhips are built.

STO'CKSTILL. *a.* Motionleſs as logs. *Addiſon.*

STOKE, *Stock*, ſeem to come from the Saxon ꝑtocce, the ſtock or body of a tree. *Gibſon.*

STOLE. *s.* [*ſtola*, Lat.] A long veſt. *Spenſer.*

STOLE. The preterit of *ſteal.*

STO'LEN. The participle paſſive of *ſteal.*

STOLI'DITY. *s.* [*ſtolidité*, French.] Stupidity; want of ſenſe. *Bentley.*

STO'MACH. *s.* [*eſtomach*, French; *ſtomachus*, Latin.]
1. The ventricle in which food is digeſted.
2. Appetite; deſire of food. *Hammond.*
3. Inclination; liking. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Anger; violence of temper. *Butler.*
5. Sullenneſs; reſentment. *Hooker.*
6. Pride; haughtineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STO'MACH. *v. a.* [*ſtomachor*, Latin.] To reſent; to remember with anger and malignity. *L'Eſtrange.*

To STO'MACH. *v. n.* To be angry. *Hooker.*

STO'MACHED. *a.* [from *ſtomach.*] Filled with paſſions of reſentment. *Shakeſpeare.*

STO'MACHER. *s.* [from *ſtomach.*] An ornamental covering worn by women on the breaſt. *Donne.*

STO'MACHFUL. *a.* [*ſtomach* and *full.*] Sul-

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len; ſtubborn; perverſe. *Locke.*

STO'MACHFULNESS. *ſ.* Stubbornneſs; ſullenneſs; obſtinacy.

STOMA'CHICAL. } *a.* [*ſtomachique*, French.]
STOMA'CHICK. } Relating to the ſtomach. *Harvey. Floyer.*

STOMA'CHICK. *ſ.* [from *ſtomach.*] A medicine for the ſtomach.

STO'MACHLESS. *a.* [*ſtomach* and *leſs.*] Being without appetite.

STO'MACHOUS. *a.* [*ſtomachoſus*, Latin.] Stout; angry; ſullen; obſtinate. *Spenſer.*

STOND. *ſ.* [for *ſtand.*]
1. Poſt; ſtation. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*
2. Stop; indiſpoſition to proceed. *Bacon.*

STONE. *ſ.* [ꝩtan, Sax. *ſteen*, Dutch.]
1. Stones are bodies inſipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, not ſoluble in water. *Woodward.*
2. Piece of ſtone cut for building. *Zeeb.*
3. Gem; precious ſtone. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Any thing made of ſtone. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the diſeaſe ariſing from a calculus. *Temple.*
6. The caſe which in ſome fruits contains the ſeed. *Bacon.*
7. Teſticle.
8. A weight containing fourteen pounds. *Sw.*
9. A funeral monument. *Pope.*
10. It is taken for a ſtate of torpidneſs and inſenſibility. *Pope.*
11. STONE is uſed by way of exaggeration: as, ſtone *ſtill*, ſtone *dead*. *Shakeſpeare. Hudi.*
12. *To leave no* STONE *unturned.* To do every thing that can be done. *Dryden.*

STONE. *a.* Made of ſtone. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pelt, beat, or kill with ſtones. *Exodus.*
2. To harden. *Shakeſpeare.*

STO'NEBREAK. *ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NECHATTER. *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NECRAY. *ſ.* A diſtemper in hawks.

STO'NECROP. *ſ.* A ſort of tree. *Mortimer.*

STO'NECUTTER. *ſ.* One whoſe trade it is to hew ſtones. *Swift.*

STO'NEFERN. *ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NEFLY. *ſ.* An inſect. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NEFRUIT. *ſ.* [*ſtone* and *fruit.*] Fruit of which the ſeed is covered with a hard ſhell enveloped in the pulp. *Boyle.*

STO'NEHAWK. *ſ.* A kind of hawk. *Ainſw.*

STO'NEHORSE. *ſ.* [*ſtone* and *horſe.*] A horſe not caſtrated. *Mortimer.*

STO'NEPIT. *a.* [*ſtone* and *pit.*] A quarry; a pit where ſtones are dug. *Woodward.*

STO'NEPITCH. *ſ.* Hard inſpiſſated pitch. *Bacon.*

STO'NEPLOVER. *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NESMICKLE. *ſ.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NEWORK. *ſ.* [*ſtone* and *work.*] Building of ſtone. *Mortimer.*

STO'NINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtony.*]
1. The quality of having many ſtones. *Heagne.*
2. Hardneſs of mind. *Hammond.*

STO'NY. *a.* [from *ſtone.*]
1. Made of ſtone. *Dryden.*
2. Abounding with ſtones. *Milton.*
3. Petrifick. *Spenſer.*
4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting. *Swift.*

STOOD. The preterite of *To ſtand.*

STOOL. *ſ.* [ꝩtol, Sax. *ſtoel* Dutch.]
1. A ſeat without a back, ſo diſtinguiſhed from a chair. *Prior.*
2. Evacuation by purgative medicines. *Arb.*
3. STOOL *of Repentance*, or *Cutty ſtool*, in the kirks of Scotland, is ſomewhat analogous to the pillory. It is elevated above the congregation. In ſome places there may be a ſeat in it; but it is generally without, and the perſon ſtands therein who has been guilty of fornication, for three Sundays in the forenoon; and after ſermon is called upon by name and ſurname, the beadle or kirk-officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forward to his poſt; and then the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are ſet to publick view adulterers, in a coarſe canvas, analogous to a hairy veſt, with a hood to it, which they call the ſack or ſackcloth, and that every Sunday throughout a year, or longer. *L'Eſtrange.*

STO'OLBALL. *ſ.* [*ſtool* and *ball.*] A play where balls are driven from ſtool to ſtool. *Prior.*

To STOOP. *v. n.* [ꝩtupian, Sax. *ſtoupen*, Dut.]
1. To bend down; to bend forward. *Raleigh.*
2. To lean forward ſtanding or walking. *Stilling fleet.*
3. To yield; to bend; to ſubmit. *Dryden.*
4. To deſcend from rank or dignity. *Boyle.*
5. To yield; to be inferiour. *Addiſon.*
6. To ſink from reſolution or ſuperiority; to condeſcend. *Hooker.*
7. To come down on prey as a falcon. *Milt.*
8. To alight from the wing. *Dryden.*
9. To ſink to a lower place. *Milton.*

STOOP. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of ſtooping; inclination downward.
2. Deſcent from dignity or ſuperiority. *Dryden.*
3. Fall of a bird upon his prey. *Waller.*
4. [ꝩtoppa, Sax. *ſtoope*, Dutch.] A veſſel of liquor. *Dryden.*

STO'OPINGLY. *ad.* [from *ſtooping.*] With inclination downward. *Watton.*

To STOP. *v. a.* [*ſtoppare*, Ital. *ſtoppen*, Dutch.]
1. To hinder from progreſſive motion. *Shak.*
2. To hinder from ſucceſſive operation. *Derſid.*
3. To hinder from any change of ſtate, whether to better or worſe.
4. To hinder from action or practice. *Shak.*
5. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to intercept. *Dryden.*
6. To repreſs; to ſuſpend. *Smith.*
7. To ſuppreſs. *Dryden.*
8. To regulate muſical ſtrings with the fingers. *Bacon.*
9. To cloſe any aperture. *Arbuthnot.*
10. To obſtruct; to encumber. *Milton.*

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11. To garnish with proper punctuation.

To STOP. *v. n.*
1. To cease to go forward. *Gay.*
2. To cease from any course of action. *Lesley.*

STOP. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Cessation of progressive motion. *L'Estr.*
2. Hinderance of progress; obstruction; act of stopping. *Hooker. Graunt.*
3. Repression; hinderance of operation. *Locke.*
4. Cessation of action. *Shakespeare.*
5. Interruption. *Shakespeare.*
6. Prohibition of sale. *Temple.*
7. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment. *Spenser.*
8. Instrument by which the sounds of wind musick are regulated. *Shakespeare.*
9. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers. *Bacon.*
10. The act of applying the stops in musick. *Daniel.*
11. A point in writing, by which sentences are distinguished. *Crashaw.*

STOPCOCK. *s.* [*stop* and *cock.*] A pipe made to let out liquor, stopped by a turning cock. *Grew.*

STOPGAP. *s.* [*stop* and *gap.*] Something substituted; a temporary expedient.

STOPPAGE. *s.* [from *stop.*] The act of stopping; the state of being stopped. *Arbuthnot.*

STOPPLE or *Stopper. s.* [from *stop.*] That by which any hole, or the mouth of any vessel, is filled up. *Ray.*

STORAX. *s.* [*styrax*, Lat.]
1. A tree.
2. A resinous and odoriferous gum. *Ecclus.*

STORE. *s.* [*stor*, Runick, much.]
1. Large number; large quantity; plenty. *Dryden.*
2. A stock accumulated; a supply hoarded. *Addison.*
3. The state of being accumulated; hoard. *Deuteronomy.*
4. Storehouse; magazine. *Milton.*

STORE. *a.* Hoarded; laid up; accumulated. *Bacon.*

To STORE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furnish; to replenish. *Denham.*
2. To stock against a future time. *Locke.*
3. To lay up; to hoard. *Bacon.*

STOREHOUSE. *s.* [*store* and *house.*]
1. Magazine; treasury. *South.*
2. A great mass reposited. *Spenser.*

STORER. *s.* [from *store.*] One who lays up.

STORIED *a* [from *story.*] Furnished with stories; adorned with historical pictures *Pope.*

STORK. *s.* [ꝑtopc, Saxon.] A bird of passage, famous for the regularity of its departure. *Jeremiah.*

STORKSBILL. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

STORM. *s.* [*ystorm*, Welsh; ꝑtopm, Saxon; *storm*, Dutch.]
1. A tempest; a commotion of the elements. *Milton.*
2. Assault on a fortified place. *Dryden.*
3. Commotion; sedition; tumult; clamour; bustle. *Shakespeare.*
4. Affliction; calamity; distress. *Pope.*
5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force. *Hooker.*

To STORM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack by open force. *Pope.*

To STORM. *v. n.*
1. To raise tempests. *Spenser.*
2. To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry. *Sw.*

STORMY. *a.* [from *storm.*]
1. Tempestuous. *Phillips.*
2. Violent; passionate.

STORY. *s.* [ꝑtopꝛ, Sax. *storie*, Dutch.]
1. History; account of things past. *South.*
2. Small tale; petty narrative; account of a single incident. *Addison.*
3. An idle or trifling tale; a petty fiction. *Swift.*
4. [ꝑtop, place, Saxon.] A floor; a flight of rooms. *Wotton.*

To STORY. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To tell in history; to relate. *Wilkins.*
2. To range one under another. *Bentley.*

STORYTELLER. *s.* [*story* and *tell.*] One who relates tales in conversation; a historian, in contempt. *Swift.*

STOVE. *s.* [*stue*, Islandick, a fire-place.]
1. A hothouse; a place artificially made warm. *Woodward.*
2. A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated. *Evelyn.*

To STOVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep warm in a house artificially heated. *Bacon.*

To STOUND. *v. n.* [*stunde*, I grieved, Islan.]
1. To be in pain or sorrow. Out of use.
2. For *stunned.* *Spenser.*

STOUND. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Sorrow; grief; mishap. *Spenser.*
2. Astonishment; amazement. *Gay.*
3. Hour; time; season.

STOUR. *s.* [*stur*, Runick, a battle.] Assault; incursion; tumult. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

STOUT. *a.* [*stout*, Dutch.]
1. Strong; lusty; valiant. *Dryden.*
2. Brave; bold; intrepid. *Psalms.*
3. Obstinate; pertinacious; resolute; proud. *Daniel.*
4. Strong; firm. *Dryden.*

STOUT, *s.* A cant name for strong beer. *Swift.*

STOUTLY. *ad.* [from *stout.*] Lustily; boldly; obstinately.

STOUTNESS. *s.* [from *stout.*]
1. Strength; valour.
2. Boldness; fortitude. *Ascham.*
3. Obstinacy; stubbornness. *Shakespeare.*

To STOW. *v. a.* [ꝑtop, Sax. *stouwen*, Dutch.] To lay up; to repose in order; to lay in the proper place. *Pope.*

STOWAGE. *s.* [from *stow.*]
1. Room for laying up. *Addison.*
2. The state of being laid up. *Shakespeare.*
3. Money paid for stowing of goods.

STOWE, *Stoe*, are the same with the Saxon ꝑtop, a place. *Gibson.*

STRABISM. *s.* [*strabisme*, Fr.] A squinting; act of looking asquint.

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To STRA'DDLE. *v. n.* To ſtand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left; to part the legs wide. *Pope.*

To STRA'GGLE. *v. a.*

1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble. *Suckling.*
2. To wander diſperſedly. *Clarendon.*
3. To exuberate; to ſhoot too far. *Mortim.*
4. To be diſperſed; to be apart from any main body; to ſtand ſingle. *Dryden.*

STRA'GGLER. *s.* [from *straggle.*]

1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forſakes his company. *Swift.*
2. Any thing that puſhes beyond the reſt, or ſtands ſingle. *Dryden.*

STRAIGHT. *a.* [*strack*, old Dutch.]

1. Not crooked; right. *Dryden.*
2. Narrow; cloſe; properly *strait.* *Bacon.*
3. Tenſe; tight.

STRAIGHT. *ad.* [*strax*, Daniſh; *strack*, Dut.] Immediately; directly. *Addiſon.*

To STRAI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *straight.*]

1. To make not crooked; to make ſtraight. *Hooker.*
2. To make tenſe; to tighten.

STRAI'GHTNESS. *s.* [from *straight.*] Rectitude; the contrary to crookedneſs. *Bacon.*

STRAI'GHTWAY. *ad.* [*straight* and *way.* It is very often written *straightways*, and therefore is more properly written *straightwiſe.*] Immediately: ſtraight. *Spenſer. Bacon.*

To STRAIN. *v. a* [*ſtreindre*, Fr.]

1. To ſqueeze through ſomething. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To purify by filtration. *Bacon.*
3. To ſqueeze in an embrace. *Dryden.*
4. To ſprain; to weaken by too much violence. *Spenſer.*
5. To put to its utmoſt ſtrength. *Dryden.*
6. To make ſtraight or tenſe. *Bacon.*
7. To puſh beyond the proper extent. *Swift.*
8. To force; to conſtrain; to make uneaſy or unnatural. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STRAIN. *v. a.*

1. To make violent efforts. *Daniel.*
2. To be filtred by compreſſion. *Bacon.*

STRAIN. *s.* [from the verb.

1. An injury by too much violence. *Grew.*
2. [ꝑtenge, Sax.] Race; generation; deſcent. *Chapman.*
3. Hereditary diſpoſition. *Tillotſon.*
4. A ſtyle or manner of ſpeaking. *Swift.*
5. Song; note; ſound. *Pope.*
6. Rank; character. *Dryden.*
7. Turn; tendency. *Hayward.*
8. Manner of ſpeech or action. *Bacon.*

STRAI'NER. *s.* [from *strain.*] An inſtrument of filtration. *Bacon.*

STRAIT. *a.* [*ſtroit*, Fr. *ſtretto*, Italian.]

1. Narrow; cloſe; not wide. *Hudibras.*
2. Cloſe; intimate. *Sidney.*
3. Strict; rigorous. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Difficult; diſtreſsful.
5. It is uſed in oppoſition to crooked, but is then more properly written *ſtraight.*

STRAIT. *s.*

1. A narrow paſs, or frith. *Judith.*
2. Diſtreſs; difficulty. *Clarendon.*

To STRAIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put to difficulties. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STRAI'TEN. *v. a.* [from *strait.*]

1. To make narrow. *Sandys.*
2. To contract; to confine. *Clarendon.*
3. To make tight; to intend. *Dryden.*
4. To deprive of neceſſary room. *Clarendon.*
5. To diſtreſs; to perplex. *Roy.*

STRAITHA'NDED. *a.* [*straight* and *hand.*] Parſimonious; ſparing; niggardly.

STRAITLA'CED. *a.* [*strait* and *lace.*]

1. Griped with ſtays. *Locke.*
2. Stiff; conſtrained; without freedom.

STRAI'TLY. *ad.* [from *strait.*]

1. Narrowly.
2. Strictly; rigorouſly. *Hooker.*
3. Cloſely; intimately.

STRAI'TNESS. *s.* [from *strait.*]

1. Narrowneſs. *K. Charles.*
2. Strictneſs; rigour. *Hale.*
3. Diſtreſs; difficulty.
4. Want; ſcarcity. *Locke.*

STRAKE. *s.* [the obſolete preterit of *strike.*] Struck. *Spenſer.*

STRAND. *s.* [ꝑtpanð, Sax. *strande*, Dutch.]

1. The verge of the ſea, or of any water. *Ill.*
2. A twiſt of a rope.

To STRAND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive or force upon the ſhallows. *Woodward.*

STRANGE. *a.* [*ſtrange*, Fr.]

1. Foreign; of another country. *Bacon.*
2. Not domeſtick. *Dennis.*
3. Wonderful; cauſing wonder. *Milton.*
4. Odd; irregular. *Suckling.*
5. Unknown; new. *Milton.*
6. Remote. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Uncommonly good or bad. *Tillotſon.*
8. Unacquainted. *Bacon.*

STRANGE. *interj.* An expreſſion of wonder. *Waller.*

To STRANGE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To wonder; to be aſtoniſhed. *Glanville.*

STRA'NGELY. *ad.* [from *strange.*]

1. With ſome relation to foreigners. *Shak.*
2. Wonderfully; in a way to cauſe wonder. *Spect. Colony.*

STRA'NGENESS. *s.* [from *strange.*]

1. Foreigneſs; the ſtate of belonging to another country. *Spect.*
2. Uncommunicativeneſs; diſtance of behaviour. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Remoteneſs from common manners or notions; uncouthneſs. *Swift.*
4. Mutual diſlike. *Bacon.*
5. Wonderfulneſs; power of raiſing wonder. *Bacon.*

STRA'NGER. *s.* [*ſtranger*, Fr.]

1. A foreigner; one of another country. *Ill.*
2. One unknown. *Pope.*
3. A gueſt; one not a domeſtick. *Milton.*
4. One unacquainted. *Dryden.*
5. One not admitted to any communication or fellowſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STRA'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To eſtrange; to alienate. *Shakeſpeare.*

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To STRA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*strangulo*, Latin.]
1. To choak; to ſuffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath. *Ayliffe.*
2. To ſuppreſs; to hinder from birth or appearance. *Shakeſpeare.*

STRA'NGLER. *s.* [from *ſtrangle.*] One who ſtrangles *Shakeſpeare.*

STRA'NGLES. *s.* [from *ſtrangle.*] Swellings in a horſe's throat.

STRANGULA'TION. *s.* [from *ſtrangle.*] The act of ſtrangling; ſuffocation; the ſtate of being ſtrangled. *Brown.*

STRA'NGURY. *s.* [στραγγουρια.] A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

STRAP. *s.* [*ſtrope*, Dutch.] A narrow long ſlip of cloth or leather. *Addiſon.*

To STRAP. *v. a.* To beat with a ſtrap.

STRAPPA'DO. *s.* Chaſtiſement by blows. *Shakeſpeare.*

STRA'PPING. *a.* Vaſt; large; bulky.

STRA'TA. *s.* [The plural of *ſtratum*, Latin.] Beds; layers. *Woodward.*

STRA'TAGEM. *s.* [στρατηγημα.]
1. An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. An artifice; a trick by which ſome advantage is obtained. *Pope.*

To STRA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*ſtratifier*, Fr. from *ſtratum*, Lat.] To range in beds or layers.

STRA'TUM. *s.* [Latin.] A bed; a layer. A term of philoſophy. *Woodward.*

STRAW. *s.* [ſtpeop, Saxon; *ſtroo*, Dutch.]
1. The ſtalk on which corn grows, and from which it thraſhed. *Bacon.*
2. Any thing proverbially worthleſs. *Hudib.*

STRA'WBERRY. *s.* [*fragaria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

STRA'WBERRY *Tree.* *s.* It is ever green: the fruit is of a fleſhy ſubſtance, and very like a ſtrawberry. *Miller.*

STRA'WBUILT. *a.* [*ſtraw* and *built.*] Made up of ſtraw. *Milton.*

STRA'WCOLOURED. *a.* [*ſtraw* and *colour.*] Of a light yellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

STRA'WWORM. *s.* [*ſtraw* and *worm.*] A worm bred in ſtraw.

STRA'WY. *a.* [from *ſtraw.*] Made of ſtraw; conſiſting of ſtraw. *Boyle.*

To STRAY. *v. n.* [*ſtroo*, Daniſh, to ſcatter; *ſtraveare*, Italian, to wander.]
1. To wander; to rove. *Pope.*
2. To rove out of the way; to range beyond the proper limits. *Spenſer.*
3. To err; to deviate from the right. *C. Pr.*

To STRAY. *v. a.* To miſlead. Obſolete. *Sh.*

STRAY. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Any creature wandering beyond its limits; any thing loſt by wandering. *Addiſon.*
2. Act of wandering. *Shakeſpeare.*

STREAK. *s.* [ſtpıce, Saxon; *ſtreke*, Dutch.] A line of colour different from that of the ground. *Dryden.*

To STREAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſtripe; to variegate in hues; to dapple. *Prior.*
2. To ſtretch. Obſolete. *Chapman.*

STRE'AKY. *a.* [from *ſtreak.*] Striped; variegated by hues. *Dryden.*

STREAM. *s.* [ſtpeam, Sax. *ſtraum*, Iſlandick.]
1. A running water; the courſe of running water; current. *Dryden.*
2. Any thing iſſuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts. *Atterbury.*
3. Any thing forcible and continued. *Ral.*
4. Courſe; current. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STREAM. *v. n.* [*ſtreyma*, Iſlandick.]
1. To flow; to run in a continuous current. *Milton.*
2. To emit a current; to pour out water in a ſtream; to be overflown. *Pope.*
3. To iſſue forth with continuance, not by fits. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STREAM. *v. a.* To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracks. *Bacon.*

STRE'AMER. *s.* [from *ſtream.*] An enſign; a flag; a pennon; any thing flowing looſely from a ſtock. *Prior.*

STREA'MY. *a* [from *ſtream.*]
1. Abounding in running water. *Prior.*
2. Flowing with a current. *Pope.*

STREET. *s.* [ſtpæt, Saxon; *ſtraet*, Dutch.]
1. A way, properly a paved way between two rows of houſes. *Sandys.*
2. Proverbially, a public place. *Rogers.*

STRE'ETWALKER *s.* [*ſtreet* and *walk.*] A common proſtitute, that offers herſelf to ſale in the open ſtreet.

STRENGTH. *s.* [ſtpenȝ6, Saxon.]
1. Force; vigour; power of the body. *Dryd.*
2. Power of endurance; firmneſs; durability; toughneſs; hardneſs. *Milton.*
3. Vigour, or power, of any kind. *Addiſon.*
4. Pureneſs; faſtneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Support; ſecurity. *Milton.*
6. Power of mind; force of any mental faculty. *Locke.*
7. Spirit; animation. *Milton.*
8. Vigour of writing; nervous diction. *Pope.*
9. Potency of liquors.
10. Fortification; fortreſs. *Ben Jonſon.*
11. Support; maintenance of power. *Sprat.*
12. Legal force; validity; ſecurity.
13. Confidence imparted. *Addiſon.*
14. Armament; force; power. *Clarendon.*
15. Perſuaſive prevalence; argumentative force. *Hooker.*

To STRENGTH. *v. a.* To ſtrengthen. *Daniel.*

To STRE'NGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *ſtrength.*]
1. To make ſtrong.
2. To confirm; to eſtabliſh. *Temple.*
3. To animate; to fix in reſolution. *Dent.*
4. To make to increaſe in power or ſecurity. *Shakeſpeare.*

To STRE'NGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow ſtrong. *Otway.*

STRE'NGTHENER. } *s.* [from *ſtrengthen.*]
STRE'NGTHNER. }
1. That which gives ſtrength; that which makes ſtrong *Temple.*
2. [In medicine.] *Strengtheners* add to the bulk and firmneſs of the ſolids. *Quincy.*

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STRE'NGTHLESS. *a.*
1. Wanting ſtrength; deprived of ſtrength. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Wanting potency; weak. *Boyle.*

STRE'NUOUS. *a.* [*ſtrenuus*, Latin.]
1. Brave; bold; active; valiant. *Milton.*
2. Zealous; vehement. *Swift.*

STRE'NUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſtrenuous.*]
1. Vigorouſly; actively. *Brown.*
2. Zealouſly; vehemently; with ardour. *Sw.*

STRE'PEROUS. *a.* [*ſtrepo*, Latin.] Loud; noiſy. *Brown.*

STRESS. *s.* [ꝑtnece, Saxon; violence.]
1. Importance; important part. *Locke.*
2. Importance imputed; weight aſcribed. *Atterbury.*
3. Violence; force, either acting or ſuffered. *Locke.*

To STRESS. *v. a.* To diſtreſs; to put to hardſhips or difficulties. *Spenſer.*

To STRETCH. *v. a.* [ꝑtnecan, Saxon.]
1. To extend; to ſpread out to a diſtance. *Exodus.*
2. To elongate, or ſtrain to a greater ſpace. *Milton.*
3. To expand; to diſplay. *Tillotſon.*
4. To ſtrain to the utmoſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To make tenſe. *Smith.*
6. To carry by violence further than is right; to ſtrain: as, to *ſtretch* credit.

To STRETCH. *v. n.*
1. To be extended. *Cowley.*
2. To bear extenſion without rupture. *Boyle.*
3. To ſally beyond the truth. *Gov. of the T.*

STRETCH. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Extenſion; reach; occupation of more ſpace. *Ray.*
2. Force of body extended. *Dryden.*
3. Effort; ſtruggle: from the act of running. *Addiſon.*
4. Utmoſt extent of meaning. *Atterbury.*
5. Utmoſt reach of power. *Granville.*

STRE'TCHER. *s.* [from ſtretch.]
1. Any thing uſed for extenſion. *Moxon.*
2. The timber againſt which the rower plants his feet. *Dryden.*

To STREW. *v. a.* [*ſtrawan*, Gothick; *ſtroyen*, Dutch; ꝑtnecapian, Sax. *ſtrawen*, Germ. *ſtroer*, Dan. It is ſometimes written *ſtrow*, and perhaps beſt, as it reconciles etymology with pronunciation. See STROW.]
1. To ſpread by being ſcattered. *Pope.*
2. To ſpread by ſcattering. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To ſcatter looſely. *Exodus.*

STRE'WMENT. *s.* [from *ſtrew.*] Any thing ſcattered in decoration. *Shakeſpeare.*

STRIÆ. s. [Latin.] The ſmall channels in the ſhells of cockles and ſcollops. *Boyle.*

STRI'ATE. } *a.* [from *ſtriæ*; *ſtrié*, Fr.]
STRI'ATED. } Formed in ſtriæ. *Ray.*

STRIATURE. *s.* [from *ſtriæ*; *ſtrieure*, Fr.] Diſpoſition of ſtriæ. *Woodward.*

STRICK. *s.* [ϛτιγξ; *ſtrix*, Latin.] A bird of bad omen. *Spenſer.*

STRI'CKEN. The ancient participle of *ſtrike.*

STRI'CKLE. *s.* That which ſtrikes the corn, to level it with the buſhel. *Ainſworth.*

STRICT. *a.* [*ſtrictus*, Latin.]
1. Exact; accurate; rigorouſly nice. *Milton.*
2. Severe; rigorous; not mild. *Locke.*
3. Confined; not extenſive. *Hooker.*
4. Cloſe; tight. *Dryden.*
5. Tenſe; not relaxed. *Arbuthnot.*

STRI'CTLY. *ad.* [from *ſtrict.*]
1. Exactly; with rigorous accuracy. *Burnet.*
2. Rigorouſly; ſeverely; without remiſſion or indulgence. *Rogers.*
3. Cloſely; tightly; with tenſeneſs.

STRI'CTNESS. *s.* [from *ſtrict.*]
1. Exactneſs; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity. *Rogers.*
2. Severity; rigour. *Bacon.*
3. Cloſeneſs; tightneſs; not laxity.

STRI'CTURE. *s.* [from *ſtrictura*, Latin.]
1. A ſtroke; a touch. *Hale.*
2. Contraction; cloſure by contraction. *Ark.*
3. A ſlight touch upon a ſubject; not a ſet diſcourſe. *Hayward.*

STRIDE *s.* [ꝑtnæde, Saxon.] A long ſtep; a ſtep taken with great violence; a wide diſvarication of the legs. *Swift.*

To STRIDE. *v. n* preterit *ſtrode* or *ſtrid*; participle paſſ. *ſtridden.* [from the noun.]
1. To walk with long ſteps. *Dryden.*
2. To ſtand with the legs far from each other.

To STRIDE. *v. a.* To paſs by a ſtep. *Arbuthnot.*

STRI'DULOUS. *a.* [*ſtridulus*, Lat.] Making a ſmall noiſe. *Brown.*

STRIFE. *s.* [from *ſtrive.*]
1. Contention; conteſt; diſcord. *Judges.*
2. Conteſt of emulation. *Congreve.*
3. Oppoſition; contrariety; contraſt. *Shak.*

STRI'FEFUL. *a.* [*ſtrife* and *full.*] Contentious; diſcordant. *Dr. Maine.*

STRI'GMENT. *s.* [*ſtrigmentum*, Lat.] Scraping; recrement. *Brown.*

To STRIKE. *v. a.* preterit *ſtruck*, or *ſtrook*; participle paſſive *ſtruck*, *ſtrucken*, *ſtricken*, or *ſtrook.* [ꝑtnican, Saxon; *ſtricker*, Danish.]
1. To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To puniſh; to afflict. *Proverbs.*
3. To daſh; to throw by a quick motion. *Ex.*
4. To notify by ſound. *Collier.*
5. To ſtamp; to impreſs. *Locke.*
6. To contract; to lower: uſed only in the phraſes to *ſtrike ſail*, or to *ſtrike a flag.*
7. To alarm; to put into emotion. *Waller.*
8. To make a bargain. *Dryden.*
9. To produce by a ſudden action. *Bacon.*
10. To affect ſuddenly in any particular manner. *Collier.*
11. To cauſe to ſound by blows. *Knolles.*
12. To forge; to mint. *Arbuthnot.*
13. It is uſed in the participle for *advanced in years.* *Shakeſpeare.*
14. *To* STRIKE *off.* To eraſe from a reckoning or account. *Pope.*
15. *To* STRIKE *off.* To ſeparate as by a blow. *Hooker. Knolles. Hakewill. Burnet.*
16. *To* STRIKE *out.* To produce by collision. *Dryden.*

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17. *To* STRIKE *out.* To blot; to efface. *Br.*
18. *To* STRIKE *out.* To bring to light.
19. *To* STRIKE *out.* To form at once by a quick effort. *Pope.*

To STRIKE. *v. n.*
1. To make a blow. *Dryden.*
2. To collide; to clash. *Bacon.*
3. To act by repeated percuſſion. *Waller.*
4. To ſound by the ſtroke of a hammer. *Sh.*
5. To make an attack. *Drayton.*
6. To act by external impulſe. *Locke.*
7. To ſound with blows. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. To be daſhed; to be ſtranded. *Knolles.*
9. To paſs or act with a quick or ſtrong effect. *Dryden.*
10. To pay homage, as by lowering the ſail. *Shakeſpeare.*
11. To be put by ſome ſudden act or motion into any ſtate; to break forth. *G. of Tongue.*
12. *To* STRIKE *in with.* To conform; to ſuit itſelf to; to join with at once. *Norris.*
13. *To* STRIKE *out.* To ſpread or rove; to make a ſudden excurſion. *Burnet.*

TRIKE. *ſ.* A buſhel; a dry meaſure of capacity; four pecks. *Tuſſer.*

TRIKEBLOCK. *ſ.* A plane ſhorter than the jointer, uſed for the ſhooting of a ſhort joint. *Moxon.*

TRIKER. *ſ.* [from *ſtrike.*] Perſon or thing that ſtrikes. *Sandys. Digby.*

TRIKING. *part. a.* Affecting; ſurpriſing.

TRING. *ſ.* [ꝑꝛanꝺ, Saxon; *ſtreng*, German.]
1. A ſlender rope; a ſmall cord; any ſlender and flexible band. *Wilkins.*
2. A thread on which any things are filed. *Stilling fleet.*
3. Any ſet of things filed on a line. *Addiſon.*
4. The chord of a muſical inſtrument. *Rowe.*
5. A ſmall fibre. *Bacon.*
6. A nerve; a tendon. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. The nerve or line of the bow. *Pſalms.*
8. Any concatenation or ſeries: as, *a* ſtring *of propoſitions.*
9. *To have two* STRINGS *to the Bow.* To have two views or two expedients. *Hudibras.*

STRING. *v. a.* preterit *ſtrung*; participle paſſive *ſtrung.* [from the noun.]
1. To furniſh with ſtrings. *Gay.*
2. To put a ſtringed inſtrument in tune. *Addiſon.*
3. To file on a ſtring. *Spectator.*
4. To make tenſe. *Dryden.*

TRINGED. *a.* [from *ſtring.*] Having ſtrings; produced by ſtrings. *Milton.*

TRINGENT. *a.* [*ſtringens*, Latin.] Binding; contracting.

TRINGHALT. *ſ.* [*ſtring* and *halt.*] A ſudden twitching and ſnatching up of the hinder leg of a horſe much higher than the other. *Farrier's Dict.*

TRINGLESS. *a.* [from *ſtring.*] Having no ſtrings. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRINGY. *a.* [from *ſtring.*] Fibrous; conſiſting of ſmall threads; filamentous. *Grew.*

STRIP. *v. a.* [*ſtroopen*, Dutch.]
1. To make naked; to deprive of covering. *Hayward.*
2. To deprive; to diveſt. *Dappa.*
3. To rob; to plunder; to pillage. *South.*
4. To peel; to decorticate. *Brown.*
5. To deprive of all. *South.*
6. To take off covering. *Watts.*
7. To caſt off. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. To ſeparate from ſomething adheſive or connected. *Locke.*

STRIP. *ſ.* [probably for *ſtripe.*] A narrow ſhred. *Swift.*

To STRIPE. *v. a.* [*ſtropen*, Dutch.]
1. To variegate with lines of different colours.
2. To beat; to laſh.

STRIPE. *ſ.* [*ſtrope*, Dutch.]
1. A lineary variation of colour. *Bacon.*
2. A ſhred of a different colour. *Arbuthnot.*
3. A weal, or diſcoloration made by a laſh or blow. *Thomſon.*
4. A blow; a laſh. *Hayward.*

STRIPLING. *ſ.* A youth; one in the ſtate of adoleſcence. *Arbuthnot.*

To STRIVE. *v. n.* preterit *ſtrove*, anciently *ſtroved*; part paſſ. *ſtriven.* [*ſtreven*, Dut.]
1. To ſtruggle; to labour; to make an effort. *Romans.*
2. To conteſt; to contend; to ſtruggle in oppoſition to another. *Tillotſon.*
3. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence. *Milton.*

STRIVER. *ſ.* [from *ſtrive.*] One who labours; one who contends.

STROKAL. *ſ.* An inſtrument uſed by glaſs-makers. *Bailey.*

STROKE. or *Stroak.* The old preterit of *ſtrike*, now commonly *ſtruck.*

STROKE. *ſ.* [from *ſtroak*, the pret. of *ſtrike.*]
1. A blow; a knock; a ſudden act of one body upon another. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A hoſtile blow. *Swift.*
3. A ſudden diſeaſe or affliction. *Harte.*
4. The ſound of a clock. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The touch of a pencil. *Pope.*
6. A touch: a maſterly or eminent effort. *Baker.*
7. An effect ſuddenly or unexpectedly produced.
8. Power; efficacy. *Dryden.*

To STROKE. *v. a.* [ꝑꝛanacan, Saxon.]
1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindneſs or endearment; to ſooth. *Bacon.*
2. To rub gently in one direction. *Gay.*

To STROLL. *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove; to gad idly. *Swift.*

STROLLER. *ſ.* [from *ſtroll.*] A vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond. *Swift.*

STROND. *ſ.* [from *ſtrand.*] The beach; the bank of the water. Obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

STRONG. *a.* [ꝑꝛanang, Saxon.]
1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body. *Pſalms.*
2. Fortified; ſecure from attack. *Locke.*
3. Powerful; mighty. *South.*

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4. Supplied with forces. *Bacon.*
5. Violent; forcible; impetuous. *Prior.*
6. Hale; healthy. *Ecclesiast.*
7. Forcibly acting on the imagination. *Bacon.*
8. Ardent; eager; positive; zealous. *Addis.*
9. Full; having any quality in a great degree; affecting the sight forcibly. *Newton.*
10. Potent; intoxicating. *Swift.*
11. Having a deep tincture; affecting the taste forcibly. *King Charles.*
12. Affecting the smell powerfully. *Hudib.*
13. Hard of digestion; not easily nutrimental. *Hebrews.*
14. Furnished with abilities for any thing. *Dryden.*
15. Valid; confirmed. *Wisdom.*
16. Violent; vehement. *Corbet.*
17. Cogent; conclusive. *Shakespeare.*
18. Able; skilful; of great force of mind. *Shakespeare.*
19. Firm; compact; not soon broken. *Pope.*
20. Forcibly written; comprising much meaning in few words. *Smith.*

STRONGFI'STED. *a.* [*strong* and *fist.*] Strong handed. *Arbuthnot.*

STRO'NGHAND. *s.* [*strong* and *hand.*] Force; violence. *Raleigh.*

STRO'NGLY. *ad.* [from *strong.*]
1. Powerfully; forcibly. *Bacon.*
2. With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last. *Shakespeare.*
3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly. *Swift.*

STRO'NGWATER. *s.* [*strong* and *water.*] Distilled spirits. *Bacon.*

STROOK. The preterite of *strike*, used in poetry for *struck.* *Waller.*

STRO'PHE. *s.* [στροφη.] A stanza.

STRO'VE. The preterite of *strive.*

To STROUT. *v. n.* [*strutten*, German.] To swell with an appearance of greatness; to walk with affected dignity: now *strut.*

To STROUT. *v. a.* To swell out; to puff out; to enlarge by affectation. *Bacon.*

To STROW. *v. a.* [See *To* STREW.]
1. To spread by being scattered. *Milton.*
2. To spread by scattering; to besprinkle. *Dryden.*
3. To spread. *Swift.*
4. To scatter; to throw at random. *Waller.*

To STROWL. *v. n.* To range; to wander. *Gay.*

To STROY. *v. a.* [for *destroy.*] *Tusser.*

STRUCK. The old preterite and participle passive of *strike.*

STRU'CKEN. The old part. pass. of *strike.*

STRU'CTURE. *s.* [*structure*, French, *structura*, Latin.]
1. Act of building; practice of building. *Dryden.*
2. Manner of building; form; make. *Woodward.*
3. Edifice; building. *Pope.*

To STRU'GGLE. *v. n.*
1. To labour; to act with effort.
2. To strive; to contend; to contest. *South.*
3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or distress. *Dryden.*

STRU'GGLE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Labour; effort.
2. Contest; contention. *Atterbury.*
3. Agony; tumultuous distress.

STRU'MA. s. [Latin.] A glandular swelling; the kingsevil. *Wiseman.*

STRO'MOUS. *a.* [from *struma.*] Having swellings in the glands. *Wiseman.*

STRU'MPET. *s.* A whore; a prostitute. *Sh.*

To STRU'MPET. *v. a.* To make a whore; to debauch. *Shakespeare.*

STRUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *string.*

To STRUT. *v. n.* [*strutzen*, German.]
1. To walk with affected dignity: to swell with stateliness. *Ben Jonson. Dryden.*
2. To swell; to protuberate.

STRUT. *s.* [from the verb.] An affectation of stateliness in the walk. *Swift.*

STUB. *s.* [ꝑtreb, Sax. *stubbe*, Danish.]
1. A thick short stock left when the rest is cut off. *Dryden. Milton.*
2. A log; a block.

To STUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force up; to extirpate. *Swift.*

STU'BBED. *a.* [from *stub.*] Truncated; short and thick. *Dryden.*

STU'BBEDNESS. *s.* [from *stubbed.*] The state of being short, thick, and truncated.

STU'BBLE. *s.* [*estuble*, Fr. *stoppel*, Dutch.] The stalks of corn left in the field by the reaper. *Bacon.*

STU'BBORN. *a.* [from *stub.*]
1. Obstinate; inflexible; contumacious. *Sh.*
2. Persisting; persevering; steady. *Locke.*
3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible; not easily admitting impression. *Dryden.*
4. Hardy; firm. *Swift.*
5. Harsh; rough; rugged. *Burnet.*

STU'BBORNLY. *ad.* Obstinately; contumaciously; inflexibly. *Gard.*

STU'BBORNNESS. *s.* [from *stubborn.*] Obstinacy; vitious stoutness; contumacy; inflexibility. *Swift.*

STU'BBY. *a.* [from *stub.*] Short and thick; short and strong. *Carew.*

STU'BNAIL. *s.* [*stub* and *nail.*] A nail broken off; a short thick nail.

STU'CCO. s. [Ital.] A kind of fine plaster for walls. *Pope.*

STUCK. The pret. and part. pass. of *stick.*

STUCK. *s.* A thrust. *Shakespeare.*

STU'CKLE. *s.* A number of sheaves laid together in the field to day. *Ainsworth.*

STUD. *s.* [ꝑtuꝺu, Sax.]
1. A post; a stake. *Mortimer.*
2. A nail with a large head driven for ornament; any ornamental knob or prominence. *Swift.*
3. [ꝑtoꝺe, Saxon.] A collection of breeding horses and mares. *Young.*

To STU'D. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with studs and shining knobs. *Shakespeare.*

STU'DENT. *s.* [*studens*, Lat.] A man given to books; a scholar; a bookish man. *Watts.*

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STU'DIED. *a.* [from *ſtudy.*]
1. Learned; verſed in any ſtudy; qualified by ſtudy. *Bacon.*
2. Having any particular inclination. *Shak.*

STU'DIER. *a.* [from *ſtudy.*] One who ſtudies. *Tillotſon.*

STU'DIOUS. *a.* [*ſtudieux*, Fr. *ſtudioſus*, Lat.]
1. Given to books and contemplation; given to learning. *Locke.*
2. Diligent; buſy. *Tickel.*
3. Attentive to; careful. *Dryden.*
4. Contemplative; ſuitable to meditation. *Milton.*

STU'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſtudious.*]
1. Contemplatively; with cloſe application to literature.
2. Diligently; carefully; attentively. *Atterb.*

STU'DIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſtudious.*] Addiction to ſtudy

STU'DY. *ſ.* [*ſtudium*, Latin.]
1. Application of mind to books and learning. *Watts.*
2. Perplexity; deep cogitation. *Bacon.*
3. Attention; meditation; contrivance. *Sh.*
4. Any particular kind of learning. *Bacon.*
5. Subject of attention. *Law.*
6. Apartment appropriated to literary employment. *Clarendon.*

To STU'DY. *v. n.* [*ſtudeo*, Latin.]
1. To think with very cloſe application; to muſe. *Swift.*
2. To endeavour diligently. *Theſſalonians.*

To STU'DY. *v. a.*
1. To apply the mind to. *Locke.*
2. To conſider attentively. *Dryden.*
3. To learn by application. *Shakeſpeare.*

STUFF. *ſ.* [*ſtoffe*, Dutch.]
1. Any matter or body. *Davies.*
2. Materials out of which any thing is made. *Roſcommon.*
3. Furniture; goods. *Cowley.*
4. That which fills any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Eſſence; elemental part. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Any mixture or medicine. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Cloth or texture of any kind.
8. Textures of wool thinner and ſlighter than cloth. *Bacon.*
9. Matter or thing. In contempt. *Dryden.*

To STUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fill very full with any thing. *Gay.*
2. To fill to uneaſineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To thruſt into any thing. *Bacon.*
4. To fill by being put into any thing. *Dryden.*
5. To ſwell out by putting ſomething in. *Sh.*
6. To fill with ſomething improper or ſuperfluous. *Clarendon.*
7. To obſtruct the organs of ſcent or reſpiration. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. To fill meat with ſomething of high reliſh. *King.*
9. To form by ſtuffing. *Swift.*

To STUFF. *v. n.* To feed gluttonouſly. *Swift.*

STU'FFING. *ſ.* [from *ſtuff.*]
1. That by which any thing is filled. *Hale.*
2. Reliſhing ingredients put into meat. *Mortimer.*

STUKE or *Stuck. ſ.* [*ſtuc*, Fr. *ſtucco*, Italian.] A compoſition of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly called plaſter of Paris. *Bailey.*

STULTILOQUENCE. *ſ.* [*ſtultus* and *loquentia*, Latin.] Fooliſh talk.

STUM. *ſ.* [*ſtum*, Swediſh.]
1. Wine yet unfermented; muſt. *Addiſon.*
2. New wine uſed to raiſe fermentation in dead and vapid wines. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. Wine revived by a new fermentation. *Hud*

To STUM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To renew wine by mixing freſh wine and raiſing a new fermentation. *Floyer.*

To STU'MBLE. *v. n.* [from *tumble.*]
1. To trip in walking. *Prior.*
2. To ſlip; to err; to ſlide into crimes or blunders. *Milton.*
3. To ſtrike againſt by chance; to light on by chance. *Ray.*

To STU'MBLE. *v. a.*
1. To obſtruct in progreſs; to make to trip or ſtop.
2. To make to boggle; to offend. *Locke.*

STU'MBLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A trip in walking.
2. A blunder; a failure. *L'Eſtrange.*

STU'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *ſtumble.*] One that ſtumbles. *Herbert.*

STU'MBLINGBLOCK. } *ſ.* [from *ſtumble.*]
STU'MBLINGSTONE. } Cauſe of ſtumbling; cauſe of errour. *Burnet.*

STUMP. *ſ.* [*ſtumpe*, Daniſh; *ſtompe*, Dutch.] The part of any ſolid body remaining after the reſt is taken away. *Drayton.*

STU'MPY. *ſ.* [from *ſtump.*] Full of ſtumps; hard; ſtiff. A bad word. *Mortimer.*

To STUN. *v. a.* [ꝑtunan, Saxon.]
1. To confound or dizzy with noiſe. *Cheyne.*
2. To make ſenſeleſs or dizzy with a blow. *Dryden.*

STUNG. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſting.*

STUNK. The preterite of *ſtink.*

To STUNT. *v. n.* [*ſtunta*, Iſlandick.] To hinder from growth. *Pope.*

STUPE. *ſ.* [*ſtupa*, Latin.] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or ſore. *Wiſeman.*

To STUPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To foment; to dreſs with ſtupes. *Wiſeman.*

STUPEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*ſtupefactus*, Lat.] Inſenſibility; dulneſs; ſtupidity. *South.*

STUPEFA'CTIVE. *a.* [from *ſtupefactus*, Lat.] Cauſing inſenſibility; dulling; obſtructing the ſenſes; narcotick; opiate. *Bacon.*

STUPE'NDOUS *a.* [*ſtupendus*, Latin.] Wonderful; amazing; aſtoniſhing. *Clarendon.*

STU'PID. *a.* [*ſtupidus*, Latin.]
1. Dull; wanting ſenſibility; wanting apprehenſion; heavy; ſluggiſh of underſtanding. *Dryden.*
2. Performed without ſkill or genius. *Swift.*

STUPI'DITY. *ſ.* [*ſtupiditas*, Latin.] Dulneſs; heavineſs of mind; ſluggiſhneſs of underſtanding. *Dryden.*

STU'PIDLY. *ad.* [from *ſtupid.*]

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1. With suspension or inactivity of understanding. *Milton.*
2. Dully; without apprehension. *Dryden.*

STU'PIFIER. *s.* [from *stupify.*] That which causes stupidity.

To STU'PIFY. *v. a.* [*stupefacio*, Latin. It should therefore be spelled *stupefy.*] To make stupid; to deprive of sensibility. *South.*

STU'POR. s. [Latin.] Suspension or diminution of sensibility. *Arbuthnot.*

To STU'PRATE. *v. a.* [*stupro*, Latin.] To ravish; to violate.

STUPRA'TION. *s.* [*stupratio*, from *stupro*, Latin.] Rape; violation. *Brown.*

STU'RDILY. *ad.* [from *sturdy.*]
1. Stoutly; hardily.
2. Obstinately; resolutely. *Donne.*

STU'RDINESS. *s.* [from *sturdy.*]
1. Stoutness; hardiness. *Locke.*
2. Brutal strength.

STU'RDY. *a.* [*estourdi*, French.]
1. Hardy; stout; brutal; obstinate. *Dryden.*
2. Strong; forcible. *Sidney.*
3. Stiff; stout. *Wotton.*

STU'RGEON. *s.* A sea-fish. *Woodward.*

STURK. *s.* [ꝥyꝛc, Saxon.] A young ox or heifer. *Bailey.*

To STUT. } *v. n.* [*stutten*, to hinder,
To STU'TTER. } Dutch.] To speak with hesitation; to stammer. *Bacon.*

STU'TTER. } *s.* [from *stut.*] One that
STU'TTERER. } speaks with hesitation; a stammerer. *Bacon.*

STY. *s.* [ꝥige, Saxon.]
1. A cabin to keep hogs in. *King.*
2. Any place of bestial debauchery. *Milton.*
3. A humour in the eyelid.

To STY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To shut up in a sty. *Shakspeare.*

To STY. *v. n.* To soar; to ascend. *Spenser.*

STY'GIAN. *a.* [*stygius*, Latin.] Hellish; infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell. *Milton.*

STYLE. *s.* [*stylus*, Latin.]
1. Manner of writing with regard to language. *Swift.*
2. Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters. *Shakspeare.*
3. Mode of painting. *Reynolds.*
4. It is likewise applied to musick.
5. Title; appellation. *Clarendon.*
6. Course of writing. Unusual. *Dryden.*
7. STYLE *of Court*, is properly the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe.*
8. A pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax.
9. Any thing with a sharp point; as a graver, the pin of a dial. *Brown.*
10. The stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower. *Ray.*

To STYLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To call; to term; to name. *Milton.*

STY'PTICK. *a.* [*στυπτικος*; *styptique*, Fr.] This is usually, though erroneously, written *stiptick.*] The same as astringent; but generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or those which are applied to stop hemorrhages. *Quincy.*

STYPTI'CITY. *s.* [properly *stipticity.*] The power of stanching blood. *Floyer.*

To STY'THY. *v. a.* [See STITHY.] To forge on an anvil. *Shakspeare.*

SUA'SIBLE. *a.* [from *suadeo*, Latin.] Easy to be persuaded.

SUA'SIVE. *a.* [from *suadeo*, Latin.] Having power to persuade. *South.*

SUA'SORY. *a.* [*suasorius*, Latin.] Having tendency to persuade.

SUA'VITY. *s.* [*suavitas*, Latin.]
1. Sweetness to the senses. *Brown.*
2. Sweetness to the mind.

SUB, in composition, signifies a subordinate degree.

SUBA'CID. *a.* [*sub* and *acidus*, Lat.] Sour in a small degree. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBA'CRID. *a.* [*sub* and *acrid.*] Sharp and pungent in a small degree. *Floyer.*

To SUBA'CT. *v. a.* [*subactus*, Latin.] To reduce; to subdue. *Bacon.*

SUBA'CTION. *s.* [*subactus*, Latin.] The act of reducing to any state. *Bacon.*

SU'BALTERN. *a.* [*subalterne*, Fr.] Inferiour; subordinate; that in different respects is both superiour and inferiour. *Swift.*

SUBALTE'RNATE. *a.* [*subalternus*, Latin.] Succeeding by turns.

SUBASTRI'NGENT. *a.* [*sub* and *astringent.*] Astringent in a small degree.

SUBBE'ADLE. *s.* [*sub* and *beadle.*] An under beadle. *Ayliffe.*

SUBCELE'STIAL. *a.* [*sub* and *celestial.*] Placed beneath the heavens. *Glanville.*

SUBCHA'NTER. *s.* [*sub* and *chanter*, *precentor*, Latin.] The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLA'VIAN. *a.* [*sub* and *clavus*, Latin.] Under the armpit or shoulder. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBCONSTELLA'TION. *s.* [*sub* and *constellation.*] A subordinate or secondary constellation. *Brown.*

SUBCO'NTRARY. *a.* [*sub* and *contrary.*] Contrary in an inferiour degree. *Watts.*

SUBCONTRA'CTED. *part. a.* [*sub* and *contracted.*] Contracted after a former contract. *Shakspeare.*

SUBCUTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*sub* and *cutaneus.*] Lying under the skin.

SUBDEA'CON. *s.* [*subdiaconus*, Lat.] In the Romish church, is the deacon's servant. *Ayl.*

SUBDE'AN. *s.* [*subdecanus*, Latin.] The vicegerent of a dean. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDECU'PLE. *a.* [*sub* and *decuplus*, Latin.] Containing one part of ten.

SUBDERISO'RIOUS. *a.* [*sub* and *derisor*, Lat.] Scoffing or ridiculing with tenderness. *More.*

SUBDITI'TIOUS. *a.* [*subditicius*, Lat.] Put secretly in the place of something else.

SUBDIVE'RSIFY. *v. a.* [*sub* and *diversify.*] To diversify again what is already diversified. *Hale.*

To SU'BDIVIDE. *v. a.* [*sub* and *divide.*] To

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divide a part into yet more parts. *Rofcom.*

SUBDIVI'SION. *s.* [from *subdivide.*]
1. The act of subdividing. *Watts.*
2. The parts diſtinguiſhed by a ſecond diviſion. *Addiſon.*

SU'BDOLOUS. *a.* [*ſubdolus*, Lat.] Cunning; ſubtle; ſly.

To SUBDU'CE. } *v. a.* [*ſubduco*, *ſubductus*,
To SUBDU'CT. } Latin.]
1. To withdraw; to take away. *Milton.*
2. To ſubtract by arithmetical operation. *Hale.*

SUBDU'CTION. *s.* [from *ſubduct.*]
1. The act of taking away. *Hale.*
2. Arithmetical ſubtraction. *Hale.*

To SUBDU'E. *v. a.* [from *ſubdo*, Lat.]
1. To cruſh; to oppreſs; to ſink. *Milton.*
2. To conquer; to reduce under a new dominion. *Sprat.*
3. To tame; to ſubact; to break. *Mary.*

SUBDU'EMENT. *s.* [from *ſubdue.*] Conqueſt. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUBDU'ER. *s.* [from *ſubdue.*] Conqueror; tamer. *Philips.*

SUBDU'PLE. } *a.* [*ſub* and *duplus*, Lat.]
SUBDU'PLICATE. } Containing one part of two. *Newton.*

SUBJA'CENT. *a.* [*ſubjacens*, Latin.] Lying under. *Woodward.*

To SUBJE'CT. *v. a.* [*ſubjectus*, Lat.]
1. To put under. *Pope.*
2. To reduce to ſubmiſſion; to make ſubordinate; to make ſubſerviſive. *Dryden.*
3. To enſlave; to make obnoxious. *Locke.*
4. To expoſe; to make liable. *Arbuthnot.*
5. To ſubmit; to make accountable. *Locke.*
6. To make ſubſervient. *Milton.*

SU'BJECT. *a.* [*ſubjectus*, Lat.]
1. Placed or ſituate under. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Living under the dominion of another. *Locke.*
3. Expoſed; liable; obnoxious. *Dryden.*
4. Being that on which any action operates, whether intellectual or material. *Dryden.*

SU'BJECT. *s.* [*ſujet*, Fr.]
1. One who lives under the dominion of another: oppoſed to *governour*. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. That on which any operation, either mental or material, is performed. *More.*
3. That in which any thing inheres or exiſts. *Bacon.*
4. [In grammar.] The nominative caſe to a verb is called by grammarians the *ſubject* of the verb. *Clarke.*

SUBJE'CTION. *s.* [from *ſubject.*]
1. The act of ſubduing. *Hale.*
2. The ſtate of being under government. *Spenſer.*

SUBJE'CTIVE. *a.* Relating not to the object, but the ſubject. *Watts.*

SUBINGRE'SSION. *s.* [*ſub* and *ingreſſus*, Lat.] Secret entrance. *Boyle.*

To SUBJOI'N. *v. a.* [*ſubjungo*, Lat.] To add at the end; to add afterward. *South.*

SUBITA'NEOUS. *a.* [*ſubitaneus*, Latin.] Sudden; haſty.

To SU'BJUGATE. *v. a.* [*ſubjugo*, Latin.] To conquer; to ſubdue; to bring under dominion by force. *Prior.*

SUBJUGA'TION. *s.* [from *ſubjugate.*] The act of ſubduing. *Hale.*

SUBJU'NCTION. *s.* [from *ſubjungo*, Lat.] The ſtate of being ſubjoined; the act of ſubjoining. *Clarke.*

SUBJU'NCTIVE. *a.* [*ſubjunctivus*, Lat.] Subjoined to ſomething elſe.

SUBLAPSA'RIAN. } *a.* [*ſub* and *lapſus*, Lat.]
SUBLA'PSARY. } Done after the fall of man. *Hammond.*

SUBLA'TION. *s.* [*ſublatio*, Lat.] The act of taking away.

SUBLEVA'TION. *s.* [*ſublevo*, Lat.] The act of raiſing on high.

SUBLI'MABLE. *a.* [from *ſublime.*] Poſſible to be ſublimed.

SUBLI'MABLENESS. *s.* [from *ſublimable.*] Quality of admitting ſublimation. *Boyle.*

To SU'BLIMATE. *v. a.* [from *ſublime.*]
1. To raiſe by the force of chymical fire.
2. To exalt; to heighten; to elevate. *Decay of Piety.*

SU'BLIMATE. *s.* [from *ſublime.*]
1. Any thing raiſed by fire in the retort. *Bacon.*
2. Quickſilver raiſed in the retort.

SU'BLIMATE. *a.* Raiſed by fire in the veſſel. *Newton.*

SUBLIMA'TION. *s.* [from *ſublimate.*]
1. A chymical operation which raiſes bodies in the veſſel by the force of fire. *Sublimation* differs very little from diſtillation, excepting that in diſtillation only the fluid parts of bodies are raiſed, but in this the ſolid and dry; and that the matter to be diſtilled may be either ſolid or fluid, but *ſublimation* is only concerned about ſolid ſubſtances. *Quincy.*
2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving. *Davies.*

SUBLI'ME. *a.* [*ſublimis*, Lat.]
1. High in place; exalted aloft. *Dryden.*
2. High in excellence; exalted by nature. *Milton.*
3. High in ſtyle or ſentiment; lofty; grand. *Prior.*
4. Elevated by joy. *Milton.*
5. Lofty of mien. *Watts.*

SUBLI'ME. *s.* The grand or lofty ſtyle. *Pope.*

To SUBLI'ME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To raiſe by chymical fire. *Donne.*
2. To raiſe on high. *Denham.*
3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve. *Pope.*

To SUBLI'ME. *v. n.* To riſe in the chymical veſſel by the force of fire. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBLI'MELY. *ad.* [from *ſublime.*] Loftily; grandly. *Pope.*

SUBLI'MITY. *s.* [*ſublimitas*, Lat.]
1. Height of place; local elevation.
2. Height of nature; excellence. *Raleigh.*
3. Loftineſs of ſtyle or ſentiment. *Addiſon.*

SUBLI'NGUAL. *a.* [*ſub* and *lingua*, Latin.] Placed under the tongue. *Harvey.*

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SUBLU'NAR. } *a.* [*sub* and *luna*, Latin.]
SU'BLUNARY. } Situate beneath the moon; earthly; terreſtrial. *Swift.*

SU'BMARINE. *a.* [*ſub* and *mare*, Lat.] Lying or acting under the ſea. *Wilkins.*

To SUBME'RGE. *v. a.* [*ſubmergo*, Latin.] To drown; to put under water. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUBME'RSION. *ſ.* [from *ſubmerſus*, Latin.] The act of drowning; ſtate of being drowned. *Hale.*

To SUBMI'NISTER. } *v. a.* [*ſubminiſtro*,
To SUBMI'NISTRATE. } Lat.] To ſupply; to afford. *Hale.*

To SUBMI'NISTER. *v. n.* To ſubſerve; to be uſeful to. *L'Eſtrange.*

SUBMI'SS. *a.* [from *ſubmiſſus*, Lat.] Humble; ſubmiſſive; obſequious. *Milton.*

SUBMI'SSION. *ſ.* [from *ſubmiſſus*, Lat.]
1. Delivery of himſelf to the power of another. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or dependance. *Halifax.*
3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confeſſion of errour. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Obſequiouſneſs; reſignation. *Temple.*

SUBMI'SSIVE. *a.* [*ſubmiſſus*, Lat.] Humble; teſtifying ſubmiſſion or inferiority. *Prior.*

SUBMI'SSIVELY. *ad.* Humbly; with confeſſion of inferiority. *Pope.*

SUBMI'SSIVENESS. *ſ.* Humility; confeſſion of fault or inferiority. *Herbert.*

SUBMI'SSLY. *ad.* [from *ſubmiſſ.*] Humbly; with ſubmiſſion. *Taylor.*

To SUBMI'T. *v. a.* [*ſubmitto*, Lat.]
1. To let down; to ſink. *Dryden.*
2. To ſubject; to reſign to authority. *Gen.*
3. To leave to diſcretion; to refer to judgment. *Swift.*

To SUBMI'T. *v. n.* To be ſubject; to acquieſce in the authority of another; to yield. *Rogers.*

SUBMU'LTIPLE. *ſ.* A *ſubmultiple* number or quantity is that which is contained in another number, a certain number of times exactly: thus 3 is *ſubmultiple* of 21, as being contained in it ſeven times exactly. *Harris.*

SUBO'CTAVE. } *a.* [*ſub* and *octavus*, Lat.
SUBO'CTUPLE. } and *octuple.*] Containing one part of eight. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBO'RDINACY. }
SUBO'RDINANCY. } *ſ.* [from *ſubordinate.*]
1. The ſtate of being ſubject. *Spectator.*
2. Series of ſubordination. *Temple.*

SUBO'RDINATE. *a.* [*ſub* and *ordinatus*, Lat.]
1. Inferiour in order, in nature, in dignity or power. *Addiſon.*
2. Deſcending in a regular ſeries. *Bacon.*

To SUBO'RDINATE. *v. a.* [*ſub* and *ordino*, Lat.] To arrange one under another. *Wotton.*

SUBO'RDINATELY. *ad.* In a ſeries regularly deſcending. *Decay of Piety.*

SUBORDINA'TION. *ſ.* [from *ſubordinate.*]
1. The ſtate of being inferiour to another. *Dryden.*
2. A ſeries regularly deſcending. *Holyday.*
3. Place of rank. *Swift.*

To SUBO'RN. *v. a.* [*ſuborner*, Fr. *ſubornare*, Lat.]
1. To procure privately; to procure by ſecret colluſion. *Prior.*
2. To procure by indirect means. *Dryden.*

SUBORNA'TION. *ſ.* [*ſubornation*, Fr. from *ſubora.*] The crime of procuring any to do a bad action. *Swift.*

SUBO'RNER. *ſ.* [*ſuborneur*, Fr.] One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPOE'NA. *ſ.* [*ſub* and *pœna*, Lat.] A writ commanding attendance in a court, under a penalty.

SUBQUA'DRUPLE. *a.* [*ſub* and *quadruple.*] Containing one part of four. *Wilkins.*

SUBQUI'NTUPLE. *a.* [*ſub* and *quintuple.*] Containing one part of five. *Wilkins.*

SUBRE'CTOR. *ſ.* [*ſub* and *rector.*] The rector's vicegerent. *Walton.*

SUBRE'PTION. *ſ.* [*ſubreptus*, Lat.] The act of obtaining a favour by ſurpriſe or unfair repreſentation.

SUBREPTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*ſurreptitius*, Latin.] Fraudulently obtained from a ſuperiour. *Bail.*

To SUBSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*ſubſcribo*, Lat.]
1. To give conſent to, by underwriting the name. *Clarendon.*
2. To atteſt by writing the name. *Whitgift.*
3. To ſubmit. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SUBSCRI'BE. *v. n.*
1. To give conſent. *Milton.*
2. To promiſe a ſtipulated ſum for the promotion of any undertaking.

SUBSCRI'BER. *ſ.* [from *ſubſcriptio*, Lat.]
1. One who ſubſcribes.
2. One who contributes to any undertaking. *Swift.*

SUBSCRI'PTION. *ſ.* [from *ſubſcriptio*, Lat.]
1. Any thing underwritten. *Bacon.*
2. Conſent or atteſtation given by underwriting the name.
3. The act or ſtate of contributing to any undertaking. *Pope.*
4. Submiſſion; obedience. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUBSE'CTION. *ſ.* [*ſub* and *ſectio*, Lat.] A ſubdiviſion of a larger ſection in a leſſer; ſection of a ſection.

SUBSE'QUTIVE. *a.* [from *ſubſequor*, Lat.] Following in a train.

SUBSE'PTUPLE. *a.* [*ſub* and *ſeptuplus*, Lat.] Containing one of ſeven parts. *Wilkins.*

SU'BSEQUENCE. *ſ.* [from *ſubſequor*, Latin.] The ſtate of following; not precedence. *Grew.*

SU'BSEQUENT. *a.* [*ſubſequens*, Lat.] Following in train; not preceding. *Prior.*

SU'BSEQUENTLY. *ad.* Not ſo as to go before; ſo as to follow in train. *South.*

To SUBSE'RVE. *v. a.* [*ſubſervio*, Lat.] To ſerve in ſubornation; to ſerve inſtrumentally. *Walſh.*

SUBSE'RVIENCE. } *ſ.* [from *ſubſervus.*] In-
SUBSE'RVIENCY. } ſtrumental fitneſs, uſe, or operation. *Bentley.*

SUBSE'RVIENT. *a.* [*ſubſervicns*, Lat.] Miniſterial; inſtrumentally uſeful. *Newton.*

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SUBSE'XTUPLE. *a.* [*sub* and *sextuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of six. *Wilkins.*

To SUBSI'DE. *v. n.* [*subsido*, Latin.] To sink; to tend downward. *Dryden.*

SUBSI'DENCE. } *s.* [from *subside.*] The act
SUBSI'DENCY. } of sinking; tendency downward. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBSIDIARY. *a.* [*subsidiarius*, Lat.] Assistant; brought in aid. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'BSIDY. *s.* [*subsidium*, Latin.] Aid, commonly such as is given in money. *Addison.*

To SUBSI'GN. *v. a.* [*subsigno*, Lat.] To sign under. *Camden.*

To SUBSI'ST. *v. n.* [*subsisto*, Latin.]

1. To be; to have existence.
2. To continue; to retain the present state or condition. *Swift.*
3. To have means of living; to be maintained. *Atterbury.*
4. To inhere; to have existence by means of something else. *South.*

SUBSI'STENCE or *Subsistency. s.* [from *subsist.*]

1. Real being. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Competence; means of supporting life. *Addison.*
3. Inherence in something else.

SUBSI'STENT. *a.* [*subsistens*, Latin.]

1. Having real being. *Brown.*
2. Inherent. *Bentley.*

SU'BSTANCE. *s.* [*substantia*, Latin.]

1. Being; something existing; something of which we can say that it is. *Davies.*
2. That which supports accidents. *Watts.*
3. The essential part *Addison.*
4. Something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty. *Dryden.*
4. Body; corporeal nature. *Newton.*
6. Wealth; means of life. *Swift.*

SUBSTA'NTIAL. *a.* [from *substance.*]

1. Real; actually existing. *Bentley.*
2. True; solid; real; not merely seeming. *Denham.*
3. Corporeal; material. *Watts.*
4. Strong; stout; bulky. *Milton.*
5. Responsible; moderately wealthy; possessed of substance. *Addison.*

SUBSTANTIA'LITY. *s.* [from *substantial.*]

1. The state of real existence.
2. Corporeity; materiality. *Glanville.*

SUBSTA'NTIALLY. *ad.* [from *substantial.*]

1. In manner of a substance; with reality of existence. *Milton.*
2. Strongly; solidly. *Clarendon.*
3. Truly; really; with fixed purpose. *Till.*
4. With competent wealth.

SUBSTA'NTIALNESS. *s.* [from *substantial.*]

1. The state of being substantial.
2. Firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting. *Wotton.*

SUBSTA'NTIALS. *s.* [without singular.] Essential parts. *Ayliffe.*

To SUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [from *substance.*] To make to exist. *Ayliffe.*

SU'BSTANTIVE. *s.* [*substantivum*, Latin.] A noun betokening the thing, not a quality. *Dryden.*

SUBSTA'NTIVE. *a.* [*substantivus*, Latin.]

1. Solid; depending only on itself. *Bacon.*
2. Betokening existence. *Arbuthnot.*

To SU'BSTITUTE. *v. a.* [*substitutus*, Latin.] To put in the place of another. *Dryden.*

SU'BSTITUTE. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. One placed by another to act with delegated power. *Addison.*
2. It is used likewise of things: as, one medicine is a *substitute* for another.

SUBSTITU'TION. *s.* [from *substitute.*] The act of placing any person or thing in the room of another. *Bacon.*

To SUBSTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*soustraction*, Fr.]

1. To take away part from the whole.
2. To take one number from another.

SUBSTRA'CTION. *s.* [*soustraction*, French.]

1. The act of taking away part from the whole. *Denham.*
2. The taking of a lesser number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number. *Cocker.*

SUBSTRU'CTION. *s.* [*substructio*, Latin.] Underbuilding. *Wotton.*

SUBSTY'LAR. *a.* [*sub* and *stylus*, Latin.] *Substylar* line is, in dialling, a right line, whereon the gnomon or style of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.

SUBSU'LTIVE. } *a.* [*subsultus*, Latin.]
SUBSU'LTORY. } Bounding; moving by starts.

SUBSU'LTORILY. *ad.* [from *subsultory.*] In a bounding manner; by starts. *Bacon.*

SUBTA'NGENT. *s.* In any curve, is the line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged.

To SUBTE'ND. *v. a.* [*sub* and *tendo*, Latin.] To be extended under. *Creech.*

SUBTE'NSE *s.* [*sub* and *tensus*, Latin.] The chord of an arch.

SU'BTER. [Latin.] In composition, signifies *under.*

SUBTERFLU'ENT. } *a.* [*subterfluo*, Lat.]
SUBTE'RFLUOUS. } Running under.

SU'BTERFUGE. *s.* [*subterfuge*, French.] A shift; an evasion; a trick. *Glanville.*

SUBTERRA'NEAL. } *a.* [*sub* and *terra*, Lat.] *Subterraneum* or *subterraneous* is the word now used.
SUTTERRA'NEAN.
SUBTERRA'NEOUS.
SU'BTERRANY.

Lying under the earth; placed below the surface. *Milton. Norris.*

SUBTERRA'NITY. *s.* [*sub* and *terra*, Lat.] A place under ground. Not in use. *Brown.*

SU'BTILE. *a.* [*subtilis*, Latin.]

1. Thin; not dense; not gross. *Newton.*
2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarse. *Davies.*
3. Piercing; acute. *Prior.*
4. Cunning; artful; sly; subdolous: now commonly written *subtle.* *Milton.*
5. Deceitful. *Shakespeare.*
6. Refined; acute beyond necessity. *Milton.*

SU'BTILELY. *ad.* [from *subtile.*]

1. In a subtile manner; thinly.

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2. Finely; not grossly. *Bacon.*
3. Artfully; cunningly. *Tillotson.*

SU'BTILENESS. *s.* [from *subtile.*]
1. Fineness; rareness.
2. Cunning; artfulness.

To SUBTI'LIATE. *v. a.* [from *subtile.*] To make thin. *Harvey.*

SUBTILIA'TION. *s.* [*subtiliation*, French.] The act of making thin. *Boyle.*

SUBTILIZA'TION. *s.* [from *subtilize.*]
1. *Subtilization* is making any thing so volatile as to rise readily in steam or vapour. *Quincy.*
2. Refinement; superfluous acuteness.

To SU'BTILIZE. *v. a.* [*subtiliser*, French.]
1. To make thin; to make less gross or coarse. *Ray.*
2. To refine; to spin into useless niceties. *Glanville.*

To SU'BTILIZE. *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement. *Digby.*

SU'BTILTY. *s.* [*subtilité*, Fr. from *subtile.*]
1. Thinness; fineness; exility of parts. *Davies.*
2. Nicety; exility. *Bacon.*
3. Refinement; too much acuteness. *Boyle.*
4. Cunning; artifice; slyness. *K Charles.*

SU'BTLE. *a.* [written often for *subtile*, especially in the sense of cunning.] Sly; artful; cunning. *Spratt.*

SU'BTLY. *ad.* [from *subtile.*]
1. Slily; artfully; cunningly. *Milton.*
2. Nicely; delicately. *Pope.*

To SUBTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*subtractio*, Lat.] To withdraw part from the rest. *Hale.*

SUBTRA'CTER. *s.* [*subtrabo*, Lat.] The number to be taken out of a larger number.

SUBTRA'CTION. *s.* See SUBSTRACTION.

SUBTRAHE'ND. *s.* [*subtrahendum*, Latin.] The number out of which part is taken.

SUBTRI'PLE. *a.* [*sub* and *triplus*, Lat.] Containing a third or one part of three. *Wilkins.*

SUBVENTA'NEOUS. *a.* [*subventaneus*, Lat.] Addle; windy. *Brown.*

To SUBVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*subversus*, Latin.] To subvert; to overthrow. *Thomson.*

SUBVE'RSION. *s.* [*subversion*, Fr. *subversus*, Lat.] Overthrow; ruin; destruction. *King Charles.*

SUBVE'RSIVE. *a.* [from *subvert.*] Having tendency to overturn. *Rogers.*

To SUBVE'RT. *v. a.* [*subverto*, Latin.]
1. To overthrow; to overturn; to destroy; to turn upside down. *Milton.*
2. To corrupt; to confound. 2 *Timothy.*

SUBVE'RTER. *s* [from *subvert.*] Overthrower; destroyer *Dryden.*

SU'BURB. *s.* [*suburbium*, Latin.]
1. Building without the walls of a city. *Shakespeare.*
2. The confines; the outpart. *Cleaveland.*

SUBU'RBAN. *a.* [*suburbanus*, Latin.] Inhabiting the suburb. *Dryden.*

SUBWO'RKER. *s.* [*sub* and *worker.*] Underworker; subordinate helper. *South.*

SUCCEDA'NEOUS. *a.* [*succedaneous*, Lat.] Supplying the place of something else. *Boyle.*

SUCCEDA'NEUM. *s.* [Latin.] That which is put to serve something else.

To SU'CCEED. *v. a.* [*succeder*, French; *succedo*, Latin.]
1. To follow in order. *Milton.*
2. To come into the place of one who has quitted or died. *Digby.*
3. To obtain one's wish; to terminate an undertaking in the desired effect. *Dryden.*
4. To terminate according to wish; to have a good effect. *Tate.*
5. To go under cover. *Dryden.*

To SU'CCEED. *v. a.*
1. To follow; to be subsequent or consequent to. *Brown.*
2. To prosper; to make successful. *Dryden.*

SUCCE'EDER. *s.* [from *succeed.*] One who follows; one who comes into the place of another. *Suckling.*

SU'CCESS. *s.* [*succès*, Fr. *successus*, Lat.]
1. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy. *Milton.*
2. Succession. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

SUCCE'SSFUL. *a.* [*success* and *full.*] Prosperous; happy; fortunate. *Prior.*

SUCCE'SSFULLY. *ad.* Prosperously; luckily; fortunately. *Atterbury.*

SUCCE'SSFULNESS. *s.* [from *successful.*] Happy conclusion; desired event; series of good fortune. *Hammond.*

SUCCE'SSION. *s.* [*successio*, Latin.]
1. Consecution; series of one thing or person following another. *Pope.*
2. A series of things or persons following one another. *Newton.*
3. A lineage; an order of descendants. *Shakespeare.*
4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of ancestors. *Dryden.*

SUCCE'SSIVE. *a.* [*successif*, French.]
1. Following in order; continuing a course or consecution uninterrupted. *Daniel.*
2. Inherited by succession. Not in use. *Skel.*

SUCCE'SSIVELY. *ad.* In uninterrupted order; one after another. *Newton.*

SUCCE'SSIVENESS. *s.* [from *successive.*] The state of being successive. *Hale.*

SUCCE'SSLESS. *a* [from *success.*] Unlucky; unfortunate; failing of the event desired. *Dryden.*

SU'CCESSOR. *s.* [*successeur*, Fr. *successor*, Lat. This has sometimes the accent in the middle.] One that follows in the place or character of another: correlative to *predecessor.* *Dryden.*

SUCCI'NCT. *a.* [*succinctus*, Latin.]
1. Tucked or girded up; having the clothes drawn up. *Pope.*
2. Short; concise; brief. *Rosecommon.*

SUCCI'NCTLY. *ad.* Briefly; concisely; without superfluity of diction. *Boyle.*

SUCCI'NCTNESS. *s.* [from *succinct.*] Brevity; conciseness.

SU'CCORY. *s.* [*cichorium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

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To SU'CCOUR. *v. a.* [*succurro*, Latin.] To help; to aſſiſt in difficulty or diſtreſs; to relieve. *L'Eſtrange.*

SU'CCOUR. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Aid; aſſiſtance; relief of any kind; help in diſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The perſon or thing that brings help. *Dry.*

SU'CCOURER. *ſ.* [from *ſuccour.*] Helper; aſſiſtant; reliever. *Rowans.*

SU'CCOURLESS. *a.* [from *ſuccour.*] Wanting relief; void of friends or help. *Thomſon.*

SU'CCULENCE. } *ſ.* [from *ſuculent.*] Juici-
SU'CCULENCY } neſs.

SU'CCULENT. *a.* [*ſuculent*, French; *ſuccu-lentus*, Latin.] Juicy; moiſt. *Philips.*

To SUCCU'MB. *v. a.* [*ſuccumbo*, Latin.] To yield; to ſink under difficulty. *Hudibras.*

SUCCUSSATION. *ſ.* [*ſuccuſſo*, Latin.] A trot. *Brown.*

SUCCU'SSION. *ſ.* [*ſuccuſſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſhaking.
2. [In phyſick.] Such a ſhaking of the nervous parts as is procured by ſtrong ſtimuli. *Mart. Scribleru.*

SUCH. *pronoun.* [*ſulk*, Dutch; ylc, Saxon.]
1. Of that kind; of the like kind: *barbarians are cruel; ſuch were the Thracians.* *Pope.*
2. The ſame that. *Knolles.*
3. Comprehended under the term premiſed: *thou art yet boneſt, continue ſuch.* *South.*
4. A manner of expreſſing a particular perſon or thing: *we looked for ſuch and ſuch inconveniencies.* *Clarendon.*

To SUCK. *v. a.* [ſucan, Saxon; *ſugo, ſuctum*, Latin; *ſucer*, French.]
1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the air.
2. To draw in with the mouth. *Dryden.*
3. To draw the teat of a female. *Locke.*
4. To draw with the milk. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To empty by ſucking. *Dryden.*
6. To draw or drain. *Burnet.*

To SUCK. *v. n.*
1. To draw by rarefying the air. *Mortimer.*
2. To draw the breaſt. *Ray.*
3. To draw; to imbibe. *Bacon.*

SUCK. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of ſucking. *Boyle.*
2. Milk given by females. *Dryden.*

SU'CKER. *ſ.* [*ſucoir*, French; from *ſuck.*]
1. Any thing that draws.
2. The embolus of a pump. *Boyle.*
3. A round piece of leather, laid wet on a ſtone, and drawn up in the middle, rarefies the air within, which preſſing upon its edges, holds it down to the ſtone. *Grew.*
4. A pipe through which any thing is ſucked. *Philips.*
5. A young twig ſhooting from the ſtock. *Ray.*

SU'CKET. *ſ.* [from *ſuck.*] A ſweetmeat, to be diſſolved in the mouth. *Cleaveland.*

SU'CKINGBOTTLE. *ſ.* [*ſuck* and *bottle.*] A bottle which to children ſupplies the want of a pap. *Locke.*

To SU'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *ſuck.*] To nurſe at the breaſt. *Dryden.*

SU'CKLING. *ſ.* [from *ſuck.*] A young creature yet fed by the pap. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'CTION. *ſ.* [from *ſuck*; *ſuction*, French.] The act of ſucking *Boyle.*

SUDATION. *ſ.* [*ſudo*, Latin.] Sweat.

SU'DATORY. *ſ.* [*ſudo*, Latin.] Hothouſe ſweating-bath.

SU'DDEN. *a.* [*ſoudain*, Fr. ſoden, Sax.]
1. Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives; coming unexpectedly. *Milton.*
2. Haſty; violent; raſh; paſſionate; precipitate. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

SU'DDEN. *ſ.*
1. Any unexpected occurrence; ſurpriſe. Not in uſe. *Wotton.*
2. *On* or *of a* SUDDEN. Sooner than was expected. *Baker.*

SU'DDENLY. *ad.* [from *ſudden.*]
1. In an unexpected manner; without preparation; haſtily. *Dryden.*
2. Without premeditation. *Shakeſpeare.*

SU'DDENNESS. *ſ.* State of being ſudden; unexpected preſence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly, *Temple.*

SUDORIFICK. *a.* [*ſudorifique*, French.] Provoking or cauſing ſweat. *Bacon.*

SUDORIFICK. *ſ.* A medicine provoking ſweat. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'DOROUS. *a.* [from *ſudor*, Latin.] Conſiſting of ſweat. Not uſed. *Brown.*

SUDS. *ſ.* [from ſeovan, to ſeeth; whence ſoppen, Saxon.]
1. A lixivium of ſoap and water.
2. *To be in the* SUDS. A familiar phraſe for being in any difficulty.

To SUE. *v. a.* [*ſuivre*, French.]
1. To proſecute by law. *Matthew.*
2. To gain by legal procedure.
3. [In falconry.] To clean the beak, as a hawk.

To SUE. *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition. *Knolles.*

SU'ET. *ſ.* [*ſuet*, old French.] A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys. *Wiſeman.*

SU'ETY. *a.* [from *ſuet.*] Conſiſting of ſuet; reſembling ſuet. *Sharp.*

To SU'FFER. *v. a.* [*ſuffero*, Lat. *ſouffrier*, Fr.]
1. To bear; to undergo; to feel with ſenſe of pain. *Mark.*
2. To endure; to ſupport; not to ſink under. *Milton.*
3. To allow; to permit; not to hinder. *Luc.*
4. To paſs through; to be affected by; to be acted upon. *Milton.*

To SU'FFER. *v. n.*
1. To undergo pain or inconvenience. *Locke.*
2. To undergo puniſhment. *Clarendon.*
3. To be injured. *Temple.*

SU'FFERABLE. *a.* [from *ſuffer.*] Tolerable; ſuch as may be endured. *Wotton.*

SU'FFERABLY. *ad.* [from *ſufferable.*] Tolerably; ſo as to be endured. *Addiſon.*

SU'FFERANCE. *ſ.* [*ſouffrance*, French.]
1. Pain; inconvenience; miſery. *Locke.*

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2. Patience; moderation. *Otway.*
3. Toleration; permiſſion; not hinderance. *Hooker.*

SU'FFERER. *s.* [from *ſuffer.*]
1. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience. *Addiſon.*
2. One who allows; one who permits.

SU'FFERING. *s.* [from *ſuffer.*] Pain ſuffered. *Atterbury.*

To SUFFI'CE. *v. n.* [*ſufficio*, Latin.] To be enough; to be ſufficient; to be equal to the end or purpoſe. *Locke.*

To SUFFI'CE. *v. a.*
1. To afford; to ſupply. *Dryden.*
2. To ſatisfy; to be equal to want or demand. *Dryden.*

SUFFI'CIENCY. *s.* [from *ſufficient.*]
1. State of being adequate to the end propoſed. *Boyle.*
2. Qualification for any purpoſe. *Temple.*
3. Competence; enough. *Thomſon.*
4. Supply equal to want. *Watts.*
5. It is uſed by *Temple* for that conceit which makes a man think himſelf equal to things above him.

SUFFI'CIENT. *a.* [*ſufficiens*, Latin.]
1. Equal to any end or purpoſe; enough; competent; not deficient. *Swift.*
2. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUFFI'CIENTLY. *ad.* [from *ſufficient.*] To a ſufficient degree; enough. *Rogers.*

SUFFI'SANCE. s. [French.] Exceſs; plenty. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To SU'FFOCATE. *v. a.* [*ſuffoquer*, Fr. *ſuffoco*, Latin.] To choak by excluſion or interception of air. *Collier.*

SUFFOCA'TION. *s.* [*ſuffocation*, Fr. from *ſuffocate.*] The act of choaking; the ſtate of being choaked. *Cheyne.*

SU'FFOCATIVE. *a.* [from *ſuffocate.*] Having the power to choak. *Arbuthnot.*

SU'FFRAGAN. *s.* [*ſuffraganeus*, Latin.] A biſhop conſidered as ſubject to his metropolitan. *Ayliffe.*

To SU'FFRAGATE. *v. n.* [*ſuffrager*, Latin.] To vote with; to agree in voice with. *Hale.*

SU'FFRAGE. *s.* [*ſuffragium*, Latin.] Vote; voice given in a controverted point. *Addiſon.*

SUFFRA'GINOUS. *a.* [*ſuffrago*, Latin.] Belonging to the knee joint of beaſts. *Brown.*

SUFFUMIGA'TION. *s.* [*ſuffumigo*, Latin.] Operation of fumes raiſed by fire. *Wiſeman.*

SUFFU'MIGE. *s.* [*ſuffumigo*, Latin.] A medical fume. Not uſed. *Harvey.*

To SUFFU'SE. *v. a.* [*ſuffuſus*, Latin.] To ſpread over with ſomething expanſible, as with a vapour or a tincture. *Pope.*

SUFFU'SION. *s.* [from *ſuffuſe.*]
1. The act of overſpreading with any thing.
2. That which is ſuffuſed or ſpread. *Dryden.*

SUG. *s.* A kind of worm like a clover or pin, with a great head. *Wotton.*

SU'GAR. *s.* [*ſucre*, French.]
1. The native ſalt of the *ſugar*-cane, obtained by the expreſſion and evaporation of its juices. *Quincy.*
2. Any thing prove[illegible] *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A chymical dry [illegible]ation. *Boyle.*

To SU'GAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
2. To impregnate [illegible] with ſugar. *Croſh.*
2. To ſweeten. *Fairfax.*

SU'GARCANDY. *s.* [from *ſugar* and *candy.*] Sugar candied, or cryſtallized.

SU'GGARY. *a.* [from *ſugar.*] Sweet; taſting of ſugar. *Spenſer.*

To SUGGE'ST. *v. a.* [*ſuggeſto*, *ſuggeſtum*, Lat. *ſuggerer*, French.]
1. To hint; to intimate; to inſinuate good or ill; to tell privately. *Locke.*
2. To ſeduce; to draw to ill by inſinuation. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To inform ſecretly. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUGGE'STER. *s.* [from *ſuggeſt.*] One that reminds another.

SUGGE'STION. *s.* [from *ſuggeſt.*]
1. Private hint; intimation; inſinuation; ſecret notification. *Locke.*
2. Secret incitement. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SU'GGILATE. *v. a.* [*ſugillo*, Lat.] To beat black and blue; to make livid by a bruiſe. *Wiſeman.*

SU'ICIDE. *s.* [*ſuicidium*, Latin.]
1. Self-murder; the horrid crime of deſtroying one's ſelf. *Sprat.*
2. A ſelf-murderer. *Temp.*

SUI'LLAGE. *s.* [*ſouillage*, French.] Drain of filth. Obſolete. *Wotton.*

SU'ING. *s.* The act of ſoaking through any thing. Not uſed. *Bacon.*

SUIT. *s.* [*ſuite*, French.]
1. A ſet; a number of things correſpondent one to the other. *Dryden.*
2. Clothes made one part to anſwer another. *Donne.*
3. Conſecution; ſeries; regular order. *Bacon.*
4. *Out of* SUITS. Having no correſpondence. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Retinue; company. *Sidney.*
6. [from *To ſue.*] A petition; an addreſs of entreaty. *Donne.*
7. Courtſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Purſuit; proſecution. *Spenſer.*
9. [In law.] *Suit* is ſometimes put for the inſtance of a cauſe, and ſometimes for the cauſe itſelf deduced in judgment. *Ayliffe.*

SUIT *Covenant.* [In law.] Is where the anceſtor of one man covenanted with the anceſtor of another to ſue at his court. *Bailey.*

SUIT *Court.* [In law.] Is the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. *Bailey.*

SUIT *Service.* [In law.] Attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lords. *Bailey.*

To SUIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To fit; to adapt to ſomething elſe. *Shak.*
2. To be fitted to; to become. *Dryden.*
3. To dreſs; to clothe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SUIT. *v. n.* To agree; to accord. *Dryden.*

SUI'TABLE. *a.* [from *ſuit.*] Fitting; according with; agreeable to. *Tillotſon.*

SUI'TABLENESS. *s.* [from *ſuitable.*] Fitneſs; agreeableneſs. *Glanville.*

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SU'ITABLY. *ad.* [from *suitable.*] Agreeably; according to. *South.*

SU'ITOR. } *s.* [from *suit.*]

1. One that sues; a petitioner; a supplicant. *Hooker. Rowe.*

2. A wooer; one who courts a mistress. *Wotton.*

SU'ITRESS. *s.* [from *suitor.*] A female supplicant. *Rowe.*

SU'LCATED. *a.* [*sulcus*, Latin.] Furrowed. *Woodward.*

SULL. *s.* A plough. *Ainsworth.*

SU'LLEN. *a.*

1. Gloomily angry; sluggishly discontented. *Clarendon.*

2. Mischievous; malignant. *Dryden.*

3. Intractable; obstinate. *Tillotson.*

4. Gloomy; dark; cloudy; dismal. *Pope.*

5. Heavy; dull; sorrowful. *Shakespeare.*

SU'LLENLY. *ad.* [from *sullen.*] Gloomily; malignantly; intractably. *Moore.*

SU'LLENNESS. *s.* [from *sullen.*] Gloominess; moroseness; sluggish anger; malignity; intractability. *Donne.*

SU'LLENS. *s.* [without singular.] Morose temper; gloominess of mind. *Shakespeare.*

SU'LLIAGE. *s.* [*souillage*, Fr.] Pollution; filth; stain of dirt; foulness. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To SU'LLY. *v. a.* [*souiller*, Fr.] To foil; to tarnish; to dirt; to spot. *Reformation.*

SU'LLY. *s.* [from the verb.] Soil; tarnish; spot. *Addison.*

SU'LPHUR. *s.* [Latin.] Brimstone. *Milton.*

SULPHU'REOUS. } *a.* [*sulphureus*, Latin.]
SULPHUROUS. } Made of brimstone; having the qualities of brimstone; containing sulphur. *Newton.*

SULPHU'REOUSNESS. *s.* [from *sulphureous.*] The state of being sulphureous.

SU'LPHURWORT. *s.* The same with HOGS-FENNEL.

SU'LPHURY. *a.* [from *sulphur.*] Partaking of sulphur.

SU'LTAN. *s.* [Arabick.] The Turkish emperour. *Shakespeare.*

SU'LTANA. } *s.* [from *sultan.*] The queen
SU'LTANESS. } of an eastern emperour.

SU'LTANRY. *s.* [from *sultan.*] An eastern empire. *Bacon.*

SU'LTRINESS. *s.* [from *sultry.*] The state of being sultry; close and cloudy heat.

SU'LTRY. *a.* Hot without ventillation; hot and close; hot and cloudy. *Addison.*

SUM. *s.* [*summa*, Lat. *somme*, Fr.]

1. The whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total. *Hooker.*

2. Quantity of money. *Shakespeare.*

3. Compendium; abridgment; the whole abstracted. *Hooker.*

4. The amount; the result of reasoning or computation. *Tillotson.*

5. Height; completion. *Milton.*

To SUM. *v. a.* [*sommer*, French.]

1. To compute; to collect particulars into a total; to cast up. *South.*

2. To comprise; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compass. *Dryden.*

3. [In falconry.] To have feathers full grown. *Milton.*

SU'MACH-TREE. *s.* The flowers are used in dying, and the branches for tanning, in America. *Miller.*

SU'MLESS. *a.* [from *sum.*] Not to be computed. *Pope.*

SU'MMARILY. *ad.* [from *summary.*] Briefly; the shortest way. *Hooker.*

SU'MMARY. *a.* [*sommaire*, Fr.] Short; brief; compendious. *Swift.*

SU'MMARY. *s.* [from the adj.] Compendium; abridgment. *Rogers.*

SU'MMER. *s.* [sumep, Sax. *somer*, Dutch.]

1. The season in which the sun arrives at the hither solstice. *Shakespeare.*

2. The principal beam of a floor. *Herbert.*

To SU'MMER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pass the summer. *Isaiah.*

To SU'MMER. *v. a.* To keep warm. *Shak.*

SU'MMERHOUSE. *s.* [from *summer* and *house.*] An apartment in a garden used in the summer. *Watts.*

SU'MMERSAULT. } *s.* [*soubresault*, Fr.] A
SU'MMERSET. } high leap, in which the heels are thrown over the head. *Walton.*

SU'MMIT. *s.* [*summitas*, Latin.] The top; the utmost height. *Shakespeare.*

To SU'MMON. *v. a.* [*summonco*, Latin.]

1. To call with authority; to admonish to appear; to cite. *Pope.*

2. To excite; to call up; to raise. *Shakesp.*

SU'MMONER. *s.* [from *summon.*] One who cites; one who summons. *Shakespeare.*

SU'MMONS. *s.* A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation. *Milton.*

SU'MPTER. *s.* [*sommier*, Fr.] A horse that carries the clothes or furniture. *Dryden.*

SU'MPTION. *s.* [from *sumptus*, Latin.] The act of taking. Not in use. *Taylor.*

SU'MPTUARY. *a.* [*sumptuarius*, Lat.] Relating to expence; regulating the cost of life. *Bacon.*

SUMTUO'SITY. *s.* [from *sumptuous.*] Expensiveness; costliness. Not used. *Raleigh.*

SU'MPTUOUS. *a.* [*sumptuosus*, Latin.] Costly; expensive; splendid. *Atterbury.*

SU'MPTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *sumptuous.*] Expensively; with great cost. *Bacon.*

SU'MPTUOUSNESS. *s.* [from *sumptuous.*] Expensiveness; costliness. *Boyle.*

SUN. *s.* [sunna, Sax. *son*, Dutch.]

1. The luminary that makes the day. *Locke.*

2. A sunny place; a place eminently warmed by the sun.

3. Any thing eminently splendid. *K. Ch.*

4. *Under the* SUN. In this world. A proverbial expression. *Eccles.*

To SUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To insolate; to expose to the sun. *Dryden.*

SU'NBEAM. *s.* [*sun* and *beam.*] Ray of the sun. *South.*

SU'NBEAT. *part.* [*sun* and *beat.*] Shone on fiercely by the sun. *Dryden.*

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SU'NBRIGHT. *a.* [*sun* and *bright.*] Resembling the sun in brightness. *Milton.*

SU'NBURNING. *s.* [*sun* and *burning.*] The effect of the sun upon the face. *Boyle.*

SU'NBURNT. *part. a.* [*sun* and *burnt.*]
1. Tanned; discoloured by the sun. *Addison.*
2. Scorched by the sun. *Blackmore.*

SU'NCLAD. *part. a.* [*sun* and *clad.*] Clothed in radiance; bright.

SU'NDAY. *s.* The day anciently dedicated to the sun; the first day of the week; the christian sabbath. *Shakespeare.*

To SU'NDER. *v. a.* [ynnopian, Saxon.] To part; to separate; to divide. *Donne.*

SU'NDER. *s.* [ynnoep, Sax.] Two; two parts. *Psalms.*

SU'NDEW. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

SU'NDIAL. *s.* [*sun* and *dial.*] A marked plate on which the shadow points the hour. *Locke.*

SU'NDRY. *a.* [ynnoep, Saxon.] Several; more than one. *Sanderson.*

SU'NFLOWER. *s.* [*corona solis*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SU'NFLOWER, *Little. s.* [*helianthemum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SUNG. The pret. and part. pass. of *sing.*

SUNK. The pret. and part. pass. of *sink.*

SU'NLESS *a.* [from *sun.*] Wanting sun; wanting warmth. *Thomson.*

SU'NLIKE. *a.* [*sun* and *like.*] Resembling the sun. *Cheyne.*

SU'NNY. *a.* [from *sun.*]
1. Resembling the sun; bright. *Shakespeare.*
2. Exposed to the sun; bright with the sun. *Addison.*
3. Coloured by the sun. *Shakespeare.*

SU'NRISE. } *s.* [*sun* and *rise.*] Morn-
SUNRI'SING. } ing; the appearance of the sun. *Bentley.*

SU'NSET. *s.* [*sun* and *set.*] Close of the day; evening. *Pope.*

SU'NSHINE. *s.* [*sun* and *shine.*] Action of the sun; place where the heat and lustre of the sun are powerful. *Clarendon.*

SU'NSHINY. *a.* [from *sunshine.*]
1. Bright with the sun. *Boyle.*
2. Bright like the sun. *Spenser.*

To SUP. *v. a.* [supan, Sax. *soepen*, Dutch.] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time; to sip. *Crashaw.*

To SUP. *v. n.* [*souper*, French.] To eat the evening meal. *Dryden.*

To SUP. *v. a.* To treat with supper. *Chapman.*

SUP. *s.* [from the verb.] A small draught; a mouthful of liquor. *Swift.*

SU'PER, in composition, notes either more than another, or more than enough, or on the top.

SU'PERABLE. *a.* [*superabilis*, Latin.] Conquerable; such as may be overcome.

SU'PERABLENESS. *s.* [from *superable.*] Quality of being conquerable.

To SUPERABO'UND. *v. n.* [*super* and *abound.*] To be exuberant; to be stored with more than enough. *Howel.*

SUPERABU'NDANCE. *s.* [*super* and *abundance.*] More than enough; great quantity. *Wotton.*

SUPERABU'NDANT. *a.* [*super* and *abundant.*] Being more than enough. *Swift.*

SUPERABU'NDANTLY. *ad.* More than sufficiently. *Cheyne.*

To SUPERA'DD. *v. a.* [*superadde*, Lat.] To add over and above; to join any thing extrinsick. *South.*

SUPERADDI'TION. *s.* [*super* and *addition.*]
1. The act of adding to something else. *More.*
2. That which is added. *Hammond.*

SUPERADVE'NIENT. *a.* [*superadvenio*, Lat.]
1. Coming to the increase or assistance of something. *More.*
2. Coming unexpectedly.

To SUPERA'NNUATE. *v. a.* [*super* and *annus*, Latin.] To impair or disqualify by age or length of life. *Brown.*

To SUPERA'NNUATE. *v. a.* To last beyond the year. Not in use. *Bacon.*

SUPERANNUA'TION. *s.* [from *superannuate.*] The state of being disqualified by years.

SU'PERB. *a.* [*superbus*, Latin.] Grand; pompous; lofty; august; stately; magnificent.

SUPE'RB-LILY. *s.* [*methonica.*] A flower.

SUPE'RBLY. *ad.* In a superb manner.

SUPERCA'RGO. *s.* [*super* and *cargo.*] An officer in the ship whose business is to manage the trade *Pope.*

SUPERCELE'STIAL. *a.* [*super* and *celestial.*] Placed above the firmament. *Raleigh.*

SUPERCI'LIOUS. *a.* [from *supercilium*, Lat.] Haughtily; dogmatically; dictatorial; arbitrary; despotick. *South.*

SUPERCI'LIOUSLY. *ad.* Haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuously. *Clarendon.*

SUPERCI'LIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *supercilious.*] Haughtiness; contemptuousness.

SUPERCONCE'PTION. *s.* [*super* and *conception.*] A conception admitted after another conception. *Bacon.*

SUPERCO'NSEQUENCE. *s.* [*super* and *consequence.*] Remote consequence. *Brown.*

SUPERCRE'SCENCE. *s.* [*super* and *crescо*, Lat.] That which grows upon another growing thing. *Bacon.*

SUPERE'MINENCE. } *s.* [*super* and *eminо*,
SUPERE'MINENCY. } Latin.] Uncommon degree of eminence. *Ayliffe.*

SUPERE'MINENT. *a.* [*super* and *eminent.*] Eminent in a high degree. *Hooker.*

SUPERE'MINENTLY. *ad.* In the most eminent manner.

To SUPERE'ROGATE. *v. n.* [*super* and *rogatio*, Lat.] To do more than duty requires.

SUPERE'ROGATION. *s.* [from *superrogate.*] Performance of more than duty requires. *Tillotson.*

SUPERE'ROGATORY. *a.* [from *superrogate.*] Performed beyond the strict demands of duty. *Howel.*

SUPEREXALTA'TION. *s.* [*super* and *exaltation.*] Elevation above the common rate. *Holyday.*

SUPERE'XCELLENT. *a.* [*super* and *excellent.*] Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence. *Decay of Piety.*

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SUPEREXCRE'SCENCE. *s.* [*super* and *excrescence.*] Something superfluously growing. *Wiseman.*

To SUPERFE'TATE. *v. n.* [*super* and *fatus*, Lat.] To conceive after conception. *Grew.*

SUPERFETATION. *s.* [*superfetation*, Fr.] One conception following another, so that both are in the womb together. *Brown.*

SU'PERFICE. *s.* [*superficie*, Fr. *superficies*, Lat.] Outside; surface. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI'CIAL. *a.* [*superficial*, Fr.]
1. Lying on the surface; not reaching below the surface. *Bentley.*
2. Shallow; contrived to cover something. *Sh.*
3. Shallow; not profound; smattering; not learned. *Dryden.*

SUPERFICIA'LITY. *s.* [from *superficial.*] The quality of being superficial. *Brown.*

SUPERFI'CIALLY. *ad.* [from *superficial.*]
1. On the surface; not below the surface.
2. Without penetration; without close heed. *Milton.*
3. Without going deep; without searching to the bottom of things. *Shakespeare.*

SUPERFI'CIALNESS. *s.* [from *superficial.*]
1. Shallowness; position on the surface.
2. Slight knowledge; false appearance; show without substance.

SUPERFICIES. *s.* [Lat.] Outside; surface; superfice. *Sandys.*

SUPERFI'NE. *a.* [*super* and *fine.*] Eminently fine. *L'Estrange.*

SUPERFLU'ENCE. *s.* [*super* and *fluo*, Lat.] More than is necessary. *Hammond.*

SUPERFLU'ITANCE. *s.* [*super* and *fluito*, Lat.] The act of floating above. *Brown.*

SUPERFLU'ITANT. *a.* [*superfluitans*, Latin.] Floating above. *Brown.*

SUPERFLU'ITY. *s.* [*superfluité*, Fr.] More than enough; plenty beyond use or necessity. *Suckling.*

SUPE'RFLUOUS. *a.* [*super* and *fluo*, Latin; *superflu*, Fr.] Exuberant; more than enough; unnecessary. *Hooker. Roscommon.*

SUPE'RFLUOUSNESS. *s.* [from *superfluous.*] The state of being superfluous.

SU'PERFLUX. *s.* [*super* and *fluxus*, Lat.] That which is more than is wanted. *Shakespeare.*

SUPERHU'MAN. *a.* [*super* and *humanus*, Lat.] Above the nature or power of man.

SUPERIMPREGNA'TION. *s.* [*super* and *impregnation.*] Superconception; superfetation.

SUPERINCU'MBENT. *s.* [*super*, and *incumbens*, Latin.] Lying on the top of something else. *Woodward.*

To SUPERINDU'CE. *v. a.* [*super* and *induco*, Latin.]
1. To bring in as an addition to something else. *South.*
2. To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought. *Locke.*

SUPERINDU'CTION. *s.* [from *super* and *induce.*] The act of superinducing. *South.*

SUPERINJE'CTION. *s.* [*super* and *injection.*] An injection succeeding another.

SUPERINSTITU'TION. *s.* [*super* and *institution.* In law.] One institution upon another.

To SUPERINTE'ND. *v. a.* [*super* and *intend.*] To oversee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority. *Watts.*

SUPERINTE'NDENCE. } *s.* [from *super* and
SUPERINTE'NDENCY. } *intend.*] Superiour care; the act of overseeing with authority. *Grew.*

SUPERINTE'NDENT. *s.* [*superintendant*, Fr. from *superintend.*] One who overlooks others authoritatively. *Addison.*

SUPERIO'RITY. *s.* [from *superiour.*] Preeminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any respect. *Stilling fl.*

SUPE'RIOUR. *a.* [*superieur*, Fr. *superior*, Lat.]
1. Higher; greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another. *Taylor.*
2. Upper; higher locally. *Newton.*
3. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered; unaffected. *Milton.*

SUPE'RIOUR. *s.* One more excellent or dignified than another. *Addison.*

SUPERLA'TION. *s.* [*superlatio*, Lat.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety. *Ben Jonson.*

SUPE'RLATIVE. *a.* [*superlativus*, Lat.]
1. Implying or expressing the highest degree. *Watts.*
2. Rising to the highest degree. *Glanville.*

SUPE'RLATIVELY. *ad.*
1. In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree. *Bacon.*
2. In the highest degree. *Bentley.*

SUPE'RLATIVENESS. *s.* [from *superlative.*] The state of being in the highest degree.

SUPERLU'NAR. *a.* [*super* and *luna*, Latin.] Not sublunary; placed above the moon; not of this world. *Pope.*

SUPER'NAL. *a.* [*supernus*, Lat.]
1. Having a higher position; locally above us. *Raleigh.*
2. Relating to things above; placed above; celestial; heavenly. *Shakespeare.*

SUPERNA'TANT. *a.* [*supernatans*, Latin.] Swimming above. *Bryht.*

SUPERNATA'TION. *s.* [from *supernato*, Latin.] The act of swimming on the top of any thing. *Bacon.*

SUPERNA'TURAL. *a.* [*super* and *natural.*] Being above the powers of nature. *Tillotson.*

SUPERNA'TURALLY. *ad.* In a manner above the course or power of nature. *South.*

SUPERNU'MERARY. *a.* [*supernumeraire*, Fr.] Being above a stated, a necessary, an usual, or a round number. *Holder.*

SU'PERPLANT. *s.* [*super* and *plant.*] A plant growing upon another plant. *Bacon.*

To SUPERPO'NDERATE. *v. a.* [*super* and *pondero*, Lat.] To weigh over and above.

SUPERPROPO'RTION. *s.* [*super* and *proportio*, Lat.] Overplus of proportion. *Digby.*

SUPERPURGA'TION. *s.* [*superpurgation*, Fr.] More purgation than enough. *Wiseman.*

SUPERREFLE'XION. *s.* [*super* and *reflexion.*] Reflection of an image reflected. *Bacon.*

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SUPERSA'LIANCY. *s.* [*super* and *salio*, Lat.] The act of leaping upon any thing. *Brown.*

To SUPERSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*super* and *scribo*, Latin.] To inscribe upon the top or outside. *Addison.*

SUPERSCRI'PTION. *s.* [*super* and *scriptio*, Latin.]
1. The act of superscribing.
2. That which is written on the top or outside. *Suckling.*

To SUPERSE'DE. *v. a.* [*super* and *sedeo*, Lat.] To make void or inefficacious by superiour power; to set aside. *Bentley.*

SUPERSE'DEAS. *s.* [In law.] A writ which lieth in divers cases; in all which it signifies a command or request to stay or forbear the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done, were it not for the cause whereupon the writ is granted. *Cowel.*

SUPERSE'RVICEABLE. *a.* [*super* and *serviceable.*] Overofficious. *Shakespeare.*

SUPERSTI'TION. *s.* [*superstitio*, Latin.]
1. Unnecessary fear or scruples in religion; religion without morality. *Dryden.*
2. Rite or practice proceeding from scrupulous or timorous religion. *Law.*
3. False religion; reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence. *Acts.*
4. Over-nicety; exactness too scrupulous.

SUPERSTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*superstitiosus*, Lat.]
1. Addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies or scruples with regard to religion. *Milt.*
2. Over-accurate; scrupulous beyond need.

SUPERSTI'TIOUSLY. *ad.*
1. In a superstitious manner; with erroneous religion. *Bacon.*
2. With too much care. *Watts.*

To SUPERSTRA'IN. *v. a.* [*super* and *strain.*] To strain beyond the just stretch. *Bacon.*

To SUPERSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*superstructus*, Lat.] To build upon any thing. *Hammond.*

SUPERSTRU'CTION. *s* [from *superstruct.*] An edifice raised on any thing. *Denham.*

SUPERSTRU'CTIVE. *a.* [from *superstruct.*] Built upon something else. *Hammond.*

SUPERSTRU'CTURE. *s.* [*super* and *structure.*] That which is raised or built upon something else. *Tillotson.*

SUPERSUBSTA'NTIAL. *a.* [*super* and *substantial.*] More than substantial.

SUPERVACA'NEOUS. *a.* [*supervacaneus*, Latin.] Superfluous; needless; unnecessary; serving to no purpose.

SUPERVACA'NEOUSLY. *ad.* Needlessly.

SUPERVACA'NEOUSNESS. *s.* [from *supervacaneous.*] Needlessness. *Bailey.*

To SUPERVE'NE. *v. n.* [*supervenio*, Lat.] To come as an extraneous addition. *Felt.*

SUPERVE'NIENT. *a.* [*superveniens*, Lat.] Added; additional. *Hammond.*

SUPERVE'NTION. *s.* [from *supervene.*] The act of supervening.

To SUPERVI'SE. *v. a.* [*super* and *visus*, Lat.] To overlook; to oversee; to intend. *Congr.*

SUPERVI'SOR. *s.* [from *super visa.*] An overseer; an inspector. *Watts.*

To SUPERVI'VE. *v. n.* [*super* and *vivo*, Lat.] To overlive; to outlive. *Clarke.*

SUPINA'TION. *s.* [*supination*, French.] The act of lying with the face upward.

SUPI'NE. *a.* [*supinus*, Latin.]
1. Lying with the face upward: opposed to *prone.* *Dryden.*
2. Leaning backward with exposure to the sun. *Dryden.*
3. Negligent; careless; indolent; drowsy; thoughtless; inattentive. *Woodward.*

SU'PINE. *s.* [*supinum*, L.] In grammar, a term signifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPI'NELY. *ad.* [from *supine.*]
1. With the face upward.
2. Drowsily; thoughtlessly; indolently. *Prior.*

SUPI'NENESS. *s.* [from *supine.*]
1. Posture with the face upward.
2. Drowsiness; carelessness; indolence. *Ben.*

SUPI'NITY. *s.* [from *supine.*]
1. Posture of lying with the face upward.
2. Carelessness; indolence; thoughtlessness. *Brown.*

SUPPEDA'NEOUS. *a.* [*sub* and *pes*, Lat.] Placed under the feet. *Brown.*

SU'PPER. *s.* [*souper*, Fr See SUP.] The last meal of the day; the evening repast. *Shak.*

SU'PPERLESS. *a.* [from *supper.*] Wanting supper; fasting at night. *Pope.*

To SUPPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*supplanter*, Fr.]
1. To trip up the heels. *Milton.*
2. To displace; to overpower; to force away. *Shakespeare.*

SUPPLA'NTER. *s.* [from *supplant.*] One that supplants; one that displaces.

SU'PPLE. *a.* [*souple*, French.]
1. Pliant; flexible. *Milton.*
2. Yielding; soft; not obstinate. *Dryden.*
3. Flattering; fawning; bending. *Addison.*
4. That makes supple. *Shakespeare.*

To SU'PPLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To make pliant; to make soft; to make flexible. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To make compliant. *Locke.*

To SU'PPLE. *v. n.* To grow soft; to grow pliant. *Dryden.*

SU'PPLEMENT. *s.* [*supplementum*, Latin.] Addition to any thing by which its defects are supplied. *Rogers.*

SUPPLEME'NTAL, SUPPLEME'NTARY. *a.* [from *supplement.*] Additional; such as may supply the place of what is lost. *Clarendon. Dec. of Piety.*

SU'PPLENESS. *s.* [*souplesse*, Fr. from *supple.*]
1. Pliantness; flexibility; readiness to take any form. *Bacon.*
2. Readiness of compliance; facility. *Temple.*

SU'PPLETORY. *a.* [from *supplex*, Latin.] Brought in to fill up deficiencies.

SU'PPLETORY. *s.* [*suppletorium*, Latin.] That which is to fill up deficiencies. *Hammond.*

SU'PPLIANT. *a.* [*suppliant*, Fr.] Entreating; beseeching; precatory; submissive. *Prior.*

SU'PPLIANT. *s.* [from the adjective.] An humble petitioner. *Dryden.*

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SU'PPLICANT. *s.* [from *supplicate.*] One that entreats or implores with great submiſſion; an humble petitioner. *Rogers.*

To SU'PPLICATE. *v. a.* [*supplico*, Latin.] To implore; to entreat; to petition ſubmiſſively and humbly. *Addiſon.*

SUPPLICA'TION. *s.* [from *ſupplicate.*]
1. Petition humbly delivered; entreaty. *Sh.*
2. Petitionary worſhip; the adoration of a ſuppliant or petitioner. *Stilling fleet.*

To SUPPLY'. *v. a.* [*ſupplco*, Latin.]
1. To fill up as any deficiencies happen. *Sp.*
2. To give ſomething wanted; to yield; to afford. *Dryden.*
3. To relieve with ſomething wanted. *Sh.*
4. To ſerve inſtead of. *Waller.*
5. To give or bring, whether good or bad. *Prior.*
6. To fill any room made vacant. *Dryden.*
7. To accommodate; to furniſh. *Wotton.*

SUPPLY'. *s.* [from the verb.] Relief of want; cure of deficiencies. *Corinthians.*

To SUPPO'RT. *v. a.* [*ſupporter*, French; *ſupportare*, Italian.]
1. To ſuſtain; to prop; to bear up. *Dryden.*
2. To endure any thing painful without being overcome. *Milton.*
3. To endure; to bear. *Dryden.*
4. To ſuſtain; to keep from fainting. *Milt.*

SUPPO'RT. *s.* [*ſupport*, French.]
1. Act or power of ſuſtaining. *Locke.*
2. Prop; ſuſtaining power.
3. Neceſſaries of life.
4. Maintenance; ſupply.

SUPPO'RTABLE. *a.* [*ſupportable*, French.] Tolerable; to be endured. *Pope.*

SUPPO'RTABLENESS. *s.* [from *ſupportable.*] The ſtate of being tolerable.

SUPPO'RTANCE. } *s.* [from *ſupport.*]
SUPPORTA'TION. } Maintenance; ſupport. Obſolete. *Shakeſpeare. Bacon.*

SUPPO'RTER. *s.* [from *ſupport.*]
1. One that ſupports. *Locke.*
2. Prop; that by which any thing is born up from falling. *Camden.*
3. Suſtainer; comforter. *South.*
4. Maintainer; defender. *South.*

SUPPO'SEABLE. *a.* [from *ſuppoſe.*] That may be ſuppoſed. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'SAL. *s.* [from *ſuppoſe.*] Poſition without proof; imagination; belief. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SUPPO'SE. *v. a.* [*ſuppoſer*, Fr.]
1. To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illuſtration, without maintaining the poſition. *Locke.*
2. To admit without proof. *Tillotſon.*
3. To imagine; to believe without examination. *Milton.*
4. To require as previous. *Hale.*
5. To make reaſonably ſuppoſed.
6. To put one thing by fraud in the place of another.

SUPPO'SE. *s.* Suppoſition; poſition without proof; unevidenced conceit. *Dryden.*

SUPPO'SER. *s.* [from *ſuppoſe.*] One that ſuppoſes. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUPPOSI'TION. *s.* [*ſuppoſition*, Fr.] Poſition; fiction laid down; hypotheſis; imagination yet unproved. *Tillotſon.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUS. *a.* [*ſuppoſititius*, Lat.]
1. Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another. *Addiſon.*
2. Imaginary; not real. *Woodward.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *ſuppoſititious.*] State of being counterfeit.

SUPPO'SITIVELY. *ad.* [from *ſuppoſe.*] Upon ſuppoſition. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'SITORY. *s.* [*ſuppoſitorium*, Lat.] A kind of ſolid clyſter. *Arbuthnot.*

To SUPPRE'SS. *v. a.* [*ſupreſſus*, Latin.]
1. To cruſh; to overpower: to overwhelm; to ſubdue; to reduce from any ſtate of activity or commotion. *Davies.*
2. To conceal; not to tell. *Broome.*
3. To keep in; not to let out. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUPPRE'SSION. *s.* [*ſuppreſſion*, French; *ſuppreſſio*, Latin.]
1. The act of ſuppreſſing.
2. Not publication. *Pope.*

SUPPRE'SSOR. *s.* [from *ſuppreſs.*] One that ſuppreſſes, cruſhes, or conceals.

To SU'PPURATE. *v. n.* [*ſuppurer*, Fr.] To generate pus or matter. *Arbuthnot.*

To SU'PPURATE. *v. a.* To grow to pus.

SUPPURA'TION. *s.* [*ſuppuration*, Fr.]
1. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus. *Wiſeman.*
2. The matter ſuppurated. *South.*

SU'PPURATIVE. *a.* [*ſuppuratif*, Fr.] Digeſtive; generating matter.

SUPPUTA'TION. *s.* [*ſupputation*, French; *ſupputo*, Latin.] Reckoning; account; calculation; computation. *Weſt.*

To SUPPU'TE. *v. a.* [from *ſupputo*, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate.

SU'PRA. [Latin.] In compoſition, ſignifies *above* or *before.*

SUPRALAPSA'RIAN. } *a.* [*ſupra* and *lapſus*, Latin.] Antecedent to the fall of man. *Hammond.*
SUPRALA'PSARY. }

SUPRAVU'LGAR. *a.* [*ſupra* and *vulgar.*] Above the vulgar. *Collier.*

SUPRE'MACY. *s.* [from *ſupreme.*] Higheſt place; higheſt authority; ſtate of being ſupreme. *Rogers.*

SUPRE'ME. *a.* [*ſupremus*, Latin.]
1. Higheſt in dignity; higheſt in authority. *Hooker.*
2. Higheſt; moſt excellent. *Dryden.*

SUPRE'MELY. *ad.* [from *ſupreme.*] In the higheſt degree. *Pope.*

SUR. [*ſur*, French.] In compoſition, means *upon*, or *over and above.*

SURADDITION *s.* [*ſur* and *addition.*] Something added to the name. *Shakeſpeare.*

SU'RAL. *s.* [from *ſura*, Latin.] Being in the calf of the leg. *Wiſeman.*

SU'RANCE. *s.* [from *ſure.*] Warrant; ſecurity; aſſurance. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SURBA'TE. *v. a.* [*ſobatir*, Fr.] To bruiſe and batter the feet with travel; to harraſs; to fatigue. *Clarendon.*

To SURCEA'SE. *v. n.* [*ſur* and *ceſſer*, Fr.]
1. To be at an end; to ſtop; to ceaſe; to

be no longer in uſe or being. *Donne.*
2. To leave off; to refrain finally. *Hooker.*

To SURCEA'SE. *v. a.* To ſtop; to put an end to. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

SURCEA'SE. *ſ.* Ceſſation; ſtop. *Hooker.*

To SURCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*ſurcharger*, French.] To overload; to overburden. *Knolles.*

SURCHA'RGE. *ſ.* [*ſurcharge*, French; from the verb.] Overburden; more than can be well born. *L'Eſtrange.*

SURCHA'RGER. *ſ.* [from *ſurcharge.*] One that overburdens.

SURCI'NGLE. *ſ.* [*ſur* and *cingulum*, Latin.]
1. A girth with which the burden is bound upon a horſe.
2. The girdle of a caſſock. *Marvel.*

SU'RCLE. *ſ.* [*ſurculus*, Latin.] A ſhoot; a twig; a ſucker. *Brown.*

SU'RCOAT. *ſ.* [*ſurcot*, old Fr.] A ſhort coat worn over the reſt of the dreſs. *Dryden.*

SURD. *a.* [*ſurdus*, Latin.]
1. Deaf; wanting the ſenſe of hearing.
2. Unheard; not perceived by the ear.
3. Not expreſſed by any term.

SU'RDITY. *ſ.* [from *ſurd.*] Deafneſs.

SURE. *a.* [*ſure*, French.]
1. Certain; unfailing; infallible. *Pſalms.*
2. Certainly doomed. *Locke.*
3. Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing. *Denham.*
4. Safe; firm; certain; paſt doubt or danger. *Temple.*
5. Firm; ſtable; not liable to failure. *Roſe.*
6. *To be* SURE. Certainly. *Atterbury.*

SURE. *ad.* [*ſurement*, French.] Certainly; without doubt; doubtleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

SUREFOO'TED. *a.* [*ſure* and *foot.*] Treading firmly; not ſtumbling. *Herbert.*

SU'RELY. *ad.* [from *ſure.*]
1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt. *South.*
2. Firmly; without hazard.

SU'RENESS. *ſ.* [from *ſure.*] Certainty. *Wot.*

SU'RETISHIP. *ſ.* [from *ſurety.*] The office of a ſurety or bondſman; the act of being bound for another. *South.*

SU'RETY. *ſ.* [*ſureté*, French.]
1. Certainty; indubitableneſs. *Geneſis.*
2. Security; ſafety. *Sidney.*
3. Foundation of ſtability; ſupport. *Milton.*
4. Evidence; ratification; confirmation. *Sh.*
5. Security againſt leſs or damage; ſecurity for payment. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Hoſtage; bondſman; one that gives ſecurity for another. *Hammond.*

SU'RFACE. *ſ.* [*ſur* and *face*, French.] Superficies; outſide. *Newton.*

To SU'RFEIT. *v. a.* [from *ſur* and *faire*, Fr.] To feed with meat or drink to ſatiety or ſickneſs; to cram overmuch. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SU'RFEIT. *v. n.* To be fed to ſatiety and ſickneſs. *Clarendon.*

SU'RFEIT. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Sickneſs or ſatiety cauſed by overfulneſs. *Otway.*

SU'RFEITER. *ſ.* [from *ſurfeit.*] One who riots; a glutton. *Shakeſpeare.*

SU'RFEITWATER. *ſ.* [*ſurfeit* and *water.*] Water that cures ſurfeits. *Locke.*

SURGE. *ſ.* A ſwelling ſea; wave rolling above the general ſurface of the water. *Sandys.*

To SURGE. *v. n.* [from *surgo*, Lat.] To ſwell; to riſe high. *Milton.*

SU'RGEON. *ſ.* [corrupted from *chirurgeon.*] One who cures by manual operation. *Taylor.*

SU'RGEONRY. } *ſ.* [for *chirurgy.*] The act
SU'RGERY. } of curing by manual operation. *Shakeſpeare.*

SU'RGY. *a.* [from *ſurge.*] Riſing in billows. *Pope.*

SU'RLILY. *ad.* [from *ſurly.*] In a ſurly manner.

SU'RLINESS. *ſ.* [from *ſurly.*] Gloomy moroſeneſs; ſour anger. *Dryden.*

SU'RLING. *ſ.* [from *ſurly.*] A ſour moroſe fellow. Not uſed. *Camden.*

SU'RLY. *a.* [from *yur*, ſour, Saxon.] Gloomily moroſe; rough; uncivil; ſour; ſilently angry. *Swift.*

To SU'RMISE. *v. a.* [*ſurmiſe*, Fr.] To ſuſpect; to imagine imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge. *Hooker.*

SU'RMISE. *ſ.* [*ſurmiſe*, French.] Imperfect notion; ſuſpicion. *Hooker.*

To SURMOU'NT. *v. a.* [*ſurmonter*, Fr.]
1. To riſe above. *Raleigh.*
2. To conquer; to overcome. *Heyward.*
3. To ſurpaſs; to exceed. *Milton.*

SURMOU'NTABLE. *a.* [from *ſurmount.*] Conquerable; ſuperable.

SURMOU'NTER. *ſ.* [from *ſurmount.*] One that riſes above another.

SU'RMULLETT. *ſ.* [*mugil.*] A fiſh. *Ainſ.*

SU'RNAME. *ſ.* [*ſurnom*, French.]
1. The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the chriſtian name. *Knolles.*
2. An appellation added to the original name. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SU'RNAME. *v. a.* [*ſurnommer*, French.] To name by an appellation added to the original name. *Milton.*

To SURPA'SS. *v. n.* [*ſurpaſſer*, Fr.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond in excellence. *Sh.*

SURPA'SSABLE. *a.* [from *ſurpaſs* and *able.*] That may be excelled.

SURPA'SSING. *part. a.* [from *ſurpaſs.*] Excellent in a high degree. *Calamy.*

SU'RPLICE. *ſ.* [*ſurpelis*, *ſurpliz*, Fr.] The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of miniſtration. *Addiſon.*

SU'RPLUS. } *ſ.* [*ſur* and *plus*, Fr.] A
SU'RPLUSAGE. } ſupernumerary part; overplus; what remains when uſe is ſatisfied. *Boyle.*

SURPRI'SAL. } *ſ.* [*ſurpriſe*, French.]
SURPRI'SE. }
1. The act of taking unawares; the ſtate of being taken unawares. *Wotton.*
2. Sudden confuſion or perplexity.

To SURPRI'SE. *v. a.* [*ſurpris*, French.]
1. To take unexpectedly; to fall upon unawares. *Ben Jonſon.*

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2. To astonish by something wonderful. *L'Estrange.*
3. To confuse or perplex by something sudden. *Milton.*

SURPRI'SING. *part. a.* Wonderful; raising sudden wonder or concern. *Addison.*

SURPRI'SINGLY. *ad.* [from *surprising.*] To a degree that raises wonder; in a manner that raises wonder. *Addison.*

SU'RQUEDRY. *s.* Overweening pride. *Spenf.*

SURREBU'TTER. *s.* [In law.] A second rebutter; answer to a rebutter.

SURREJOI'NDER. *s.* [In law.] A second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposite to the rejoinder of the defendant. *Bailey.*

To SURRE'NDER. *v. a.* [*surrendre*, old Fr.]
1. To yield up; to deliver up. *Hooker.*
2. To deliver up an enemy. *Fairfax.*

To SURRE'NDER. *v. n.* To yield; to give one's self up. *Glanville.*

SURRE'NDER. } *s.* [from the verb.]
SURRE'NDRY. }
1. The act of yielding. *Woodward.*
2. The act of resigning or giving up to another. *Clarendon.*

SURRE'PTION. *s.* [*surreptus*, Lat.] Sudden and unperceived invasion or intrusion. *Hammond.*

SURREPTI'TIOUS. *a.* [*surreptitius*, Latin.] Done by stealth; gotten or produced fraudulently. *Brown.*

SURREPTI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* By stealth; fraudulently. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To SU'RROGATE. *v. a.* [*surrogatus*, Latin.] To put into the place of another.

SU'RROGATE. *s.* [*surrogatus*, Latin.] A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

SURROGA'TION. *s.* [*surrogatio*, Lat.] The act of putting in another's place.

To SURROU'ND. *v. a.* [*surrondre*, French.] To environ; to encompass; to enclose on all sides. *Milton.*

SURSO'LID. *s.* [In algebra.] The fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root. *Trevoux.*

SURTOUT. *s.* [French.] A large coat worn over all the rest. *Prior.*

To SURVE'NE. *v. a.* [*survenir*, Fr.] To supervene; to come as an addition. *Harvey.*

To SURVE'Y. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old French.]
1. To overlook; to have under the view; to view as from a higher place. *Denham.*
2. To oversee as one in authority.
3. To view as examining. *Dryden.*
4. To measure and estimate land.

SURVE'Y. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. View; prospect. *Dryden.*
2. Superintendance.
3. Mensuration.

SURVEY'OR. *s.* [from *survey.*]
1. An overseer; one placed to superintend others. *Bacon.*
2. A measurer of land. *Arbuthnot.*

SURVEY'ORSHIP. *s.* [from *surveyor.*] The office of a surveyor.

To SURVI'EW. *v. a.* [*surveoir*, old French.] To overlook; to have in view. *Spenser.*

To SURVI'VE. *v. a.* [*supervivo*, Latin.]
1. To live after the death of another. *Denh.*
2. To live after any thing. *Watts.*
3. To remain alive. *Pope.*

To SURVI'VE. *v. a.* To outlive.

SURVI'VER. *s.* [from *survive.*] One who outlives another. *Swift.*

SURVI'VERSHIP. *s.* [from *surviver.*] The state of outliving another. *Ayliffe.*

SUSCEPTIBI'LITY. *s.* [from *susceptible.*] Quality of admitting; tendency to admit. *Hale.*

SUSCE'PTIBLE. *a.* [*susceptible*, Fr.] Capable of admitting; disposed to admit. *Locke.*

SUSCE'PTION. *s.* [*susceptus*, Latin.] Act of taking. *Ayliffe.*

SUSCE'PTIVE. *a.* [from *susceptus*, Latin.] Capable to admit. *Watts.*

SUSCI'PIENCY. *s.* [from *suscipient.*] Reception; admission.

SUSCI'PIENT. *s.* [*suscipiens*, Latin.] One who takes; one that admits or receives.

To SU'SCITATE. *v. a.* [*susciter*, Fr. *suscito*, Latin.] To rouse; to excite. *Brown.*

SUSCITA'TION. *s.* [*suscitation*, Fr. from *suscitatus*.] The act of rousing or exciting.

To SUSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*suspecto*, *suspectum*, Lat.]
1. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealousy what is not known. *Milton.*
2. To imagine guilty without proof. *Locke.*
3. To hold uncertain; to doubt. *Addison.*

To SUSPE'CT. *v. n.* To imagine guilt. *Shak.*

SUSPE'CT. *part. a.* [*suspect*, Fr.] Doubtful. *Glanville.*

SUSPE'CT. *s.* Suspicion. Obsolete. *Suckling.*

To SUSPE'ND. *v. a.* [*suspendre*, French; *suspendo*, Latin.]
1. To hang; to make to hang by any thing. *Donne.*
2. To make to depend upon. *Tillotson.*
3. To interrupt; to make to stop for a time. *Denham.*
4. To delay; to hinder from proceeding. *Shakspeare.*
5. To keep undetermined. *Locke.*
6. To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of revenue. *Swift.*

SUSPE'NSE. *s.* [*suspensus*, Latin.]
1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination; indetermination. *Hooker.*
2. Act withholding the judgment. *Locke.*
3. Stop in the midst of two opposites. *Pope.*

SUSPE'NSE. *a.* [*suspensus*, Latin.]
1. Held from proceeding. *Milton.*
2. Held in doubt; held in expectation. *Milton.*

SUSPE'NSION. *s.* [from *suspend.*]
1. Act of making to hang on any thing.
2. Act of making to depend on any thing.
3. Act of delaying. *Waller.*
4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment. *Grew.*
5. Interruption; temporary cessation. *Glanv.*
6. Temporary privation of an office.

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SUSPE/NSORY. *s.* [*ſuſpenſoire*, Fr.] That by which any thing hangs. *Ray.*

SUSPI/CION. *ſ.* [*ſuſpicion*, French; *ſuſpicio*, Latin.] The act of ſuſpecting; imagination of ſomething ill without proof. *Milton.*

SUSPI/CIOUS. *a.* [*ſuſpicioſus*, Latin.]
1. Inclined to ſuſpect; inclined to imagine ill without proof. *Swift.*
2. Indicating ſuſpicion or fear. *Swift.*
3. Liable to ſuſpicion; giving reaſon to imagine ill. *Hooker.*

SUSPI/CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *ſuſpicious.*]
1. With ſuſpicion.
2. So as to raiſe ſuſpicion. *Sidney.*

SUSPI/CIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *ſuſpicious.*] Tendency to ſuſpicion. *Sidney.*

SUSPIRA/TION. *ſ.* [*ſuſpiratio*, Latin.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep. *More.*

To SUSPI/RE. *v. a.* [*ſuſpiro*, Latin.]
1. To ſigh; to fetch the breath deep.
2. It ſeems in *Shakeſpeare* to mean only, to begin to breathe.

To SUSTA/IN. *v. a.* [*ſoutenir*, Fr. *ſuſtineo*, Latin.]
1. To bear; to prop; to hold up. *More.*
2. To ſupport; to keep from ſinking under evil. *Tillotſon.*
3. To maintain; to keep. *Daviés.*
4. To help; to relieve; to aſſiſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To bear; to endure. *Addiſon.*
6. To bear without yielding. *Waller.*
7. To ſuffer; to bear as inflicted. *Milton.*

SUSTAI/NABLE. *a.* [*ſoutenable*, Fr. from *ſuſtain.*] That may be ſuſtained.

SUSTAI/NER. *ſ.* [from *ſuſtain.*]
1. One that props; one that ſupports.
2. One that ſuffers; a ſufferer. *Chapman.*

SU/STENANCE. *ſ.* [*ſoutenance*, French.]
1. Support; maintenance. *Addiſon.*
2. Neceſſaries of life; victuals. *Temple.*

SUSTENTA/TION. *ſ.* [from *ſuſtento*, Latin.]
1. Support; preſervation from falling. *Boyle.*
2. Uſe of victuals. *Brown.*
3. Maintenance; ſupport of life. *Bacon.*

SUSSURRA/TION. *ſ.* [from *ſuſurro*, Latin.] Whiſper; ſoft murmur.

SU/TLER. *ſ.* [*ſoteler*, Dutch; *ſudler*, German.] A man that ſells proviſions and liquor in a camp. *Dryden.*

SU/TURE. *ſ.* [*ſutura*, Latin.]
1. A manner of ſewing or ſtitching, particularly of ſtitching wounds. *Sharp.*
2. A particular articulation: the bones of the cranium are joined one to another by four *ſutures*. *Quincy.*

SWAB. *ſ.* [*ſwabb*, Swediſh.] A kind of mop to clean floors.

To SWAB. *v. a.* [ꝩpeßban, Saxon.] To clean with a mop. Uſed chiefly at ſea. *Shelvock.*

SWA/BBER *ſ.* [*ſwabber*, Dutch.] A ſweeper of the deck. *Dennis.*

To SWA/DDLE. *v. a.* [ꝩpeðan, Saxon.]
1. To ſwathe; to bind in clothes, generally uſed of binding new-born children. *Sandys.*
2. To beat; to cudgel. *Hudibras.*

SWA/DDLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Clothes bound round the body. *Addiſon.*

SWA/DDLINGBAND. } *ſ.* [from *ſwaddle.*]
SWA/DDLINGCLOTH. } Cloth wrapped
SWA/DDDINGCLOUT. } round a new-born child. *Spenſer. Shakeſpeare.*

To SWAG. *v. n.* [ꝩaȝan, Saxon.] To ſink down by its weight; to hang heavy. *Grew.*

To SWAGE. *v. a.* [from *aſſwage.*] To eaſe; to ſoften; to mitigate. *Orway.*

To SWA/GGER. *v. n.* [ꝩpeȝan, Saxon.] To bluſter; to bully; to be turbulently and tumultuouſly proud and inſolent. *Collier.*

SWA/GGERER. *ſ.* [from *ſwagger.*] A bluſterer; a bully; a turbulent noiſy fellow. *Sh.*

SWA/GGY. *a.* [from *ſwag.*] Dependent by its weight. *Brown.*

SWAIN. *ſ.* [ꝩpeın, Saxon and Runick.]
1. A young man. *Spenſer.*
2. A country ſervant employed in huſbandry. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A paſtoral youth. *Pope.*

SWA/INMOTE. *ſ.* A court touching matters of the foreſt, kept by the charter of the foreſt thrice in a year. *Cowell.*

To SWALE. } *v. n.* [ꝩpelan, Saxon, to kindle.]
To SWEAL. } To waſte or blaze away; to melt: as, *the candle* ſwales.

SWA/LLET. *ſ.* Among tin-miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work.

SWA/LLOW. *ſ.* [ꝩpalepe, Saxon.] A ſmall bird of paſſage; or, as ſome ſay, a bird that lies hid and ſleeps in the winter. *Mare.*

To SWA/LLOW. *v. a.* [ꝩpelȝan, Saxon.]
1. To take down the throat. *Locke.*
2. To receive without examination. *Locke.*
3. To engroſs; to appropriate. *Pope.*
4. To abſorb; to take in; to ſink in any abyſs; to ingulf. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To occupy. *Locke.*
6. To ſeize and waſte. *Thomſon.*
7. To engroſs; to engage completely. *Id.*

SWA/LLOW. *ſ.* [from the verb.] The throat; voracity. *South.*

SWA/LLOWTAIL. *ſ.* A ſpecies of willow. *Bacon.*

SWA/LLOWWORP. *ſ.* [*aſelepla.*] A plant.

SWAM. The preterit of *ſwim.*

SWAMP. *ſ.* [ꝩpam, Sax. *ſwamp*, Swediſh.] A marſh; a bog; a fen.

SWA/MPY. *a.* [from *ſwamp.*] Boggy; fenny. *Thomſon.*

SWAN. *ſ.* [ꝩpan, Saxon; *ſvan*, Daniſh; *ſwaen*. Dutch.] A large waterfowl, that has a long neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young. Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is like that of a gooſe. *Swans* uſe wings like ſails, ſo that they are driven along in the water. The *ſwan* was conſecrated to Apollo, becauſe it was ſaid to ſing melodiouſly when it was near expiring; a tradition generally received, but fabulous. *Calmet.*

SWA/NSKIN. *ſ.* A kind of ſoft flannel, imitating for warmth the down of a ſwan.

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SWAP. *ad.* Haſtily; with haſty violence: as, *he did it* ſwap. A low word.

To SWAP. *v. a.* To exchange; to ſwop.

SWARD. *s.* [*ſward*, Swediſh.]
1. The ſkin of bacon.
2. The ſurface of the ground: whence *green ſward*, or *green ſword*. *A. Philips.*

SWARE. The preterit of *ſwear*.

SWARM. *s.* [ꝩpeapm, Saxon; *ſwerm*, Dut.]
1. A great body or number of bees or other ſmall animals. *Dryden.*
2. A multitude; a crowd. *Shakeſpeare.*

To SWARM. *v. n.* [ꝩpeapman, Sax. *ſwermen*, Dutch.]
1. To riſe as bees in a body, and quit the hive. *Dryden.*
2. To appear in multitudes; to crowd; to throng. *Milton.*
3. To be crowded; to be overrun; to be thronged. *Howel.*
4. To breed multitudes. *Milton.*

SWART. } *a.* [*ſwarts*, Goth. ꝩpeapc, Sax.
SWARTH. } *ſwart*, Dutch.]
1. Black; darkly brown; tawny. *Spenſer.*
2. Gloomy; malignant. *Milton.*

To SWART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blacken; to duſk. *Brown.*

SWARTHILY. *ad.* [from *ſwarthy*.] Blackly; duſkily; tawnily.

SWARTHINESS. *s.* [from *ſwarthy*.] Darkneſs of complexion; tawnineſs.

SWARTHY. *a.* [See SWART.] Dark of complexion; black; duſky; tawny. *Roſcommon.*

SWASH. *s.* [A cant word.] A figure, whoſe circumference is not round, but oval; and whoſe mouldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work. *Moxon.*

SWASH. *s.* [from the verb.] Impulſe of water flowing with violence.

To SWASH. *v. n.* To make great clatter or noiſe: whence *ſwaſhbuckler*. *Shakeſpeare.*

SWA'SHER. *s.* [from *ſwaſh*.] One who makes a ſhow of valour or force. Obſolete. *Shak.*

SWATCH. *s.* A ſwath. Not in uſe. *Tuſſer.*

SWATH. *s.* [*ſwade*, Dutch.]
1. A line of graſs cut down by the mower. *Mortimer.*
2. A continued quantity. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A band; a fillet. *Addiſon.*

To SWATHE. *v. a.* To bind, as a child with bands and rollers. *Abbot.*

To SWAY. *v. a.* [*ſchweben*, Ger. to move.]
1. To wave in the hand; to move or wield any thing maſſy. *Spenſer.*
2. To bias; to direct to either ſide. *Shak.*
3. To govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence. *Dryden.*

To SWAY. *v. n.*
1. To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight. *Bacon.*
2. To have weight; to have influence. *Hook.*
3. To bear rule; to govern. *Milton.*

SWAY. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The ſwing or ſweep of a weapon. *Milton.*
2. Any thing moving with bulk and power. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Weight; preponderation; caſt of the balance. *Milton.*
4. Power; rule; dominion. *Hooker.*
5. Influence; direction; weight on ſome ſide. *Dryden.*

To SWEAR. *v. n.* preterit *ſwore* or *ſware*; part. paſſ. *ſworn*. [ꝩpeꝛian, Sax. *ſwecren*, Dutch.]
1. To obteſt ſome ſuperiour power; to utter an oath. *Tickel.*
2. To declare or promiſe upon oath. *Gen.*
3. To give evidence upon oath. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To obteſt the great name profanely. *Till.*

To SWEAR. *v. a.*
1. To put to an oath; to bind by an oath adminiſtred. *Dryden.*
2. To declare upon oath: as, *he* ſwore *treaſon againſt his friend.*
3. To obteſt by an oath. *Shakeſpeare.*

SWE'ARER. *s.* [from *ſwear*.] A wretch who obteſts the great name wantonly and profanely. *Swift.*

SWEAT. *s.* [ꝩpeat, Sax. *ſweet*, Dutch.]
1. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour. *Boyle.*
2. Labour; toil; drudgery. *Denham.*
3. Evaporation of moiſture. *Mortimer.*

To SWEAT. *v. n.* preterit *ſwet*, *ſweated*; participle paſſ. *ſweaten*. [from the noun.]
1. To be moiſt on the body with heat or labour. *Cowley.*
2. To toil; to labour; to drudge. *Waller.*
3. To emit moiſture. *Mortimer.*

To SWEAT. *v. a.*
1. To emit as ſweat. *Dryden.*
2. To make to ſweat.

SWE'ATER. *s.* [from *ſweat*.] One that ſweats, or makes to ſweat.

SWE'ATY. *a.* [from *ſweat*.]
1. Covered with ſweat; moiſt with ſweat. *Milton.*
2. Conſiſting of ſweat. *Swift.*
3. Laborious; toilſome. *Prior.*

To SWEEP. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *ſwept*. [ꝩpapan, Saxon.]
1. To drive away with a beſom.
2. To clean with a beſom. *Luke.*
3. To carry with pomp. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To drive or carry off with celerity and violence. *Fenton.*
5. To paſs over with celerity and force.
6. To rub over. *Dryden.*
7. To ſtrike with a long ſtroke. *Pope.*

To SWEEP. *v. n.*
1. To paſs with violence, tumult, or ſwiftneſs. *Dryden.*
2. To paſs with pomp; to paſs with an equal motion. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To move with a long reach. *Dryden.*

SWEEP. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of ſweeping.
2. The compaſs of any violent or continued motion. *Philips.*
3. Violent and general deſtruction. *Grauvil.*
4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear. *Sharp.*

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SWEE'PER. *s.* [from *sweep.*] One that sweeps.
SWEE'PINGS. *s.* [from *sweep.*] That which is swept away. *Swift.*
SWEE'PNET. *s.* [*sweep* and *net.*] A net that takes in a great compass. *Camden.*
SWEE'PSTAKE. *s.* [*sweep* and *stake.*] A man that wins all. *Shakespeare.*
SWEE'PY. *a.* [from *sweep.*] Passing with great speed and violence over a great compass at once. *Dryden.*
SWEET. *a.* [ꝩpeꝛe, Sax. *soet*, Dutch.]
1. Pleasing to any sense. *Watts.*
2. Luscious to the taste. *Davies.*
3. Fragrant to the smell. *Gay.*
4. Melodious to the ear. *Waller.*
5. Beautiful to the eye. *Shakespeare.*
6. Not salt. *Bacon.*
7. Not sour. *Bacon.*
8. Mild; soft; gentle. *Milton.*
9. Grateful; pleasing. *Dryden.*
10. Not stale; not stinking: as, *that meat is* sweet.

SWEET. *s.*
1. Sweetness; something pleasing. *Locke.*
2. A word of endearment. *Shakespeare.*
3. A perfume. *Dryden.*

SWEE'TBREAD. *s.* The pancreas of the calf. *Swift.*
SWEE'TBRIAR. *s.* [*sweet* and *briar.*] A fragrant shrub. *Bacon.*
SWEE'TBROOM. *s.* [*genista.*] An herb. *Ainsw.*
SWEE'TCICELY. *s.* [*myrrhis*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*
To SWEE'TEN. *v. a.* [from *sweet.*]
1. To make sweet. *Swift.*
2. To make mild or kind. *South.*
3. To make less painful. *Addison.*
4. To palliate; to reconcile. *L'Estrange.*
5. To make grateful or pleasing. *Ben Jonson.*
6. To soften; to make delicate. *Dryden.*

To SWEE'TEN. *v. n.* To grow sweet. *Bacon.*
SWEE'TENER. *s.* [from *sweeten.*]
1. One that palliates; one that represents things tenderly. *Swift.*
2. That which contemperates acrimony. *Temple.*

SWEE'THEART. *s.* [*sweet* and *heart.*] A lover or mistress. *Shakespeare. Cleaveland.*
SWEE'TING. *s.* from *sweet.*]
1. A sweet luscious apple. *Ascham.*
2. A word of endearment. *Shakespeare.*

SWEE'TISH. *a.* [from *sweet.*] Somewhat sweet. *Floyer.*
SWEE'TLY. *ad.* [from *sweet.*] In a sweet manner; with sweetness. *Swift.*
SWEE'TMEAT. *s.* [*sweet* and *meat.*] Delicacies made of fruits preserved with sugar. *Locke.*
SWEE'TNESS. *s.* [from *sweet.*] The quality of being sweet in any of its senses; fragrance; melody; lusciousness; deliciousness; agreeableness; delightfulness; gentleness of manners; mildness of aspect. *Sidney. Swift.*
SWEE'TWILLIAM. } *s.* [*armeria*, Latin.]
SWEE'TWILLOW. } Plants. They are species of gilliflowers.
SWEE'TWILLOW. *s.* Gale or Dutch myrtle.
To SWELL. *v. n.* participle pass. *swollen.* [ꝩpellan, Sax. *swellen*, Dutch.]
1. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to extend the parts. *Dryden.*
2. To tumify by obstruction. *Dryden.*
3. To be exasperated. *Shakespeare.*
4. To look big. *Shakespeare.*
5. To be turgid. *Roscommon.*
6. To protuberate. *Isaiah.*
7. To rise into arrogance; to be elated. *Dryden.*
8. To be inflamed with anger. *Psalms.*
9. To grow upon the view. *Shakespeare.*
10. It implies commonly a motion of something wrong. *Addison.*

To SWELL. *v. a.*
1. To cause to rise or increase; to make tumid. *Shakespeare.*
2. To aggravate; to heighten. *Atterbury.*
3. To raise to arrogance. *Clarendon.*

SWELL. *s.* [from the verb.] Extension of bulk. *Shakespeare.*
SWE'LLING. *s.* [from *swell.*]
1. Morbid tumour. *Blackmore.*
2. Protuberance; prominence. *Newton.*
3. Effort for a vent. *Tatler.*

To SWELT. *v. n.* To break out in sweat. *Sp.*
To SWE'LTER. *v. n.* To be pained with heat. *Chalkhill.*
To SWE'LTER. *v. a.* To parch, or dry up with heat. *Bentley.*
SWE'LTRY. *a.* [from *swelter.*] Suffocating with heat.
SWEPT. The participle and preterit of *sweep.*
To SWERD. *v. n.* To breed a green turf. See SWARD. *Mortimer.*
To SWERVE. *v. n.* [*swerven*, Saxon and Dutch.]
1. To wander; to rove. *Dryden.*
2. To deviate; to depart from rule, custom, or duty. *Common Prayer.*
3. To ply; to bend. *Milton.*
4. To climb on a narrow body. *Dryden.*

SWIFT. *a.* [ꝩpiꝛt, Saxon.]
1. Moving far in a short time; quick; fleet; speedy; nimble; rapid. *Bacon.*
2. Ready; prompt. *Milton.*

SWIFT. *s.* The current of a stream. *Walton.*
SWIFT. *s.* [from the quickness of its flight.] A bird like a swallow; a martin. *Denham.*
SWI'FTLY. *ad.* [from *swift.*] Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly; with celerity. *Prior.*
SWI'FTNESS. *s.* [from *swift.*] Speed; nimbleness; rapidity; quickness; velocity; celerity. *Denham.*
To SWIG. *v. n.* [*swiga*, Islandick.] To drink by large draughts.
To SWILL. *v.* [ꝩylgan, Saxon.]
1. To drink luxuriously and grossly. *Shak.*
2. To wash; to drench. *Philips.*
3. To inebriate. *Dryden.*

SWILL. *s.* [from the verb.] Drink luxuriously poured down. *Mortimer.*
SWI'LLER. *s.* [from *swill.*] A luxurious drinker.

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To SWIM. v. n. preterit *swam*, *swom*, or *swum*. [ꝩpimman, Sax. *zwemmen*, Dutch.]
1. To float on the water; not to ſink. *Bacon.*
2. To move progreſſively in the water by the motion of the limbs. *Knolles.*
3. To be conveyed by the ſtream. *Dryden.*
4. To glide along with a ſmooth or dizzy motion. *Smith.*
5. To be dizzy; to be vertiginous. *Dryden.*
6. To be floated. *Addiſon.*
7. To have abundance of any quality; to flow in any thing. *Addiſon.*

To SWIM. v. a. To paſs by ſwimming. *Dryden.*

SWIM. s. [from the verb.] The bladder of fiſhes by which they are ſupported in the water. *Grew.*

SWIMMER. s. [from *ſwim.*]
1. One who ſwims. *Bacon.*
2. The *ſwimmer* is ſituated in the fore legs of a horſe, above the knees, and upon the inſide, and almoſt upon the back parts of the hind legs, a little below the ham: this part is without hair, and reſembles a piece of hard dry horn. *Farrier's Dict.*

SWIMMINGLY. ad. [from *ſwimming.*] Smoothly; without obſtruction. *Arbuthnot.*

SWINE. s. plural likewiſe *ſwine.* [ꝩpin, Sax. *ſwyn*, Dutch.] A hog; a pig. *Pope.*

SWINEBREAD s. A kind of plant; truffles.

SWINEGRASS. s. [*centinodia.*] An herb.

SWINEHERD. s. [ꝩpin and hypo, Saxon.] A keeper of hogs. *Broome.*

SWINEPIPE. s. A bird of the thruſh kind.

To SWING. v. n. [ꝩpingan, Sax.]
1. To wave to and fro hanging looſely. *Gay.*
2. To fly backward and forward on a rope.

To SWING. v. a preterit *ſwang*, *ſwung.*
1. To make to play looſely on a ſtring.
2. To whirl round in the air. *Milton.*
3. To wave looſely. *Dryden.*

SWING. s. [from the verb.]
1. Motion of any thing hanging looſely. *Loc.*
2. A line on which any thing hangs looſe.
3. Influence or power of a body put in motion. *Brown.*
4. Courſe; unreſtrained liberty. *Chapman.*
5. Unreſtrained tendency. *South.*

To SWINGE. v. a. [ꝩpingan, Sax.]
1. To whip; to baſtinade; to puniſh. *Shak.*
2. To move as a laſh. Not in uſe. *Milton.*

SWINGE. s. [from the verb.] A ſway; a ſweep of any thing in motion. *Waller.*

SWINGEBUCKLER. s. [*ſwinge* and *buckler.*] A bully; a man who pretends to feats of arms. *Shakeſpeare.*

SWINGER. s. [from *ſwing.*] He who ſwings; a hurler.

SWINGING. a. [from *ſwinge.*] Great; huge. A low word. *L'Eſtrange.*

SWINGINGLY. ad. [from *ſwinging.*] Vaſtly; greatly. *Swift.*

To SWINGLE. v. n. [from *ſwing*]
1. To dangle; to wave hanging.
2. To ſwing in pleaſure.

SWINISH. a. [from *ſwine.*] Befitting ſwine; reſembling ſwine; groſs; brutal. *Milton.*

To SWINK. v. n. [ꝩpincan, Sax.] To labour; to toil; to drudge. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To SWINK. v. a. To overlabour. *Milton.*

SWINK. s. [ꝩpinc, Sax.] Labour; toil; drudgery. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

SWITCH. s. A ſmall flexible twig. *Addiſon.*

To SWITCH. v. a. [from the noun.] To laſh; to jerk. *Chapman.*

SWIVEL. s. Something fixed in another body ſo as to turn round in it.

SWO'BBER. s. [See SWABBER.]
1. A ſweeper of the deck. *Dryden.*
2. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally uſed in betting at the game of whiſt. *Swift.*

SWO'LLEN. } The participle paſſ. of *ſwell.*
SWOLN. }

SWOM. The preterit of *ſwim.*

To SWOON. v. n. [ꝩpunan, Sax.] To ſuffer a ſuſpenſion of thought and ſenſation; to faint. *Prior.*

SWOON. s. [from the verb.] A lypothymy; a fainting fit.

To SWOOP. v. a. [I ſuppoſe formed from the ſound.]
1. To ſeize by falling at once as a hawk upon his prey. *Dryden.*
2. To prey upon; to catch up. *Glanville.*

SWOOP. s. [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SWOP. v. a. To change; to exchange one thing for another. A low word. *Dryden.*

SWORD. s. [ꝩpeopd, Sax. *ſwaerd*, Dutch.]
1. A weapon uſed either in cutting or thruſting; the uſual weapon of fights hand to hand. *Broome.*
2. Deſtruction by war. *Deuteronomy.*
3. Vengeance of juſtice. *Dryden.*
4. Emblem of authority. *Hudibras.*

SWO'RDED. a. [from *ſword.*] Girt with a ſword. *Milton.*

SWO'RDER. s. [from *ſword.*] A cut-throat; a ſoldier. In contempt. *Shakeſpeare.*

SWO'RDFISH. s. A fiſh with a long ſharp bone iſſuing from his head. *Spenſer.*

SWO'RDGRASS. s. A kind of ſedge: glader. *Ainſworth.*

SWO'RDKNOT. s. [*ſword* and *knot.*] Riband tied to the hilt of the ſword. *Pope.*

SWO'RDLAW. s. Violence; the law by which all is yielded to the ſtronger. *Milton.*

SWO'RDMAN. s. [*ſword* and *man.*] Soldier; fighting man. *Shakeſpeare.*

SWO'RDPLAYER. s. [*ſword* and *play.*] Gladiator; fencer. *Hakewill.*

SWORE. The preterit of *ſwear.*

SWORN. The participle paſſive of *ſwear.*

SWUM. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſwim.*

SWUNG. The pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſwing.*

SYB. a. [properly *ſib*; ꝩib, Saxon.] Related by blood. *Spenſer.*

SY'CAMINE. } s. A tree. The ſycamore of
SY'CAMORE. } Scripture is not the ſame with ours. *Mortimer.*

SY'COPHANT. s. [*ſυκοφαντης.*] A talebearer; a makebate; a malicious ſatiriſt. *South.*

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To SY'COPHANT. *v. n.* [*συκοφαντεω.*] To play the sycophant. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

SYCOPHA'NTICK. *a.* [from *sycophant.*] Talebearing; mischievously officious.

To SY'COPHANTISE. *v. n.* [*συκοφαντιζω*; from *sycophant.*] To play the talebearer.

SYLLA'BICAL. } *a.* [*syllabique*, Fr. from *syl-*
SYLLA'BICK. } *labe.*] Relating to syllables; consisting of syllables.

SYLLA'BICALLY. *ad.* [from *syllabical.*] In a syllabical manner.

SY'LLABLE. *s.* [*συλλαβη.*]
1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation. *Shak.*
2. Any thing proverbially concise. *Swift.*

To SY'LLABLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter; to pronounce. Not in use. *Milton.*

SY'LLABUB. *s.* [rightly SILLABUB, which see.] Milk and acids. *Beaumont.*

SY'LLABUS. *s.* [*συλλαβος.*] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse.

SYLLOGISM. *s.* [*συλλογισμος.*] An argument composed of three propositions: as, *every man thinks; Peter is a man, therefore Peter thinks.*

SYLLOGI'STICAL. } *a.* [*συλλογιστικος.*] Rela-
SYLLOGI'STICK. } ting to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism. *Watts.*

SYLLOGI'STICALLY. *ad.* [from *syllogistical.*] In the form of a syllogism. *Locke.*

To SY'LLOGIZE. *v. n.* [*συλλογιζομαι.*] To reason by syllogism. *Watts.*

SY'LVAN. *a.* [better *silvan.*] Woody; shady; relating to woods. *Milton.*

SY'LVAN. *s.* [*sylvain*, Fr.] A woodgod, or satyr. *Pope.*

SY'MBOL. *s.* [*symbole*, Fr. *συμβολον.*]
1. An abstract; a compendium; a comprehensive form. *Baker.*
2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else. *Addison.*

SYMBO'LICAL. *a.* [*symbolique*, Fr. *συμβολικος.*] Representative; typical; expressing by signs; comprehending something more than itself. *Taylor.*

SYMBO'LICALLY. *ad.* [from *symbolical.*] Typically; by representation. *Brown.*

SYMBOLIZA'TION. *s.* [from *symbolize.*] The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance. *Brown.*

To SY'MBOLIZE. *v. n.* [*symboliser*, Fr.] To have something in common with another by representative qualities. *South.*

To SY'MBOLIZE. *v. a.* To make representative of something. *Brown.*

SYMME'TRIAN. *s.* [from *symmetry.*] One eminently studious of proportion. *Sidney.*

SYMME'TRICAL. *a.* [from *symmetry.*] Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.

SY'MMETRIST. *s.* [from *symmetry.*] One very studious or observant of proportion. *Wotton.*

SY'MMETRY. *s.* [*symmetria*, Fr. *συν* and *μετρεω.*] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another.

SYMPATHE'TICAL. } *a.* [*sympathetique*, Fr.
SYMPATHE'TICK. } from *sympathy.*] Having mutual affection; being affected by what happens to the other; feeling in consequence of what another feels.

SYMPATHE'TICALLY. *ad.* [from *sympathetick.*] With sympathy; in consequence of sympathy.

To SY'MPATHIZE. *v. n.* [*sympathiser*, Fr. from *sympathy.*] To feel with another; to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel mutually.

SY'MPATHY. *s.* [*sympathie*, Fr. *συμπαθεια.*] Fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of the other.

SYMPHO'NIOUS. *a.* [from *symphony.*] Harmonious; agreeing in sound.

SY'MPHONY. *s.* [*symphonie*, Fr. *συν* and *φωνη.*] Concert of instruments; harmony of musical sounds.

SY'MPHYSIS. *s.* [*συν* and *φυω.*] A connascency or growing together; and perhaps is most of those bones which in children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone.

SYMPO'SIACK. *a.* [*συμποσιακος.*] Relating to merrymakings; happening where company is drinking together.

SY'MPTOM. *s.* [*συμπτωμα.*]
1. Something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary or constant effect.
2. A sign; a token.

SYMPTOMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *symptom.*]
SYMPTOMA'TICK. } Happening concurrently or occasionally.

SYMPTOMA'TICALLY. *ad.* In the nature of a symptom.

SYNAGO'GICAL. *a.* [from *synagogue.*] Pertaining to a synagogue.

SY'NAGOGUE. *s.* [*συναγωγη.*] An assembly of the Jews to worship.

SYNALE'PHA. *s.* [*συναλοιφη.*] A contraction or excision of a syllable in Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the ending or cutting off the ending vowel: as, *ni'* *ye.*

SYNARTHRO'SIS. *s.* [*συν* and *αρθρον.*] A close conjunction of two bodies.

SYNCHONDRO'SIS. *s.* [*συν* and *χονδρος.*] *Synchondrosis* is an union by griskles of the sternon to the ribs.

SYNCHRO'NICAL. *a.* [*συν* and *χρονος.*] Happening together at the same time.

SY'NCHRONISM. *s.* [*συν* and *χρονος.*] Concurrence of events happening at the same time.

SY'NCRONOUS. *a.* [*συν* and *χρονος.*] Happening at the same time.

SY'NCOPE. *s.* [*συγκοπη.*]
1. Fainting fit.

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a Contraction of a word by cutting off a part in the middle.

SY'NCOPIST. *s.* [from *syncope.*] Contractor of words. *Spectator.*

To SY'NDICATE. *v. n.* [συν and δικη.] To judge; to pass judgment on; to censure. Not in use. *Hakewill.*

SY'NDROME. *s.* [συνδρομη.] Concurrent action; concurrence. *Glanville.*

SYNE'CDOCHE. *s.* [συνεκδοχη.] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part. *Taylor.*

SYNECDO'CHICAL. *a.* [from *synecdoche.*] Expressed by a synecdoche; implying a synecdoche. *Boyle.*

SYNNEURO'SIS. *s.* [συν and νευρον.] The connexion made by a ligament. *Wiseman.*

SY'NOD. *s.* [συνοδος.]

1. An assembly particularly of ecclesiasticks. *Shakespeare. Cleaveland.*

2. Conjunction of the heavenly bodies. *Grafs.*

SYNODAL. } *a.* [*synodique*, French, from
SYNODICAL. } *synod.*]
SYNODICK. }

1. Relating to a synod; transacted in a synod. *Stillingfleet.*

2. Reckoned from one conjunction with the sun to another. *Locke.*

SYNO'DICALLY. *ad.* [from *synodical.*] By the authority of a synod or publick assembly. *Sanderson.*

SYNO'NYMA. *s.* [Lat. συνωνυμος.] Names which signify the same thing.

To SYNO'NYMISE. *v. a.* [from *synonyma.*] To express the same thing in different words. *Camden.*

SYNO'NYMOUS. *a.* [*synonyme*, French; συνωνυμος.] Expressing the same thing by different words. *Bentley.*

SYNO'NYMY. *s.* [συνωνυμια.] The quality of expressing by different words the same thing.

SYNO'PSIS. *s.* [συνοψις.] A general view; all the parts brought under one view.

SYNO'PTICAL. *a.* [from *synopsis.*] Affording a view of many parts at once. *Evelyn.*

SYNTA'CTICAL. *a.* [from *syntaxis*, Latin.]

1. Conjoined; fitted to each other.

2. Relating to the construction of speech.

SY'NTAX. } *s.* [συνταξις.]
SYNTA'XIS. }

1. A system; a number of things joined together. *Glanville.*

2. That part of grammar which teaches the construction of words. *Swift.*

SYNTHE'SIS. *s.* [συνθεσις.] The act of joining: opposed to *analysis.* *Newton.*

SYNTHE'TICK. *a.* [συνθετικος.] Conjoining; compounding; forming composition: opposed to *analytick.* *Watts.*

SY'PHON. *s.* [properly *siphon*; σιφων.] A tube; a pipe. *Mortimer.*

SY'RINGE. *s.* [συριγξ.] A pipe through which any liquor is squirted. *Ray.*

To SY'RINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To spout by a syringe. *Wiseman.*

2. To wash with a syringe.

SYRINGO'TOMY. *s.* [συριγξ and τεμνω.] The act or practice of cutting fistulas or hollow sores.

SY'RTIS. *s.* [Latin.] A quicksand; a bog. *Milton.*

SY'STEM *s.* [συστημα.]

1. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together.

2. A scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation.

3. A scheme which unites many things in order. *Baker.*

SYSTEMA'TICAL. *a.* [συστηματικος.] Methodical; written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another. *Bentley.*

SYSTEMA'TICALLY. *ad.* In form of a system. *Boyle.*

SY'STOLE. *s.* [*systole*, French; συστολη.]

1. [In anatomy.] The contraction of the heart. *Ray.*

2. [In grammar.] The shortening of a long syllable.

T

TAB TAB

T, A consonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the same sound, nearly approaching to that of *d*; but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the sound of an obscure *s*; as, *nation, salvation*: except when *s* precedes *t*; as, *christian, question.*

TA'BBY. *s.* [*tabi, tabino*, Ital. *tabis*, French.] A kind of waved silk. *Swift.*

TA'BBY. *a.* Brinded; brindled; varied with different colours. *Addison.*

TABEFA'CTION. *s.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] The act of wasting away.

To TA'BEFY. *v. n.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] To waste; to extenuate. *Harvey.*

TA'BERD. *s.* [*taberda*, low Latin, *tabard*, Fr.] A long gown; a herald's coat: sometimes written *tabard.*

TA'BERDER. *s.* [from *taberd.*] One who wears a long gown.

TA'BERNACLE. *s.* [*tabernacle*, Fr. *tabernaculum*, Latin.]

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1. A temporary habitation; a casual dwelling. *Milton.*
2. A sacred place; a place of worship. *Add.*

To TA'BERNACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enshrine; to house. *John.*

TA'BID. *a.* [*tabidus*, Latin.] Wasted by disease; consumptive. *Arbuthnot.*

TA'BIDNESS. *s.* [from *tabid.*] Consumptiveness; state of being wasted by disease.

TA'BLATURE. *s.* [from *table.*] Painting on walls or cielings.

TA'BLE. *s.* [*table*, French; *tabula*, Latin.]
1. Any flat or level surface. *Sandys.*
2. A horizontal surface raised above the ground, used for meals and other purposes. *Locke.*
3. The persons sitting at table, or partaking of entertainment. *Shakespeare.*
4. The fare or entertainment itself: as, *he keeps a good* table.
5. A tablet; a surface on which any thing is written or engraved. *Bentley.*
6. [*tableau*, French.] A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing on a flat surface. *Addison.*
7. An index; a collection of heads; a catalogue; a syllabus. *Evelyn.*
8. A synopsis; many particulars brought into one view. *Ben Jonson.*
9. The palm of the hand. *Ben Jonson.*
10. Draughts; small pieces of wood shifted on squares. *Taylor.*
11. *To turn the* TABLES. To change the condition or fortune of two contending parties. *Dryden.*

To TA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To board; to live at the table of another. *Felton.*

To TA'BLE. *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to set down. *Shakespeare.*

TA'BLEBEER. *s.* [*table* and *beer.*] Beer used at victuals; small beer.

TA'BLEBOOK. *s.* [*table* and *book.*] A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink. *Shakespeare.*

TA'BLECLOTH. *s.* [*table* and *cloth.*] Linen spread on a table. *Camden.*

TA'BLEMAN. *s.* A man at draughts. *Bacon.*

TA'BLER. *s.* [from *table.*] One who boards. *Ainsworth.*

TA'BLETALK. *s.* [*table* and *talk.*] Conversation at meals or entertainments. *Atterbury.*

TA'BLET. *s.* [from *table.*]
1. A small level surface.
2. A medicine in a square form. *Bacon.*
3. A surface written on or painted. *Dryden.*

TA'BOUR. *s.* [*tabourin*, *tabour*, old French.] A small drum; a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe. *Shakespeare.*

To TA'BOUR. *v. a.* [*taborer*, old Fr.] To strike lightly or frequently. *Nahum.*

TA'BOURER. *s.* [from *tabour.*] One who beats the tabour. *Shakespeare.*

TA'BOURET. *s.* [from *tabour.*] A small tabour. *Spectator.*

TA'BOURINE. *s.* [French.] A tabour; a small drum. *Shakespeare.*

TA'BRERE. *s.* Tabour. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

TA'BRET. *s.* A tabour. *Gower.*

TA'BULAR. *a.* [*tabularis*, Latin.]
1. Set down in the form of tables or synopses.
2. Formed in laminæ. *Woodward.*
3. Set in squares.

To TA'BULATE. *v. a.* [*tabula*, Latin.]
1. To reduce to tables or synopses.
2. To shape with a flat surface.

TA'BULATED. *a.* [*tabula*, Latin.] Having a flat surface. *Grew.*

TA'CHE. *s.* [from *tach.*] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button. *Exodus.*

TACHY'GRAPHY. *s.* [ταχυς and γραφω.] The art or practice of quick writing.

TA'CIT. *a.* [*tacite*, Fr. *tacitus*, Latin.] Silent; implied; not expressed by words. *Locke.*

TA'CITLY. *ad.* [from *tacit.*] Silently; without oral expression. *Bacon.*

TACITU'RNITY. *s.* [*taciturnité*, Fr. *taciturnitas*, Latin.] Habitual silence. *Arbuthnot.*

To TACK. *v. a.* [*tacher*, Breton.]
1. To fasten to any thing. *Grew.*
2. To join; to unite; to stitch together. *Shakespeare.*

To TACK. *v. n.* [probably from *tackle.*] To turn a ship. *Milton.*

TACK. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A small nail.
2. The act of turning ships at sea. *Dryden.*
3. *To hold* TACK. To last to hold out. *Bacon.*

TA'CKLE. *s.* [*tacel*, Welsh.]
1. An arrow. *Chaucer.*
2. Weapons; instruments of action. *Exod.*
3. The ropes of a ship. *Milton.*

TA'CKLED. *a.* [from *tackle.*] Made of ropes tacked together. *Shakespeare.*

TA'CKLING. *s.* [from *tackle.*]
1. Furniture of the mast. *Bacon.*
2. Instruments of action. *Wilkins.*

TA'CTICAL. } *a.* [ταικτικος τεχνη; tactique,
TA'CTICK. } Fr.] Relating to the art of ranging a battle. *Camden.*

TA'CTICKS. *s.* [ταικτικη.] The art of ranging men in the field of battle. *Dryden.*

TA'CTILE. *a.* [*tactile*, Fr. *tactilis*, Latin.] Susceptible of touch.

TACTI'LITY. *s.* [from *tactile.*] Perceptibility by the touch.

TA'CTION. *s.* [*taction*, Fr. *tactio*, Lat.] The act of touching.

TA'DPOLE. *s.* [ταδ, *toad*, and pole, *a head*, *one*, Saxon.] A young shapeless frog or toad, consisting only of a body and tail; a gregle.

TA'EN. The poetical contraction of taken.

TA'FFETA. *s.* [*taffetas*, Fr. *taffetas*, Span.] A thin silk. *Shakespeare.*

TAG. *s.* [*tag*, Islandish.]
1. A point of metal put to the end of a lace.
2. Any thing paltry and mean. *L'Estrange.*

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3. A young sheep.

TAG. v. a.

1. To fit any thing with an end: as, *to tag a lace; to tag an ode with rhyme.*
2. To append one thing to another. *Dryden.*
3. To join: this is properly *to tack. Swift.*

TAGTAIL. s. [*tag* and *tail.*] A worm which has the tail of another colour. *Walton.*

TAIL. s. [tæg, Saxon.]

1. That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging loose behind. *Mark.*
2. The lower part. *Deuteronomy.*
3. Any thing hanging long; a catkin. *Harvey.*
4. The hinder part of any thing. *Butler.*
5. *To turn* TAIL. To fly; to run away. *Sidney.*

TAIL. v. a. To pull by the tail. *Hudibras.*

TAILED. a. [from *tail.*] Furnished with a tail. *Grew.*

TAILLAGE. s. [*taillier*, Fr.] A piece cut out of the whole; a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute. *Cowell.*

TAILLE. s. The fee which is opposite to fee simple, because it is so minced or pared that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but is, by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee. *Cowell.*

TAILOR. s. [*taillieur*, Fr.] One whose business is to make clothes. *Collier.*

TAINT. v. a. [*teindre*, French.]

1. To imbue or impregnate with any thing. *Thomson.*
2. To stain; to sully. *Milton.*
3. To infect; to poison; to disease. *Pope.*
4. To corrupt. *Swift.*
5. A corrupt contraction of *attaint.*

TAINT. v. n. To be infected; to be touched with something corrupting. *Shakes.*

TAINT. s. [*teinte*, French.]

1. A tincture; a stain.
2. An infect. *Brown.*
3. Infection; corruption. *Locke.*
4. A spot; a foil; a blemish. *Shakespeare.*

TAINTLESS. a. [from *taint.*] Free from infection; pure. *Swift.*

TAINTURE. s. [*teinture*, French.] Taint; tinge; defilement. *Shakespeare.*

TAKE. v. a. preterit *took*; part. pass. *taken*, sometimes *took*. [*taka*, Islandish.]

1. To receive what is offered. *Dryden.*
2. To seize what is not given. *Dryden.*
3. To receive. *Deuteronomy.*
4. To receive with good or ill will. *Swift.*
5. To lay hold on; to catch by surprise or artifice. *Clarendon.*
6. To snatch; to seize. *Hale.*
7. To make prisoner. *Knolles.*
8. To captivate with pleasure; to delight; to engage. *Locke.*
9. To entrap; to catch in a snare. *Canticles.*
10. To understand in any particular sense or manner. *Wake.*
11. To exact. *Leviticus.*
12. To get; to have; to appropriate. *Genesis.*
13. To use; to employ. *Watts.*
14. To blast; to infect. *Shakespeare.*
15. To judge in favour of; to adopt. *Dryden.*
16. To admit any thing bad from without. *Hudibras.*
17. To get; to procure. *2 Maccabees.*
18. To turn to; to practise. *Bacon.*
19. To close in with; to comply with. *Dry.*
20. To form; to fix. *Clarendon.*
21. To catch in the hand; to seize. *Ezekiel.*
22. To admit; to suffer. *Dryden.*
23. To perform any action. *Hakewill.*
24. To receive into the mind. *Watts.*
25. To go into. *Hale.*
26. To go along; to follow; to pursue. *Dry.*
27. To swallow; to receive. *Brown.*
28. To swallow as a medicine. *South.*
29. To choose one of more. *Locke.*
30. To copy. *Dryden.*
31. To convey; to carry; to transport. *Sh.*
32. To fasten on; to seize. *Temple.*
33. Not to refuse; to accept. *Dryden.*
34. To adopt. *Exodus.*
35. To change with respect to place. *Ray.*
36. To separate. *Blackmore.*
37. To admit. *Swift.*
38. To pursue; to go in. *Dryden.*
39. To receive any temper or disposition of mind. *Dryden.*
40. To endure; to bear. *L'Estrange.*
41. To draw; to derive. *Tillotson.*
42. To leap; to jump over. *Shakespeare.*
43. To assume. *Locke.*
44. To allow; to admit. *Boyle.*
45. To receive with fondness. *Dryden.*
46. To carry out for use. *Mark*
47. To suppose; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion. *Tate.*
48. To separate for one's self from any quantity; to remove for one's self from any place. *Dryden.*
49. Not to leave; not to omit. *Arbuthnot.*
50. To receive payments. *Shakespeare.*
51. To obtain by mensuration. *Swift.*
52. To withdraw. *Spectator.*
53. To seize with a transitory impulse; to affect so as not to last. *Arbuthnot.*
54. To comprise; to comprehend. *Locke.*
55. To have recourse to. *L'Estrange.*
56. To produce; to suffer to be produced. *Spenser.*
57. To catch in the mind. *Locke.*
58. To hire; to rent. *Pope.*
59. To engage in; to be active in. *Shakesp.*
60. To incur; to receive as it happens. *Add.*
61. To admit in capitulation. *Sandys.*
62. To catch eagerly. *Dryden.*
63. To use as an oath or expression. *Exodus.*
64. To seize as a disease. *Dryden.*
65. *To* TAKE *away.* To deprive of. *Pope.*
66. *To* TAKE *away.* To set aside; to remove. *Locke.*
67. *To* TAKE *care.* To be careful; to be so-

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licitous for; to superintend. *Corinthians.*
68. *To* TAKE *care.* To be cautious; to be vigilant.
69. *To* TAKE *course.* To have recourse to measures. *Hammond.*
70. *To* TAKE *down.* To crush; to reduce; to suppress. *Addison.*
71. *To* TAKE *down.* To swallow; to take by the mouth. *Bacon.*
72. *To* TAKE *from.* To derogate; to detract. *Dryden.*
73. *To* TAKE *from.* To deprive of. *Locke.*
74. *To* TAKE *heed.* To be cautious; to beware. *Dryden.*
75. *To* TAKE *heed to.* To attend. *Ecclus.*
76. *To* TAKE *in.* To enclose. *Mortimer.*
77. *To* TAKE *in.* To lessen; to contract: as, *he* took in *his sails.*
78. *To* TAAE *in.* To cheat; to gull; as, *the cunning ones were* taken in.
79. *To* TAKE *in hand.* To undertake. *Clar.*
80. *To* TAKE *in.* To comprise; to comprehend. *Derham.*
81. *To* TAKE *in.* To admit. *Wotton.*
82. *To* TAKE *in.* To win by conquest. *Felt.*
83. *To* TAKE *in.* To receive locally. *Tillot.*
84. *To* TAKE *in.* To receive mentally. *Add.*
85. *To* TAKE *notice.* To observe.
86. *To* TAKE *notice.* To show by any act that observation is made. *Clarendon.*
87. *To* TAKE *oath.* To swear. *Ezekiel.*
88. *To* TAKE *off.* To invalidate; to destroy; to remove. *Sanderson.*
89. *To* TAKE *off.* To withhold; to withdraw. *Wake.*
90. *To* TAKE *off.* To swallow. *Locke.*
91. *To* TAKE *off.* To purchase. *Locke.*
92. *To* TAKE *off.* To copy. *Addison.*
93. *To* TAKE *off.* To find place for. *Bacon.*
94. *To* TAKE *off.* To remove. *Exodus.*
95. *To* TAKE *order with.* To check; to take course with. *Bacon.*
96. *To* TAKE *out.* To remove from within any place. *Shakespeare.*
97. *To* TAKE *part.* To share. *Pope.*
98. *To* TAKE *place.* To prevail; to have effect. *Locke.*
99. *To* TAKE *up.* To borrow upon credit or interest. *Swift.*
100. *To* TAKE *up.* To be ready for; to engage with *Shakespeare.*
101. *To* TAKE *up.* To apply to the use of. *Addison.*
102. *To* TAKE *up.* To begin. *South.*
103. *To* TAKE *up.* To fasten with a ligature passed under. *Sharp.*
104. *To* TAKE *up.* To engross; to engage. *Duppa.*
105. *To* TAKE *up.* To have final recourse to. *Addison.*
106. *To* TAKE *up.* To seize; to catch; to arrest. *Shakespeare.*
107. *To* TAKE *up.* To admit. *Bacon.*
108. *To* TAKE *up.* To answer by reproving; to reprimand. *L'Estrange.*
109. *To* TAKE *up.* To begin where the former left off. *Addison.*
110. *To* TAKE *up.* To lift. *Ray.*
111. *To* TAKE *up.* To occupy. *Hamilton.*
112. *To* TAKE *up.* To manage in the place of another. *L'Estrange.*
113. *To* TAKE *up.* To comprise. *Dryden.*
114. *To* TAKE *up.* To adopt; to assume. *Ar.*
115. *To* TAKE *up.* To collect; to exact a tax. *Knolles.*
116. *To* TAKE *upon.* To appropriate to; to assume; to admit to be imputed to. *Dryden.*
117. *To* TAKE *upon.* To assume; to claim authority. *Felton.*

To TAKE. *v. n.*
1. To direct the course; to have a tendency to. *Dryden.*
2. To please; to gain reception. *Bentley.*
3. To have the intended or natural effect. *Dryden.*
4. To catch; to fix. *Bacon.*
5. *To* TAKE *after.* To learn of; to resemble; to imitate. *Atterbury.*
6. *To* TAKE *to with.* To resort to. *Bacon.*
7. *To* TAKE *on.* To be violently affected. *Shakespeare.*
8. *To* TAKE *on.* To claim a character. *Sh.*
9. *To* TAKE *on.* To grieve; to pine. *Shak.*
10. *To* TAKE *to.* To apply to; to be fond of. *Swift.*
11. *To* TAKE *to.* To betake to; to have recourse. *Addison.*
12. *To* TAKE *up.* To stop. *South.*
13. *To* TAKE *up.* To reform. *Locke.*
14. *To* TAKE *up with.* To be contented with. *Bentley.*
15. *To* TAKE *up with.* To lodge; to dwell. *L'Estrange.*
16. *To* TAKE *with.* To please. *Bacon.*

TA'KEN. The participle passive of *take.*
TA'KER. *s.* [from *take.*] He that takes. *Shak.*
TA'KING. *s.* [from *take.*] Seizure; distress of mind. *Shakespeare.*
TA'LBOT. *s.* A hound. *Wase.*
TALE. *s.* [tale, Saxon.]
1. A narrative; a story. *Watts.*
2. Oral relation. *Shakespeare.*
3. Number reckoned. *Hooker.*
4. Reckoning; numeral account. *Carew.*
5. Information; disclosure of any thing secret. *Bacon.*

TALEBE'ARER. *s.* [*tale* and *bear.*] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence. *L'Estrange.*
TALEBEA'RING. *s.* [*tale* and *bear.*] The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence. *Arbuthnot.*
TA'LENT. *s.* [*talentum*, Latin.]
1. A *talent* signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to different ages and countries. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Faculty; power; gift of nature. *Bake.*
3. Quality; disposition, *Clarendon.*

TA'LISMAN. *s.* [τελεσμα, *Skinner.*] A magical character, *Pope.*
TA'LISMANICK. *a.* [from *talisman.*] Magical. *Addison.*
To TALK. *v. n.* [*tacken*, Dutch.]
1. To speak in conversation; to speak fami-

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y and familiarly; to converse. *Addison.*
2. To prattle; to speak impertinently. *Milt.*
3. To give account. *Addison.*
4. To speak; to reason; to confer. *Collier.*
TALK. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Oral conversation; fluent and familiar speech. *Knolles.*
2. Report; rumour. *Locke.*
3. Subject of discourse. *Milton.*
TALK. *s.* [*tale*, French.] A kind of stone composed of parallel plates. *Woodward.*
TALKATIVE. *a.* [from *talk.*] Full of prate; loquacious. *Addison.*
TALKATIVENESS. *s.* [from *talkative.*] Loquacity; garrulity. *Swift.*
TALKER. *s.* [from *talk.*]
1. One who talks. *Watts.*
2. A loquacious person; a prattler. *Locke.*
3. A boaster; a bragging fellow. *Taylor.*
TALKY. *a.* [from *talk.*] Consisting of talk; resembling talk. *Woodward.*
TALL. *a.* [*tal*, Welsh.]
1. High in stature. *Milton.*
2. High; lofty. *Waller.*
3. Sturdy; lusty. *Shakespeare.*
TALLAGE. *s.* [*taillage*, Fr.] Impost; excise.
TALLOW. *s.* [*talge*, Danish.] The grease or fat of an animal; coarse suet. *Abbot.*
To TALLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grease; to smear with tallow.
TALLOWCHANDLER. *s.* [*tallow* and *chandler*, French.] One who makes candles of tallow. *Harvey.*
TALLY. *s.* [from *tailler*, to cut, French.]
1. A stick notched or cut in conformity to another stick, and used to keep accounts by. *Garth.*
2. Any thing made to suit another. *Dryden.*
To TALLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit; to suit; to cut out, so as to answer any thing. *Prior.*
To TALLY. *v. n.* To be fitted; to conform; to be suitable. *Addison.*
TALMUD. } *s.* The book containing the
TALMUD. } Jewish traditions, the rabbinical constitutions and explications of the law.
TALNESS. *s.* [from *tall.*] Height of stature; procerity. *Hayward.*
TALON. *s.* [*talon*, French.] The claw of a bird of prey. *Prior.*
TAMARIND *Tree. s.* [*tamarindus*, Lat.] The flower of the *tamarind tree* becomes a flat pod, containing flat angular seeds surrounded with an acid blackish pulp. *Miller.*
TAMARISK. *s.* [*tamarice*, Lat.] The flowers of the *tamarisk* are rosaceous. *Miller.*
TAMBARINE. *s.* [*tambourin*, French.] A tabour; a small drum. *Spenser.*
TAME. *a.* [tame, Sax. *taem*, Dutch.]
1. Not wild; domestick. *Addison.*
2. Crushed; subdued; depressed; dejected; spiritless; heartless. *Rescommon.*
To TAME. *v. a.* [temean, Saxon.]
1. To reduce from wildness; to reclaim; to make gentle. *Shakespeare.*
2. To subdue; to crush; to depress; to conquer. *Ben Jonson.*
TAMEABLE. *a.* [from *tame.*] Susceptive of taming. *Wilkins.*
TAMELY. *ad.* [from *tame.*] Not wildly; meanly; spiritlessly. *Swift.*
TAMENESS. *s.* [from *tame.*]
1. The quality of being tame; not wildness.
2. Want of spirits; timidity. *Rogers.*
TAMER. *s.* [from *tame.*] Conqueror; subduer. *Pope.*
TAMINY. *s.* A woollen stuff.
TAMKIN. *s.* The stopple of the mouth of a great gun.
To TAMPER. *v. a.*
1. To be busy with physick. *L'Estrange.*
2. To meddle; to have to do without fitness or necessity. *Rescommon.*
3. To deal; to practise secretly. *Hudibras.*
To TAN. *v. a.* [*tannen*, Dutch.]
1. To impregnate or imbue with bark. *Sw.*
2. To imbrown by the sun. *Cleaveland.*
TANG. *s.* [*tangbe*, Dutch, acrid.]
1. A strong taste; a taste left in the mouth. *Locke.*
2. Relish; taste. *Atterbury.*
3. Something that leaves a sting or pain behind it. *Shakespeare.*
4. Sound; tone. *Holder.*
To TANG. *v. a.* To ring with. *Shakespeare.*
TANGENT. *s.* [*tangent*, French; *tangens*, Lat.] A right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, and which touches a circle so as not to cut it. *Treveux.*
TANGIBILITY. *s.* [from *tangible.*] The quality of being perceived by the touch.
TANGIBLE. *a.* [from *tango*, Lat.] Perceptible by the touch. *Locke.*
To TANGLE. *v. a.* [See ENTANGLE.]
1. To implicate; to knit together.
2. To ensnare; to entrap. *Milton.*
3. To embroil; to embarrass. *Crashaw.*
To TANGLE. *v. n.* To be entangled.
TANGLE. *s.* [from the verb.] A knot of things interwoven in one another. *Milton.*
TANISTRY. *s.* The Irish hold their lands by *tanistry*, which is no more than a personal estate for his lifetime that is *tanist*, by reason he is admitted thereunto by election. *Spenser.*
TANK. *s.* [*tanque*, French.] A large cistern or basin. *Dryden.*
TANKARD. *s.* [*tankaard*, Dutch.] A large vessel with a cover, for strong drink. *Ark.*
TANNER. *s.* [from *tan.*] One whose trade is to tan leather. *Moxon.*
TANSY. *s.* An odorous plant. *Miller.*
TANTALISM. *s.* [from *tantalize.*] A punishment like that of Tantalus. *Addison.*
To TANTALIZE. *v. a.* [from *Tantalus*, whose punishment was to starve among fruits and water which he could not touch.] To torment by the show of pleasures which cannot be reached. *Addison.*
TANTAMOUNT. *s.* [Fr.] Equivalent. *Locke.*
TANTIVY. *ad.* To ride *tantivy* is to ride with great speed.

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TA'NTLING. *s.* [from *Tantalus.*] One ſeized with hopes of pleaſure unattainable. *Shakeſp.*

To TAP. *v. a.* [*tappen*, Dutch.]
1. To touch lightly; to ſtrike gently.
2. To pierce a veſſel; to broach a veſſel. *Sh.*

TAP. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A gentle blow. *Gay.*
2. A pipe at which the liquor of a veſſel is let out. *Derham.*

TAPE. *s.* [ꝥæppan, Saxon.] A narrow fillet or band. *Pope.*

TA'PER. *s.* [ꝥapeꝛ, Saxon.] A wax candle; a light. *Taylor.*

TA'PER. *a.* [from the form of a *taper.*] Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical. *Dryden.*

To TA'PER. *v. n.* To grow gradually ſmaller.

TA'PESTRY. *s.* [*tapeſterie*, Fr. *tapetum*, Lat.] Cloth woven in regular figures. *Addiſon.*

TA'PET. *s.* [*tapetum*, Lat.] Worked or figured ſtuff. *Spenſer.*

TA'PROOT. *s.* The principal ſtem of the root. *Mortimer.*

TA'PSTER. *s.* [from *tap.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to draw beer in an alehouſe. *Swift.*

TAR. *s.* [ꝥaꝛe, Sax. *tarre*, Dutch.] Liquid pitch; the turpentine of the pine or fir drained out by fire. *Camden.*

TAR. *s.* [from *tar* uſed in ſhips.] A ſailor; a ſeaman, in contempt. *Swift.*

To TAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To ſmear over with tar.
2. To teaſe; to provoke. [ꝥæꝛꝛan.] *Shak.*

TARA'NTULA. s. [Ital.] An inſect whoſe bite is only cured by muſick. *Locke.*

TARDA'TION. *s.* [*tardo*, Lat.] The act of hindering or delaying.

TA'RDIGRADOUS. *a.* [*tardigradus*, Latin.] Moving ſlowly. *Brown.*

TA'RDILY. *ad.* [from *tardy.*] Slowly; ſluggiſhly. *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'RDINESS. *s.* [from *tardy.*] Slowneſs; ſluggiſhneſs; unwillingneſs to action or motion. *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'RDITY. *s.* [*tarditas*, Latin.] Slowneſs; want of velocity. *Digby.*

TA'RDY. *a.* [*tardus*, Lat. *tardif*, Fr.]
1. Slow; not ſwift. *Sandys.*
2. Sluggiſh; unwilling to action or motion. *Prior.*
3. Dilatory; late; tedious. *Waller.*
4. Unwary. A low word. *Hudibras.*
5. Criminal; offending. A low word. *Collier.*

To TA'RDY. *v. a.* [*tarder*, French.] To delay; to hinder. *Shakeſpeare.*

TARE. *s.* [from *teeren*, Dut. to conſume.] A weed that grows among corn. *Decay of Piety.*

TARE. s. [French.] A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity; alſo the allowance made for it.

TARE. The preterit of *tear.*

TARGE. } *s.* [ꝥaꝛga, Saxon.] A kind of
TA'RGET. } buckler or ſhield born on the left arm. *Spenſer. Milton.*

TA'RGETIER. *s.* [from *target.*] One armed with a target. *Chapman.*

TA'RGUM. *s.* [תרגום] A paraphraſe on the pentateuch in the Chaldee language.

TA'RIFF. *s.* [*tarif*, French.] A cartel of commerce. *Addiſon.*

TARN. *s.* [*tiorn*, Iſlandick.] A bog; a fen.

To TA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*ternir*, Fr.] To ſully; to ſoil; to make not bright. *Thomſon.*

To TA'RNISH. *v. n.* To loſe brightneſs. *Coll.*

TARPA'WLING. *s.* [from *tar.*]
1. Hempen cloth ſmeared with tar. *Dryden.*
2. A ſailor, in contempt. *Dennis.*

TA'RRAGON. *s.* A plant called herb dragon.

TA'RRIANCE. *s.* [from *tarry.*] Stay; delay; perhaps ſojourn. *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'RRIER. *s.*
1. A ſort of ſmall dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole. Properly *terrier*, from *terre*, French, the earth. *Dryden.*
2. One that tarries or ſtays.

To TA'RRY. *v. n.* [*targir*, French.]
1. To ſtay; to continue in a place. *Shak.*
2. To delay; to be long in coming. *Dryden.*
3. To wait; to expect attending. *Exod.*

To TA'RRY. *v. a.* To wait for. *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'RSEL. *s.* A kind of hawk. *Prior.*

TA'RSUS. *s.* The ſpace betwixt the lower end of the ſocil bones of the leg, and the beginning of the five long bones that are jointed with, and bear up, the toes. *Wiſeman.*

TART. *a.* [ꝥeaꝛꝛ, Sax. *taertig*, Dutch.]
1. Sour; acid; acidulated; ſharp of taſte.
2. Sharp; keen; ſevere. *Shakeſpeare.*

TART. *s.* [*tarte*, Fr. *torta*, Italian.] A ſmall pie of fruit. *Bacon.*

TA'RTANE. *s.* [*tartana*, Italian.] A veſſel uſed in the Mediterranean, with one maſt and a three-cornered ſail. *Addiſon.*

TA'RTAR. *s.* [*tartarus*, Latin.]
1. Hell. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*
2. [*tartre*, Fr.] *Tartar* is what ſticks to wine caſks, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes; the white is preferable; and the beſt is the *tartar* of the rheniſh wine. *Quincy.*

TARTA'REAN. *a.* [*tartarus*, Latin.] Helliſh. *Milton.*

TARTA'REOUS. *a.* [from *tartar.*]
1. Conſiſting of tartar. *Grew.*
2. Helliſh. *Milton.*

To TARTARI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *tartar.*] To impregnate with tartar.

TA'RTAROUS. *a.* [from *tartar.*] Containing tartar; conſiſting of tartar.

TA'RTLY. *ad.* [from *tart.*]
1. Sharply; ſourly; with acidity.
2. Sharply; with poignancy; with ſeverity. *Walton.*
3. With ſourneſs of aſpect. *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'RTNESS. *s.* [from *tart.*]
1. Sharpneſs; ſourneſs; with acidity.
2. Sourneſs of temper; poignancy of language. *Shakeſpeare.*

TASK. } *s.* [*taſche*, Fr. *taſſa*, Italian.]
1. Something to be done impoſed by another. *Milton.*
2. Employment; buſineſs. *Attterbury.*
3. *To take to* TASK. To reprove; to reprimand. *Addiſon.*

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To TASK. v. a. [from the noun.] To burden with something to be done. *Shakespeare.*

A'SKER. } s. [*task* and *master*.] One
A'SKMASTER. } who imposes tasks. *Milton. Dryden.*

A'SSEL. s. [*tassé*, Fr.] An ornamental bunch of silk, or glittering substances. *Spenser.*

A'SSEL. } s. An herb. See TEAZLE.
A'ZEL. } *Ainsworth.*

A'SSELED. a. [from *tassel*.] Adorned with tassels. *Milton.*

A'SSES. s. Armour for the thighs. *Ainsw.*

A'STABLE. a. That may be tasted; savoury; relishing. *Boyle.*

To TASTE. v. a. [*taster*, to try, French.]

1. To perceive and distinguish by the palate. *John.*
2. To try by the mouth; to eat at least in a small quantity. *Milton.*
3. To essay first. *Dryden.*
4. To obtain pleasure from. *Carew.*
5. To feel; to have perception of. *Hebrews.*
6. To relish intellectually; to approve. *Mil.*

To TASTE. v. n.

1. To try by the mouth; to eat. *Milton.*
2. To have a smack; to produce on the palate a particular sensation. *Bacon.*
3. To distinguish intellectually. *Swift.*
4. To be tinctured, or receive some quality or character. *Shakespeare.*
5. To try the relish of any thing. *Davies.*
6. To have perception of. *Wisdom.*
7. To take to be enjoyed. *Milton.*
8. To enjoy sparingly. *Dryden.*

TASTE. s. [from the verb.]

1. The act of tasting; gustation. *Milton.*
2. The sense by which the relish of any thing on the palate is perceived. *Bacon.*
3. Sensibility; perception. *Shakespeare.*
4. That sensation which all things taken into the mouth give particulary to the tongue. *Locke.*
5. Intellectual relish or discernment. *Pope.*
6. An essay; a trial. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*
7. A small portion given as a specimen. *Bac.*

TA'STED. a. [from *taste*.] Having a particular relish. *Bacon.*

TA'STER. s. [*tasteur*, French]

1. One who takes the first essay of food. *Dryd.*
2. A dram cup. *Ainsworth.*

TA'STEFUL. a. [*taste* and *full*.] High relished; savoury. *Pope.*

TA'STELESS. a. [from *taste*.]

1. Having no power of perceiving taste.
2. Having no relish or power of stimulating the palate; insipid. *Boyle.*
3. Having no power of giving pleasure; insipid. *Rogers.*
4. Having no intellectual gust.

TA'STELESSNESS. s. [from *tasteless*.]

1. Insipidity; want of relish.
2. Want of perception of taste.
3. Want of intellectual relish.

To TATTER. v. a. [ꝑoꝛæꝛpan, Saxon.] To tear; to rend; to make ragged. *Pope.*

TA'TTER. s. [from the verb.] A rag; a fluttering rag. *L'Estrange.*

TATTERDEMA'LION. s. A ragged fellow. *L'Estrange.*

To TA'TTLE. v. n. [*tateren*, Dutch.] To prate; to talk idly. *Addison.*

TA'TTLE. s. [from the verb.] Prate; idle chat; trifling talk. *Watts.*

TA'TTLER. s. [from *tattle*.] An idle talker; a prater. *Taylor.*

TA'TTOO. s. The beat of a drum, by which soldiers are warned to their quarters. *Prior.*

TA'VERN. s. [*taverne*, Fr. *taberna*, Latin.] A house where wine is sold, and drinkers are entertained. *Shakespeare.*

TA'VERNER. } s. [from *taverne*, *man*,
TA'VERNKEEPER. } or *keep*; *tavernier*,
TA'VERNMAN. } French.] One who keeps a tavern. *Camden.*

TAUGHT. The pret. and part pass. of *teach*.

To TAUNT. v. a. [*tanser*, French; *tanden*, Dutch, to show teeth.]

1. To reproach; to insult; to revile; to ridicule. *Rowe.*
2. To exprobate; to mention with upbraiding. *Shakespeare.*

TAUNT. s. [from the verb.] Insult; scoff; reproach; ridicule. *Prior.*

TA'UNTER. s. [from *taunt*.] One who taunts, reproaches, or insults.

TA'UNTINGLY. ad. [from *taunting*.] With insult; scoffingly; with contumely and exprobation. *Shakespeare.*

TAURICO'RNUS. a. [*taurus* and *cornu*, Lat.] Having horns like a bull. *Brown.*

TAUTOLO'GICAL. a. [from *tautology*.] Repeating the same thing.

TAUTO'LOGIST. s. [from *tautology*.] One who repeats tediously.

TAUTO'LOGY. s. [ταυτολογια.] Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words. *Addison.*

To TAW. v. a. [*touwen*, Dutch; ꝑapian, Saxon.] To dress white leather, commonly called alum leather, in contradistinction from *tan* leather, that which is dressed with bark.

TAW. s. A marble to play with. *Swift.*

TA'WDRINESS. s. Tinsel finery; finery ostentatious without elegance. *Clarissa.*

TA'WDRY. a. Meanly showy; splendid without cost; fine without grace; showy without elegance. *Addison.*

TA'WDRY. s. A slight ornament. *Drayton.*

TA'WER. s. [from *taw*.] A dresser of white leather.

TA'WNY. a. [*tane*, *tanné*, French.] Yellow, like things tanned. *Peacham.*

TAX. s. [*taxe*, French; *taxe*, Dutch.]

1. An impost; a tribute imposed; an excise; a tallage. *Arbuthnot.*
2. [*taxo*, Lat.] Charge; censure. *Clarendon.*

To TAX. v. a. [*taxer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To load with imposts. *Kings.*
2. To charge; to censure; to accuse. *Raleigh.*

TA'XABLE. a. That may be taxed.

TAXATION. s. [*taxation*, French.]

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1. The act of loading with taxes; impoſt; tax. *Sidney.*
2. Accuſation; ſcandal. *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'XER. *s.* [from *tax.*] He who taxes. *Bacon.*

TEA. *s.* A Chineſe plant, of which the infuſion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

To TEACH. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *taught*, ſometimes *teached*, which is now obſolete. [tæcan, Saxon.]
1. To inſtruct; to inform. *Milton.*
2. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned. *Milton.*
3. To ſhow; to exhibit ſo as to impreſs upon the mind. *South.*
4. To tell; to give intelligence. *Tuſſer.*

To TEACH. *v. n.* To perform the office of an inſtructor. *Shakeſpeare.*

TE'ACHABLE. *a.* [from *teach.*] Docile; ſuſceptive of inſtruction. *Watts.*

TE'ACHABLENESS. *s.* Docility; willingneſs to learn; capacity to learn.

TE'ACHER. *s.* [from *teach.*]
1. One who teaches; an inſtructor; a preceptor, *Hooker. Blackmore.*
2. A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people. *South.*

TEAD, or *Tede. s.* [tæda, Latin.] A torch; a flambeau. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

TEAGUE. *s.* A name of contempt, uſed for an Iriſhman.

TEAL. *s.* [*teelingh*, Dutch.] A wild fowl of the duck kind. *Carew.*

TEAM. *s.* [ʒyme, Saxon, a yoke.]
1. A number of horſes or oxen drawing at once the ſame carriage. *Roſcommon.*
2. Any number paſſing in a line. *Dryden.*

TEAR. *s.* [ʒeaꝛ, Saxon: pronounced *teer.*]
1. The water which violent paſſion forces from the eyes. *Milton.*
2. Any moiſture trickling in drops. *Dryden.*

To TEAR. *v. a.* pret. *tore*, anciently *tare*; part. paſſ. *torn.* [tæꝛan, Saxon: pronounced *tare.*]
1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend; to ſeparate by violent pulling. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To laniate; to wound with any ſharp point drawn along. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To break by violence. *Dryden.*
4. To divide violently; to ſhatter. *Locke.*
5. To pull with violence; to drive violently. *Dryden.*
6. To take away by ſudden violence. *Addiſ.*

To TEAR. *v. n.* [*tieren*, Dutch.] To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently. *L'Eſtrange.*

TEAR. *s.* [from the verb.] A rent; a fiſſure.

TE'ARER. *s.* [from *to tear.*] He who rends or tears; one who bluſters.

TE'ARFALLING. *a.* [*tear* and *fall.*] Tender; ſhedding tears. *Shakeſpeare.*

TE'ARFUL. *a.* [*tear* and *full.*] Weeping; full of tears. *Pope.*

To TEASE. *v. a.* [tæſan, Saxon.]
1. To comb or unravel wool or flax.
2. To ſcratch cloth in order to level the nap.
3. To torment with importunity; to vex with aſſiduous impertinence. *Prior.*

TE'ASAL. *s.* [tæſl, Saxon; *dipſacus*, Latin.] A plant of ſingular uſe in raiſing the nap upon woollen cloth. *Miller.*

TE'ASER. *s.* [from *tease.*] Any thing that torments by inceſſant importunity. *Collier.*

TEAT. *s.* [*teth*, Welſh; ti̇t, Saxon; *tette*, Dutch.] The dug of a beaſt; anciently the pap of a woman. *Browne.*

TE'CHNICAL. *a.* [τεχνικος.] Belonging to arts; not in common or popular uſe. *Locke.*

TE'CHY. *a.* Peeviſh; fretful; irritable; eaſily made angry; froward. *Shakeſpeare.*

TECTO'NICK. *a.* [τεκτονικος.] Pertaining to building. *Bailey.*

To TED. *v. a.* [ʒeaꝛoan, Sax. to prepare.] To lay graſs newly mown in rows. *Milton.*

TE'DDER. or *Tether*, *s.* [*tudder*, Dutch.]
1. A rope with which a horſe is tied in the field that he may not paſture too wide.
2. Any thing by which one is reſtrained.

TE DEUM. s. A hymn of the church, ſo called from the firſt two words of the Latin.

TE'DIOUS. *a.* [*tedieux*, Fr. *tediosus*, Latin.]
1. Wearieſome by continuance; troubleſome; irkſome. *Milton.*
2. Wearieſome by prolixity. *Hooker.*
3. Slow. *Ainsworth.*

TE'DIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *tedious.*] In ſuch a manner as to weary.

TE'DIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *tedious.*]
1. Wearieſomeneſs by continuance. *Davies.*
2. Wearieſomeneſs by prolixity. *Hooker.*
3. Prolixity; length. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Uneaſineſs; tireſomeneſs; quality of wearying. *Dennis.*

To TEEM. *v. n.* [ʒeam, Saxon, *offspring.*]
1. To bring young *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To be pregnant; to engender young. *Sh.*
3. To be full; to be charged as a breeding animal. *Addiſon.*

To TEEM. *v. a.*
1. To bring forth; to produce. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To pour. *Swift.*

TE'EMER. *s.* [from *teem.*] One that brings young.

TE'EMFUL. *a.* [ʒeamful, Saxon.]
1. Pregnant; prolifick.
2. Brimful. *Ainsworth.*

TE'EMLESS. *a.* [from *teem.*] Unfruitful; not prolifick. *Dryden.*

TEEN. *s.* [ʒinan, Saxon; *teenen*, Flemiſh, *to vex.*] Sorrow; grief. Not in uſe. *Shakeſp.*

To TEEN. *v. a.* [from ʒinan, *to kindle*, Sax.] To excite; to provoke to do a thing. *Spenſ.*

TEENS. *s.* [from *teen* for *ten.*] The years reckoned by the termination *teen*; as, thirteen, fourteen. *Glanville.*

TEETH. The plural of *tooth.*

To TEETH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'GUMENT. *s.* [*tegumentum*, Lat.] Cover; the outward part. *Wiſeman.*

To TEH-HE. *v. n.* To laugh; to titter.

TEIL *tree. s.* Linden or lime tree. *Iſaiah.*

TEINT. *s.* [*teinte*, French.] Colour; touch of the pencil. *Dryden.*

TE'LARY. *a.* [*tela*, a web, Latin.] Spinning webs. *Evelyn.*

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TE'LESCOPE. *s.* [τηλος and σκοπεω.] A long glaſs by which diſtant objects are viewed. *Watts.*

TELESCO'PICAL. *a.* [from *teleſcope.*] Belonging to a teleſcope; ſeeing at a diſtance.

To TELL. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *told.* [tellan, Sax. *taelen, tellen,* Dut. *talen,* Dan.]

1. To utter; to expreſs; to ſpeak. *Milton.*
2. To relate; to rehearſe. *Pope.*
3. To teach; to inform. *Sanderſon.*
4. To diſcover; to betray. *Numbers.*
5. To count; to number. *Prior.*
6. To make excuſes. A low word. *Shakeſp.*

To TELL. *v. n.*

1. To give an account; to make report. *Pſ.*
2. *To* TELL *on.* To inform of. *Samuel.*

TE'LLER. *s.* [from *tell.*]

1. One who tells or relates.
2. One who numbers; a numberer.
3. A *teller* is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are four; their buſineſs is to receive all monies due to the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him therewith: they alſo pay any money payable by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt. *Cowel.*

TE'LLTALE. *s.* [*tell* and *tale.*] One who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence. *Fairfax.*

TEMERA'RIOUS. *a.* [*temeraire,* Fr. *temerarius,* Latin.]

1. Raſh; heady. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Careleſs; heedleſs. *Ray.*

TEME'RITY. *s.* [*temeritas,* Latin.] Raſhneſs; unreaſonable contempt of danger.

To TE'MPER. *v. a.* [*tempero,* Latin.]

1. To mix ſo as that one part qualifies the other. *Milton.*
2. To compound; to form by mixture; to qualify as an ingredient. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To mingle. *Addiſon.*
4. To beat together to a proper conſiſtence. *Wiſdom.*
5. To accommodate; to modify. *Wiſdom.*
6. To bring to due proportion; to moderate exceſs. *Milton.*
7. To ſoften; to molify; to aſſuage; to ſooth; to calm. *Otway.*
8. To form metals to a proper degree of hardneſs. *Boyle.*
9. To govern. A latiniſm. *Spenſer.*

TE'MPER. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Due mixture of contrary qualities. *Arbuth.*
2. Middle courſe; mean or medium. *Swift.*
3. Conſtitution of body. *Burnet.*
4. Diſpoſition of mind. *Locke.*
5. Conſtitutional frame of mind. *Shakeſp.*
6. Calmneſs of mind; moderation. *Pope.*
7. State to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hardneſs. *Sharp.*

TE'MPERAMENT. *s.* [*temperamentum,* Lat.]

1. Conſtitution; ſtate with reſpect to the predominance of any quality. *Locke.*
2. Medium; due mixture of oppoſites. *Hale.*

TEMPERAME'NTAL. *a.* [from *temperament.*] Conſtitutional. *Brown.*

TE'MPERANCE. *s.* [*temperantia,* Latin.]

1. Moderation; oppoſed to *gluttony* and *drunkenneſs.* *Temple.*
2. Patience; calmneſs; ſedateneſs; moderation of paſſion. *Spenſer.*

TE'MPERATE. *a.* [*temperatus,* Latin.]

1. Not exceſſive; moderate in degree of any quality. *Bacon.*
2. Moderate in meat and drink. *Wiſeman.*
3. Free from ardent paſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

TE'MPERATELY. *ad.* [from *temperate.*]

1. Moderately; not exceſſively. *Addiſon.*
2. Calmly; without violence of paſſion. *Sh.*
3. Without gluttony or luxury. *Taylor.*

TE'MPERATENESS. *s.* [from *temperate.*]

1. Freedom from exceſſes; mediocrity.
2. Calmneſs; coolneſs of mind. *Daniel.*

TE'MPERATURE. *s.* [*temperatura,* Latin.]

1. Conſtitution of nature; degree of any qualities. *Watts.*
2. Mediocrity; due balance of contrarieties. *Davies.*
3. Moderation; freedom from predominant paſſion. *Spenſer.*

TE'MPERED. *a.* [from *temper.*] Diſpoſed with regard to the paſſions. *Shakeſpeare.*

TE'MPEST. *s.* [*tempeſtas,* Latin.]

1. The utmoſt violence of the wind. *Donne.*
2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.

To TE'MPEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſturb as by a tempeſt. *Milton.*

TE'MPEST-BEATEN. *a.* [*tempeſt* and *beat.*] Shattered with ſtorms. *Dryden.*

TE'MPEST-TOST. *a.* [*tempeſt* and *toſt.*] driven about by ſtorm. *Shakeſpeare.*

TEMPESTI'VITY. *s.* [*tempeſtivus,* Latin.] Seaſonableneſs. *Brown.*

TEMPE'STUOUS. *a.* [*tempeſtueux,* Fr. from *tempeſt.*] Stormy; turbulent. *Collier.*

TE'MPLAR. *s.* [from the *Temple.*] A ſtudent in the law. *Pope.*

TE'MPLE. *s.* [*temple,* Fr. *templum,* Latin.]

1. A place appropriated to acts of religion. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. [*tempora,* Latin.] The upper part of the ſides of the head. *Wiſeman.*

TE'MPLET. *s.* A piece of timber in a building. *Moxon.*

TE'MPORAL. *a.* [*temporal,* Fr. *temporalis,* low Lat.]

1. Meaſured by time; not eternal. *Hooker.*
2. Secular; not eccleſiaſtical. *Swift.*
3. Not ſpiritual. *Rogers.*
4. Placed at the temples. *Arbuthnot.*

TEMPORA'LITY. } *s.* [*temporalité,* French.
TE'MPORALS. } from *temporal.*] Secular poſſeſſions; not eccleſiaſtick rights. *Bacon.*

TE'MPORALLY. *ad.* [from *temporal.*] With reſpect to this life. *South.*

TE'MPORALTY. *s.* [from *temporal.*]

1. The laity; ſecular people. *Abbot.*
2. Secular poſſeſſions.

TEMPORA'NEOUS. *a.* [*temporis,* Latin.] Temporary.

TEMPORA'RINESS. *s.* [from *temporary.*] The ſtate of being temporary.

TE'MPORARY. *a.* [*tempus,* Latin.] Laſting only for a limited time. *Addiſon.*

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To TE'MPORIZE. v. n. [*temporiser*, Fr.]
1. To delay; to procraſtinate. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To comply with the time, or occaſions.

TEMPORI'ZER. *s.* [*temporiseur*, French, from *temporize*.] One that complies with times or occaſions; a trimmer. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TEMPT. *v. a.* [*tento*, Lat. *tenter*, Fr.]
1. To ſolicit to ill; to incite by preſenting ſome pleaſure or advantage to the mind. *Sh.*
2. To provoke. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To ſolicit; to draw. *Gay.*
4. To try; to attempt. *Dryden.*

TE'MPTABLE. *a.* [from *tempt*.] Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence. *Sw.*

TEMPTA'TION. *s.* [*tentation*, Fr. from *tempt*.]
1. The act of tempting; ſolicitation to ill; enticement. *Milton.*
2. The ſtate of being tempted. *Duppa.*
3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill. *Dryden.*

TE'MPTER. *s.* [from *tempt*.]
1. One who ſolicits to ill; an enticer. *Shak.*
2. The infernal ſolicitor to evil. *Hammond.*

TEMSE BREAD. } *s.* [*temsen*, *tems*, Dut.]
TE'MSED BREAD. } Bread made of flower better ſifted than common.

TE'MULENCY. *s.* [*temulentia*, Lat.] Inebriation; intoxication by liquor.

TE'MULENT. *a.* [*temulentus*, Lat.] Inebriated; intoxicated as with ſtrong liquors.

TEN. *a.* [τὴν, Saxon; *tien*, Dutch.] The decimal number; twice five.

TE'NABLE. *a.* [*tenable*, Fr.] Such as may be maintained againſt oppoſition; ſuch as may be held againſt attack. *Clarendon.*

TENA'CIOUS. *a.* [*tenax*, Latin.]
1. Graſping hard; inclined to hold faſt; not willing to let go. *South.*
2. Retentive. *Locke.*
3. [*tenace*, Fr.] Having parts diſpoſed to adhere to each other; cohefive. *Newton.*
4. niggardly; cloſe fiſted. *Ainsworth.*

TENA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* With diſpoſition to hold faſt. *Glanville.*

TENA'CIOUSNESS. *s.* Unwillingneſs to quit, reſign, or let go.

TENA'CITY. *s.* [*tenacité*, Fr. *tenacitas*, Lat.] Viſcoſity; glutinouſneſs; adheſion of one part to another.

TE'NANCY. *s.* [*tenanche*, old Fr.] Temporary poſſeſſion of what belongs to another. *Wotton.*

TE'NANT. *s.* [*tenant*, French.]
1. One that holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary poſſeſſion and uſe of the property of another. *Pope.*
2. One who reſides in any place. *Thomſon.*

To TE'NANT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hold on certain conditions. *Addiſon.*

TE'NANTABLE. *a.* [from *tenant*.] Such as may be held by a tenant. *Suckling.*

TE'NANTLESS. *a.* [from *tenant*.] Unoccupied; unpoſſeſſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

TE'NANT-SAW. *s.* [corrupted from *tenon-saw*.] *See* TENON.

TENCH. *s.* [*tince*, Sax. *tinca*, Latin.] A pond fiſh. *Hale.*

To TEND. *v. a.* [contracted from *attend*.]
1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an aſſiſtant or defender. *Pope.*
2. To attend; to accompany. *Swift.*
3. To be attentive to. *Milton.*

To TEND. *v. n.* [*tendo*, Latin.]
1. To move toward a certain point or place. *Wotton.*
2. [*tendre*, Fr.] To be directed to any end or purpoſe; to aim at. *Tillotſon.*
3. To contribute. *Hammond.*
4. To wait; to expect. Out of uſe. *Shak.*
5. To attend; to wait as dependants or ſervants. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To attend as ſomething inſeparable. *Sh.*

TE'NDANCE. *s.* [from *tend*.]
1. Attendance; ſtate of expectation. *Spenſer.*
2. Perſons attendant. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Attendance; act of waiting. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Care; act of tending. *Milton.*

TE'NDENCE. } *s.* [from *tend*.]
TE'NDENCY. }
1. Direction or courſe toward any place or object. *Teyler.*
2. Direction or courſe toward any inference or reſult; drift. *Locke.*

TE'NDER. *a.* [*tendre*, French.]
1. Soft; eaſily impreſſed or injured. *Milt.*
2. Senſible; eaſily pained; ſoon ſore. *Locke.*
3. Effeminate; emaſculate; delicate. *Spenſer.*
4. Exciting kind concern. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Compaſſionate; anxious for another's good. *Hooker.*
6. Suſceptible of ſoft paſſions. *Spenſer.*
7. Amorous; laſcivious. *Rochester.*
8. Expreſſive of the ſofter paſſions.
9. Careful not to hurt. *Tillotſon.*
10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain. *Sh.*
11. Apt to give pain. *Bacon.*
12. Young; weak: as, *tender* age. *Shakeſp.*

To TE'NDER. *v. a.* [*tendre*, French.]
1. To offer; to exhibit; to propoſe to acceptance. *Milton.*
2. To hold; to eſteem. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. [from the adjective.] To regard with kindneſs. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

TE'NDER. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Offer; propoſal to acceptance. *South.*
2. Regard; kind concern. Not uſed. *Shakes.*
3. A ſmall ſhip attending on a larger.

TE'NDERHEARTED. *a.* [*tender* and *heart*.] Of a ſoft compaſſionate diſpoſition.

TE'NDERLING. *s.* [from *tender*.]
1. The firſt horns of a deer.
2. A fondling.

TE'NDERLY. *ad.* [from *tender*.] In a tender manner; mildly; gently; ſoftly; kindly; without harſhneſs. *Milton.*

TE'NDERNESS. *s.* [*tendreſſe*, French.]
1. The ſtate of being tender; ſuſceptibility of impreſſion. *Arbuthnot.*
2. State of being eaſily hurt; forenefs. *Add.*
3. Suſceptibility of the ſofter paſſions. *Shak.*
4. Kind attention; anxiety for the good of another. *Rogers.*
5. Scrupulouſneſs; caution. *Wotton.*

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6. Cautious care. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
7. Soft pathos of expreſſion.

TE'NDINOUS. *a.* [*tendinis*, Latin.] Sinewy; containing tendons. *Wiſeman.*

TE'NDON. *s.* [*tendo*, Latin.] A ſinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved. *Wiſem.*

TE'NDRIL. *s.* [*tendrillon*, Fr.] The claſp of a vine, or other climbing plant. *Ray.*

TENE'BRICOSE. } *a. tenebricoſus, tenebroſus,*
TE'NEBRIOUS. } Lat.] Dark; gloomy.

TENE'BRO'SITY. *s.* [*tenebræ*, Lat.] Darkneſs; gloom.

TE'NEMENT. *s.* [*tenement*, Fr. *tenementum*, law Lat.] Any thing held by a tenant. *Pope.*

TE'NENT. *s.* See TENET.

TENE'RITY. *s.* [*teneritas*, *tener*, Lat.] Tenderneſs. *Ainſworth.*

TENE'SMUS. *s.* Continual need to go to ſtool. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'NET *s.* [from *tenet*, Lat. *he holds*. It is ſometimes written *tenent* or *they hold.*] Poſition; principle; opinion. *South.*

TE'NFOLD. *a.* [*ten* and *fold.*] Ten times increaſed. *Milton.*

TE'NNIS. *s.* A play at which a ball is driven with a racket. *Peacham.*

To TE'NNIS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive as a ball. Not uſed. *Spenſer.*

TE'NON. s. [French.] The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber. *Moxon.*

TE'NOUR. *s.* [*tenor*, Latin; *teneur*, French.]
1. Continuity of ſtate; conſtant mode; manner of continuity. *Sprott.*
2. Senſe contained; general courſe or drift.
3. A ſound in muſick. *Bacon.*

TE'NSE. *a.* [*tenſus*, Lat.] Stretched; ſtiff; not lax. *Holder.*

TENSE. *s.* [*temps*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.] A variation of the verb to ſignify time. *Clarke.*

TE'NSENESS. *s.* [from *tenſe.*] Contraction; tenſion: the contrary to *laxity.* *Sharp.*

TE'NSIBLE. *a.* [*tenſus*, Latin.] Capable of being extended. *Bacon.*

TE'NSILE. *a.* [*tenſilis*, Lat.] Capable of extenſion. *Bacon.*

TE'NSION. *s.* [*tenſion*, Fr. *tenſus*, Lat.]
1. The act of ſtretching. *Holder.*
2. The ſtate of being ſtretched. *Blackmore.*

TE'NSIVE. *a.* [*tenſus*, Latin.] Giving a ſenſation of ſtiffneſs or contraction. *Floyer.*

TE'NSURE. *s.* [*tenſus*, Latin.] The act of ſtretching, or ſtate of being ſtretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity. *Bacon.*

TENT. *s.* [*tente*, Fr. *tentorium*, Lat.]
1. A ſoldier's moveable lodging-place, commonly made of canvas extended upon poles. *Knolles.*
2. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion.
3. A roll of lint put into a ſore. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A ſpecies of wine deeply red, chiefly from Gallicia in Spain.

To TENT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TENT *v. a.* To ſearch as with a medical tent. *Wiſeman.*

TENTA'TION. *s.* [*tentation*, Fr. *tentatio*, Lat.] Trial; temptation. *Brown.*

TE'NTATIVE. *a.* [*tentative*, French; *tento*, Lat.] Trying; eſſaying. *Bentley.*

TE'NTED. *a.* [from *tent.*] Covered with tents. *Pope.*

TE'NTER. *s.* [*tendo*, *tentus*, Latin.]
1. A hook on which things are ſtretched.
2. *To be on the* TENTERS. To be on the ſtretch; to be in difficulties. *Hudibras.*

To TE'NTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtretch by hooks. *Bacon.*

To TE'NTER. *v. n.* To admit extenſion. *Bac.*

TENTH. *a.* [ꝺeoꝺa, Saxon.] Firſt after the ninth; ordinal of ten.

TENTH. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. The tenth part. *Locke.*
2. Tithe. *Philips.*
3. *Tenths* are that yearly portion which all livings eccleſiaſtical yield to the king. *Cowel.*

TE'NTHLY. *ad.* In the tenth place.

TENTI'GINOUS. *a.* [*tentigo*, Latin.] Stiff; ſtretched.

TE'NTWORT. *s.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

TENUIFO'LIOUS. *a.* [*tenuis* and *folium*, Lat.] Having thin leaves.

TENU'ITY. *s.* [*tenuitas*, Latin.]
1. Thinneſs; exility; ſmalneſs; minuteneſs; not groſſneſs. *Bentley.*
2. Poverty; meanneſs. Not uſed. *K. Charles.*

TE'NUOUS. *a.* [*tenuis*, Latin.] Thin; ſmall; minute. *Brown.*

TE'NURE. *s.* [*tenure*, Fr. *tenura*, law Latin.] The manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords *Cowel.*

TEPEFA'CTION. *s.* [*tepefacio*, Lat.] The act of warming to a ſmall degree.

TE'PID. *a.* [*tepidus*, Latin.] Lukewarm; warm in a ſmall degree. *Milton.*

TEPI'DITY. *s.* [from *tepid.*] Lukewarmneſs.

TE'POR. *s.* [*tepor*, Latin.] Lukewarmneſs; gentle heat. *Arbuthnot.*

TERATO'LOGY. *s.* [τερας and λογος.] Bombaſt; affectation of falſe ſublimity.

TERCE. *s.* [*tierce*, Fr.] A veſſel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe. *Ainſworth.*

TEREBI'NTHINATE. } *a.* [*terebinthine*, Fr.
TEREBI'NTHINE. } *terebinthum*, Latin.] Conſiſting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine. *Floyer.*

To TE'REBRATE. *v. a.* [*terebro*, Lat.] To bore; to perforate; to pierce. *Derham.*

TEREBRA'TION. *s.* [from *terebrate.*] The act of boring or piercing. *Bacon.*

TERGE'MINOUS. *a.* [*tergiminus*, Latin.] Threefold.

TERGIVERSA'TION. *s.* [*tergum* and *verſo*, Latin.]
1. Shift; ſubterfuge: evaſion. *Bramhall.*
2. Change; fickleneſs. *Clarendon.*

TERM. *s.* [*terminus*, Latin.]
1. Limit; boundary. *Bacon.*
2. [*terme*, Fr.] The word by which a thing is expreſſed. *Swift.*
3. Words; language. *Milton.*
4. Condition; ſtipulation. *Dryden.*

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5. [*termine*, old Fr.] Time for which any thing lasts; a limited time. *Addison.*

6. [In law.] The time in which the tribunals are open to all that lift to seek their right by course of law; the rest of the year is called vacation. Of these terms there are four in every year, one is called Hilary *term* which begins the twenty-third of January, and ends the twenty-first of February; another is called Easter *term*, which begins eighteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension day; the third is Trinity *term*, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wednesday fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas *term*, beginning the sixth of November, and ending the twenty-eighth of November. *Cowel.*

To TERM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To name; to call. *Locke.*

TE'RMAGANCY. *s.* [from *termagant.*] Turbulence; tumultuousness. *Parker.*

TE'RMAGANT. *a.* [ỳn and magan, Sax.]

1. Tumultuous; turbulent. *Shakespeare.*

2. Quarrelsome; scolding; furious. *Arbuth.*

TE'RMAGANT. *s.* A scold; a brawling turbulent woman. *Hudibras.*

TE'RMER. *s.* [from *term.*] One who travels up to the term. *Ben Jonson.*

TE'RMINABLE. *a.* [from *terminate.*] Limitable; that admits of bounds.

To TE'RMINATE. *v. a.* [*termino*, Lat. *terminer*, French.]

1. To bound; to limit. *Locke.*

2. To put an end to.

To TE'RMINATE. *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end. *Dry.*

TE'RMINATION. *s.* [from *terminate.*]

1. The act of limiting or bounding.

2. Bound; limit. *Brown.*

3. End; conclusion.

4. Last purpose. *White.*

5. End of words as varied by their significations. *Watts.*

6. Word; term. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

TERMINTHUS. *s.* [τερμινθος.] A tumour. *Wiseman.*

TE'RMLESS. *a.* [from *term.*] Unlimited; boundless. *Raleigh.*

TE'RMLY. *ad.* [from *term.*] Term by term. *Bac.*

TE'RNARY. } *s.* [*ternarius*, *ternio*, Latin.]
TE'RNION. } The number three. *Holder.*

TE'RRACE. *s.* [*terrace*, Fr. *terracio*, Italian.]

1. A small mount of earth covered with grass. *Temple.*

2. A balcony; an open gallery. *Dryden.*

To TE'RRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To open to the air or light. *Wotton.*

TERRA'QUEOUS. *a.* [*terra* and *aqua*, Lat.] Composed of land and water. *Woodward.*

TERRE'NE. *a.* [*terrenus*, Latin.] Earthly; terrestrial. *Hooker.*

TERRE-BLUE. *s.* [*terre* and *bleu*, French.] A sort of earth. *Woodward.*

TERRE-VERTE. s. [French.] A sort of earth. *Dryden.*

TE'RREOUS. *a.* [*terreus*, Latin.] Earthly; consisting of earth. *Brown.*

TERRE'STRIAL. *a.* [*terrestris*, Latin.]

1. Earthly; not celestial. *Spenser.*

2. Terreous. Improper. *Woodward.*

To TERRE'STRIFY. *v. a.* [*terrestris* and *facio*, Lat.] To reduce to the state of earth. *Brown.*

TERRE'STRIOUS. *a.* [*terrestris*, Lat.] Terreous; earthy; consisting of earth. *Brown.*

TE'RRIBLE. *a.* [*terribilis*, Latin.]

1. Dreadful; formidable; causing fear. *Shakespeare.*

2. Great, so as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole, *Clarendon.*

TE'RRIBLENESS. *s.* Formidableness; the quality of being terrible; dreadfulness. *Sid.*

TE'RRIBLY. *ad.* [from *terrible.*]

1. Dreadfully; formidably; so as to raise fear. *Dryden.*

2. Violently; very much. *Swift.*

TE'RRIER. *s.* [*terrier*, Fr. from *terra*, Latin earth.]

1. A dog that follows his game underground, *Dryden.*

2. A survey or register of lands. *Ayliffe.*

3. A wimble; auger or borer. *Ainsworth.*

TE'RRIFICK. *a.* [*terrificus*, Lat.] Dreadful; causing terrour. *Philips.*

To TE'RRIFY. *v. a.* [*terror* and *facio*, Latin.] To fright; to shock with fear; to make afraid. *Blackmore.*

TE'RRITORY. *s.* [*territorium*, low Latin.] Land; country; dominion; district. *Dank.*

TE'RROUR. *s.* [*terror*, Lat. *terreur*, Fr.]

1. Fear communicated. *Milton.*

2. Fear received. *Knolles.*

3. The cause of fear. *Prior.*

TERSE. *a.* [*tersus*, Latin.]

1. Smooth. Not in use. *Brown.*

2. Cleanly written; neat. *Swift.*

TE'RTIAN. *s.* [*tertiana*, Lat.] An ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days. *Harvey.*

To TE'RTIATE. *v. n.* [*tertio*, *tertius*, Latin.] To do any thing the third time.

TE'SSELATED. *a.* [*tessela*, Lat.] Variegated by squares. *Woodward.*

TEST. *s.* [*test*, French; *testa*, Italian.]

1. The cupel by which refiners try their metals.

2. Trial; examination: as by the cupel. *Bl.*

3. Means of trial. *Ben Jonson.*

4. That with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineness. *Pope.*

5. Discriminative characteristick. *Dryden.*

6. Judgment; distinction. *Dryden.*

TESTA'CEOUS. *a.* [*testaceus*, Latin.]

1. Consisting of shells; composed of shells.

2. Having continuous, not jointed shells: opposed to *crustaceous.* *Woodward.*

TE'STAMENT. *s.* [*testamentum*, Latin.]

1. A will; any writing directing the disposal of the possessions of a man deceased. *Bl.*

2. The name of each of the volumes of the holy scripture.

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TESTAMENTARY. *a.* [*teſtamentarius*, Lat.] Given by will; contained in wills. *Atterb.*

TE'STATE. *a.* [*teſtatus*, Latin.] Having made a will. *Ayliffe.*

TESTATOR. *s.* [*teſtator*, Latin.] One who leaves a will. *Taylor.*

TESTA'TRIX. *s.* [Latin.] A woman who leaves a will.

TE'STED. *a.* [from *teſt.*] Tried by a teſt. *Shak.*

TE'STER. *s.* [*teſte* French, a head.]
1. A ſixpence. *Pope.*
2. The cover of a bed.

TE'STICLE. *s.* [*teſticulus*, Lat.] Stone. *Brown.*

TESTIFICATION. *s.* [*teſtificatio*, Latin, from *teſtify.*] The act of witneſſing. *Hooker.*

TESTIFICATOR. *s.* [from *teſtificor*, Latin.] One who witneſſes.

TE'STIFIER. *s.* [from *teſtify.*] One who teſtifies.

To TE'STIFY. *v. n.* [*teſtificor*, Lat.] To witneſs; to prove; to give evidence. *Milton.*

To TE'STIFY. *v. a.* To witneſs; to give evidence of any point. *John.*

TE'STILY. *ad.* [from *teſty.*] Fretfully; peeviſhly; moroſely.

TESTIMO'NIAL. *s.* [*teſtimonial*, Fr. *teſtimonium*, Lat.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himſelf. *Burnet.*

TESTIMONY. *s.* [*teſtimonium*, Latin.]
1. Evidence given; proof by witneſs. *Dryden.*
2. Publick evidence. *Milton.*
3. Open atteſtation; profeſſion. *Milton.*

To TE'STIMONY. *v. a.* To witneſs. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

TE'STINESS. *s.* [from *teſty.*] Moroſeneſs; peeviſhneſs. *Locke.*

TESTUDINATED. *a.* [*teſtudo*, Lat.] Roofed; arched.

TESTUDI'NEOUS. *a.* [*teſtudo*. Latin.] Reſembling the ſhell of a tortoiſe

TE'STY. *a.* [*teſtie*, Fr, *teſtardo*, Italian.] Fretful; peeviſh; apt to be angry. *Addiſon.*

TE'TCHY. *a.* Froward; peeviſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

TETE A TETE. *s.* [French.] Cheek by jowl. *Prior.*

TE'THER. *s.* [See TEDDER.] A ſtring by which horſes are held from paſturing too wide. *Swift.*

To TE'THER. *v. a.* To tie up.

TETRAGO'NAL. *a.* [τετραγωνος.] Four ſquare. *Brown.*

TETRAPE'TALOUS. *a.* [τετρας and πεταλον.] Such flowers as conſiſt of four leaves round the ſtyle. *Miller.*

TE'TRARCH. *s.* [*tetrarcha*, Lat. τετραρχης.] A Roman governour of the fourth part of a province. *Ben Jonſon.*

TETRA'RCHATE. } *s.* [τετραρχια] A Ro-
TETRA'RCHY. } man government of a fourth part of a province.

TETRA'STICK. *s.* [τετραστιχος.] An epigram or ſtanza of four verſes. *Pope.*

TE'TRICAL. } *a.* [*tetricus*, Lat.] Froward;
TE'TRICOUS. } perverſe; ſour. *Knolles.*

TE'TTER. *s.* [τεττερ, Saxon.] A ſcab; a ſcurf; a ringworm. *Shakeſpeare.*

TEW. *s.* [*towe*, a hempen rope, Dutch.]
1. Materials for any thing. *Skinner.*
2. An iron chain. *Ainſworth.*

To TEW. *v. a.* [τapian, Saxon.] To work; to beat ſo as to ſoften.

TE'WEL. *s.* [*tuyau*, or *tuyal*, French.] The taper pipe fixed in the back of a forge, into which is placed the bellows. *Moxon.*

To TE'WTAW. *v. a.* [from *tew* by reduplication.] To beat; to break. *Mortimer.*

TEXT. *s.* [*textus*, Latin.]
1. That on which a comment is written. *Waller.*
2. A ſentence of ſcripture. *South.*

TE'XTILE. *a.* [*textilis*, Latin.] Woven; capable of being woven. *Wilkins.*

TE'XTMAN. *s.* [*text* and *man.*] A man ready in quotation of texts. *Sanderſon.*

TE'XTRINE. *a.* [*textrina*, Lat.] Relating to weaving. *Derham.*

TE'XTUARIST. } *s.* [*textuaire*, Fr.] One
TE'XTUARY. } ready in the text of ſcripture; a divine well verſed in ſcripture.

TE'XTUARY. *a.* [from *text.*]
1. Contained in the text. *Brown.*
2. Serving as a text; authoritative. *Glanville.*

TE'XTURE. *s.* [*textus*, Latin.]
1. The act of weaving. *Brown.*
2. A web; a thing woven. *Thomſon.*
3. Manner of weaving with reſpect either to form or matter. *Pope.*
4. Diſpoſition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts. *Newton.*

THAN. *ad.* [ȝanne, Saxon.] A particle placed in compariſon after the comparative adjective; as, *I am older* than *you.*

THANE. *s.* [ȝegn, Saxon.] An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron. *Shakeſ.*

To THANK. *v. a.* [ȝancian, Saxon.]
1. To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindneſs. *Dryden.*
2. It is often uſed in a contrary or ironical ſenſe. *Swift.*

THANK. } *s.* [ȝancar, Sax.] Acknowledg-
THANKS. } ment paid for favour or kindneſs; expreſſion of gratitude. *Shakeſpeare.*

THA'NKFUL. *a.* [ȝancful, Saxon.] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received. *Dryden.*

THA'NKFULLY. *ad.* With lively and grateful ſenſe of good received, *Boyle.*

THA'NKFULNESS. *s.* [from *thankful.*] Gratitude; lively ſenſe or ready acknowledgment of good received. *Taylor.*

THA'NKLESS. *a.* [from *thank.*]
1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgment. *Pope.*
2. Not deſerving, or not likely to gain thanks. *Crashaw.*

THA'NKLESSNESS. *s.* Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge good received. *Donne.*

THANKO'FFERING. *s.* [*thank* and *offering.*] Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy. *Watts.*

THANKSGI'VING. *s.* [*thanks* and *give.*] Ge-

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celebration of mercy. *Hooker.*

THA'NKWORTHY. *a.* [*thank* and *worthy.*] Deſerving gratitude; meritorious. *Davies.*

THARM. *s.* [ϸeapm, Sax. *darm*, Dutch, the gut.] Inteſtines twiſted for ſeveral uſes.

THAT. *pronoun.* [*thota*, Gothick; ϸæt, Sax. *dat*, Dutch.] The plural of *thèt*, when it is demonſtrative, is *theſe*; as, *that* man is good, and *theſe* are mending. When it is relative, it has no plural; as, the men *that* helped me are men *that* my father favoured.

1. Not this, but the other: *take this, and give me* that.
2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing: *the houſe* that *was fired.*
3. Who; relating to an antecedent perſon: *the men* that *ſpoke.*
4. It ſometimes ſerves to ſave the repetition of a word or words foregoing: *he is grieved, and* that *deeply.*
5. Oppoſed to *this*, as *the other* to *one.*
6. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred like *hic* or *ceci* to the latter, and *that* like *ille* or *cela* to the former.
7. Such as. *Tillotſon.*
8. That which; what. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. The thing: that *which I ſay is this.*
10. The thing which then was. *Cowley.*
11. By way of eminence. *Cowley.*
12. *In* THAT. Becauſe. *Hooker.*

THAT. *conjunction.*

1. Becauſe: *I am ſorry* that *I cried.*
2. Noting a conſequence: *he was ſo frighted* that *he fled.*
3. Noting indication: *ſhow* that *he can ſtand.*
4. Noting a final end: *work* that *they may live.*

THATCH. *s.* [ϸace, Saxon, ſtraw. *Skinner.*] Straw laid upon the top of a houſe to keep out the weather. *Watts.*

To THATCH. *v. a.* [ϸæccian, Saxon.] To cover as with ſtraw. *Dryden.*

THA'TCHER. *s.* [from *thatch.*] One whoſe trade is to cover houſes with ſtraw. *Swift.*

To THAW. *v. n.* [ϸapan, Saxon, *degen*, Dutch.]

1. To grow liquid after congelation; to melt. *Boyle.*
2. To remit the cold which had cauſed froſt.

To THAW. *v. a.* To melt what was congealed. *Shakeſpeare.*

THAW. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. Liquefaction of any thing congealed. *Mil.*
2. Warmth, ſuch as liquefies congelation. *Sh.*

THE. *article.* [*de*, Dutch.]

1. The article noting a particular thing. *Sh.*
2. Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in verſe. *Daniel.*
3. Sometimes *be* is cut off. *Cowley.*

THEA'TRAL *a.* [*theatral*, Fr. *theatralis*, Lat.] Belonging to a theatre.

THE'ATRE. *s.* [*theatre*, Fr. *theatrum*, Latin.]

1. A place in which ſhows are exhibited; a playhouſe. *Bacon.*
2. A place riſing by ſteps or gradations like a theatre. *Milton.*

THEA'TRICK. } *a.* [*theatrum*, Latin.]
THEA'TRICAL. } Scenick; ſuiting a theatre; pertaining to a theatre. *Pope.*

THEA'TRICALLY. *ad.* [from *theatrical.*] In a manner ſuiting the ſtage. *Swift.*

THEE. The oblique ſingular of *thou.*

THEFT. *s.* [from *thief.*]

1. The act of ſtealing. *Cowel.*
2. The thing ſtolen. *Exodus.*

THEIR. *pronoun.* [ϸeopa *of them*, Saxon.]

1. Of them: the pronoun poſſeſſive, from *they.* *Dryden.*
2. *Theirs* is uſed when any thing comes between the poſſeſſive and ſubſtantive. *Roſcom.*

THEM. The oblique of *they.*

THEME. *s.* [*theme*, Fr. from θεμα.]

1. A ſubject on which one ſpeaks or writes. *Roſcommon.*
2. A ſhort diſſertation written by boys on any to pick. *Milton.*
3. The original word whence others are derived. *Watts.*

THEMSE'LVES. *s.* [See THEY and SELF.] Theſe very perſons. *Hooker.*
2. The oblique caſe of *they* and *ſelves.*

THEN. *ad.* [*than*, Got. ϸan, Saxon; *dan*, Dutch.]

1. At that time. *Clarendon.*
2. Afterward; immediately afterward; ſoon afterward. *Bacon.*
3. In that caſe; in conſequence. *Dryden.*
4. Therefore; for this reaſon. *Milton.*
5. At another time; as, now and *then*, at one time and another. *L'Eſtrange.*
6. That time. *Milton.*

THENCE. *ad.*

1. From that place. *Milton.*
2. From that time. *Iſaiah.*
3. For that reaſon. *Milton.*

THE'NCEFORTH. *ad.* [*thence* and *forth.*] From that time. *Milton.*

THENCEFO'RWARD. *ad.* [*thence* and *forward.*] On from that time. *Kettlewell.*

THE'OCRACY. *s.* [*theocratie*, French; θεος and κρατεω.] Government immediately ſuperintended by God. *Burnet.*

THEOCRA'TICAL. *a.* [*theocratique*, French; from *theocracy.*] Relating to a government adminiſtered by God. *Burnet.*

THEO'DOLITE. *s.* A mathematical inſtrument for taking heights and diſtances.

THEO'GONY. *s.* [θεογονια.] The generation of the gods. *Bailey.*

THEO'LOGER. } *s.* [*theologien*, Fr. *theologus*,
THEOLO'GIAN. } Lat.] A divine; a profeſſor of divinity. *Milton.*

THEOLO'GICAL. *a.* [*theologia*, Latin.] Relating to the ſcience of divinity. *Swift.*

THEOLO'GICALLY. *ad.* According to the principles of theology.

THEO'LOGIST. } *s.* [*theologus*, Latin.] A
THE'OLOGUE. } divine; one ſtudious in the ſcience of divinity. *Dryden.*

THEO'LOGY. *s.* [*theologie*, French; θεολογια.] Divinity.

THEO'MACHIST. *s.* He who fights againſt the Gods. *Bailey.*

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THEO'MACHY. *s.* [θεὸς and μάχη.] The fight againſt the gods by the giants. *Bailey.*
THEO'RBO. *s.* [*tiorba*, Italian.] A large lute for playing a thorough baſs, uſed by the Italians. *Bailey.*
THE'OREM. *s.* [θεώρημα.] A poſition laid down as an acknowledged truth. *Grauut.*
THEOREMA'TICAL. } *a.* [from *theorem.*]
THEOREMA'TICK. } Compriſed in theorems; conſiſting in theorems. *Grew.*
THEORE'TICAL. } *a.* [*theoretique*, Fr. from
THEORE'TICK. } θεωρητικὸς; and *theorique*,
THEO'RICAL. } Fr. from θεωρία.] Specu-
THE'ORICK. } lative; depending on theory or ſpeculation; terminating in theory or ſpeculation. *Boyle. Burnet.*
THEORE'TICALLY. } *ad.* [from *theoretick*,
THEO'RICALLY. } and *theorick.*] Speculatively; not practically.
THEO'RICK. *s.* [from the adjective.] Speculation; not practice. *Shakeſpeare.*
THE'ORIST. *s.* [from *theory.*] A ſpeculatiſt; one given to ſpeculation.] *Addiſon.*
THE'ORY. *s.* [*theorie*, French; θεωρία.] Speculation; not practice; ſcheme; plan or ſyſtem yet ſubſiſting only in the mind *Bacon.*
THERAPE'UTICK. *a.* [θεραπευτικὸς.] Curative; teaching or endeavouring the cure of diſeaſes. *Watts.*
THERE. *ad.* [*thar*, Gothick; θæp, Saxon.]
1. In that place. *Pope.*
2. It is oppoſed to *here.* *Milton.*
3. An exclamation directing ſomething at a diſtance. *Dryden.*
4. In compoſition it means *that.*
THE'REABOUT. } *ad.* [*there* and *about*;
THE'REABOUTS. } *thereabouts* is therefore leſs proper.]
1. Near that place. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Nearly; near that number, quantity or ſtate. *Suckling.*
3. Concerning that matter. *Luke.*
THEREAFTER. *ad.* [*there* and *after.*] According to that; accordingly. *Peacham.*
THEREAT. *ad.* [*there* and *at.*]
1. At that; on that account. *Hooker.*
2. At that place. *Matthew.*
THEREBY'. *ad.* [*there* and *by.*] By that; by means of that; in conſequence of that. *Spen.*
THE'REFORE. *ad.* [*there* and *for.*]
1. For that; for this; for this reaſon. *Shak.*
2. Conſequently. *Weſt.*
3. In return for this; in recompenſe for this or for that. *Matthew.*
THE'REFROM *ad.* [*there* and *from.*] From that; from this. *Joſhua.*
THEREI'N. *ad.* [*there* and *in.*] In that; in this. *Bacon.*
THEREINTO'. *ad.* [*there* and *into.*] Into that. *Bacon.*
THEREO'F. *ad.* [*there* and *of.*] Of that; of this. *Hooker.*
THEREO'N. *ad.* [*there* and *on.*] On that. *Sh.*
THEREO'UT. *ad.* [*there* and *out.*] Out of that. *Spenſer.*
THERETO'. } *ad.* [*there* and *to*, or *unto.*]
THEREUNTO'. } To that. *Tillotſon.*
THEREU'NDER. *ad.* [*there* and *under.*] Under that. *Raleigh.*
THEREUPO'N. *ad.* [*there* and *upon.*]
1. Upon that; in conſequence of that. *Swift.*
2. Immediately.
THEREWI'TH. *ad.* [*there* and *with.*]
1. With that. *Hooker.*
2. Immediately.
THEREWITHA'L. *ad.* [*there* and *withal.*]
1. Over and above. *Daniel.*
2. At the ſame time. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. With that. *Spenſer.*
THERI'ACAL. *a.* [θηριακὸς.] Medicinal; phyſical. *Bacon.*
THERMO'METER. *s.* [θερμὸς and μέτρον.] An inſtrument for meaſuring the heat of the air, or of any matter. *Brown.*
THERMOME'TRICAL. *a.* [from *thermometer.*] Relating to the meaſure of heat. *Cheyne.*
THE'RMOSCOPE. *s.* [θερμὸς and σκοπέω.] An inſtrument by which the degrees of heat are diſcovered. *Arbuthnot.*
THESE. *pronoun.* The plural of *this.*
1. Oppoſed to *thoſe.* *Dryden.*
2. *Theſe* relates to the perſons or things laſt mentioned; and *thoſe* to the firſt. *Woodward.*
THE'SIS. *s.* [*theſe*, French; θέσις.] A poſition; ſomething laid down affirmatively or negatively. *Prior.*
THE'SMOTHETE. *s.* [*theſmothete*, French; θεσμοθέτης.] A lawgiver.
THE'URGY. *s.* [θεουργία.] The power of doing ſupernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God. *Bailey.*
THEW. *s.* [θeap, Saxon.]
1. Quality; manners. Obſolete *Spenſer.*
2. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems to ſignify brawn, or bulk, from the Saxon θeop, the thigh.
THE'WED. *a.* [from *thew.*] Educated; habituated; accuſtomed. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*
THEY. *pronoun.* In the oblique caſe *them*, the plural of *he* or *ſhe.* [θi, Saxon.]
1. The men; the women; the perſons *Sh.*
2. Thoſe men; thoſe women: oppoſed to ſome others. *Prior.*
3. [The plural of *this*, *that*, or *it.*] The things. *Prior.*
THI'BLE. *s.* A ſlice; a ſcummer; a ſpatula. *Ainſworth.*
THICK. *a.* [θicce, Saxon; *thickur*, Iſlandick.]
1. Not thin.
2. Denſe; not rare; groſs; craſs. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Not clear; not tranſparent; muddy; feculent. *Temple.*
4. Great in circumference; not ſlender. *Deut.*
5. Deep; noting the third dimenſion: as a plank four feet long, two feet broad, and five inches *thick.*
6. Noting comparative bulk: as, the door was three inches *thick.*
7. Frequent; in quick ſucceſſion; with little intermiſſion. *Watton.*
8. Cloſe; not divided by much ſpace; crowded. *Addiſon.*

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9. Not eaſily pervious; ſet with things cloſe to each other. *Dryden.*
10. Coarſe; not thin. *Bacon.*
11. Without proper intervals of articulation. *Shakeſpeare.*

THICK. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. The thickeſt part, or time when any thing is thickeſt. *Knolles.*
2. A thicket; a place full of buſhes. *Drayton.*
3. THICK *and thin.* Whatever is in the way. *Hudibras.*

THICK. *ad.*
1. Frequently; faſt. *Denham.*
2. Cloſely. *Norris.*
3. To a great depth. *Addiſon.*
4. THICK *and threefold.* In quick ſucceſſion; in great numbers. *L'Eſtrange.*

To THI'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *thick.*]
1. To make thick.
2. To make cloſe; to fill up interſtices. *Woodward.*
3. To condenſe; to make to concrete. *Ark.*
4. To ſtrengthen; to confirm. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To make frequent.
6. To make cloſe or numerous.

To THI'CKEN. *v. n.*
1. To grow thick.
2. To grow denſe or muddy. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To concrete; to be conſolidated. *Prior.*
4. To grow cloſe or numerous. *Tatler.*
5. To grow quick. *Addiſon.*

THI'CKET. *s.* [ðiccetu, Sax.] A cloſe knot or tuft of trees; a cloſe wood or copſe. *Shak.*

THI'CKLY. *ad.* [from *thick.*]
1. Deeply; to a great quantity. *Boyle.*
2. Cloſely; in quick ſucceſſion.

THI'CKNESS. *s.* [from *thick.*]
1. The ſtate of being thick; denſity.
2. Quantity of matter interpoſed; ſpace taken up by matter interpoſed. *Boyle.*
3. Quantity laid on quantity to ſome conſiderable depth. *Bacon.*
4. Conſiſtence; groſſneſs; not rareneſs; ſpiſſitude. *Bacon.*
5. Impervioufneſs; cloſeneſs. *Addiſon.*
6. Want of ſharpneſs; want of quickneſs. *Holder.*

THICKSCU'LLED. *a.* Dull; ſtupid. *Dryden*

THI'CKEST. *a.* [*thick* and *ſt.*] Cloſe planted. *Grew.*

THI'CKSKIN. *s.* [*thick* and *ſkin.*] A coarſe groſs man; a numſkull. *Shakeſpeare.*

THIEF. *s.* [ðeop, Saxon; *dief*, Dutch.]
1. One who takes by ſecrecy what belongs to another. *John.*
2. An excreſcence in the ſnuff of a candle. *May.*

THIEF-CATCHER. } *s.* [*thief* and *catch*,
THIEF-LEADER. } *lead, take.*] One whoſe
THIEF-TAKER. } buſineſs is to detect thieves. *Brampton. L'Eſtrange.*

To THIEVE. *v. a.* [from *thief.*] To ſteal; to practiſe theft.

THI'EVERY. *s.* [from *thieve.*]
1. The practice of ſtealing; theft. *South.*
2. That which is ſtolen. *Shakeſpeare.*

THI'EVISH. *a.* [from *thief.*]
1. Given to ſtealing; practiſing theft. *Addiſon.*
2. Secret; ſly; acting by ſtealth.

THI'EVESHLY. *ad.* Like a thief. *Tuſſer.*

THI'EVISHNESS. *s.* [from *thieviſh.*] Diſpoſition to ſteal; habit of ſtealing.

THIGH. *s.* [ðeop, Saxon; *thies*, Iſlan.] The *thigh* includes all between the buttocks and the knee. The *thigh* bone is the longeſt of all the bones in the body. *Quincy.*

THILK. *pronoun.* [ðilc, Saxon.] That ſame. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

THILL. *s.* [ðille, Sax.] The ſhafts of a waggon; the arms of wood between which the laſt horſe is placed. *Mortimer.*

THILL-HORSE. } *s.* [*thill* and *horſe.*] The
THI'LLER. } laſt horſe: the horſe that goes between the ſhafts. *Tuſſer. Shakeſpeare.*

THI'MBLE. *s.* [from *thumb bell. Minſheu.*] A metal cover by which women ſecure their fingers from the needle. *Shakeſpeare.*

THIME. *s.* [*thymus*, Latin; *thym*, French.] A fragrant herb: properly *thyme.* *Spenſer.*

THIN. *a.* [ðinn, Saxon; *thunner*, Iſlan.]
1. Not thick. *Exodus.*
2. Rare; not denſe. *Bacon.*
3. Not cloſe; ſeparate by large ſpaces. *Raſe.*
4. Not cloſely compacted or accumulated. *Geneſis.*
5. Exile; ſmall. *Dryden.*
6. Not coarſe; not groſs in ſubſtance.
7. Not abounding. *Addiſon.*
8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; ſlim. *L'Eſtran.*

THIN. *ad.* Not thickly. *Milton.*

To THIN. *v. a.* from the adjective.]
1. To make thin or rare; to make leſs thick. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To make leſs cloſe or numerous. *Dryden.*
3. To attenuate. *Blackmore.*

THINE. *pronoun.* [*thein*, Gothick; ðin, Saxon.] Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun poſſeſſive of *thou.* It is uſed for *thy* when the ſubſtantive is divided from it: as, *this is* thy *houſe; this houſe is* thine.

THING. *s.* [ðing, Saxon; *ding*, Dutch.]
1. Whatever is; not a perſon. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. It is uſed in contempt. *Swift.*
3. It is uſed of perſons in contempt, or ſometimes with pity. *Shakeſpeare. Congreve.*
4. It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* once in a ſenſe of honour.

To THINK. *v. n.* preterit *thought.* [*thenkan*, Gothick; ðencean, Saxon.]
1. To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reaſon; to cogitate. *Dryden.*
2. To judge; to conclude. *Daniel.*
3. To intend. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To imagine; to fancy. *Burnet.*
5. To muſe; to meditate. *Dryden.*
6. To recollect; to obſerve. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To judge; to be of opinion. *Swift.*
8. To conſider; to doubt. *Bentley.*
9. *To* THINK *on.* To contrive; to light upon by meditation. *Swift.*
10. *To* THINK *of.* To eſtimate. *Locke.*

To THINK. *v. a.*

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1. To imagine; to imagine in the mind; to conceive. *Shakespeare.*
2. To believe; to esteem. *Milton.*
3. *To* THINK *much.* To grudge. *Milton.*
4. *To* THINK *scorn.* To disdain. *Esther.*

THI'NKER. *s.* [from *think.*] One who thinks in a certain manner. *Locke.*

THI'NKING. *s.* [from *think.*] Imagination; cogitation; judgment. *Addison.*

THI'NLY. *ad.* [from *thin.*]
1. Not thickly.
2. Not closely; not numerously. *Dryden.*

THI'NNESS. *s.* [from *thin.*]
1. The contrary to thickness; exility; tenuity. *Newton.*
2. Paucity; scarcity. *Dryden.*
3. Rareness; not spissitude. *South.*

THIRD. *a.* [ðpiðða, Saxon.] The first after the second; the ordinal of three.

THIRD. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. The third part. *Addison.*
2. The sixtieth part of a second. *Holder.*

THIRDBOROUGH. *s.* [*third* and *borough.*] An under constable.

THI'RDLY. *ad.* In the third place. *Bacon.*

To THIRL. *v. a.* [ðiplian, Saxon.] To pierce; to perforate: now *thrill.* *Ainsworth.*

THIRST. *s.* [ðyrſt, Saxon; *dorst*, Dutch.]
1. The pain suffered for want of drink; want of drink. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Eagerness; vehement desire. *Fairfax.*
3. Drought. *Milton.*

To THIRST. *v. n.* [ðyrſtan, Saxon.]
1. To feel want of drink; to be thirsty or athirst. *Milton.*
2. To have a vehement desire for any thing. *Locke.*

To THIRST. *v. a.* To want to drink. *Prior.*

THI'RSTINESS. *s.* [from *thirst.*] The state of being thirsty. *Wotton.*

THI'RSTY. *a.* [ðyrſtig, Saxon.]
1. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink. *Rowe.*
2. Possessed with any vehement desire: as, *blood* thirsty.

THIRTE'EN. *a.* [ðreotine, Saxon.] Ten and three.

THIRTE'ENTH. *a.* [from *thirteen*, ðreotteoða, Sax.] The third after the tenth.

THI'RTIETH. *a.* [from *thirty*, ðritteogoða, Saxon.] The tenth thrice told.

THI'RTY. *a.* [ðritig, Saxon.] Thrice ten.

THIS. *pronoun.* [ðir, Saxon.]
1. That which is present; what is now mentioned. *Shakespeare.*
2. The next future. *Genesis.*
3. *This* is used for *this time.* *Dryden.*
4. The last past. *Dryden.*
5. It is often opposed to *that.* *Pope.*
6. When *this* and *that* respect a former sentence, *this* relates to the latter, *that* to the former member. See THOSE. *Hooker.*
7. Sometimes it is opposed to *the other.* *Dryd.*

THI'STLE. *s.* [ðiſtel, Saxon.] A prickly weed growing in corn fields. *Miller.*

THISTLE, *golden. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

THI'STLY. *ad.* [from *thistle.*] Overgrown with thistles. *Thomson.*

THI'THER. *ad.* [ðiðer, Saxon.]
1. To that place: opposed to *hither.* *Donne.*
2. To that end; to that point.

THI'THERTO. *ad.* [*thither* and *to.*] To that end; so far.

THI'THERWARD. *ad.* [*thither* and *ward.*] Toward that places. *Miltons*

THO. *ad.* [ðonne, Saxon.]
1. Then. *Spenser.*
2. *Tho'* contracted for *though.*

To THOLE. *v. n.* To wait a while. *Ainsw.*

THONG. *s.* [ðnang, ðnong, Saxon.] A strap or string of leather. *Dryden.*

THORA'CICK. *a.* [from *thorax*, Latin.] Belonging to the breast. *Arbuthnot.*

THO'RAL. *a.* [from *thorus*, Latin.] Relating to the bed. *Ayliffe.*

THO'RN. *s.* [*thaurus*, Gothick; ðopn, Sax.]
1. A prickly tree of several kinds. *Genesis.*
2. A prickle growing on the thorn bush. *Milton.*
3. Any thing troublesome. *Southern.*

THO'RNAPPLE. *s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

THO'RNBACK. *s.* A sea fish. *Arbuthnot.*

THO'RNBUT. *s.* A sea fish. *Ainsworth.*

THO'RNY *a.* [from *thorn.*]
1. Full of thorns; spiny; rough; prickly. *Dryden.*
2. Pricking; vexatious. *Shakespeare.*
3. Difficult; perplexing. *Spenser.*

THO'ROUGH. *preposition.* [the word *through* extended into two syllables.]
1. By way of making passage or penetration.
2. By means of. *Shakespeare.*

THO'ROUGH. *a.* [The adjective is always written *thorough*, the preposition commonly *through.*]
1. Complete; full; perfect. *Clarendon.*
2. Passing through. *Bacon.*

THO'ROUGHFARE. *s.* [*thorough* and *fare.*] A passage through; a passage without any stop or let. *Shakespeare.*

THO'ROUGHLY. *ad.* [from *thorough.*] Completely; fully. *Dryden.*

THOROUGHPA'CED. *a.* [*thorough* and *pace.*] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; thoroughsped. *Swift.*

THO'ROUGHSPED. *a.* [*thorough* and *sped.*] Finished in principles; thoroughpaced. *Swift.*

THOROUGHSTI'TCH. *ad.* [*through* and *stitch.*] Completely; fully. *L'Estrange.*

THORP. *s. Thorp, throp, throp, trop, trap,* are all from the Saxon ðopp, which signifies a village. *Gibson.*

THOSE. *pronoun.*
1. The plural of *that.*
2. *These* refers to the former, *these* to the latter noun. *Cowley.*

THOU. *pronoun.* [ðu, Saxon; in the oblique cases singular *thee*, ðe, Saxon; in the plural *ye*, ge, Saxon; in the oblique cases plural *you*, eop, Saxon.] *You* is now commonly used for the nominative plural.

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2. The second pronoun personal. *Shak.*
2. It is used only in very familiar or very solemn language. *Cowley, Addison.*

To THOU. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with familiarity. *Shakespeare.*

THOUGH. *conj.* [ðeah, Sax. *though*, Goth.]
1. Notwithstanding that; although. *Watts.*
2. *As* THOUGH. As if; like as if. *Genesis.*
3. It is used at the end of a sentence in familiar language: however; yet. *Dryden.*

THOUGHT. The pret. and part. pass. of *think.*

THOUGHT. *s.* [from the pret. of *to think*]
1. The operation of the mind; the act of thinking. *Prior.*
2. Idea; image formed in the mind. *Milton.*
3. Sentiment; fancy; imagery. *Dryden.*
4. Reflection; particular consideration. *Shak.*
5. Conception; preconceived notion. *Milton.*
6. Opinion; judgment. *Pope.*
7. Meditation; serious consideration. *Roscom.*
8. Design; purpose. *Jeremiah.*
9. Silent contemplation. *Shakespeare.*
10. Solicitude; care; concern. *Milton.*
11. Expectation. *Shakespeare.*
12. A small degree; a small quantity. *Sw.*

THO'UGHTFUL. *a.* [*thought* and *full.*]
1. Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation. *Dryden.*
2. Attentive; careful. *Philips.*
3. Promoting meditation; favourable to musing. *Pope.*
4. Anxious; solicitous. *Prior.*

THO'UGHTFULLY. *ad.* With thought or consideration; with solicitude.

THO'UGHTFULNESS. *s.* [from *thoughtful.*]
1. Deep meditation. *Blackmore.*
2. Anxiety; solicitude.

THO'UGHTLESS. *a.* [from *thought.*]
1. Airy; gay; dissipated.
2. Negligent; careless. *Rogers.*
3. Stupid; dull. *Dryden.*

THO'UGHTLESSLY. *ad.* Without thought; carelessly; stupidly. *Garth.*

THO'UGHTLESSNESS. *s.* [from *thoughtless.*] Want of thought; absence of thought.

THO'UGHTSICK. *a.* [*thought* and *sick.*] Uneasy with reflection. *Shakespeare.*

THO'USAND. *a.* or *s.* [ðuſend, Saxon.]
1. The number of ten hundred.
2. Proverbially, a great number. *Spenser.*

THO'USANDTH. *a.* [from *thousand.*] The hundredth ten times told; the ordinal of a thousand: proverbially, very numerous.

THOWL. *s.* A piece of timber by which oars are kept in their places when rowing. *Ainsw.*

THRA'LDOM. *s.* [from *thrall.*] Slavery; servitude. *Sandys.*

THRALL. *s* [ðræl, Saxon.]
1. A slave; one who is in the power of another. *Milton.*
2. Bondage; state of slavery or confinement. *Hudibras.*

To THRALL. *v. a.* To enslave; to bring into the power of another. Not in use. *Donne.*

THRA'PPLE. *s.* The windpipe of any animal; the throttle.

To THRASH. *v. a.* [ðreſcan, Saxon.]
1. To beat corn to free it from the chaff.
2. To beat; to drub. *Shakespeare.*

To THRASH. *v. n.* To labour; to drudge. *Dryden.*

THRA'SHER. *s.* [from *thresh.*] One who thrashes corn. *Luke.*

THRA'SHINGFLOOR. *s.* An area on which corn is beaten. *Dryden.*

THRASO'NICAL. *a.* [from *Thraso*, a bouncer in old comedy.] Boastful; bragging. *Shenstone.*

THRAVE. *s.* [ðrag, Saxon.]
1. A herd; a drove. Out of use.
2. The number of two dozen.

THREAD. *s.* [ðræd, Sax. *draed*, Dutch]
1. A small line; a small twist. *Sandys.*
2. Any thing continued in a course; uniform tenour. *Bacon.*

To THREAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To pass through with a thread. *Sharp.*
2. To pass through; to pierce through.

THRE'ADBARE. *a.* [*thread* and *bare.*]
1. Deprived of the nap; worn to the naked thread. *Shakespeare.*
2. Worn out; trite. *Cleaveland.*

THRE'ADEN. *a.* [from *thread.*] Made of thread. *Shakespeare.*

To THREAP. *v. a.* A country word denoting to argue much or contend. *Ainsworth.*

THREAT. *s.* [from the verb.] Menace; denunciation of ill. *Shakespeare.*

To THREAT. } *v. a.* [ðreatian, Saxon.]
To THRE'ATEN. }
1. To menace; to denounce evil. *Milton.*
2. To menace; to terrify, or attempt to terrify, by showing evil. *Pope.*
3. To menace by action. *Dryden.*

THRE'ATENER. *s.* [from *threaten.*] Menacer; one that threatens. *Milton.*

THRE'ATENING. *s.* [from *threaten.*] Menace; a denunciation of evil. *Locke.*

THRE'ATENINGLY. *ad.* [from *threaten.*] With menace; in a threatening manner.

THRE'ATFUL. *a.* [*threat* and *full.*] Full of threats; minacious. *Spenser.*

THREE. *a.* [ðpie, Saxon.]
1. Two and one.
2. Proverbially, a small number. *Shakespeare.*

THRE'EFOLD. *a.* [ðpeopealo, Sax.] Thrice repeated; consisting of three.

THRE'EPENCE. *s.* [*three* and *pence.*] A silver coin valued at thrice a penny.

THRE'EPENNY. *a.* [*tridolarii*, Lat.] Worthless; mean.

THRE'EPILE. *s.* [*three* and *pile.*] An old name for good velvet. *Shakespeare.*

THREEPI'LED. *a.* Set with a thick pile; another place it seems to mean piled one upon another. *Shakespeare.*

THREESCO'RE. *s.* [*three* and *score.*] Sixty twenty; sixty.

THRENO'DY. *s.* [θρηνωδια.] A song of lamentation.

THRE'SHER. *s.* [properly *thrasher.*]

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THRE'SHOLD. *s.* [ꝺneꝛcpalꝺ, Sax.] The ground or ſtep under the door; entrance; gate; door. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*

THREW. The preterite of *throw*.

THRICE. *ad.* [from *three.*]
1. Three times. *Spenſer.*
2. A word of amplification. *Dryden.*

To THRID. *v. a.* [corrupted from *thread.*] To ſlide through a narrow paſſage. *Pope.*

THRIFT. *s.* [from *thrive.*]
1. Profit; gain; riches gotten; ſtate of proſpering. *Sidney.*
2. Parſimony; frugality; good huſbandry. *Dryden.*
3. A plant.

THRI'FTILY. *ad.* [from *thrifty.*] Frugally; parſimoniouſly. *Swift.*

THRI'FTINESS. *s.* [from *thrifty.*] Frugality; huſbandry. *Wotton.*

THRI'FTLESS. *a.* [from *thrift.*] Profuſe; extravagant. *Spenſer.*

THRI'FTY. *a.* [from *thrift.*]
1. Frugal; ſparing; not profuſe; not laviſh. *Swift.*
2. Well huſbanded. *Shakeſpeare.*

To THRILL. *v. a.* [ꝺꝛylian, Sax.] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate; to drill. *Milton.*

To THRILL. *v. n.*
1. To have the quality of piercing. *Spenſer.*
2. To pierce or wound the ear with a ſharp ſound. *Spenſer.*
3. To feel a ſharp tingling ſenſation. *Shakeſp.*
4. To paſs with a tingling ſenſation. *Addiſon.*

To THRIVE. *v. n.* pret. *throve, thrived;* part. *thriven.* [perhaps *throve* was the original word, from *throa*, Iſlandick, *to increaſe.*] To proſper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing deſired. *Watts.*

THRI'VER. *s.* [from *thrive.*] One that proſpers; one that grows rich. *Hayward.*

THRI'VINGLY. *ad.* [from *thriving.*] In a proſperous way.

THRO'. Contracted by barbarians from *through.* *Dryden.*

THROAT. *s.* [ꝺnote, ꝺnota, Saxon.]
1. The forepart of the neck; the paſſage of nutriment and breath. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The main road of any place. *Thomſon.*
3. *To cut the* THROAT. To murder; to kill by violence. *L'Eſtrange.*

THRO'ATPIPE. *s.* [*throat* and *pipe.*] The weaſon; the windpipe.

THROATWORT. *s.* [*digitalis.*] A plant.

To THROB. *v. n.*
1. To heave; to beat; to raiſe as the breaſt with ſorrow or diſtreſs. *Smith.*
2. To beat; to palpitate. *Wiſeman.*

THROB. *s.* [from the verb.] Heave; beat; ſtroke of palpitation. *Addiſon.*

THROE. *s.* [from ꝺnoꝛpian; *to ſuffer*, Saxon.]
1. The pain of travail; the anguiſh of bringing children. *Milton.*
2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal ſtruggle. *Spenſer.*

To THROE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in agonies. *Shakeſpeare.*

THRONE. *s.* [*thronus*, Latin; ϑρονος.]
1. A royal ſeat; the ſeat of a king. *Dryden.*
2. The ſeat of a biſhop. *Ayliffe.*

To THRONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enthrone; to ſet on a royal ſeat. *Pope.*

THRONG. *s.* [ꝺnang, Saxon.] A crowd; a multitude preſſing againſt each other. *Dryd.*

To THRONG. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To crowd; to come in tumultuous multitudes. *Shakeſpeare.*

To THRONG. *v. a.* To oppreſs or incommode with crowds or tumults. *Milton.*

THRO'STLE. *s.* [ꝺnoꝛtle, Saxon.] The thruſh; a ſmall ſinging bird. *Walton.*

THRO'TTLE. *s.* [from *throat.*] The windpipe; the larinx. *Brown.*

To THRO'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To choke; to ſuffocate; to kill by ſtopping the breath. *Dryden. Swift.*

THROVE. The preterite of *thrive.*

THROUGH. *prep.* [ꝺuph, Sax. *door*, Dut.]
1. From end to end of; along the whole maſs or compaſs. *Dryden.*
2. Noting paſſage: *the bullet paſſed* through *the board.* *Newton.*
3. By tranſmiſſion. *Temple.*
4. By means of: *he was advanced* through *his friends.* *Prior.*

THROUGH. *ad.*
1. From one end or ſide to the other. *Bacon.*
2. To the end of any thing. *South.*

THRO'UGHBRED. *a.* [*through* and *bred*, commonly *thoroughbred*] Completely educated; completely taught. *Grew.*

THROUGHLI'GHTED. *a.* [*through* and *light.*] Lighted on both ſides. *Wotton.*

THRO'UGHLY. *ad.* [from *through.* It is commonly written *thoroughly*, as coming from *thorough.*]
1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly. *Sp.*
2. Without reſerve; ſincerely. *Tillotſon.*

THROUGHO'UT. *prep.* [*through* and *out.*] Quite; through; in every part of. *Bacon.*

THROUGHO'UT. *ad.* Every where; in every part. *Dryden.*

THROUGHPA'CED. *a.* [*through* and *paced.*] Perfect; complete. *More.*

To THROW. *v. n.* pret. *threw*; part. paſſ. *thrown.* [ϑnapan, Saxon.]
1. To fling; to caſt; to ſend to a diſtant place by any projectile force. *Knolles.*
2. To toſs; to put with any violence or tumult. *Berkley.*
3. To lay careleſly, or in haſte. *Clarendon.*
4. To venture at dice. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To caſt; to ſtrip; to put off. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To emit in any careleſs or vehement manner. *Watts.*
7. To ſpread in haſte. *Pope.*
8. To overturn in wreſtling. *South.*
9. To drive; to ſend by force. *Dryden.*
10. To make to act at a diſtance. *Shakeſp.*
11. To repoſe. *Taylor.*
12. To change by any kind of violence. *Add.*
13. To turn. [*tornare*, Lat.] As balls *thrown* in a lathe. *Ainſworth.*

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14. *To* THROW *away.* To loſe; to ſpend in vain. *Dryden.*
15. *To* THROW *away.* To reject. *Taylor.*
16. *To* THROW *by.* To reject; to lay aſide as of no uſe. *Ben Jonſon.*
17. *To* THROW *down.* To ſubvert; to overturn. *Addiſon.*
18. *To* THROW *off.* To expel. *Arbuthnot.*
19. *To* THROW *off.* To reject; to diſcard. *Spratt.*
20. *To* THROW *out.* To exert; to bring forth into act. *Addiſon.*
21. *To* THROW *out.* To diſtance; to leave behind. *Addiſon.*
22. *To* THROW *out.* To eject; to expel. *Sw.*
23. *To* THROW *out.* To reject; to exclude *Swift.*
24. *To* THROW *up.* To reſign angrily. *Add.*
25. *To* THROW *up.* To emit; to reject; to bring up. *Arbuthnot.*

To THROW. *v. n.*
1. To perform the act of caſting.
2. To caſt dice.
3. *To* THROW *about.* To caſt about; to try expedients. *Spenſer.*

THROW. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A caſt; the act of caſting or throwing. *Addiſon.*
2. A caſt of dice; the manner in which the dice fall when they are caſt. *Bentley.*
3. The ſpace to which any thing is thrown. *Addiſon.*
4. Stroke; blow. *Spenſer.*
5. Effort; violent ſally. *Addiſon.*
6. The agony of childbirth: in this ſenſe it is written *throe.* *Dryden.*

THRO'WER. *ſ.* [from *throw.*] One that throws. *Shakeſpeare.*

THRUM. *ſ.* [*thraum*, Iſlandick]
1. The ends of weavers threads.
2. Any coarſe yarn. *Shakeſpeare.*

To THRUM. *v. a.* To grate; to play coarſely. *Dryden.*

THRUSH. *ſ.* [ϸɼyſe, Saxon.]
1. A ſmall ſinging bird. *Carew. Pope.*
2. Small ulcerations which appear firſt in the mouth; but they may affect every part of the alimentary duct, except the thick guts; the nearer they approach to a white colour, the leſs dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

To THRUST. *v. a.* [*truſito*, Latin.]
1. To puſh any thing into matter, or between cloſe bodies. *Revelation.*
2. To puſh; to move with violence. *Spenſer.*
3. To ſtab. *Numbers.*
4. To compreſs. *Judges.*
5. To impel; to urge. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To obtrude; to intrude. *Locke.*

To THRUST. *v. n.*
1. To make a hoſtile puſh; to attack with a pointed weapon.
2. To ſqueeze in; to put himſelf into any place by violence. *Dryden.*
3. To intrude. *Rowe.*
4. To puſh forward; to come violently; to throng; to preſs. *Knolles.*

THRUST. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. Hoſtile attack with any pointed weapon. *Dryden.*
2. Aſſault; attack. *More.*

THRU'STER. *ſ.* [from *thruſt.*] He that thruſts.

THRU'STLE. *ſ.* [from *thruſh.*] The thruſh; the throſtle. *Gay.*

To THRYFA'LLOW. *v. a* [*thrice* and *fallow.*] To give the third ploughing in ſummer. *Tuſſer.*

THUMB. *ſ.* [ϸuma, Sax.] The ſhort ſtrong finger anſwering to the other four. *Broome.*

To THUMB. *v. n.* To handle awkwardly.

THUMB-BAND. *ſ.* [*thumb* and *band.*] A twiſt of any materials made thick as a man's thumb. *Mortimer.*

THU'MBSTAL. *ſ.* [*thumb* and *ſtall.*] A thimble.

THUMP. *ſ.* [*thombo*, Italian.] A hard heavy dull blow with ſomething blunt. *Dryden.*

To THUMP. *v. a.* To beat with a dull heavy blow. *Shakeſpeare.*

To THUMP. *v. n.* To fall or ſtrike with a dull heavy blow. *Hudibras.*

THU'MPER. *ſ.* [from *thump.*] The perſon or thing that thumps.

THU'NDER. *ſ.* [ϸunꝺeɼ, ϸunoɼ, Saxon; *donder*, Dutch.]
1. *Thunder* is a bright flame riſing on a ſudden, moving with a very rapid velocity through the air, and commonly ending with a loud noiſe or rattling. *Muſchenbroek.*
2. In popular and poetick language, *thunder* is commonly the noiſe, and lightning the flaſh; though *thunder* is ſometimes taken for both. *Shakeſpeare. Milton.*
3. Any loud noiſe or tumultuous violence. *Spenſer. Rowe.*

To THU'NDER. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To make thunder. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To make a loud or terrible noiſe. *Pope.*

To THU'NDER. *v. a.*
1. To emit with noiſe and terrour. *Dryden.*
2. To publiſh any denunciation or threat. *Ayliffe.*

THU'NDERBOLT. *ſ.* [*thunder* and *bolt*, as it ſignifies an arrow.]
1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven. *Addiſon.*
2. Fulmination; denunciation: properly eccleſiaſtical. *Hakewill.*

THU'NDERCLAP. *ſ.* [*thunder* and *clap.*] Exploſion of thunder. *Dryden.*

THU'NDERER. *ſ.* [from *thunder.*] The power that thunders. *Waller.*

THU'NDEROUS. *a.* [from *thunder.*] Producing thunder. *Milton.*

THU'NDERSHOWER. *ſ.* [*thunder* and *ſhower.*] A rain accompanied with thunder. *Stilling fl.*

THU'NDERSTONE. *ſ.* [*thunder* and *ſtone.*] A ſtone fabulouſly ſuppoſed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt. *Shakeſpeare.*

To THU'NDERSTRIKE. *v. a.* [*thunder* and *ſtrike.*]
1. To blaſt or hurt with lightning. *Sidney.*

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2. To affonish with any thing terrible. *Chap.*

THURI'FEROUS. *a.* [*thurifer*, Lat.] Bearing frankincenſe.

THURIFICA'TION. *s.* [*thuris* and *facio*, Lat.] The act of fuming with incenſe; the act of burning incenſe. *Stilling fleet.*

THU'RSDAY. *s.* [*thorſgday*, Daniſh; from *thor*. *Thor* was the ſon of Odin, yet in ſome of the northern parts they worſhipped the ſupreme Deity under his name. *Stilling fleet.* The fifth day of the week.

THUS. *ad.* [ꝥur, Saxon.]

1. In this manner; in this wiſe. *Dryden.*

2. To this degree; to this quantity. *Wake.*

To THWACK. *v. a.* [ƿaccian, Saxon.] To ſtrike with ſomething blunt and heavy; to thraſh; to bang. *Arbuthnot.*

THWACK. *s.* [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow. *Hudibras.*

THWART. *a.* [ƿẏꝛn, Saxon; *dwars*, Dutch.]

1. Tranſverſe; croſs to ſomething elſe. *Milton.*

2. Perverſe; inconvenient; miſchievous.

To THWART. *v. a.*

1. To croſs; to lie or come croſs any thing. *Thomſon.*

2. To croſs; to oppoſe; to traverſe; to contravene. *Pope.*

To THWART. *v. n.* To be in oppoſition to. *Locke.*

THWA'RTINGLY. *ad.* [from *thwarting*.] Oppoſitely; with oppoſition.

THY. *pronoun.* [ƿin, Saxon.] Of thee; belonging to thee; relating to thee; the poſſeſſive of *thou*. See THOU.

THYINE *wood. s.* A precious wood. *Revelat.*

THYME. *s.* [*thyme*, French; *thymus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

THYSE'LF. *pronoun reciprocal.* [*thy* and *ſelf*.]

1. It is commonly uſed in the oblique caſes, or following the verb. *Shakeſpeare.*

2. In poetical or ſolemn language it is ſometimes uſed in the nominative. *Dryden.*

TIAR. } *s.* [*tiara*, Lat.] A dreſs for the head;
TIARA. } a diadem. *Pope. Prior.*

To TICE. *v. a.* [from *entice*.] To draw; to allure. *Herbert.*

TICK. *s.* [contracted from *ticket*, a tally on which debts are ſcored.]

1. Score; truſt. *Hudibras. Locke.*

2. [*tique*, French; *teke*, Dutch.] The louſe of dogs or ſheep. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. The caſe which holds the feathers of a bed.

To TICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To run on ſcore.

2. To truſt; to ſcore. *Arbuthnot.*

TICKEN. } *s.* The ſame with *tick*. A ſort
TICKING. } of ſtrong linen for bedding. *Bailey.*

TICKET. *s.* [*etiquet*, French.] A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which admiſſion is granted, or a claim acknowledged. *Spenſer. Collier.*

To TICKLE. *v. a.* [*titillo*, Latin.]

1. To affect with a prurient ſenſation by ſlight touches. *Dryden.*

2. To pleaſe by ſlight gratifications. *Locke.*

To TICKLE. *v. n.* To feel titillation. *Sp.*

TICKLE. *a.* Tottering; unfixed; unſtable; eaſily overthrown. *Shakeſpeare.*

TICKLISH. *a.* [from *tickle*.]

1. Senſible to titillation; eaſily tickled. *Bacon.*

2. Tottering; uncertain; unfixed. *Woodw.*

3. Difficult; nice. *Swift.*

TICKLISHNESS. *s.* [from *tickliſh*.] The ſtate of being tickliſh.

TICKTACK. *s.* [*trictrac*, French.] A game at tables. *Bailey.*

TID. *a.* [ƿẏꝺeꝛ, Saxon.] Tender; ſoft; nice.

TIDBIT. *s.* [*tid* and *bit*.] A dainty.

To TIDDER. } *v. a.* [from *tid*.] To uſe ten-
To TIDDLE. } derly; to fondle.

TIDE. *s.* [ƿẏꝺ, Saxon. *tijd*, Dutch and Iſlan.]

1. Time; ſeaſon; while. *Spenſer.*

2. Alternate ebb and flow of the ſea. That motion of the water called *tide*, is a riſing and falling of the ſea; the cauſe of this, is the attraction of the moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean which is the neareſt the moon, being moſt ſtrongly attracted, is raiſed higher than the reſt; and the part oppoſite to it being leaſt attracted is alſo higher than the reſt; and theſe two oppoſite riſes of the ſurface of the water in the great ocean following the motion of the moon from eaſt to weſt, and ſtriking againſt the large coaſts of the continents, from thence rebound back again, and ſo make floods and ebbs in narrow ſeas and rivers. *Locke.*

3. Commotion; violent confluence. *Bacon.*

4 Stream; courſe. *Philips.*

To TIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive with the ſtream. *Dryden.*

To TIDE. *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide. *Philips.*

TIDEGATE. *s.* [*tide* and *gate*.] A gate through which the tide paſſes into a baſin.

TIDESMAN. *s.* [*tide* and *man*.] A tide-waiter or cuſtomhouſe officer, who watches on board of merchant-ſhips till the duty of goods be paid. *Bailey.*

TIDEWAITER. *s.* [*tide* and *wait*.] An officer who watches the landing of goods of the cuſtomhouſe. *Swift.*

TIDILY. *ad.* [from *tidy*.] Neatly; readily.

TIDINESS. *s.* [from *tidy*.] Neatneſs; readineſs.

TIDINGS. *s.* [ƿiꝺan, Saxon, *to happen*.] News; an account of ſomething that has happened; incidents related. *Rogers.*

TIDY. *a.* [*tidt*, Iſlandick.]

1. Seaſonable. *Tuſſer.*

2. Neat; ready. *Gay.*

To TIE. *v. a.* [ƿian, ƿigan, Saxon.]

1. To bind; to faſten with a knot. *Knolles.*

2. To knit; to complicate. *Burnet.*

3. To hold; to faſten; to join ſo as not eaſily to be parted. *Fairfax.*

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4. To hinder; to obstruct. *Waller.*
5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine. *Hooker.*

TIE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Knot; fastening.
2. Bond; obligation. *Waller.*

TIER. *s.* [*tiere, tieire*, old French; *tuyer*, Dut.] A row; a rank. *Knolles.*

TIERCE. *s.* [*tiers, tiercier*, Fr.] A vessel holding the third part of a pipe. *B. Jonson.*

TI'ERCET. *s.* [from *tiers*, French.] A triplet; three lines.

TIFF. *s.* [A low word.]
1. Liquor; drink. *Philips.*
2. A fit of peevishness or sullenness; a pet.

To TIFF. *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel.

TI'FFANY. *s.* [*tiffer*, to dress up, old French.] Very thin silk. *Brown.*

TIGE. *s.* [In architecture.] The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital. *Bailey.*

TI'GER. *s.* [*tigre*, French; *tigris*, Latin.] A fierce beast of the leonine kind. *Peacham.*

TI'GHT. *a.* [*dicht*, Dutch.]
1. Tense; close; not loose. *Moxon.*
2. Free from fluttering rags; less than neat. *Swift.*

To TI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *tight.*] To straiten; to make close.

TI'GHTER. *s.* [from *tighten.*] A ribband or string by which women straiten their clothes.

TI'GHTLY. *ad.* [from *tight.*]
1. Closely; not loosely.
2. Neatly; not idly. *Dryden.*

TI'GHTNESS. *s.* [from *tight.*]
1. Closeness; not looseness. *Woodward.*
2. Neatness.

TI'GRESS. *s.* [from *tiger.*] The female of the tiger. *Addison.*

TIKE. *s.* [*tik*, Swedish; *teke*, Dutch.]
1. The louse of dogs or sheep; a tick. *Bacon.*
2. It is in *Shakespeare* the name of a dog. [from *tijk*, Runick, a little dog.]

TILE. *s.* [ꝥıgle, Saxon; *tegel*, Dutch; *tuile*, French.] Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses. *Moxon.*

To TILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with tiles. *Bacon.*
2. To cover as tiles. *Donne.*

TI'LER. *s.* [*tuilier*, Fr. from *tile.*] One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles. *Bacon.*

TI'LING. *s.* [from *tile.*] The roof covered with tiles. *Luke.*

TILL. *s.* A money box in a shop. *Swift.*

TILL. *prep.* [ꝥıl, Saxon.]
1. To the time of. *Cowley.*
2. TILL *now.* To the present time. *Milton.*
3. TILL *then.* To that time. *Milton.*

TILL. *conjunction.*
1. To the time when. *Dryden.*
2. To the degree that. *Taylor.*

To TILL. *v. a.* [ꝥylian, Saxon; *tenlen*, Dutch.] To cultivate; to husband: commonly used of the husbandry of the plough. *Milton.*

TI'LLABLE. *a.* [from *till.*] Arable; fit for the plough. *Carew.*

TI'LLAGE. *s.* [from *till.*] Husbandry; the act or practice of ploughing or culture. *Bacon.*

TI'LLER. *s.* [from *till.*]
1. Husbandman; ploughman. *Cowl.*
2. The rudder of a boat.
3. A till; a small drawer. *Dryd.*

TI'LLYFALLY. } *ad.* A word used
TI'LLYVALLEY. } merly when any thing said was rejected as trifling or impertinent. *Shakespeare.*

TI'LMAN. *s.* [*till* and *man.*] One who tills; a husbandman. *Tusser.*

TILT. *s.* [ꝥylt, Saxon.]
1. A tent; any support of covering over head. *Dunbar.*
2. The cover of a boat. *Gay.*
3. A military game: which the combatants run against each other with lances on horseback. *Prior. Addison.*
4. A thrust.

To TILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover like a tilt of a boat.
2. To carry or point as in tilts. *Philips.*
3. [*tillen*, Dutch.] To turn up so as to run out: as, the barrel is *tilted.*

To TILT. *v. n.*
1. To run in tilts or tournaments. *Milton.*
2. To fight with rapiers. *Shakespeare.*
3. To rush as in combat. *Collier.*
4. To play unsteadily. *Pope.*
5. To fall on one side. *Gower.*

TI'LTER. *s.* [from *tilt.*] One who tilts; one who fights. *Glanville.*

TILTH. *s.* [from *till.*] Husbandry; culture. *Shakespeare.*

TILTH. *a.* [from *till.*] Arable; tilled. *Bacon.*

TI'MBER. *s.* [ꝥimbꝛian, Saxon, to build.]
1. Wood fit for building. *Woodward.*
2. The main trunk of a tree. *Shakespeare.*
3. The main beams of a fabrick.
4. Materials, ironically. *Bacon.*

To TI'MBER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lodge on a tree. A cant word. *L'Estrange.*

To TI'MBER. *v. a.* To furnish with beams or timber.

TI'MBERED. *a.* [from *timber*; *timbré*, French.] Built; formed; contrived. *Dryden.*

TI'MBERSOW. *s.* A worm in wood; perhaps the woodlouse. *Bacon.*

TI'MBREL. *s.* [*timbre*, French.] A musical instrument played by pulsation. *Sandys.*

TIME. *s.* [*tima*, Saxon; *tyn*, Erse.]
1. The measure of duration. *Locke. Swift.*
2. Space of time. *Bacon.*
3. Interval.
4. Life considered as employed, or distributed to employment. *Locke. Rogers.*
5. Season; proper time.
6. A considerable space of duration; a nuance; process of time. *Waller. Woodward.*
7. Age; part of duration distinct from other parts. *Dryden. Shakespeare. Bacon.*
8. Past time.
9. Early time.
10. Time considered as affording opportunity. *Clarendon.*

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11. Particular quality of some part of duration. *South.*
12. Particular time. *Addison.*
13. Hour of childbirth. *Clarendon.*
14. Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to repetition. *Swift.*
15. Musical measure. *Shakespeare.*

• TIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time. *L'Estrange.*
2. To regulate as to time. *Addison.*
3. To measure harmonically. *Shakespeare.*

TIMEFUL. *a.* [*time* and *full.*] Seasonable; timely; early. *Raleigh.*

TIMELESS. *a.* [from *time.*]
1. Unseasonable; done at an improper time. *Pope.*
2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time. *Shakespeare.*

TIMELY. *a.* [from *time.*] Seasonable; sufficiently early. *Dryden.*

TIMELY. *ad.* [from *time.*] Early; soon. *Sh.*

TIMEPLEASER. *s.* [*time* and *please.*] One who complies with prevailing opinions whatever they be. *Shakespeare.*

TIMESERVING. *s.* [*time* and *serve.*] Mean compliance with present power. *South.*

TIMID. *a.* [*timide*, French. *timidus*, Lat.] Fearful; timorous; wanting courage; wanting boldness. *Thomson.*

TIMIDITY. *s.* [*timidité*, Fr. *timiditas*, Latin.] Fearfulness; timorousness; habitual cowardice. *Brown.*

TIMOROUS. *a.* [*timor*, Latin.] Fearful; full of fear and scruple. *Prior.*

TIMOROUSLY. *ad.* [from *timorous.*] Fearfully; with much fear. *Shakespeare.*

TIMOROUSNESS. *s.* [from *timorous.*] Fearfulness. *Swift.*

TIMOUS. *a.* [from *time.*] Early; timely; not innate. Obsolete. *Bacon.*

TIN. *s.* [*ten*, Dutch.]
1. One of the primitive metals, called by the chymists Jupiter. *Woodward.*
2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

• TIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with tin. *Boyle.*

TINCAL. *s.* A mineral, of which borax is made. *Woodward.*

• TINCT. *v. a.* [*tinctus*, Latin. *teint*, Fr.]
1. To stain; to colour; to spot; to die. *Bac.*
2. To imbue with a taste. *Bacon.*

TINCT. *s.* [from the verb.] Colour; stain; spot. *Thomson.*

TINCTURE. *s.* [*teinture*, Fr. *tinctura*, from *tinctus*, Lat.]
1. Colour or taste superadded by something. *Wotton.*
2. Extract of some drug made in spirits; an infusion in spirits. *Boyle.*

• TINCTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To imbue or impregnate with some colour or taste. *Blackmore.*
2. To imbue the mind. *Atterbury.*

• TIND. *v. a.* [*tendgan*, Gothick; *tendan*, Saxon.] To kindle; to set on fire.

TINDER. *s.* [*tynder*, Saxon.] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire. *Shakespeare.*

TINDERBOX. *s.* [*tinder* and *box.*] The box for holding tinder. *Atterbury.*

TINE. *s.* [*tinne*, Islandick.]
1. The tooth of a harrow; the spike of a fork. *Mortimer.*
2. Trouble; distress. *Spenser.*

To TINE. *v. a.* [*tynan*, Saxon.]
1. To kindle; to light; to set on fire. *Dryden.*
2. [*tinan*, Saxon.] To shut.

To TINE. *v. n.*
1. To rage; to smart. *Spenser.*
2. To fight. *Spenser.*

To TINGE. *v. a.* [*tingo*, Lat.] To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taste. *Newton.*

TINGENT. *a.* [*tingens*, Latin.] Having the power to tinge. *Boyle.*

TINGLASS. *s.* [*tin* and *glass.*] Bismuth.

To TINGLE. *v. n.* [*tingelen*, Dutch.]
1. To feel a sound, or the continuance of a sound, in the ears. *Brown.*
2. To feel a sharp quick pain with a sensation of motion. *Pope.*
3. To feel either pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion. *Arbuthnot.*

To TINK. *v. n.* [*tinnio*, Lat. *tincian*, Welsh.] To make a sharp shrill noise.

TINKER. *s.* [from *tink*, because in their work they make a tinkling noise.] A mender of old brass. *Shakespeare.*

To TINKLE. *v. n.* [*tinter*, Fr. *tinnio*, Lat.]
1. To make a sharp quick noise; to clink. *Dudley.*
2. To hear a low quick noise. *Dryden.*

TINMAN. *s.* [*tin* and *man*] A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over. *Prior.*

TINNER. *s.* [from *tin*; *tin*, Sax.] One who works in the tin mines. *Bacon.*

TINNY. *a.* [from *tin.*] Abounding with tin. *Drayton.*

TINPENNY. *s.* A certain customary duty anciently paid to the tithingmen. *Bailey.*

TINSEL. *s.* [*etincelle*, Fr.]
1. A kind of shining cloth. *Fairfax.*
2. Any thing shining with false lustre; any thing showy and of little value. *Swift.*

To TINSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with cheap ornaments; to adorn with lustre that has no value. *Cleaveland.*

TINT. *s.* [*teinte*, Fr. *tinta*, Ital.] A die; a colour. *Pope.*

TINWORM. *s.* An insect. *Bailey.*

TINY. *a.* [*tint*, *tynd*, Danish.] Little; small; puny. A burlesque word. *Swift.*

TIP. *s.* [*tip*, *tipken*, Dutch.] Top; end; point; extremity. *Pope.*

To TIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To top; to end; to cover on the end. *Milton.*
2. To strike slightly; to tap. *Swift.*

TIPPET. *s.* [*tæppet*, Sax.] Something worn about the neck. *Bacon.*

To TIPPLE. *v. n.* [*tepel*, a dug, old Teutonick.] To drink luxuriously: to waste life over the

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over the cup: *Shakespeare.*

To TI'PPLE. *v. a.* To drink in luxury or excess. *Cleaveland.*

TI'PPLE. *s.* [from the verb.] Drink; liquor. *L'Estrange.*

TI'PPLED. *a.* [from *tipple.*] Tipsy; drunk. *Dryden.*

TI'PPLER. *s.* [from *tipple.*] A sottish drunkard; an idle drunken fellow.

TI'PSTAFF. *s.* [*tip* and *staff.*]
1. An officer with a staff tipped with metal.
2. The staff itself so tipt. *Bacon.*

TI'PSY. *a.* [from *tipple.*] Drunk; overpowered with excess of drink. *Shakespeare.*

TI'PTOE. *s.* [*tip* and *toe.*] The end of the toe. *Herbert.*

TIRE. *s.* [*tyr*, Dutch.]
1. Rank; row. *Raleigh.*
2. [corrupted from *tira.*] A headdress. *Spen.*
3. Furniture; apparatus. *Philips.*

To TIRE. *v. a.* [ꝑiꝑian, Sax.]
1. To fatigue; to make weary; to harass; to wear out with labour or tediousness. *Dryden.*
2. It has often *out* added, to intend the signification. *Bacon.*
3. [from *attire* or *tire*, from *tiara.*] To dress the head. *Kings.*

To TIRE. *v. n.* [ꝑeoꝑnan, Saxon.] To fail with weariness.

TI'REDNESS. *s.* [from *tired.*] State of being tired; weariness. *Hakewill.*

TI'RESOME. *a.* [from *tire.*] Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious. *Addison.*

TI'RESOMENESS. *s.* [from *tiresome.*] Act or quality of being tiresome.

TI'REWOMAN. *s.* [*tire* and *woman.*] A woman whose business is to make dresses for the head. *Locke.*

TI'RINGHOUSE. } *s.* [*tire* and *house* or *room.*]
TI'RINGROOM. } The room in which players dress for the stage. *Shakespeare.*

TI'RWIT. *s.* [*vanellus.*] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

'TIS. Contracted for *it is.* *Shakespeare.*

TI'SICAL. *a.* [for *phthisical.*] Consumptive.

TI'SICK. *s.* [corrupted from *phthisick.*] Consumption; morbid waste.

TI'SSUE. *s.* [*tissue*, Fr. ꝑiꝑan, *to weave*, Norman Saxon.] Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or figured colours. *Dryden.*

To TI'SSUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To interweave; to variegate. *Wotton.*

TIT. *s.*
1. A small horse: generally in contempt. *Denham.*
2. A woman: in contempt. *Dryden.*
3. A titmouse, or tomtit; a small bird.

TITBI'T. *s.* [properly *tidbit.*] Nice bit; nice food. *Arbuthnot.*

TITHE. *s.* [ꝑeoꝺa, Saxon, tenth.]
1. The tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry. *Bacon.*
2. The tenth part of any thing. *Shakespeare.*
3. Small part; small portion. *Bacon.*

To TITHE. *v. a.* [ꝑeoꝺian, Sax.] To tax; to levy the tenth part. *Spenser.*

To TITHE. *v. a.* To pay tithe. *Tusser.*

TI'THEABLE. *a.* [from *tithe.*] Subject to the payment of tithes; that of which tithes may be taken. *Swift.*

TI'THER. *s.* [from *tithe.*] One who gathers tithes.

TI'THING. *s.* [*tithinga*, law Lat.]
1. *Tithing* is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society: of these companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called tithingman. *Cowel.*
2. Tithe; tenth part due to the priest. *Tus.*

TI'THINGMAN. *s.* [*tithing* and *man.*] A petty peace officer; a constable. *Spenser.*

TI'THYMAL. *s.* [*tithymalle*, Fr. *tithymallus*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsworth.*

To TI'TILLATE. *v. n.* [*titillo*, Lat.] To tickle. *Pope.*

TITILLA'TION. *s.* [*titillation*, Fr. *titillatio*, Lat. from *titillate.*]
1. The act of tickling. *Bacon.*
2. The state of being tickled. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Any slight or petty pleasure. *Glanville.*

TI'TLARK. *s.* A small bird. *Walton.*

TI'TLE. *s.* [*titulus*, Latin.]
1. A general head comprising particulars. *Hale.*
2. An appellation of honour. *Milton.*
3. A name; an appellation. *Shakespeare.*
4. The first page of a book, telling its name, and generally its subject. *Swift.*
5. A claim of right. *South.*

To TI'TLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to call. *Milton.*

TI'TLELESS. *a.* [from *title.*] Wanting a name or appellation. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

TI'TLEPAGE. *s.* [*title* and *page.*] The page containing the title of a book. *Dryden.*

TI'TMOUSE or *Tit. s.* [*tijt*, Dutch, a chick, or small bird; *titlingar*, Islandish, a little bird.] A small species of birds. *Dryden.*

To TI'TTER. *v. n.* [formed, I suppose, from the sound.] To laugh with restraint; to laugh without much noise. *Pope.*

TI'TTER. *s.* [from the verb.] A restrained laugh.

TI'TTLE. *s.* [I suppose from *tit.*] A small particle; a point; a dot. *Swift.*

TI'TTLETATTLE. *s.* [formed from *tattle* by a ludicrous reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble. *Prior.*

To TI'TTLETATTLE. *v. n.* [from *tattle.*] To prate idly. *Sidney.*

TITUBA'TION. *s.* [*titubo*, Latin.] The act of stumbling.

TI'TULAR. *a.* [*titulaire*, Fr.] Nominal; having or conferring only the title. *Bacon.*

TITULA'RITY. *s.* [from *titular.*] The state of being titular. *Brown.*

TI'TULARY. *a.* [*titulaire*, Fr.]
1. Consisting in a title. *Bacon.*
2. Relating to a title. *Bacon.*

TI'TULARY. *s.* [from the adj.] One that has a title or right. *Ayliffe.*

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TIVY. *s.* [A word expreſſing ſpeed, from *tantivy*, the note of a hunting horn.] *Dryden.*

TO. *ad.* [ꝥo. Saxon; *to*, Dutch.]
1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the ſecond as the object of the firſt: *I love* to *read.* *Smalridge.*
2. It notes the intention: as, *ſhe raiſed a war* to *call me back.* *Dryden.*
3. After an adjective it notes its object: as, *born* to *beg.* *Sandys.*
4. Noting futurity: as, *we are ſtill* to *ſeek.* *Bentley.*
5. To *and again.* To *and fro.* Backward and forward. *Milton.*

TO. *preposition.*
1. Noting motion *toward*; oppoſed to *from.* *Sidney. Smith.*
2. Noting accord or adaptation: *dance* to *the tune.* *Milton.*
3. Noting addreſs or compellation: as *here's* to *you all.* *Denham.*
4. Noting attention or application. *Dryden.*
5. Noting addition or accumulation: *two* to *two make four.* *Denham.*
6. Noting a ſtate or place whither any one goes: as, *away* to *horſe.* *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Noting oppoſition: as, *foot* to *foot.* *Dryd.*
8. Noting amount: as, to *the number of three hundred.* *Bacon.*
9. Noting proportion: as, *three* to *nine.* *Sw.*
10. Noting poſſeſſion or appropriation: *he has it* to *himſelf.* *Felton.*
11. Noting perception: as, *ſharp* to *the taſte.* *Dryden.*
12. Noting the ſubject of an affirmation; as, *oath* to *the contrary.* *Shakeſpeare.*
13. In compariſon of. *Tillotſon.*
14. As far as. *Arbuthnot.*
15. After an adjective it notes the object: *deaf* to *cries.* *Shakeſpeare.*
16. Noting obligation: *true* to *his truſt.* *Holyday.*
17. Reſpecting. *Shakeſpeare.*
18. Noting extent. *Hammond.*
19. Toward. *Dryden.*
20. Noting preſence. *Swift.*
21. After a verb, *to* notes the object: *books conduce* to *learning.* *Shakeſpeare.*
22. Noting the degree: *it was repeated* to *the hundredth time.* *Boyle.*

TOAD. *s.* [ꝥaꝺe, Saxon.] An animal reſembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous, perhaps without reaſon. *Dryden.*

TO'ADFISH. *s.* A kind of ſea fiſh.

TO'ADFLAX. *s.* A plant.

TO'ADSTONE. *s.* [*toad* and *ſtone.*] A concretion ſuppoſed to be found in the head of a toad. *Brown.*

TO'ADSTOOL. *s.* [*toad* and *ſtool.*] A plant like a muſhroom, but not eſculent. *Bacon.*

To TOAST. *v. a.* [*toſtum*, Latin.]
1. To dry or heat at the fire. *Brown.*
2. To name when a health is drunk. *Prior.*

TOAST. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Bread dried before the fire. *Bacon.*
2. Bread dried and put into liquor. *Pope.*
3. A celebrated woman, whoſe health is often drunk. *Addiſon.*

TO'ASTER. *s.* [from *toaſt.*] He who toaſts. *Prior.*

TOBA'CCO. *s.* [from *Tobaco* or *Tobago* in America.] The flower of the *tobacco* conſiſts of one leaf. *Miller.*

TOBA'CCONIST. *s.* [from *tobacco.*] A preparer and vender of tobacco.

TOD. *s.* [*totte haar*, a lock of hair, German.]
1. A buſh; a thick ſhrub. Obſolete. *Spenſ.*
2. A certain weight of wool, twenty-eight pounds. *Shakeſpeare.*

TOE. *s.* [ꝥa, Saxon; *teen*, Dutch.] The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet. *Prior.*

TOFO'RE. *ad.* [ꝥoꝼoꝛꝺan, Saxon.] Before. Obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

TOFT. *s.* [*toftum*, law Latin.] A place where a meſſuage has ſtood. *Cowel.*

TO'GED. *a.* [*togatus*, Latin.] Gowned; dreſſed in gowns. *Shakeſpeare.*

TOGE'THER. *ad.* [ꝥoꝿæꝺeꝛe, Saxon.]
1. In company. *Milton.*
2. Not apart; not in ſeparation. *Bacon.*
3. In the ſame place. *Daviet.*
4. In the ſame time. *Dryden.*
5. Without intermiſſion. *Dryden.*
6. In concert. *Addiſon.*
7. In continuity. *Milton.*
8. TOGETHER *with.* In union with; in a ſtate of mixture with. *Dryden.*

To TOIL. *v. n.* [ꝥilian, Sax. *tuylen*, Dutch.] To labour; perhaps originally, to labour in tillage. *Prior.*

To TOIL. *v. a.*
1. To labour; to work at. *Milton.*
2. To weary; to overlabour. *Shakeſpeare.*

TOIL. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Labour; fatigue. *Milton.*
2. [*toile*, *toiles*, Fr.] Any net or ſnare woven or meſhed. *Denham.*

TOI'LET. *s.* [*toilette*, Fr.] A dreſſing-table. *Pope.*

TOI'LSOME. *a.* [from *toil.*] Laborious; weary. *Pope.*

TOI'LSOMENESS. *s.* [from *toilſome.*] Weariſomeneſs; laboriouſneſs.

TO'KEN. *s.* [ꝥacn, Saxon; *teycken*, Dutch.]
1. A ſign. *Pſalms.*
2. A mark. *South.*
3. A memorial of friendſhip; an evidence of remembrance. *Drayton.*

To TO'KEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make known. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

TOLD. [pret. and part. paſſ. of *tell.*] Mentioned; related. *Milton.*

To TOLE. *v. a.* To train; to draw by degrees. *Locke.*

TO'LERABLE. *a.* [*tolerable*, Fr. *tolerabilis*, Latin.]
1. Supportable; that may be endured or ſupported. *Hooker.*
2. Not excellent; not contemptible; paſſable. *Swift.*

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TO'LERABLENESS. *s.* [from *tolerable*. The ſtate of being tolerable.

TO'LERABLY. *ad.* [from *tolerable*.]
1. Supportably; in a manner that may be endured.
2. Paſſably; neither well nor ill; moderately well. *Woodward.*

TO'LERANCE. *s.* [*tolerantia*, Latin.] Power of enduring; act of enduring. *Bacon.*

To TO'LERATE. *v. a.* [*tolero*, Latin; *tolerer*, Fr. To allow ſo as not to hinder; to ſuffer; to paſs uncenſured. *Hooker.*

TO'LERATION. *s* [*tolero*, Lat.] Allowance given to that which is not approved. *South.*

TOLL. *s.* [*tolle*, Lat. toll, Sax. *tol*, Dutch.] An exciſe of goods; a ſeizure of ſome part for permiſſion of the reſt. *Arbuthnot.*

To TOLL. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To pay toll or tollage. *Hudibras.*
2. To take toll or tollage. *Tuſſer.*
3. To ſound as a ſingle bell. *Dryden.*

To TOLL. *v. a.* [*tollo*, Latin.]
1. To ring a bell. *Graunt.*
2. To take away; to vacate; to annul. In this ſenſe the *o* is ſhort. *Ayliffe.*
3. To Take away, or perhaps to invite. *Bac.*

TO'LLBOOTH. *s.* [*toll* and *booth*.] A priſon.

To TO'LLBOOTH. *v. a.* To impriſon in a tollbooth. *Corbet.*

TO'LLGATHERER. *s.* [*toll* and *gather*.] The officer that takes toll.

TO'LSEY. *s.* The ſame with *tolbooth*.

TOLUTA'TION. *s.* [*voluto*, Lat.] The act of pacing or ambling. *Brown.*

TOMB. *s.* [*tombe*, *tombeau*, Fr.] A monument in which the dead are incloſed. *Dryden.*

To TOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb. *May.*

TO'MBLESS. *a.* [from *tomb*.] Wanting a tomb; wanting a ſepulchral monument. *Sh.*

TO'MBOY. *s.* A mean fellow; ſometimes a wild coarſe girl. *Shakeſpeare.*

TOME. s. [French; τομος.]
1. One volume of many.
2. A book. *Hooker.*

TOMTIT. *s.* [See TITMOUSE.] A titmouſe: a ſmall bird. *Spectator.*

TON. *s.* [*tonne*, Fr. See TUN.] A meaſure or weight. *Bacon.*

TON or TUN, in the names of places, are derived from the Saxon tun, *a hedge* or *wall*; and this ſeems to be from tun, *a hill*, the towns being anciently built on hills. *Gibſon.*

TONE. *s.* [*ton*, French; *tonus*, Latin.]
1. Note; ſound. *Bacon.*
2. Accent; ſound of the voice. *Dryden.*
3. A whine; a mournful cry. *Hudibras.*
4. A particular or affected ſound in ſpeaking.
5. Elaſticity; power of extenſion and contraction. *Arbuthnot.*

TONG. *s.* [See TONGS.] The catch of a buckle. *Spenſer.*

TONGS. *s.* [tang, Saxon; *tang*, Dutch.] An inſtrument by which hold is taken of any thing; as of coals in the fire. *Mortimer.*

TONGUE. *s.* [tung, Sax. *tonghe*, Dutch.]
1. The inſtrument of ſpeech in human beings. *Dryden.*
2. The organ by which animals lick. *Addiſon.*
3. Speech; fluency of words. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Power of articulate utterance. *Dryden.*
5. Speech, as well or ill uſed. *Addiſon.*
6. A language. *Waller.*
7. Speech, as oppoſed to thought. *Job.*
8. A nation diſtinguiſhed by their language. A ſcriptural term. *Iſaiah.*
9. A ſmall point: as, *the* tongue *of a balance.*
10. *To hold the* TONGUE. To be ſilent. *Addiſon.*

To TONGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chide; to ſcold. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TONGUE. *v. n.* To talk; to prate. *Bacon.*

TONGUED. *a.* [from *tongue*.] Having a tongue. *Bacon.*

TO'NGUELESS. *a.* [from *tongue*.]
1. Wanting a tongue; ſpeechleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Unnamed; not ſpoken of. *Shakeſpeare.*

TO'NGUEPAD. *s.* [*tongue* and *pad*.] A great talker. *Tatler.*

TONGUETIED. *a.* [*tongue* and *tie*.]
1. Having an impediment of ſpeech. *Bacon.*
2. Unable to ſpeak freely, from whatever cauſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

TO'NICAL. } *a.* [*tonique*, French.]
TO'NICK. }
1. Being extended; being elaſtick. *Bacon.*
2. Relating to tones or ſounds.

TO'NNAGE. *s.* [from *ton*. A cuſtom or impoſt due for merchandiſe after a certain rate in every ton. *Cowel.*

TO'NSIL. *s.* [*tonſilæ*, Latin.] *Tonſils* or almonds are two round glands placed on the baſis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered. *Quincy.*

TO'NSURE. *s.* [*tonſure*, French; *tonſura*, Lat.] The act of clipping the hair; the ſtate of being ſhorn. *Addiſon.*

TOO. *ad.* [to, Saxon.]
1. Over and above; overmuch; more than enough. *Spenſer. Gibbon.*
2. Likewiſe; alſo.

TOOK. The preterit and ſometimes paſſive participle paſſive of *take*.

TOOL. *s.* [tol, tool, Saxon.]
1. Any inſtrument of manual operation. *Addiſon.*
2. A hireling; a wretch who acts at the command of another. *Swift.*

To TOOT. *v. n.* To pry; to peep; to look narrowly and ſlily.

TOOTH. *s.* plural *teeth*. [toth, Saxon; tand, Dutch.]
1. The *teeth* are the hardeſt and ſtrongeſt bones of the body; about the ſeventh or eighth month after birth they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw; about the ſeventh year they are thruſt out by others which then begin to ſprout, and if the *teeth* be loſt, they never grow again; ſome have been obſerved to ſhed their twice; about the one-and-twentieth

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the two laſt of the *molares* ſpring up, and they are called *dentes ſapientiæ*. *Quincy. Shakeſpeare. Ray.*

2. Taſte; palate. *Dryden.*

3. A tine, prong, or blade, of any multifidous inſtrument. *Newton.*

4. The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correſpondent parts of other bodies. *Moxon.*

5. TOOTH *and nail.* With one's utmoſt violence. *L'Eſtrange.*

6. *To the* TEETH. In open oppoſition. *Shak.*

7. *To caſt in the* TEETH. To inſult by open exprobration. *Hooker.*

8 *In ſpite of the* TEETH. Notwithſtanding any power of injury or defence. *L'Eſtrange.*

9. *To ſhow the* TEETH. To threaten. *Young.*

To TOOTH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To furniſh with teeth; to indent. *Grew.*

2. To lock in each other. *Moxon.*

TOOTHA'CH. *s.* [*tooth* and *ach.*] Pain in the teeth. *Shakeſpeare. Temple.*

TO'OTHDRAWER. *s.* [*tooth* and *draw.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to extract painful teeth. *Wiſeman.*

TO'OTHED. *a.* [from *tooth.*] Having teeth.

TO'OTHLESS. *a.* [from *tooth.*] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth. *Ray.*

TO'OTHPICK. } *s.* [*tooth* and *pick.*] An
TO'OTHPICKER. } inſtrument by which the teeth are cleanſed from any thing ſticking between them. *Sandys.*

TO'OTHSOME. *a.* [from *tooth.*] Palatable; pleaſing to the taſte. *Carew.*

TO'OTHSOMENESS. *s.* [from *toothſome.*] Pleaſantneſs to the taſte.

TO'OTHWORT. *s.* [*dentaria.*] A plant.

TOP. *s.* [*topp*, Welſh; top, Sax. *top*, Dutch.]

1. The higheſt part of any thing. *Cowley.*

2. The ſurface; the ſuperficies. *Bacon.*

3. The higheſt place. *Swift.*

4. The higheſt perſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

5. The utmoſt degree. *Spratt.*

6. The higheſt rank. *Locke.*

7. The crown of the head. *Shakeſpeare.*

8. The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock. *Shakeſpeare.*

9 The head of a plant. *Watts.*

10. An inverted conoid which children ſet to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip. *Shakeſpeare.*

11. *Top* is ſometimes uſed as an adjective to expreſs lying on the top, or being at the top. *Mortimer.*

To TOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To riſe aloft; to be eminent. *Derham.*

2. To predominate. *Locke.*

3. To excel. *Dryden.*

To TOP. *v. a.*

1. To cover on the top; to tip. *Waller.*

2. To riſe above. *L'Eſtrange.*

3. To outgo; to ſurpaſs. *Collier.*

4. To crop. *Evelyn.*

5. To riſe to the top of. *Denham.*

6. To perform eminently; as, *he* tops *his part.*

TO'PARCH. *s.* [τοπος and αρχη.] The principal man in a place. *Brown.*

TO'PARCHY. *s.* [from *toparch.*] Command in a ſmall diſtrict.

TO'PAZ. *s.* [*topaſe*, French; *topazius*, low Latin.] A yellow gem. *Bacon.*

To TOPE. *v. n.* [*toppen*, Dutch, *to be mad; toper*, French.] To drink hard; to drink to exceſs. *Dryden.*

TO'PER. *s.* [from *tope.*] A drunkard.

TO'PFUL. *a.* [*top* and *full.*] Full to the top; full to the brim. *Swift.*

TOPGA'LLANT. *s.* [*top* and *gallant.*]

1. The higheſt ſail.

2. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated or ſplendid. *Bacon.*

TOPHA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *tophus*, Latin.] Gritty; ſtony. *Arbuthnot.*

TOPHEA'VY. *a.* [*top* and *heavy.*] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower. *Wotton.*

TO'PHET. *s.* [תפת Heb. *a drum.*] Hell: a ſcriptural name. *Milton.*

TO'PICAL. *a.* [from τοπος.]

1. Relating to ſome general head.

2. Local; confined to ſome particular place. *Hale.*

3. Applied medicinally to a particular part. *Arbuthnot.*

TO'PICALLY. *ad.* [from *topical.*] With application to ſome particular part. *Brown.*

TO'PICK. *s.* [*topique*, French; τοπος.]

1. Principle of perſuaſion. *Swift.*

2. A general head; ſomething to which other things are referred. *Watts.*

3. A thing as is externally applied to any particular part. *Wiſeman.*

TO'PKNOT. *s.* [*top* and *knot.*] A knot worn by women on the top of the head *L'Eſtran.*

TO'PLESS. *a.* [from *top.*] Having no top. *Chapman.*

TO'PMAN. *s.* [*top* and *man.*] The ſawer at the top *Moxon.*

TO'PMOST. *a*, Uppermoſt; higheſt. *Addiſon.*

TOPO'GRAPHER. *s.* [τοπος and γραφω.] One who writes deſcriptions of particular places.

TOPO'GRAPHY. *s.* [τοπος and γραφω.] Deſcription of particular places. *Cromwell.*

TO'PPING. *a.* [from *top.*] Fine; noble; gallant. A low word.

TO'PPINGLY. *ad.* Splendidly; nobly.

TO'PPINGLY. *a.* [from *topping.*] Fine; gay; gallant; ſhowy. Obſolete. *Tuſſer.*

To TO'PPLE. *v. n.* [from *top.*] To fall forward; to tumble down. *Shakeſpeare.*

TO'PPROUD. *a.* [*top* and *proud.*] Proud in the higheſt degree. *Shakeſpeare.*

TOPSA'IL. *s.* [*top* and *ſail.*] The higheſt ſail. *Knolles.*

TOPSYTU'RVY. *ad.* With the bottom upward. *Swift.*

TOR. *s.* [top, Saxon.]

1. A tower; a turret.

2. A high pointed rock or hill: whence *tor* in the initial ſyllable of ſome local names.

TORCH. *s.* [*torche*, French; *torcia*, Italian.]

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A waxlight generally ſuppoſed to be bigger than a candle. *Dryden.*

TO'RCHBEARER. *ſ.* [*torch* and *bear.*] One whoſe office is to carry a torch. *Sidney.*

TO'RCHER. *ſ.* [from *torch.*] One that gives light. *Shakeſpeare.*

TO'RCHLIGHT. *ſ.* [*torch* and *light.*] Light kindled to ſupply the want of the ſun. *Bacon.*

TORE. The preterit and ſometimes participle paſſive of *tear.*

To TO'RMENT. *v. a.* [*tourmenter*, French.]
1. To put to pain; to haraſs with anguiſh; to excruciate. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To teaſe; to vex with importunity.
3. To put into great agitation. *Milton.*

TO'RMENT. *ſ.* [*tourment*, French.]
1. Any thing that gives pain. *Matthew.*
2. Pain; miſery; anguiſh. *Milton.*
3. Penal anguiſh; torture. *Dryden.*

TORME'NTIL. *ſ.* [*tormentilla*, Latin.] A plant; ſeptfoil. The root has been uſed for tanning of leather, and accounted the beſt aſtringent in the whole vegetable kingdom *Miller.*

TORME'NTOR. *ſ.* [from *torment.*]
1. One who torments; one who gives pain. *Sidney.*
2. One who inflicts penal tortures. *Sandys.*

TORN. The participle paſſive of *tear.*

TORNA'DO. *ſ.* [*tornado*, Spaniſh.] A hurricane; a whirlwind. *Garth.*

TORPE'DO. ſ. [Latin.] A fiſh which while alive, if touched even with a long ſtick, benumbs the hand that ſo touches it, but when dead is eaten ſafely.

TO'RPENT. *a.* [*torpens*, Latin.] Benumbed; ſtruck motionleſs; not active. *Evelyn.*

TO'RPID. *a.* [*torpidus*, Latin.] Numbed; motionleſs; ſluggiſh; not active. *Ray.*

TO'RPIDNESS. *ſ.* [from *torpid.*] The ſtate of being torpid. *Hale.*

TO'RPITUDE. *ſ.* [from *torpid.*] State of being motionleſs; numbneſs. *Derham.*

TO'RPOR. ſ. [Latin.] Dulneſs; numbneſs; inability to move; dulneſs of ſenſation. *Bacon.*

TORREFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*torrefaction*, Fr.] The act of drying by the fire. *Boyle.*

To TO'RREFY. *v. a.* [*torrefier*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Latin.] To dry by the fire. *Brown.*

TO'RRENT. *ſ.* [*torrent*, Fr. *torrens*, Latin.]
1. A ſudden ſtream raiſed by ſummer ſhowers. *Sandys.*
2. A violent and rapid ſtream; tumultuous current. *Clarendon.*

TO'RRENT. *a.* [*torrens*, Latin.] Rolling in a rapid ſtream. *Milton.*

TO'RRID. *a.* [*torride*, Fr. *torridus*, Latin.]
1. Parched; dried with heat. *Harvey.*
2. Burning; violently hot. *Milton.*
3. It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks. *Prior.*

TO'RSEL. *ſ.* [*torſe*, French.] Any thing in a twiſted form. *Moxon.*

TO'RSION. *ſ.* [*torſio*, Latin.] The act of turning or twiſting.

TORT. *ſ.* [*tort*, French; *tortum*, low Latin.] Miſchief; injury. Obſolete. *Fairfax.*

TO'RTILE. *a.* [*tortilis*, Latin.] Twiſted; wreathed.

TO'RTION. *ſ.* [from *tortus*, Latin.] Torment; pain. Not in uſe. *Bacon.*

TO'RTIOUS. *a.* [from *tort.*] Injurious; doing wrong. *Spenſer.*

TO'RTIVE. *a.* [from *tortus*, Latin.] Twiſted; wreathed. *Shakeſpeare.*

TO'RTOISE. *ſ.* [*tortue*, French.]
1. An animal covered with a hard ſhell: there are tortoiſes both of land and water.
2. A form into which the ancient ſoldiers uſed to throw their troops, by bending down, and holding their bucklers above their heads ſo that no darts could hurt them. *Dryden.*

TORTUO'SITY. *ſ.* [from *tortuous.*] Wreath; flexure. *Brown.*

TO'RTUOUS. *a.* [from *tortuoſus*, Latin.]
1. Twiſted; wreathed; winding. *Boyle.*
2. [from *tort.*] Miſchievous. *Spenſer.*

TO'RTURE. *ſ.* [*torture*, Latin.]
1. Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is puniſhed, or confeſſion extorted. *Dryden.*
2. Pain; anguiſh; pang. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TO'RTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To puniſh with tortures. *Milton.*
2. To vex; to excruciate; to torment. *Addiſon.*
3. To keep on the ſtretch. *Bacon.*

TO'RTURER. *ſ.* [from *torture.*] He who tortures; tormentor. *Shakeſpeare.*

TO'RVITY. *ſ.* [*torvitas*, Latin.] Sourneſs; ſeverity of countenance.

TO'RVOUS. *a.* [*torvus*, Lat.] Sour of aſpect; ſtern; ſevere of countenance. *Derham.*

TO'RY. *ſ.* [A cant term from an Iriſh word ſignifying a ſavage.] One who adheres to the ancient conſtitution of the ſtate, and the apoſtolical hierarchy of the church of England: oppoſed to a *whig.* *Swift.*

To TOSE. *v. n.* [of the ſame original with *teaſe.*] To comb wool.

To TOSS. *v. a.* preterit and part. paſſ. *toſſed* or *toſt.* [*toſen*, German, to make a noiſe.]
1. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play. *Dryden.*
2. To throw with violence. *Wodward.*
3. To lift with a ſudden and violent motion. *Addiſon.*
4. To agitate; to put into violent motion. *Proverbs.*
5. To make reſtleſs; to diſquiet. *Milton.*
6. To keep in play; to tumble over. *Arbuthnot.*

To TOSS. *v. n.*
1. To fling; to winch; to be in violent commotion. *Addiſon.*
2. To be toſſed. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. *To* Toss *up.* To throw coin into the air, and wager on what ſide it will fall. *Bramſton.*

TOSS. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of toſſing. *Addiſon.*

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2. An affected manner of raiſing the head. *Swift.*

TO'SSEL. *s.* See TASSEL. *Mortimer.*

TO'SSER. *s.* [from *toſs.*] One who throws; one who flings and writhes.

TO'SSPOT. *s.* [*toſs* and *pot.*] A toper and drunkard.

TO'ST. The preterit and part. paſſ. of *toſs.*

TO'TAL. *a.* [*totus*, Latin; *total*, French.]
1. Whole; complete; full. *Prior.*
2. Whole; not divided. *Milton.*

TO'TA'LITY. *s.* [*totalité*, French.] Complete ſum; whole quantity.

TO'TALLY. *ad.* [from *total.*] Wholly; fully; completely. *Atterbury.*

TO'THER. Contracted for *the other.*

To TO'TTER. *v. n.* [*toteren*, Dutch.] To ſhake ſo as to threaten a fall. *Dryden.*

TO'TTERY. } *a.* [from *totter.*] Shaking;
TO'TTY. } unſteady; dizzy. *Spenſer.*

To TOUCH. *v. a.* [*toucher*, Fr.]
1. To perceive by feeling. *Creech.*
2. To handle ſlightly. *Brown.*
3. To reach with any thing, ſo as that there be no ſpace between the thing reached and the thing brought to it. *Milton.*
4. To come to; to attain. *Pope.*
5. To try, as gold with a ſtone. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. To relate to. *Hooker.*
7. To meddle with. *Spenſer.*
8. To effect. *Milton.*
9. To move; to ſtrike mentally; to melt. *Congreve.*
10. To delineate or mark out. *Pope.*
11. To cenſure; to animadvert upon. *Hayw.*
12. To infect; to ſeize ſlightly. *Bacon.*
13. To bite; to wear; to have an effect on. *Moxon.*
14. To ſtrike a muſical inſtrument. *Pope.*
15. To influence by impulſe; to impel forcibly. *Milton.*
16. To treat of perfunctorily. *Milton.*
17. To TOUCH *up.* To repair, or improve by ſlight ſtrokes. *Addiſon.*

To TOUCH. *v. n.*
1. To be in a ſtate of conjunction ſo that no ſpace is between them.
2. To faſten on; to take effect on. *Bacon.*
3. *To* TOUCH *at.* To come to without ſtay. *Cowley.*
4. *To* TOUCH *on.* To mention ſlightly. *Addiſ.*
5. *To* TOUCH *on* or *upon.*] To go for a very ſhort time. *Dryden.*
6. *To* TOUCH *on* or *upon.* To light upon in mental inquiries. *Addiſon.*

TOUCH. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Reach of any thing ſo that there is no ſpace between the things reaching and reached. *Milton.*
2. The ſenſe of feeling. *Davies.*
3. The act of touching. *Milton.*
4. The ſtate of being touched. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Examination, as by a ſtone. *Hayward.*
6. Teſt; that by which any thing is examined. *Carew.*
7. Proof; tried qualities. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. [*touche*, Fr.] Single act of a pencil upon the picture. *Dryden.*
9. Feature; lineament. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. Act of the hand upon a muſical inſtrument. *Milton.*
11. Power of exciting the affections. *Shakeſp.*
12. Something of paſſion or affection. *Hook.*
13. Particular relation. *Bacon.*
14. A ſtroke. *Swift.*
15 Animadverſion; cenſure. *King Charles.*
16. Exact performance of agreement. *Move.*
17. A ſmall quantity intermingled. *Halder.*
18. A hint; ſlight notice given. *Bacon.*
19. A cant word for a ſlight eſſay. *Swift.*

TOU'CHABLE. *a.* [from *touch.*] Tangible; that may be touched.

TOUCH-HOLE. *s.* [*touch* and *hole.*] The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun. *Bacon.*

TOU'CHINESS. *s.* [from *touching.*] Peeviſhneſs; iraſcibility. *King Charles.*

TOU'CHING. *preposition.* With reſpect, regard, or relation to. *Hooker.*

TOU'CHING. *a.* [from *touch.*] Pathetick; affecting; moving.

TOU'CHINGLY. *ad.* With feeling emotion; in a pathetick manner. *Garth.*

TOU'CHMENOT. *s.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

TOU'CHSTONE. *s.* [*touch* and *ſtone.*]
1. Stone by which metals are examined. *Bacon.*
2. Any teſt or criterion. *Dryden.*

TOU'CHWOOD. *s.* [*touch* and *wood.*] Rotten wood uſed to catch the fire ſtruck from the flint *Howel.*

TOU'CHY. *a.* [from *touch.*] Peeviſh; irritable; iraſcible; apt to take fire. A low word. *Arb.*

TOUGH. *a.* [ꝥoh, Saxon.]
1. Yielding to flexure or extenſion without fracture; not brittle. *Bacon.*
2. Stiff; not eaſily flexible. *Dryden.*
3. Not eaſily injured or broken. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Viſcous; clammy; ropy; tenacious.

To TOU'GHEN. *v. n.* [from *tough.*] To grow tough. *Mortimer.*

To TOU'GHEN. *v. a.* To make tough.

TOU'GHNESS. *s* [from *tough.*]
1. Not brittleneſs; flexibility. *Dryden.*
2. Viſcoſity; tenacity; clammineſs; glutinouſneſs. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Firmneſs againſt injury. *Shakeſpeare.*

TOUPE'T. *s.* [French.] A curl; an artificial lock of hair. *Swift.*

TOUR. *s.* [*tour*, French.]
1. Ramble; roving journey. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Turn; revolution. *Blackmore.*

TOU'RNAMENT. } *s.* [*tournamentum*, low
TOU'RNEY. } Latin.]
1. Tilt; juſt; military ſport; mock encounter. *Daniel.*
2. *Milton* uſes it ſimply for encounter.

To TOU'RNEY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To tilt in the liſts. *Spenſer.*

TOURNIQUET. *s.* [Fr.] A bandage uſed in amputation, ſtraitened or relaxed by the turn

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of a handle. *Sharp.*

To TOUSE. *v. n.* [perhaps of the same original with *tawo*, *teaſe*, *toſe*.] To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag: whence *touſer*, or *towzer*, the name of a maſtiff. *Drayton.*

TOW. *ſ.* [ꝥop, Saxon.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous ſubſtance. *Sharp.*

To TOW. *v. a.* [ꝥeop, ꝥeohan, Saxon; *togben*, old Dutch.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water. *Shakeſpeare.*

TO'WARD. } *prepoſition.* [ꝥopaꝛꝺ, Saxon.]
TO'WARDS. }
1. In a direction to: *he ſet his face* toward *the wilderneſs*. *Numbers.*
2. With local tendency to: *the currents drive* towards *the ſea*. *Milton.*
3. Near to: as, *the danger now comes* toward *him*.
4. With reſpect to; touching; regarding: *he has love* towards *us*. *Sidney.*
5. With ideal tendency to: *this was the firſt act* toward *a breach*. *Clarendon.*
6. Nearly; little leſs than: *he is* toward *ſeventy*. *Swift.*

TO'WARD. } *ad.* Near; at hand; in a ſtate
TO'WARDS. } of preparation. *Shakeſpeare.*

TO'WARD. *a.* Ready to do or learn; not froward.

TO'WARDLINESS. *ſ.* [from *towardly*.] Docility; compliance; readineſs to do or to learn. *Raleigh.*

TO'WARDLY. *a.* [from *toward*.] Ready to do or learn; docile; compliant with duty. *Ba.*

TO'WARDNESS. *ſ.* [from *toward*.] Docility. *South.*

TO'WEL. *ſ.* [*touaille*, Fr. *touaglio*, Ital.] A cloth on which the hands are wiped. *Dryden.*

TO'WER. *ſ.* [ꝥop, Saxon; *tour*, French.]
1. A high building; a building raiſed above the main edifice. *Geneſis.*
2. A fortreſs; a citadel. *Pſalm.*
3. A high headdreſs. *Hudibras.*
4. A high flight; elevation.

To TO'WER. *v. n.* To ſoar; to fly or riſe high. *Dryden.*

TO'WER-MUSTARD. *ſ.* [*turritis*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

TO'WERED. *a.* [from *tower*.] Adorned or defended by towers. *Milton.*

TO'WERY. *a.* [from *tower*.] Adorned or guarded with towers. *Pope.*

TOWN. *ſ.* [ꝥun, Sax. *tuyn*, Dutch.]
2. Any walled collection of houſes. *Joſhua.*
2. Any collection of houſes larger than a village. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. In England, any number of houſes to which belong a regular market, and which is not a city, or the ſee of a biſhop.
4. The inhabitants of a town. *Chapman.*
5. The court end of London. *Pope.*
6. The people who live in the capital. *Pope.*

TOWNCLERK. *ſ.* [*town* and *clerk*.] An officer who manages the publick buſineſs of a place. *Acts.*

TOWNHO'USE. *ſ.* [*town* and *houſe*.] The hall where publick buſineſs is tranſacted. *Addiſon.*

TO'WNSHIP. *ſ.* [*town* and *ſhip*.] The corporation or diſtrict of a town. *Raleigh.*

TO'WNSMAN. *ſ.* [*town* and *man*.]
1. An inhabitant of a place. *Clarendon.*
2. One of the ſame town.

TO'WNTALK. *ſ.* [*town* and *talk*.] Common prattle of a place. *L'Eſtrange.*

TO'XICAL. *a.* [*toxicum*, Latin.] Poiſonous; containing poiſon.

TOY. *ſ.* [*teyen*, *tooghen*, Dutch.]
1. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value. *Abbot.*
2. A plaything; a bauble. *Addiſon.*
3. Matter of no importance. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Folly; trifling practice. *Hooker.*
5. Play; ſport, amorous dalliance. *Milton.*
6. Odd ſtory; ſilly tale. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. Slight repreſentation. *Hooker.*
8. Wild fancy; odd conceit. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TOY. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to dally amorouſly; to play.

TO'YISH. *a.* [from *toy*.] Trifling; wanton.

TO'YISHNESS. *ſ.* [from *toyiſh*.] Nugacity; wantonneſs. *Glanville.*

TO'YMAN *ſ.* A ſeller of toys. *Young.*

TO'YSHOP. *ſ.* A ſhop where playthings and little nice manufactures are ſold. *Pope.*

To TOZE. *v. a.* [See TOUSE and TEASE.] To pull by violence or importunity. *Shakeſp.*

TRACE. *ſ.* [*trace*, Fr. *traccia*, Ital.]
1. Mark left by any thing paſſing; footſteps. *Milton.*
2. Remain; appearance of what has been. *Temple.*
3. [from *tiraſſer*, Fr. *tiraſſes*, traces.] Harneſs for beaſts of draught. *Pope.*

To TRACE. *v. a.* [*tracer*, Fr. *tracciare*, Ital.]
1. To follow by the footſteps, or remaining works. *Temple.*
2. To follow with exactneſs. *Denham.*
3. To mark out. *Swift.*
4. To walk over. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRA'CER. *ſ.* One that traces. *Howel.*

TRACK. *ſ.* [*trac*, old Fr. *traccia*, Ital.]
1. Mark left upon the way by the foot, or otherwiſe. *Milton.*
2. A road; a beaten path. *Dryden.*

To TRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To follow by the footſteps or marks left by the way. *Dryden.*

TRA'CKLESS. *a.* [from *track*.] Untrodden; marked with no footſteps. *Prior.*

TRACT. *ſ.* [*tractus*, Latin.]
1. Any kind of extended ſubſtance. *Milton.*
2. A region; a quantity of land. *Raleigh.*
3. Continuity; any thing protracted or drawn out to length. *Howel.*
4. Courſe; manner of proceſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. It ſeems to be uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for *track*.
6. [*tractatus*, Lat.] A treatiſe; a ſmall book. *Swift.*

TRA'CTABLE. *a.* [*tractabilis*, Latin; *traitable*, French.]
1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obſequious; practicable; governable. *Tillotſon.*

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2. Palpable; such as may be handled. *Holder.*

TRA'CTABLENESS. *s.* [from *tractable.*] The ſtate of being tractable; compliance; obſequiouſneſs. *Locke.*

TRA'CTABLY. *ad.* In a tractable manner; gently.

TRA'CTATE *s.* [*tractatus*, Lat.] A treatiſe; a tract; a ſmall book. *Brown.*

TRA'CTILE. *a.* [*tractus*, Latin.] Capable to be drawn out or extended in length; ductile. *Bacon.*

TRACTI'LITY. *s.* [from *tractile.*] The quality of being tractile *Derham.*

TRA'CTION. *s* [from *tractus*, Lat.] The act of drawing; the ſtate of being drawn. *Holder.*

TRADE. *s.* [*tratta*, Italian.]

1. Traffick; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods, or for money. *Temple.*
2. Occupation; particular employment, whether manual or mercantile. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Inſtruments of any occupation. *Dryden.*
4. Any employment not manual; habitual exerciſe. *Bacon.*
5. Cuſtom; habit; ſtanding practice. *Shak.*

To TRADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To act merely for money. *Shakespeare.*

To TRADE. *v. a.* To ſell or exchange in commerce. *Ezekiel.*

TRADE-WIND. *s.* [*trade* and *wind.*] The monſoon; the periodical wind between the tropicks. *Dryden. Cheyne.*

TRA'DED. *a.* [from *trade.*] Verſed; practiſed. *Shakespeare.*

TRA'DEFUL. *a.* [*trade* and *full.*] Commercial; buſy in traffick. *Spenſer.*

TRA'DER. *s.* [from *trade.*]

1. One engaged in merchandiſe or commerce. *Child.*
2. One long uſed in the methods of money-getting; a practitioner.

TRA'DESFOLK. *s.* [*trade* and *folk.*] People employed in trades. *Swift.*

TRA'DESMAN. *s.* [*trade* and *man.*] A ſhopkeeper. *Arbuthnot.*

TRADI'TION. *s.* [*tradition*, Fr. *traditio*, Lat.]

1. The act or practice of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials. *Hooker.*
2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age. *Pope.*

TRADI'TIONAL. *a.* [from *tradition.*]

1. Delivered by tradition; deſcending by oral communication. *Tillotſon.*
2. Obſervant of traditions, or idle rites. Not uſed, nor proper. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRADI'TIONALLY. *ad* [from *traditional.*]

1. By tranſmiſſion from age to age. *Burnet.*
2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials. *Brown.*

TRADI'TIONARY. *a.* [from *tradition.*] Delivered by tradition; tranſmiſſive. *Tillotſon.*

TRA'DITIVE. *a.* [*traditive*, Fr. from *trado*, Lat.] Tranſmitted or tranſmiſſible from age to age. *Dryden.*

To TRADU'CE. *v. a.* [*traduco*, Latin. *traduire*, French.]

1. To cenſure; to condemn; to repreſent as blamable; to calumniate; to decry. *Hooker.*
2. To propagate; to increaſe or continue by deriving one from another. *Hale.*

TRADU'CEMENT. *s.* [from *traduce.*] Cenſure; obloquy. *Shakespeare.*

TRADU'CER. *s.* [from *traduce.*]

1. A falſe cenſurer; a calumniator.
2. One who derives.

TRADU'CIBLE. *a.* [from *traduce.*] Such as may be derived. *Hale.*

TRADU'CTION. *s.* [from *traduce.*]

1. Derivation from one of the ſame kind; propagation. *Glanville.*
2. Tradition; tranſmiſſion from one to another. *Hale.*
3. Conveyance; act of transferring. *Hale.*
4. Tranſition. *Bacon.*

TRA'FFICK. *s.* [*trafique*, Fr. *traffico*, Ital.]

1. Commerce; merchandiſing; large trade; exchange of commodities. *Addiſon.*
2. Commodities; ſubject of traffick. *Gay.*

To TRA'FFICK. *v. n.* [*trafiquer*, Fr. *trafficare*, Italian.]

1. To practiſe commerce; to merchandiſe; to exchange commodities. *Bacon.*
2. To trade meanly or mercenarily. *Rowe.*

TRA'FFICKER *s.* [*trafiquer*, Fr. from *traffick.*] Trader; merchant. *Shakespeare.*

TRA'GACANTH. *s.* [*tragacantha*, Latin.] A gum which proceeds from an inciſion of the root or trunk of a plant ſo called.

TRAGE'DIAN. *s.* [*tragedus*, Latin.]

1. A writer of tragedy. *Stillingfleet.*
2. An actor of tragedy. *Dryden.*

TRA'GEDY. *s.* [*tragedie*, Fr. *tragedia*, Lat.]

1. A dramatick repreſentation of a ſerious action. *Rymer.*
2. Any mournful or dreadful event. *Shak.*

TRA'GICAL. } *a.* [*tragicus*, Latin. *tragique*,
TRA'GICK. } French.]

1. Relating to tragedy. *Spenſer.*
2. Mournful; calamitous; ſorrowful; dreadful. *Sandys. Rowe.*

TRA'GICALLY. *ad.* [from *tragical.*]

1. In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting tragedy. *Dryden.*
2. Mournfully; calamitouſly; ſorrowfully.

TRA'GICALNESS. *s.* [from *tragical.*] Mournfulneſs; calamitouſneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

TRAGICO'MEDY. *s.* [*tragicomedie*, French.] A drama compounded of merry and ſerious events. *Gay.*

TRAGICO'MICAL. *a.* [*tragicomique*, French.]

1. Relating to tragicomedy. *Gay.*
2. Conſiſting of a mixture of mirth with ſorrow.

TRAGICO'MICALLY. *ad.* [from *tragicomical.*] In a tragicomical manner. *Brawſt.*

To TRAJE'CT. *v. a.* [*trajectus*, Lat.] To caſt through; to throw. *Newton.*

TRAJE'CT. *s.* [*trajectus*, Lat.] A ferry; a paſſage for a water-carriage. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRAJE'CTION. *s.* [*trajectio*, Latin.]

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2. The act of darting through. *Boyle.*
2. Emission. *Brown.*

To TRAIL. *v. a.* [*trailler*, French.]
1. To hunt by the track.
2. To draw along the ground. *Dryden.*
3. To draw a long floating or waving body. *Pope.*
4. To draw; to drag. *Milton.*

To TRAIL. *v. n.* To be drawn out in length. *Dryden.*

TRAIL. *s* [from the verb.]
1. Scent left on the ground by the animal pursued; track followed by the hunter. *Shak.*
2. Any thing drawn to length. *Rowe.*
3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations. *Pope.*

To TRAIN. *v. a.* [*trainer*, French.]
1. To draw along. *Milton.*
2. To draw: to entice; to invite. *Shak.*
3. To draw by artifice or stratagem. *Shak.*
4. To draw from act to act by persuasion or promise. *Shakespeare.*
5. To educate; to bring up. *Tillotson.*
6. To exercise, or form to any practice by exercise. *Dryden.*

TRAIN. *s.* [*train*, French.]
1. Artifice; stratagem of enticement. *Spenf.*
2. The tail of a bird. *Ray.*
3. The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground. *Shakespeare.*
4. A series; a consecution. *Watts.*
5. Process; method; state of procedure. *Swift.*
6. A retinue; a number of followers. *Shak.*
7. An orderly company; a procession. *Dryd.*
8. The line of powder reaching to the mine. *L'Estrange.*
9. TRAIN *of artillery.* Cannons accompanying an army. *Clarendon.*

TRAINBA'NDS. *s.* [*train* and *band.*] The militia; the part of a community trained to martial exercise. *Clarendon.*

TRAINBE'ARER. *s.* [*train* and *bearer.*] One that holds up a train.

TRAINO'IL. *s.* [*train* and *oil.*] Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRA'INY. *a.* [from *train.*] Belonging to train oil. A bad word. *Gay.*

To TRAIPSE. *v. a.* [a low word.] To walk in a careless or sluttish manner. *Pope.*

TRAIT. *s.* [*trait*, French.] A stroke; a touch. *Broome.*

TRA'ITOR. *s.* [*traitre*, French. *traditor*, Lat.] One who being trusted betrays. *Swift.*

TRA'ITORLY. *a.* [from *traitor*] Treacherous; perfidious. *Shakespeare.*

TRA'ITOROUS. *a.* [from *traitor.*] Treacherous; perfidious; faithless. *Ben Jonson.*

TRA'ITOROUSLY. *ad.* In a manner suiting traitors; perfidiously. *Donne.*

TRA'ITRESS. *s.* [from *traitor.*] A woman who betrays. *Dryden.*

TRALATI'TIOUS. *a.* [from *translatus*, Latin.] Metaphorical; not literal.

TRALATI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* Metaphorically; not literally. *Holder.*

To TRALI'NEATE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *linea.*] To deviate from any direction. *Dryden.*

TRA'MMEL. *s.* [*tramail*, French.]
1. A net in which birds or fish are caught. *Carew.*
2. Any kind of net. *Spenser.*
3. A kind of shackles in which horses are taught to pace. *Dryden.*

To TRA'MMEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch; to intercept. *Shakespeare.*

To TRA'MPLE. *v. a.* [*trampe*, Danish.] To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation. *Milton.*

To TRA'MPLE. *v. n.*
1. To tread in contempt. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
2. To tread quick and loudly. *Dryden.*

TRA'MPLER. *s.* One that tramples.

TRANATION. *s.* [*trans*, Latin.] The act of swimming over.

TRANCE. *s.* [*transe*, Fr. *transitus*, Latin.] An ecstacy; a state in which the soul is wrapt into visions of future or distant things. *Milton.*

TRA'NCED. *a.* [from *trance.*] Lying in a trance or ecstacy.

TRA'NGRAM. *s.* [a cant word.] An odd intricately contrived thing. *Arbuthnot.*

TRA'NNEL. *s.* A sharp pin. *Moxon.*

TRA'NQUIL. *a.* [*tranquille*, Fr. *tranquillus*, Latin.] Quiet; peaceful. *Shakespeare.*

TRANQUI'LLITY. *s.* [*tranquillitas*, Latin.] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation. *Pope.*

To TRANSA'CT. *v. a.* [*transactus*, Latin.]
1. To manage; to negociate; to conduct a treaty or affairs.
2. To perform; to do; to carry on *Addison.*

TRANSA'CTION. *s.* [from *transact.*] Negociation; dealing between man and man; management. *Clarendon.*

TRANSANIMATION. [*trans* and *anima.*] Conveyance of the soul from one body to another. *Brown.*

To TRANSCE'ND. *v. a.* [*transcendo*, Lat.]
1. To pass; to overpass. *Davies.*
2. To surpass; to outgo; to exceed; to excel. *Waller.*
3. To surmount; to rise above. *Howel.*

To TRANSCE'ND. *v. n.*
1. To climb. Not in use. *Brown.*
2. To surpass thought. *Hammond.*

TRANSCE'NDENCE. } *s.* [from *transcend.*]
TRANSCE'NDENCY. }
1. Excellence; unusual excellence; supereminence.
2. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth. *Bacon.*

TRANSCE'NDENT. *a.* [*transcendens*, Latin.] Excellent; supremely excellent; passing others. *Roger.*

TRANSCENDE'NTAL. *a.* [*transcendentalis*, low Latin.]
1. General; pervading many particulars.
2. Supereminent; passing others. *Grew.*

TRANSCE'NDENTLY. *ad.* [from *transcendent.*] Excellently; supereminently. *South.*

To TRA'NSCOLATE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *colo*;

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Latin.] To ſtrain through a ſieve or colander; to ſuffer to paſs as through a ſtrainer. *Harvey.*

To TRANSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*tranſcribo*, Latin; *tranſcrire*, French.] To copy; to write from an exemplar. *Clarendon.*

TRANSCRI'BER. *s.* [from *tranſcribe.*] A copier; one who writes from a copy. *Addiſon.*

TRA'NSCRIPT. *s.* [*tranſcriptum*, Latin.] A copy; any thing written from an original. *South.*

TRANSCRI'PTION. *s.* [from *tranſcriptus*; Latin.] The act of copying. *Brerewood.*

TRANSCRI'PTIVELY. *ad.* [from *tranſcript.*] In manner of a copy. *Brown.*

To TRANSCU'R. *v. n.* [*tranſcurro*, Latin.] To run or rove to and fro. *Bacon.*

TRANSCU'RSION. *s.* [from *tranſcurſus*, Lat.] Ramble; paſſage through; paſſage beyond certain limits. *Wotton.*

TRANSE. *s.* [See TRANCE.] A temporary abſence of the ſoul; an ecſtacy. *Milton.*

TRANSELEMENTA'TION. *s.* [*trans* and *element.*] Change of one element into another. *Burnet.*

TRANSE'XION. *s.* [*trans* and *ſexus*, Latin.] Change from one ſex to another. *Brown.*

To TRA'NSFER. *v. a.* [*tranſfero*, Latin.]
1. To convey; to make over from one to another. *Prior.*
2. To remove; to tranſport. *Dryden.*

TRA'NSFER. *s.* A change of property; a delivery of property to another.

TRANSFE'RRER. *s.* He that transfers.

TRANSFIGURA'TION. *s.* [*tranſiguration*, French.]
1. Change of form. *Brown.*
2. The miraculous change of our bleſſed Saviour's appearance on the mount. *Addiſon.*

To TRANSFI'GURE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *figura*, Latin.] To tranſform; to change with reſpect to outward appearance. *Boyle.*

To TRANSFI'X. *v. a.* [*tranſixus*, Latin.] To pierce through. *Fenton.*

To TRANSFO'RM. *v. a.* [*trans* and *forma*, Latin.] To metamorphoſe: to change with regard to external form. *Davies.*

To TRANSFO'RM. *v. n.* To be metamorphoſed. *Addiſon.*

TRANSFORMA'TION. *s.* [from *tranſform.*] Change of ſhape; act of changing the form; ſtate of being changed with regard to form; metamorphoſis. *Watts.*

TRANSFRETA'TION. *s.* [*trans* and *fretum*, Latin.] Paſſage over the ſea. *Davies.*

To TRANSFU'SE. *v. a.* [*tranſuſus*, Latin.] To pour out of one into another. *Hooker.*

TRANSFU'SION. *s.* [*tranſuſus*, Latin.] The act of pouring out of one into another. *Dr.*

To TRANSGRE'SS. *v. a.* [*tranſgreſſus*, Lat.]
1. To paſs over; to paſs beyond. *Dryden.*
2. To violate; to break. *Wake.*

To TRANSGRE'SS. *v. n.* To offend by violating a law. *Wiſdom.*

TRANSGRE'SSION. *s.* [*tranſgreſſion*, Fr. from *tranſgreſs.*]
1. Violation of a law; breach of a command. *South.*
2. Offence; crime; fault. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRANSGRE'SSIVE. *a.* [from *tranſgreſs.*] Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws. *Brown.*

TRANSGRE'SSOR. *s.* [*tranſgreſſeur*, Fr.] Lawbreaker; violator of command; offender. *Clarendon.*

TRA'NSIENT. *a.* [*tranſiens*, Lat.] Soon paſt; ſoon paſſing; ſhort; momentary. *Pope*

TRA'NSIENTLY. *ad.* In paſſage; with a ſhort paſſage: not with continuance. *Dryden.*

TRA'NSIENTNESS. *s.* [from *tranſient.*] Shortneſs of continuance; ſpeedy paſſage. *Dec. of Piety.*

TRANSI'LIENCE. } *s.* [from *tranſilio*, Lat.]
TRANSI'LIENCY. } Leap from thing to thing. *Glanville.*

TRA'NSIT. *s.* [*tranſitus*, Latin.] In aſtronomy, the paſſage of any planet juſt by or under, any fixt ſtar; or of the moon in particular, covering or moving cloſe by any other planet. *Harris.*

TRANSI'TION. *s.* [*tranſitio*, Latin.]
1. Removal; paſſage from one to another. *Woodward.*
2. Change; mode of change. *Pope.*
3. Paſſage in writing or converſation from one ſubject to another. *Dryden.*

TRA'NSITIVE. *a.* [*tranſitivus*, Latin.]
1. Having the power of paſſing. *Bacon.*
2. [In grammar.] A verb *tranſitive* is that which ſignifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon ſome object: as, *I ſtrike the earth.* *Clarke.*

TRA'NSITORILY. *ad.* [from *tranſitory.*] With ſpeedy evaneſcence; with ſhort continuance.

TRA'NSITORINESS. *s.* [from *tranſitory.*] Speedy evaneſcence.

TRA'NSITORY. *a.* [*tranſitorius*, from *tranſeo*, Latin.] Continuing but a ſhort time; ſpeedily vaniſhing. *Tillotſon.*

To TRANSLA'TE. *v. n.* [*translatus*, Lat.]
1. To tranſport; to remove. *Hebrews.*
2. It is particularly uſed of the removal of a biſhop from one ſee to another. *Camden.*
3. To tranſfer from one to another; to convey. *Peacham.*
4. To change. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. [*translater*, old Fr.] To interpret in another language. *Luke.*
6. To explain. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRANSLA'TION. *s.* [*tranſlatio*, Lat. *tranſlation*, French.]
1. Removal; act of removing. *Arbuthnot.*
2. The removal of a biſhop to another ſee. *Clarendon.*
3. The act of turning into another language; interpretation. *Denham.*
4. Something made by tranſlation; verſion. *Hooker.*

TRANSLA'TIVE. *a.* [*tranſlativus*, Latin.] Taken from others.

TRANSLA'TOR. *s.* [from *tranſlate.*] One that turns any thing into another language. *Denham.*

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TRANSLA'TORY. *a.* [from *translate*.] Transferring. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSLOCA'TION. *s.* [*trans* and *locus*, Lat.] Removal of things reciprocally to each other's places. *Woodward.*

TRANSLU'CENCY. *s.* [from *translucent*.] Diaphaneity; transparency. *Boyle.*

TRANSLU'CENT. } *a.* [*trans* and *lucens* and
TRANSLU'CID. } *lucidus*, Lat.] Transparent; diaphanous; clear. *Bacon. Pope.*

TRA'NSMARINE. *a* [*transmarinus*, Lat.] Lying on the other side of the sea; found beyond sea. *Howel.*

To TRA'NSMEW. *v. a.* [*transmuer*, Fr.] To transmute; to transform; to metamorphose; to change. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

TRA'NSMIGRANT. *a.* [*transmigrans*, Lat.] Passing into another country or state. *Bacon.*

To TRA'NSMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*transmigro*, Latin.] To pass from one place or country into another. *Dryden.*

TRANSMIGRA'TION. *s.* [from *transmigrate*.] Passage from one place or state into another. *Denham.*

TRANSMI'SSION. *s.* [*transmission*, French; *transmissus*, Latin.] The act of sending from one place or person to another. *Newton.*

TRANSMI'SSIVE. *a.* [from *transmissus*, Lat.] Transmitted; derived from one to another. *Granville.*

To TRANSMI'T. *v. a.* [*transmitto*, Lat] To send from one place to another. *Hale.*

TRANSMI'TTAL. *s.* [from *transmit*.] The act of transmitting; transmission. *Swift.*

TRANSMI'TTER. *s.* [from *transmit*.] One that transmits.

TRANSMU'TABLE. *a.* [*transmuto*, Fr. from *transmute*.] Capable of change; possible to be changed into another nature or substance. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSMU'TABLY. *ad.* [from *transmute*.] With capacity of being changed into another substance or nature.

TRANSMUTA'TION. *s.* [*transmutation*, Fr.] Change into another nature or substance. The great aim of alchemy is the *transmutation* of base metals into gold. *Bentley.*

To TRANSMU'TE. *v. n.* [*transmuto*, Latin.] To change from one nature or substance to another. *Raleigh.*

TRANSMU'TER. *s.* [from *transmute*.] One that transmutes.

TRA'NSOM. *s.* [*transenna*, Latin.]

1. A thwart beam or lintel over a door.

2. [Among mathematicians.] The vane of an instrument called a cross-staff, being a piece of wood fixed across with a square socket upon which it slides. *Bailey.*

TRANSPA'RENCY. *s.* [from *transparent*.] Clearness; diaphaneity; transparency; power of transmitting light. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSPA'RENT. *a.* [*transparent*, French.] Pervious to the light; clear, pellucid; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque. *Addison.*

TRANSPI'CUOUS. *a.* [*trans* and *specio*, L.] Transparent; pervious to the sight. *Philips.*

To TRANSPI'ERCE. *v. n.* [*transpercer*, Fr.] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate. *Raleigh.*

TRANSPIRA'TION. *s.* [*transpiration*, Fr.] Emission in vapour. *Sharp.*

To TRANSPI'RE. *v. a.* [*transpiro*, Latin; *transpirer*, Fr.] To emit in vapour.

To TRANSPI'RE. *v. n.* [*transpirer*, Fr.]

1. To be emittted by sensible vapour. *Woodward.*

2. To escape from secrecy to notice.

To TRANSPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *place*.] To remove; to put into a new place. *Willins.*

To TRANSPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *plant*, Latin.]

1. To remove and plant in a new place. *Raleigh.*

2. To remove and settle. *Bacon.*

3. To remove. *Clarendon.*

TRANSPLANTA'TION. *s.* [*transplantation*, French.]

1. The act of transplanting or removing to another soil. *Suckling.*

2. Conveyance from one to another. *Baker.*

3. Removal of men from one country to another. *Broome.*

TRANSPLA'NTER. *s.* [from *transplant*.] One that transplants.

To TRANSPO'RT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *porto*, Lat. *transporter*, French.]

1. To convey by carriage from place to place. *Dryden.*

2. To carry into banishment as a felon. *Swift.*

3. To sentence as a felon to banishment.

4. To hurry by violence or passion. *Swift.*

3. To put into ecstacy; to ravish with pleasure. *Duke of Piety.*

TRA'NSPORT. *s.* [*transport*, French, from the verb.]

1. Transportation; carriage; conveyance. *Arbuthnot.*

2. A vessel of carriage; particularly a vessel in which soldiers are conveyed. *Dryden.*

3. Rapture; ecstacy. *South.*

TRANSPO'RTANCE. *s.* [from *transport*.] Conveyance; carriage; removal. *Shakesp.*

TRANSPORTA'TION. *s.* [from *transport*.]

1. Removal; conveyance. *Watton.*

2. Banishment for felony.

3. Ecstatick violence of passion. *South.*

TRANSPO'RTER. *s.* [from *transport*.] One that transports *Carew.*

TRANSPO'SAL. *s.* [from *transpose*.] The act of putting things in each other's place. *Sta.*

To TRANSPO'SE. *v. a.* [*transposer*, Fr.]

1. To put each in the place of other. *Locke.*

2. To put out of place. *Shakespeare.*

TRANSPOSI'TION. *s.* [*transposition*, Fr.]

1. The act of putting one thing in the place of another.

2. The state of being put out of one place into another. *Woodward.*

To TRANSSHA'PE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *shape*.] To transform; to bring into another shape. *Shakespeare.*

To TRANSUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [*trans*

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fubſtantier, French.] To change to another ſubſtance. *Donne. Milton.*

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TION. *ſ.* [*tranſubſtantiation*, French.] A miraculous operation believed in the Roman church, in which the elements of the euchariſt are ſuppoſed to be changed into the real body and blood of CHRIST *Locke.*

TRANSUDA'TION. *ſ.* [from *tranſudo.*] The act of paſſing in ſweat, or perſpirable vapour, through any integument. *Boyle.*

To TRANSU'DE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *ſudo*, Lat.] To paſs through in vapour. *Harvey.*

TRANSVE'RSAL. *a.* [*tranſverſal*, French.] Running croſswiſe. *Hale.*

TRANSVE'RSALLY. *ad.* [from *tranſverſal.*] In a croſs direction. *Wilkins.*

To TRANSVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*tranſverſus*, Lat.] To change: to overturn. *Leſley.*

TRANSVE'RSE. *a.* [*tranſverſus*, Latin.] Being in a croſs direction *Blackmore.*

TRANSVE'RSELY. *ad* [from *tranſverſe.*] In a croſs direction. *Stilling fleet.*

TRANSU'MPTION. *ſ.* [*trans* and *ſumo*, Lat.] The act of taking from one place to another.

TRA'NTERS. *ſ.* Men who carry fiſh from the ſeacoaſts to ſell in the inland countries. *Bailey.*

TRAP. *ſ.* [τραππε, Saxon; *trape*, Fr. *trappola*, Italian.]

1. A ſnare ſet for thieves or vermin. *Taylor.*
2. An ambuſh; a ſtratagem to betray or catch unawares. *Calamy.*
3. A play at which a ball is driven with a ſtick. *King.*

To TRAP. *v. a.* [τραππαν, Saxon.]

1. To enſnare; to catch by a ſnare or ambuſh; to take by ſtratagem. *Dryden.*
2. [See TRAPPINGS.] To adorn; to decorate. *Spenſer.*

TRAPDO'OR. *ſ.* [*trap* and *door.*] A door opening and ſhutting unexpectedly. *Ray.*

To TRAPE. *v. a.* [commonly written *to traipſe.*] To run idly and ſluttiſhly about. It is uſed only of women.

TRAPES. *ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *trape.*] An idle ſlatternly woman. *Gay.*

TRAPE'ZIUM *ſ.* [τραπεζιον.] A quadrilateral figure, whoſe four ſides are not equal, and none of its ſides parallel. *Woodward.*

TRAPE'ZOID *ſ.* [τραπεζιον and ειδος.] An irregular figure, whoſe four ſides are not parallel.

TRA'PSTICK. *ſ.* [*trap* and *ſtick.*] A ſtick with which boys drive a wooden ball. *Spectator.*

TRA'PPINGS. *ſ.* [*drap*, French, *cloth.*]

1. Ornaments appendant to the ſaddle. *Milt.*
2. Ornaments; dreſs; embelliſhments. *Shak.*

TRASH. *ſ.* [*tros*, Iſlandick; *drusen*, German.]

1. Any thing worthleſs; droſs; dregs. *Sw.*
2. A worthleſs perſon. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Matter improper for food. *Garth.*

To TRASH. *v. a.*

1. To lop; to crop. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To cruſh; to humble. *Hammond.*

TRA'SHY. *a.* [from *traſh.*] Worthleſs; vile; uſeleſs. *Dryden.*

To TRA'VAIL. *v. n.* [*travailler*, French.]

1. To labour; to toil.
2. To be in labour; to ſuffer the pains of childbirth. *Iſaiah.*

To TRA'VAIL. *v. a.* To haraſs; to tire. *Hayward.*

TRA'VAIL. *ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; toil; fatigue. *Hooker.*
2. Labour in childbirth. *Bacon.*

TRAVE, TRA'VEL, or TRA'VISE. *ſ.* A wooden frame for ſhoeing unruly horſes.

To TRA'VEL. *v. a.*

1. To make journeys. *Dryden.*
2. To paſs; to go; to move. *Pope.*
3. To make journeys of curioſity. *Watts.*
4. To labour; to toil. This ſhould be rather *travail.* *Hooker.*

To TRA'VEL. *v. a.*

1. To paſs; to journey over. *Milton.*
2. To force to journey. *Spenſer.*

TRA'VEL. *ſ.* [*travail*, French.]

1. Journey; act of paſſing from place to place. *Prior.*
2. Journey of curioſity or inſtruction. *Bacon.*
3. Labour; toil. This ſhould be rather *travail.* *Milton.*
4. Labour in childbirth. This ſenſe belongs rather to *travail.* *Dryden.*
5. TRAVELS Account of occurrences and obſervations of a journey into foreign parts. *Watts.*

TRA'VELLER. *ſ.* [*travailleur*, French]

1. One who goes a journey; a wayfarer. *Spenſer.*
2. One who viſits foreign countries *Locke.*

TRA'VELTAINTED. *a.* [*travel* and *tainted.*] Haraſſed; fatigued with travel. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRA'VERS. ad. [French.] Athwart; acroſs. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRA'VERS. *ad.* [*a travers*, French.] Croſswiſe; athwart. *Hayward.*

TRA'VERSE. *prep.* Through; croſswiſe. *Milt.*

TRA'VERSE. *a.* [*tranſverſus*, Lat. *traverſe*, Fr.] Lying acroſs; lying athwart. *Wotton.*

TRA'VERSE. *ſ.*

1. Any thing laid or built acroſs. *Bacon.*
2. Something that thwarts, croſſes, or obſtructs; croſs accident; thwarting obſtacle. *Dryden.*

To TRA'VERSE. *v. a.* [*traverſer*, French.]

1. To croſs; to lay athwart. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To croſs by way of oppoſition; to thwart with obſtacles. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To oppoſe; to croſs by an objection. A law term. *Baker.*
4. To wander over; to croſs. *Milton.*
5. To ſurvey; to examine thoroughly. *South.*

To TRA'VERSE. *v. n.* To uſe a poſture of oppoſition in fencing. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRA'VESTY. *a* [*travestii*, French.] Dreſſed ſo as to be made ridiculous; burleſqued

TRAUMA'TICK. *a.* [τραυματικος.] Vulnerary; uſeful to wounds *Wiſeman.*

TRAY *ſ.* [*tray*, Swediſh.] A ſhallow wooden

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vessel in which meat or fish is carried. *Gay.*

TRA'YTRIP. *s.* A kind of play. *Shakespeare.*

TREA'CHEROUS. *a.* [from *treachery.*] Faithless; perfidious; guilty of deserting or betraying. *Swift.*

TRE'ACHEROUSLY. *ad.* Faithlessly; perfidiously; by treason; by dishonest stratagem. *Otway.*

TRE'ACHEROUSNESS. *s.* [from *treacherous.*] The quality of being treacherous; perfidiousness.

TRE'ACHERY. *s.* [*tricherie*, French.] Perfidy; breach of faith.

TRE'ACHETOR. } *s.* [from *tricher*, *trichour*,
TRE'ACHOUR. } French.] A traitor; one who betrays; one who violates his faith or allegiance. Not in use. *Spenser.*

TRE'ACLE. *s.* [*triacle*, Fr. *theriaca*, Latin.]
1. A medicine made up of many ingredients. *Boyle.*
2. Molosses; the spume of sugar.

To TREAD. *v. n.* preterit *trod*; part. pass. *trodden.* [*trudan*, Gothick; *tpedan*, Saxon; *treden*, Dutch.]
1. To set the foot. *Milton.*
2. To trample; to set the feet in scorn or malice. *Shakespeare.*
3. To walk with form or state. *Milton.*
4. To copulate as birds. *Bacon.*

To TREAD. *v. a.*
1. To walk on; to feel under the foot. *Prior.*
2. To press under the foot. *Swift.*
3. To beat; to track. *Shakespeare.*
4. To walk on in a formal or stately manner.
5. To crush under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred. *Psalms.*
6. To put in action by the feet. *Job.*
7. To love as the male bird the female. *Dryden.*

TREAD. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Footing; step with the foot. *Milton.*
2. Way: track; path. *Shakespeare.*
3. The cock's part in the egg.

TREA'DER. *s.* [from *tread.*] He who treads. *Isaiah.*

TRE'ADLE. *s.* [from *tread.*]
1. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put in motion. *Moxon.*
2. The sperm of the cock. *Derham.*

TRE'ASON. *s.* [*trahison*, Fr.] An offence committed against the dignity and majesty of the commonwealth. It is divided into high *treason* and petit *treason*. High *treason* is an offence against the security of the commonwealth or of the king's majesty, whether by imagination, word, or deed; as to compass or imagine *treason*, or the death of the prince, or the queen consort, or his son and heir apparent; or to deflower the king's wife, or his eldest daughter unmarried, or his eldest son's wife; or levy war against the king in his realm, or to adhere to his enemies by aiding them; or to counterfeit the king's great seal, privy seal, or money; or knowingly to bring false money into this realm counterfeited like the money of England, and to utter the same; or to kill the king's chancellor, treasurer, justice of the one bench or the other; justices in eyre, justices of assize, justices of oyer and terminer, when in their place and doing their duty; or forging the king's seal manual, or privy signet; or diminishing or impairing the current money; and in such *treason*, a man forfeits his lands and goods to the king. Petit *treason* is when a servant kills his master, a wife her husband, a clerk secular or religious kills his prelate: this *treason* gives forfeiture to every lord within his own fee: both *treasons* are capital. *Cowell.*

TREA'SONABLE. } *a.* [from *treason.*] Par-
TRE'ASONOUS. } taking the nature or guilt of treason. *Clarendon. Milton.*

TRE'ASURE. *s.* [*trefor*, French.] Wealth hoarded; riches accumulated. *Locke.*

To TRE'ASURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hoard; to repposit; to lay up. *Bacon.*

TRE'ASUREHOUSE. *s.* [*treasure* and *house.*] Place where hoarded riches are kept. *Taylor.*

TRE'ASURER. *s.* [from *treasure*; *trouvere*, French.] One who has care of money; one who has the charge of treasure. *Raleigh.*

TRE'ASURESHIP. *s.* [from *treasure.*] Office or dignity of treasurer. *Hakewill.*

TRE'ASURY. *s.* [from *treasure*; *tresorerie*, Fr.]
1. A place in which riches are accumulated. *Temple.*
2. It is used by *Shakespeare* for *treasure.*

To TREAT. *v. a.* [*traiter*, Fr. *tracto*, Latin.]
1. To negotiate; to settle. *Dryden.*
2. To discourse on.
3. To use in any manner, good or bad. *Spectator.*
4. To handle; to manage; to carry on. *Dryden.*
5. To entertain without expence to the guest.

To TREAT. *v. n.* [*traiter*, Fr. *tpahtan*, Saxon.]
1. To discourse; to make discussions. *Milton.*
2. To practise negotiation. *2 Mac.*
3. To come to terms of accommodation. *Swift.*
4. To make gratuitous entertainments. *Prior.*

TREAT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. An entertainment given. *Collier.*
2. Something given at an entertainment. *Dryden.*

TRE'ATABLE. *a.* [*traitable*, French.] Moderate; not violent. *Hooker.*

TRE'ATISE. *s.* [*tractatus*, Latin.] Discourse; written tractate. *Shakespeare.*

TRE'ATMENT. *s.* [*traitement*, Fr.] Usage; manner of using, good or bad. *Dryden.*

TRE'ATY. *s.* [*traité*, French.]
1. Negociation; act of treating. *Spenser.*
2. A compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs. *Bacon.*
3. [for *entreaty.*] Supplication; petition; solicitation. *Shakespeare.*

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TRE'BLE. *a.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplus*, *triplex*, Latin.]
1. Threefold; triple. *Sandys.*
2. Sharp of ſound. *Bacon.*

To TRE'BLE. *v. a.* [*triplico*, Lat. *tripler*, Fr.] To multiply by three; to make thrice as much. *Creech.*

To TRE'BLE. *v. n.* To become threefold. *Swift.*

TRE'BLE. *ſ.* A ſharp ſound. *Dryden.*

TRE'BLENESS. *ſ.* [from *treble*.] The ſtate of being treble. *Bacon.*

TRE'BLY. *ad.* [from *treble*.] Thrice told; in threefold number or quantity. *Ray.*

TREE. *ſ.* [*tric*, Iſland. *tree*, Daniſh.]
1. A large vegetable riſing, with one woody ſtem, to a conſiderable height. *Locke.*
2. Any thing branched out. *Dryden.*

TREE *germander*. *ſ.* A plant.

TREE *of life*. *ſ.* [*lignum vitæ*, Latin.] An evergreen: the wood is eſteemed by turners. *Miller.*

TREE *primroſe*. *ſ.* A plant.

TREEN. The old plural of *tree*. *Ben Jonſon.*

TREEN *a.* Wooden; made of wood. Obſolete. *Camden.*

TRE'FOIL. *ſ.* [*trifolium*, Latin.] A plant. *Peacham.*

TRE'ILLAGE. *ſ.* [French.] A contexture of pales to ſupport eſpaliers, making a diſtinct incloſure of any part of a garden. *Trevoux.*

TRE'LLIS. *ſ.* [French.] A ſtructure of iron, wood, or oſier, the parts croſſing each other like a lattice. *Trevoux.*

To TREMBLE. *v. n.* [*trembler*, Fr. *tremo*, Latin.]
1. To ſhake as with fear or cold; to ſhiver; to quake; to ſhudder. *Rowe.*
2. To quiver; to totter. *Burnet.*
3. To quaver; to ſhake as a ſound. *Bacon.*

TRE'MBLINGLY. *ad.* [from *trembling*.] So as to ſhake or quiver. *Pope.*

TREME'NDOUS. *a.* [*tremendus*, Lat.] Dreadful; horrible; aſtoniſhingly terrible. *Pope.*

TRE'MOUR. *ſ.* [*tremor*, Latin.]
1. The ſtate of trembling. *Harvey.*
2. Quivering or vibratory motion. *Newton.*

TRE'MULOUS. *a.* [*tremulus*, Latin.]
1. Trembling; fearful. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Quivering; vibratory. *Holder.*

TRE'MULOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *tremulous*.] The ſtate of quivering.

TREN. *ſ.* A fiſh ſpear. *Ainſworth.*

To TRENCH. *v. a.* [*trancher*, French.]
1. To cut. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches. *Pope.*
3. To fortify by earth thrown up. *Milton.*

TRENCH *ſ.* [*tranche*, French.]
1. A pit or ditch. *Mortimer.*
2. Earth thrown up to defend ſoldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp *Prior.*

TRE'NCHANT. *a.* [*trenchant*, Fr.] Cutting; ſharp. *Hudibras.*

TRE'NCHER. *ſ.* [from *trench*; *trencheir*, Fr.]
1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table. *Moxe.*
2. The table. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Food; pleaſures of the table. *South.*

TRE'NCHERFLY. *ſ.* [*trencher* and *fly*.] One that haunts tables; a paraſite. *L'Eſtrange.*

TRE'NCHERMAN. *ſ.* [*trencher* and *man*.]
1. A cook. Obſolete. *Sidney.*
2. A feeder; an eater. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRE'NCHERMATE. *ſ.* [*trencher* and *mate*.] A table companion; a paraſite. *Hooker.*

To TREND. *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction. *Dryden.*

TRE'NDLE. *ſ.* [ꝥrendel, Saxon.] Any thing turned round. Now improperly written *trundle*.

TRE'NTALS. *ſ.* [*trente*, French.] A number of maſſes, to the tale of thirty, ſaid on the ſame account. *Ayliffe.*

TRE'PAN. *ſ.* [*trepan*, French.]
1. An inſtrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the ſkull.
2. A ſnare; a ſtratagem by which any one is enſnared. *Roſcommon.*

To TREPA'N. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To perforate with the trepan. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To catch; to enſnare. *South.*

TRE'PHINE. *ſ.* A ſmall trepan; a ſmaller inſtrument of perforation managed by one hand. *Wiſeman.*

TREPIDA'TION. *ſ.* [*trepidatio*, Latin.]
1. The ſtate of trembling, or quivering. *Bacon.*
2. State of terrour. *Wotton.*
3. Hurry; confuſed haſte.

To TRE'SPASS. *v. n.* [*treſpaſſer*, French.]
1. To tranſgreſs; to offend. *Norris.*
2. To enter unlawfully on another's ground. *Prior.*

TRE'SPASS *ſ.* [*treſpas*, French.]
1. Tranſgreſſion; offence. *Milton.*
2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRE'SPASSER. *ſ.* [from *treſpaſs*.]
1. An offender; a tranſgreſſor.
2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground. *Walton.*

TRE'SSED. *a.* [from *treſſer*, French.] Knotted or curled. *Spenſer.*

TRE'SSES. *ſ.* without a ſingular. [*treſſe*, Fr. *treccia*, Italian.] A knot or curl of hair. *Shakeſpeare. Milton.*

TRE'STLE. *ſ.* [*treſteau*, French.]
1. The frame of a table.
2. A moveable form by which any thing is ſupported.

TRET. *ſ.* [probably from *tritus*, Latin.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waſte or refaſe of a commodity. *Bailey.*

TRE'THINGS. *ſ.* [*trethingi*, low Lat. from *tretbu*, Welſh; to tax.] Taxes; impoſts.

TRE'VET. *ſ.* [ꝥpefet, Sax. *trepied*, Fr.] Any thing that ſtands on three legs, as, a ſtool.

TREY. *ſ.* [*trey*, Lat. *trois*, French. A three

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at cards. *Shakespeare.*

TRI'ABLE. *a.* [from *try.*]
1. Possible to be experimented; capable of trial. *Boyle.*
4. Such as may be judicially examined. *Ayliffe.*

TRI'AD. *s.* [*trias*, Lat. *triade*, Fr.] Three united.

TRI'AL. *s.* [from *try.*]
1. Test; examination. *Shakespeare.*
2. Experiment; act of examining by experience. *Bacon.*
3. Experience; experimental knowledge. *Hebrews.*
4. Judicial examination. *Cowell.*
5. Temptation; test of virtue. *Rogers.*
6. State of being tried. *Shakespeare.*

TRI'ANGLE. *s.* [*triangle*, Fr. *triangulum*, Lat.] A figure of three angles. *Locke.*

TRIANGULAR. *a.* [*triangularis*, Lat.] Having three angles. *Ray.*

TRIBE. *s.* [*tribus*, Latin.]
1. A distinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteristick. *Ben Jonson.*
2. It is often used in contempt. *Rosscommon.*

TRI'BLET, or TRIBO'ULET. *s.* A goldsmith's tool for making rings. *Ainsworth.*

TRIBULA'TION. *s.* [*tribulation*, French.] Persecution; distress; vexation; disturbance of life. *Atterbury.*

TRIBU'NAL. *s.* [*tribunal*, Lat. and Fr.]
1. The seat of a judge. *Waller.*
2. A court of justice. *Milton.*

TRI'BUNE. *s.* [*tribun*, *tribunis*, Latin.]
1. An officer of Rome chosen by the people. *Shakespeare.*
2. The commander of a Roman legion.

TRIBUNI'TIAL. } *a.* [*tribunitius*, Latin.]
TRIBUNI'TIOUS. } Suiting a tribune; relating to a tribune. *Bacon.*

TRI'BUTARY. *a.* [*tributaire*, Fr. *tributarius*, Latin.]
1. Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of submission to a master. *Dryden.*
2. Subject; subordinate. *Prior.*
3. Paid in tribute. *Consonen.*

TRI'BUTARY. *s.* [from *tribute.*] One who pays a stated sum in acknowledgment of subjection. *Davies.*

TRI'BUTE. *s.* [*tribut*, Fr. *tributum*, Latin.] Payment in acknowledgment of subjection. *Matthew.*

TRICE. *s.* [probably from *trait*, French, corrupted by pronunciation.] A short time; an instant; a stroke. *Bentley.*

TRICHO'TOMY. *s.* [τριχότομια.] Division into three parts. *Watts.*

TRICK. *s.* [*trech*, Dutch.]
1. A sly fraud. *Raleigh.*
2. A dexterous artifice. *Pope.*
3. A vitious practice. *Dryden.*
4. A juggle; an antick; any thing done to cheat jocosely, or to divert. *Prior.*
5. An unexpected effect. *Shakespeare.*
6. A practice; a manner; a habit. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*
7. A number of cards laid regularly up in play.

To TRICK. *v. a.* [from the noun; *tricher*, Fr.]
1. To cheat; to impose on; to defraud. *Stephens.*
2. To dress; to decorate; to adorn; properly, to knot. *Sandys.*
3. To perform by slight of hand, or with a light touch. *Pope.*

To TRICK. *v. n.* To live by fraud. *Dryden.*

TRI'CKER. *s.* [often written *trigger.*] The catch which being pulled disengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire. *Boyle.*

TRI'CKING. *s.* [from *trick.*] Dress; ornament. *Shakespeare.*

TRI'CKISH. *a.* [from *trick.*] Knavishly artful; fraudulently cunning; mischievously subtle. *Pope.*

To TRI'CKLE. *v. n.* To fall in drops; to rill in a slender stream. *Pope.*

TRI'CKSY. *a.* [from *trick.*] Pretty. This is a word of endearment. *Shakespeare.*

TRICO'RPORAL. *a.* [*tricorpus*, Latin.] Having three bodies.

TRIDE. *a.* [among hunters; *tride*, French.] Short and ready. *Bailey.*

TRI'DENT. *s.* [*trident*, Fr. *tridens*, Latin.] A three-forked sceptre of Neptune. *Addison.*

TRI'DENT. *a.* Having three teeth.

TRI'DING. *s.* [ꝥɪðinga, Sax. rather *tribing.*] The third part of a county or shire. This division is used only in Yorkshire, where it is corrupted into *riding.*

TRI'DUAN. *a.* [from *triduum*, Latin.]
1. Lasting three days.
2. Happening every third day.

TRIE'NNIAL. *a.* [*triennis*, Lat. *triennal*, Fr.]
1. Lasting three years. *King Charles.*
2. Happening every third year.

TRI'ER. *s.* [from *try.*]
1. One who tries experimentally. *Boyle.*
2. One who examines judicially. *Hale.*
3. Test; one who brings to the test. *Shakespeare.*

To TRI'FALLOW. *v. a.* [*tres*, Latin, and fealga, Sax, a harrow.] To plow land the third time before sowing. *Mortimer.*

TRI'FID. *a.* [among botanists.] Cut or divided into three parts. *Bailey.*

TRIFI'STULARY. *a.* [*tres* and *fistula*, Latin.] Having three pipes. *Brown.*

To TRI'FLE. *v. n.* [*treflen*, Dutch.]
1. To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity; to talk with folly. *Hooker.*
2. To mock; to play the fool. *Shakespeare.*
3. To indulge light amusement. *Locke.*
4. To be of no importance. *Spenser.*

To TRI'FLE. *v. a.* To make of no importance. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

TRI'FLE. *s.* [from the verb.] A thing of no moment. *Drayton.*

TRI'FLER. *s.* [*trifelaar*, Dutch.] One who acts with levity, or talks with folly. *Watts.*

TRI'FLING. *a.* [from *trifle.*] Wanting worth;

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unimportant; wanting weight. *Rogers.*

TRI'FLINGLY. *ad.* Without weight; without dignity; without importance. *Locke.*

TRIFO'LIATE. *a* [*tres* and *folium*, Lat.] Having three leaves. *Harte.*

TRI'FORM. *a.* [*triformis*, Lat.] Having a triple shape. *Milton.*

TRI'GGER. *s.* [derived by *Junius* from *trigue*, Fr. from *intricaire*, Lat.]

1. A catch to hold the wheel on ſteep ground.
2. The catch that being pulled looſes the cock of the gun. *Locke.*

TRIGI'NTALS. *s* [from *triginta*, Lat *thirty.*] A number of maſſes to the tale of thirty, inſtituted by St. Gregory. *Ayliffe.*

TRI'GLYPH. *s.* [in architecture.] A member of the frieze of the Dorick order, ſet directly over every pillar, and in certain ſpaces in the intercolumniations. *Harris.*

TRI'GON. *s.* [τριγωνον.] A triangle: a term in aſtrology. *Hale.*

TRI'GONAL. *a.* [from *trigon.*] Triangular; having three corners. *Woodward.*

TRIGONO'METRY. *s.* [τριγωνος and μετρεω.] The art of meaſuring triangles, or of calculating the ſides of any triangle ſought, and this is plain or ſpherical. *Harris.*

TRIGONOME'TRICAL. *a* [from *trigonometry.*] Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRILA'TERAL. *a.* [*trilateral*, Fr. *tres* and *latus*, Lat.] Having three ſides.

TRILL. *s.* [*trillo*, Italian.] Quaver; tremuloufneſs of muſick. *Addiſon.*

To TRILL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter quavering. *Thomſon.*

To TRILL. *v. n.*

1 To trickle; to fall in drops or ſlender ſtreams. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To play in tremulous vibrations of ſound. *Dryden.*

TRI'LLION *s.* [A word invented by *Locke.*] A million of millions of millions.

TRILU'MINAR. } *a.* [*triluminaris*, Latin.]
TRILU'MINOUS } Having three lights.

TRIM. *a.* [ȝetrymmeð, Sax. *completed.*] Nice; ſnug; dreſſed up. *Dryden.*

To TRIM. *v. a.* [ꝑtrumman, Saxon, *to build.*]

1. To fit out. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To dreſs; to decorate. *Dryden.*
3. To ſhave: to clip. *Howel.*
4. To make neat; to adjuſt. *Ben Jonſon.*
5. To balance a veſſel. *Spectator.*
6 It has often *up* emphatical. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TRIM. *v. n.* To balance; to fluctuate between two parties. *South.*

TRIM. *s.* Dreſs; gear; ornaments. *Shak.*

TRI'MLY. *ad.* [from *trim*] Nicely; neatly. *Spenſer.*

TRI'MMER. *s.* [from *trim.*]

1. One who changes ſides to balance parties; a turncoat *Swift.*
2. A piece of wood inſerted *Moxon.*

TRI'MMING. *s.* [from *trim.*] Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown *Garth.*

TRI'MMNESS. *s.* [from *trim.*] Neatneſs; petty elegance of dreſs.

TRI'NAL. *a.* [*trini*, Lat.] Threefold. *Spenſer.*

TRINE. *s.* [*trine*, Fr. *trinus*, Lat.] An aſpect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to be eminently benign. *Creech.*

To TRINE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a trine aſpect. *Dryden.*

TRI'NITY. *s.* [*trinitas*, Lat. *trinité*, Fr.] The incomprehenſible union of the Three Perſons in the Godhead. *Locke.*

TRI'NKET. *s.*

1. Toys; ornaments of dreſs; ſuperfluities of decoration. *Swift.*
2. Things of no great value; tackle; tools. *L'Eſtrange.*

TRIO'BOLAR. *a.* [*triobolaris*, Latin.] Vile; mean; worthleſs. *Cheyne.*

To TRIP. *v. a.* [*tre, er*, Fr. *trippen*, Dutch.]

1. To ſupplant; to throw by ſtriking the feet from the ground by a ſudden motion. *Sh.*
2. To ſtrike from under the body. *Shak.*
3. To catch; to detect. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TRIP *v. a.*

1. To fall by loſing the hold of the feet.
2. To fail; to err; to be deficient. *Dryden.*
3. To ſtumble; to titubate. *Locke.*
4. To run lightly. *Dryden.*
5. To take a ſhort voyage.

TRIP. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. A ſtroke or catch by which the wreſtler ſupplants his antagoniſt. *Addiſon.*
2. A ſtumble by which the foothold is loſt.
3. A failure; a miſtake. *Dryden.*
4. A ſhort voyage or journey. *Pope.*

TRIP. RTITE. *a.* [*tripartite*, Fr. *tripartitus*, Lat.] Divided into three parts; having three correſpondent copies; relating to three parties. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRIPE. *s.* [*tripe*, Fr. *trippa*, Ital. and Span.]

1. The inteſtines; the guts. *King.*
2. It is uſed in ludicrous language for the human belly.

TRI'PEDAL. *a.* [*tres* and *pes*, Latin.] Having three feet.

TRIPE'TALOUS. *a.* [τρεις and πεταλον.] Having a flower conſiſting of three leaves.

TRI'PHTHONG. *s.* [*triphthongue*, Fr. τρεις and φθογγη.] A coalition of three vowels to form one ſound: as, *eau, eye.*

TRI'PLE. *a.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplex*, *triplus*, Lat.]

1. Threefold; conſiſting of three conjoined. *Waller.*
2. Treble; three times repeated. *Burnet.*

To TRI'PLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many. *Hooker.*
2. To make threefold. *Dryden.*

TRI'PLET. *s.* [from *triple.*]

1. Three of a kind. *Swift.*
2 Three verſes rhiming together. *Dryden.*

TRI'PLICATE. *a.* [from *triplex*, Lat.] Made thrice as much. *Harris.*

TRIPLICA'TION. *s.* [from *triplicate.*] The act of trebling, or adding three together. *Glanville.*

TRIPLI'CITY. *s.* [*triplicité*, Fr. from *triplex*,

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Lat.] Trebleneſs; ſtate of being threefold. *Watts.*

TRI'PMADAM. *s.* An herb. *Mortimer.*

TRI'POD. *s.* [*tripus*, Lat.] A ſeat with three feet, ſuch as that from which the prieſteſs of Apollo delivered oracles. *Dryden.*

TRI'POLY. *s.* A ſharp cutting ſand. *Newton.*

TRI'POS. *s.* A tripod. *Ben Jonſon.*

TRI'PPER. *s.* [from *trip.*] One who trips.

TRI'PPING. *a.* [from *trip.*] Quick; nimble. *Milton.*

TRI'PPING. *s.* [from *trip.*] Light dance. *Milt.*

TRI'PPINGLY. *ad.* [from *tripping.*] With agility; with ſwift motion. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRI'PTOTE. *s.* [*triptoton*, Lat.] A noun uſed but in three caſes. *Clarke.*

TRIPU'DIARY. *a.* [*tripudium*, Lat.] Performed by dancing. *Brown.*

TRIPUDIA'TION. *s.* [*tripudium*, Lat.] Act of dancing.

TRI'REME. *s.* [*triremis*, Lat.] A galley with three benches of oars on one ſide.

TRISE'CTION. *s.* [*tres* and *ſectio*, Lat.] Diviſion into three equal parts.

TRI'STFUL. *a.* [*triſtis*, Latin.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy. A bad word. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRISU'LC. *s.* [*triſulcus*, Latin.] A thing of three points. *Brown.*

TRISYLLA'BICAL. *a.* [from *triſyllable.*] Conſiſting of three ſyllables.

TRISY'LLABLE. *s.* [*triſyllaba*, Lat.] A word conſiſting of three ſyllables.

TRITE. *a.* [*tritus*, Latin.] Worn out; ſtale; common; not new. *Rogers.*

TRI'TENESS. *s.* [from *trite.*] Staleneſs; commonneſs.

TRITHEI'SM. *s.* [τρεις and θεος.] The opinion which holds three diſtinct gods.

TRI'TURABLE. *a.* [*trituable*, French; from *triturate.*] Poſſible to be pounded or comminuted. *Brown.*

TRITURA'TION. *s.* [*trituration*, French.] Reduction of any ſubſtances to powder upon a ſtone with a muller; levigation. *Brown.*

TRI'VET. *s.* [See TREVET.] Any thing ſupported by three feet. *Chapman.*

TRI'VIAL. *a.* [*trivialis*, Lat.]

1. Vile; worthleſs; vulgar; ſuch as may be picked up in the highway. *Reſcommon.*
2. Light; trifling; unimportant; inconſiderable. *Dryden. Rogers.*

TRI'VIALLY. *ad.* [from *trivial.*]

1. Commonly; vulgarly. *Bacon.*
2. Lightly; inconſiderably.

TRI'VIALNESS. *s.* [from *trivial.*]

1. Commonneſs; vulgarity.
2. Lightneſs; unimportance.

TRI'UMPH. *s.* [*triumphus*, Lat.]

1. Pomp with which a victory is publickly celebrated. *Bacon.*
2. State of being victorious. *Dryden.*
3. Victory; conqueſt. *Pope.*
4. Joy for ſucceſs. *Milton.*
5. A conquering card, now called *trump.*

To TRI'UMPH. *v. n.* [*triumpho*, Lat.]

1. To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory. *Dryden.*
2. To obtain victory. *Knolles.*
3. To inſult upon an advantage gained. *Shak.*

TRIU'MPHAL. *a.* [*triumphalis*, Lat.] Uſed in celebrating victory. *Swift.*

TRIU'MPHAL. *s.* [*triumphalia*, Lat.] A token of victory. Not in uſe. *Milton.*

TRIU'MPHANT. *a.* [*triumphans*, Latin.]

1. Celebrating a victory. *South.*
2. Rejoicing as for victory. *Milton.*
3. Victorious; graced with conqueſts. *Pope.*

TRIU'MPHANTLY. *ad.* [from *triumphant.*]

1. In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for victory. *Granville.*
2. Victoriouſly; with ſucceſs. *Sh. hepeare.*
3. With inſolent exultation. *South.*

TRIU'MPHER. *s.* [from *triumph.*] One who triumphs. *Peacham.*

TRIU'MVIRATE. } *s.* [*triumviratus*, or *tri-*
TRIU'MVIRI. } *umviri*, Lat.] A coalition or concurrence of three men. *Swift.*

TRI'UNE. *a.* [*tres* and *unus*, Latin.] At once three and one. *Burnet.*

To TROAT. *v. a.* [with hunters.] To cry as a buck does at rutting time.

TRO'CAR. *s.* [*trocar*, corrupted from *trois quart*, Fr.] A chirurgical inſtrument. *Sharp.*

TROCHA'ICAL. *a.* [*trochaique*, Fr. *trochaicus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of trochees.

TROCHA'NTERS. *s.* [τροχαντηρες.] Two proceſſes of the thigh bone called *rotator major* and *minor*, in which the tendons of many muſcles terminate.

TRO'CHEE. *s.* [*trochæus*, Lat. τροχαιος.] A foot uſed in Latin poetry, conſiſting of a long and ſhort ſyllable.

TROCHI'LICKS. *s.* [τροχιλικα.] The ſcience of rotatory motion. *Brown.*

TRO'CHINGS. *s.* The branches on a deer's head. *Ainſworth.*

TROCHI'SCH. *s.* [τροχισκος.] A kind of tablet or lozenge. *Bacon.*

TROD. } The participle paſſive of
TRODDEN. } *tread.*

TRODE. The preterit of *tread.*

TRODE. *s.* [from *trode*, pret. of *tread.*] Footing. *Spenſer.*

TRO'GLODYTE. *s.* [τρωγλοδυτης.] One who inhabits caves of the earth. *Arbuthnot.*

To TROLL. *v. a.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch.] To move circularly; to drive about. *B. Jonſon.*

To TROLL. *v. n.*

1. To roll; to run round. *Swift.*
2. To fiſh for a pike with a rod which has a pulley toward the bottom. *Gay.*

TRO'LLOP. *s.* A flatternly looſe woman.

TRO'NAGE. *s.* Money paid for weighing.

TROOP. *s.* [*troupe*, Dutch.]

1. A company; a number of people collected together. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A body of ſoldiers. *Dryden.*
3. A ſmall body of cavalry.

To TROOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.]

1. To march in a body. *Milton.*
2. To march in haſte. *Clarendon.*
3. To march in company. *Shakeſpeare.*

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TROOPER. s. [from troop] A horse soldier, that fights only on horseback. Grew.
TROPE. s. [τροπος.] A change of the word from its original signification: as, the clouds breathed rain, for foreshow. Hudibras.
TROPHIED a. [from tropby.] Adorned with trophies. Pope.
TROPHY. s. [tropæum, trophæum, Latin.] Something shown or treasured up in proof of victory. Shakespeare.
TROPICAL. a. [from trope.]
1. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning. South.
2. [from tropick.] Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick. Salmon.
TROPICK. s. [tropicus, Latin.] The line at which the sun turns back, of which the north has the tropick of Cancer, and the south the tropick of Capricorn. Dryden.
TROPOLOGICAL. a. [τροπος and λογος.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.
TROPOLOGY. s. [τροπος and λογος.] A rhetorical mode of speech including tropes, or change of some word from the original meaning. Brown.
TROUSERS. s. [trousses, French.] Breeches; hose. See TROUSE. Shakespeare.
To TROT. v. n. [trotter, Fr. trotten, Dutch.]
1. To move with a high jolting pace. Shak.
2. To walk fast: in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense.
TROT. s. [trot, French.]
1. The jolting high pace of a horse. Dryden.
2. An old woman in contempt. Shakespeare.
TROTH. s. [trouth, old Eng. τρεοθ, Sax.]
1. Belief; faith; fidelity. Shakespeare.
2. Truth; verity. Addison.
TROTHLESS. a. [from troth.] Faithless; treacherous. Fairfax.
TROTHPLIGHT. a. [troth and plight.] Betrothed; affianced. Shakespeare.
TROTTER. s. [from trot.]
1. One that walks a jolting pace.
2. A sheep's foot.
To TROUBLE. v. a. [troubler, French.]
1. To disturb; to perplex. Locke.
2. To afflict; to grieve. Tillotson.
3. To distress; to make uneasy. Milton.
4. To busy; to engage overmuch. Luke.
5. To give occasion of labour to. A word of civility or slight regard. Locke.
6. To tease; to vex. Shakespeare.
7. To disorder; to put into agitation or commotion. Davies.
8. [In low language.] To sue for a debt.
TROUBLE. s [trouble, French.]
1. Disturbance; perplexity. Milton.
2. Affliction; calamity. Shakespeare.
3. Molestation; obstruction; inconvenience. Milton.
4. Uneasiness; vexation. Milton.
TROUBLESTATE. s. [trouble and state.] Disturber of a community; public makebate. Daniel.
TROUBLER. s. [from trouble.] Disturber; confounder. Atterbury.
TROUBLESOME. a. [from trouble.]
1. Vexatious; uneasy; afflictive. Tillotson.
2. Full of molestation. Atterbury.
3. Burdensome; tiresome; wearisome. Pope.
4. Full of teasing business. Sidney.
5. Slightly harassing. Shakespeare.
6. Unseasonably engaging; improperly importuning. Spenser.
7. Importunate; teasing. Arbuthnot.
TROUBLESOMELY. ad. [from troublesome.] Vexatiously; wearisomely; unseasonably; importunately. Locke.
TROUBLESOMENESS. s. [from troublesome.]
1. Vexatiousness; uneasiness. Bacon.
2. Importunity; unseasonableness.
TROUBLOUS. a. [from trouble.] Tumultuous; confused; disordered; put into commotion. Spenser.
TROVER. s. [trouver, French.] In the common law, is an action which a man hath against one that having found any of his goods refuseth to deliver them. Cowel.
TROUGH. s. [τροχ, τροh, Sax. troch, Dutch.] Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper side. Dryden.
To TROUL. v. n. [troller, to roll, Dutch.] See TROLL.
1. To move volubly. Milton.
2. To utter volubly. Shakespeare.
To TROUNCE. v. a. To punish by an indictment or information. Dryden.
TROUSE. } s. [trousse, Fr. truis, Erse]
TROUSERS. } Breeches; hose. Wiseman.
TROUT. s. [τρυht, Saxon.]
1. A delicate spotted fish, inhabiting brooks and quick streams. Carew.
2. A familiar phrase for an honest, or perhaps for a silly fellow. Shakespeare.
To TROW. v. n. [τρεοβιαν, Sax. troc, Dan.]
1. To think; to imagine; to conceive. Not used. Sidney.
2. To believe. Shakspeare.
TROW. interject. An exclamation of inquiry. Shakespeare.
TROWEL. s. [truelle, Fr. trulla, Latin.] A tool to take up the mortar with, and spread it on the bricks. Moxon.
TROY-WEIGHT. } s. [from Troies, Fr.]
TROY. } A kind of weight by which gold and bread are weighed, consisting of these denominations: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains. The English physicians make use of troy-weight after the following manner: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 8 drachms; drachm = 3 scruples; scruple = 20 grains.
TRUANT. s. [truand, old Fr trewwant, Dut.] An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment.] To play the truant is, in schools, to stay from school without leave. More.
TRUANT. a Idle; wandering from business; lazy; loitering. Shakespeare.
To TRUANT. v. n. [truander, Fr. trewwan-

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ten, old Germ.] To idle at a distance from duty; to loiter; to be lazy. *Shakespeare.*

TRU'ANTSHIP. *s.* [from *truant.*] Idleness; negligence; neglect of study or business. *Ascham.*

TRUBS. *s.* [*tuber*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainsw.*

TRU'BTAIL. *s.* A short squat woman. *Ainsw.*

TRUCE. *s.* [*truga*, low Lat *truis*, old Fr.]
1. A temporary peace; a cessation of hostilities. *Dryden.*
2. Cessation; intermission; short quiet. *Milt.*

TRUCIDA'TION. *s.* [from *trucido*, Lat.] The act of killing.

To TRUCK. *v. n.* [*troquer*, Fr. *truccare*, Italian.] To traffick by exchange; to give one commodity for another.

To TRUCK. *v. a.* To give in exchange; to exchange. *Swift.*

TRUCK. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Exchange; traffick by exchange. *Dryden.*
2. [τροχος.] Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon *Ainsworth.*

To TRU'CKLE. *v. n.* To be in a state of subjection or inferiority; to yield; to creep. *Cleaveland.*

TRU'CKLEBED, or *Trundlebed. s.* [properly *truckbed*; from *trochea*, Latin, or τροχος.] A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed. *Shakespeare.*

TRU'CULENCE. *s.* [*truculentia*, Latin.]
1. Savageness of manners.
2. Terribleness of aspect.

TRU'CULENT. *a.* [*truculentus*, Latin.]
1. Savage; barbarous. *Ray.*
2. Terrible of aspect.
3. Destructive; cruel. *Harvey.*

To TRUDGE. *v. n.* [*truggiolare*, Italian.] To travel laboriously; to jog on; to march heavily on. *Locke.*

TRUE *a.* [τρεπα, τρυπα, Saxon.]
1. Not false; not erroneous: agreeing with fact, or with the nature of things. *Cowley.*
2. Not false; agreeing with our own thoughts.
3. Pure from the crime of falsehood; veracious. *Proverbs.*
4. Genuine; real; not counterfeit. *Milton.*
5. Faithful; not perfidious; steady. *Pope.*
6. Honest; not fraudulent. *Shakespeare.*
7. Exact; conformable to a rule. *Prior.*
8. Rightful. *Milton.*

TRUEBO'RN. *a.* [*true* and *born.*] Having a right by birth. *Shakespeare.*

TRUEBRE'D. *a.* [*true* and *bred.*] Of a right breed. *Dryden.*

TRUEHE'ARTED. *a.* [*true* and *heart.*] Honest; faithful. *Shakespeare.*

TRU'ELOVE. *s.* An herb.

TRUELO'VEKNOT. } *s.* [*true*, *love*, and
TRUELO'VERSKNOT. } *knot.*] Lines drawn through each other with many involutions, considered as the emblem of interwoven affection. *Hudibras.*

TRU'ENESS. *s.* [from *true.*] Sincerity; faithfulness. *Bacon.*

TRUEPE'NNY. *s.* [*true* and *penny.*] A familiar phrase for an honest fellow. *Shakespeare.*

TRU'FFLE. *s.* [*truffle*, *truffe*, Fr.] In Italy the usual method for the finding of truffles, or subterraneous mushrooms, called by the Italians tartufali, and in Latin tubera terræ, is by tying a cord to a pig, and driving him, observing where he begins to root. *Ray.*

TRUG. *s.* A hod for mortar.

TRULL. *s.* [*trulla*, Italian.]
1. A low whore; a vagrant strumpet. *Shak.*
2. A girl; a lass; a wench. *Tuberville.*

TRU'LY. *a.* [from *true.*]
1. According to truth; not falsely; faithfully; honestly. *Bishop.*
2. Really; without fallacy. *Milton.*
3. Exactly; justly. *Locke.*
4. Indeed. *Watts.*

TRUMP. *s.* [*trompe*, Dutch, and old Fr. *tromba*, Italian.]
1. A trumpet; an instrument of warlike musick. *Wyatt.*
2. [corrupted from *triumph.*] A winning card; a card that has particular privileges in a game. *Swift.*
3. *To put to* or *upon the* TRUMPS. To put to the last expedient. *Dryden.*

To TRUMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To win with a trump card.
2. *To* TRUMP *up.* [from *tromper*, Fr. a cheat.] To devise; to forge.

TRU'MPERY. *s.* [*tromperie*, Fr. a cheat.]
1 Something fallaciously splendid; something of less value than it seems. *Shakesp.*
2. Falsehood; empty talk. *Raleigh.*
3. Something of no value; trifles. *Milton.*

TRU'MPET. *s.* [*trompette*, Fr. and Dutch.]
1. An instrument of martial musick sounded by the breath. *Raleigh.*
2. In military style, a trumpeter. *Cowley.*
3. One who celebrates; one who praises. *Dryden.*

To TRU'MPET. *v. n.* [*trompetter*, French.] To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim. *Bacon.*

TRU'MPETER. *s.* [from *trumpet.*]
1. One who sounds a trumpet. *Heywood.*
2. One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces. *Knolles.*
3. [*solopex.*] A fish. *Ainsworth.*

TRU'MPET-FLOWER. *s.* [*bignonia*, Lat.] A tubulous flower. *Miller.*

TRU'MPET-TONGUED. *a.* [*trumpet* and *tongue.*] Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet. *Shakespeare.*

TRU'MPLIKE. *a.* Resembling a trumpet. *Chapman.*

To TRU'NCATE. *v. a.* [*truncо*, Latin.] To maim; to lop; to cut short.

TRUNCA'TION. *s.* [from *truncate.*] The act of lopping or maiming.

TRU'NCHEON. *s.* [*tronçon*, French.]
1. A short staff; a club; a cudgel. *Exod.*
2. A staff of command. *Shakespeare.*

To TRU'NCHEON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a truncheon. *Shakespeare.*

TRUNCHEONEE'R. *s.* [from *truncheon.*] One armed with a truncheon. *Shakespeare.*

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To TRU'NDLE. *v. n.* [ꝑnenbel, *a bowl*, Sax.] To roll; to bowl along. *Addison.*

RU'NDLE. *s.* [ꝑnenbl, Saxon.] Any round, rolling thing.

RUNDLE-TAIL. *s.* Round tail. *Shakesp.*

RUNK. *s.* [*truncus*, Latin; *tronc*, French.]
1. The body of a tree *Bentley.*
2. The body without the limbs of an animal. *Shakespeare.*
3. The main body of any thing. *Ray.*
4. A cheſt for clothes; a ſmall cheſt commonly lined with paper. *Dryden.*
5. The proboſcis of an elephant, or other animal. *Milton.*
6. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown. *Bacon.*

To TRUNK. *v. a.* [*trunco*, Lat.] To truncate; to maim; to lop. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

TRU'NKED. *a.* [from *trunk.*] Having a trunk. *Howel.*

TRUNK-HOSE. *s.* [*trunk* and *boſe.*] Large breeches formerly worn. *Prior.*

TRU'NNIONS. *s.* [*trognons*, French.] The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage. *Bailey.*

TRU'SION. *s.* [*truſo*, Latin.] The act of thruſting or puſhing. *Bentley.*

TRUSS. *s.* [*trouſſe*, French.]
1. A bandage by which ruptures are reſtrained from lapſing. *Wiſeman.*
2. Bundle; any thing thruſt cloſe together. *Carew.*
3. Trouſe; breeches. Obſolete.

To TRUSS. *v. a.* [*trouſſer*, French.] To pack up cloſe together. *Spenſer.*

TRUST. *s.* [*trauſt*, Runick.]
1. Confidence; reliance on another. *Swift.*
2. Charge received in confidence. *Dryden.*
3. Confident opinion of any event. *Milton.*
4. Credit given without examination. *Locke.*
5. Credit on promiſe of payment. *Raleigh.*
6. Something committed to one's faith. *Kettlewell.*
7. Depoſit; ſomething committed to charge, of which an account muſt be given. *Swift.*
8. Confidence in ſuppoſed honeſty. *Tobit.*
9. State of him to whom ſomething is entruſted. *Clarendon.*

To TRUST. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To place confidence in; to confide in. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To believe; to credit. *Shakespeare.*
3. To admit in confidence to the power over any thing. *Taylor.*
4. To commit with confidence. *Dryden.*
5. To venture confidently. *Milton.*
6. To ſell upon credit.

To TRUST. *v. n.*
1. To be confident of ſomething future. *Raleigh.*
2. To have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt. *Iſaiah.*
3. To be credulous; to be won to confidence. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To expect. *L'Eſtrange.*

TRUSTEE. *s.* [from *truſt.*]
1. One entruſted with any thing. *Taylor.*
2. One to whom ſomething is committed for the uſe and behoof of another. *Dryden.*

TRU'STER. *s.* [from *truſt.*] One who truſts. *Shakespeare.*

TRU'STINESS. *s.* [from *truſty.*] Honeſty; fidelity; faithfulneſs. *Grew.*

TRU'STLESS. *a.* [from *truſt.*] Unfaithful; unconſtant; not to be truſted. *Spenſer.*

TRU'STY. *a.* [from *truſt.*]
1. Honeſt; faithful; true; fit to be truſted. *Addiſon.*
2. Strong; ſtout; ſuch as will not fail. *Dryd.*

TRUTH. *s.* [ꝑneopꝺa, Saxon.]
1. The contrary to falſehood; conformity of notions to things. *Locke.*
2. Conformity of words to thoughts. *Milton.*
3. Purity from falſehood. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Right opinion. *Hayte.*
5. Fidelity; conſtancy.
6. Honeſty; virtue. *Shakespeare.*
7. It is uſed ſometimes by way of conceſſion. *Matthew.*
8. Exactneſs; conformity to rule. *Mortimer.*
9. Reality; real ſtate of things. *Hooker.*
10. *Of a* TRUTH, or *in* TRUTH. In reality; certainly. *Kings.*

TRUTINATION. *s.* [*trutina*, Latin.] The act of weighing; examination by the ſcale. *Brown.*

To TRY. *v. a.* [*trier*, French.]
1. To examine; to make experiment of. *Shakespeare.*
2. To experience; to aſſay; to have knowledge or experience of. *Dryden.*
3. To examine as a judge.
4. To bring before a judicial tribunal.
5. To bring to a deciſion. *Dryden.*
6. To act on as a teſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To bring as to a teſt. *Milton.*
8. To eſſay; to attempt. *Milton.*
9. To purify; to refine. *Milton.*
10. To uſe as means. *Swift.*

To TRY. *v. n.* To endeavour; to attempt; to make eſſay. *Wotton.*

TUB. *s.* [*tobbe*, *tubbe*, Dutch.]
1. A large open veſſel of wood. *Milton.*
2. A ſtate of ſalivation; ſo called, becauſe the patient was formerly ſweated in a tub. *Shakespeare.*

TUBE. *s.* [*tubus*, Latin.] A pipe; a ſiphon; a long hollow body. *Reſcommon.*

TU'BERCLE. *s.* [*tuberculum*, Lat.] A ſmall ſwelling or excreſcence on the body; a pimple. *Harvey.*

TU'BEROSE. *s.* A flower. *Mortimer.*

TU'BEROUS. *a.* [*tubereux*, French; from *tuber*, Latin.] Having prominent knots or excreſcences. *Woodward.*

TU'BULAR. *a.* [from *tubus*, Latin.] Reſembling a pipe or trunk; conſiſting of a pipe; long and hollow; fiſtular. *Grew.*

TU'BULATED. } *a.* [from *tubulus*, Latin.]
TU'BULOUS. } Fiſtular; longitudinally hollow. *Derham.*

TU'BULE. *s.* [*tubulus*, Latin.] A ſmall pipe,

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or fiſtular body. *Woodward.*

TUCK. *ſ.* [*twca*, Welſh, a knife; *eſoc*, Fr. *ſtocco*, Italian.]
1. A long narrow ſword. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. A kind of net. *Carew.*

To TUCK. *v. n.* [from *trucken*, German, to preſs. *Skinner.*]
1. To gather into a narrower compaſs; to cruſh together; to hinder from ſpreading. *Addiſon.*
2. To encloſe, by tucking clothes round. *Locke.*

To TUCK. *v. a.* To contract. *Sharp.*

TU'CKER. *ſ.* A ſmall piece of linen that ſhades the breaſt of women. *Addiſon.*

TU'CKETSONANCE. *ſ.* The ſound of the tucket. An ancient inſtrument of muſick. *Shakeſpeare.*

TU'EL. *ſ.* [*tuyeau*, Fr.] The anus. *Skinner.*

TU'ESDAY. *ſ.* [*tuerdag*, Saxon; *tuy*, Sax. is Mars.] The third day of the week.

TUFT. *ſ.* [*tuffe*, French.]
1. A number of threads or ribands, flowery leaves, or any ſmall bodies joined together. *Dryden.*
2. A cluſter; a clump. *Milton.*

To TUFT. *v. a.* To adorn with a tuft. *Thomſ.*

TUFTA'FFETY. *ſ.* [from *tufted* and *taffety.*] A villous kind of ſilk. *Donne.*

TU'FTED. *a.* [from *tuft.*] Growing in tufts or cluſters. *Milton.*

TU'FTY. *a.* [from *tuft.*] Adorned with tufts. *Thomſon.*

To TUG. *v. a.* [*teogan*, Saxon.]
1. To pull with ſtrength long continued in the utmoſt exertion; to draw. *Roſcommon.*
2. To pull; to pluck. *Hudibras.*

To TUG. *v. n.*
1. To pull; to draw. *Sandys.*
2. To labour; to contend; to ſtruggle. *Shak.*

TUG. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Full performed with the utmoſt effort. *Dryden.*

TU'GGER. *ſ.* [from *tug.*] One that tugs or pulls hard.

TUI'TION. *ſ.* [*tuitio*, from *tueor*, Latin.] Guardianſhip; ſuperintendent care; care of a guardian or tutor. *Locke.*

TU'LIP. *ſ.* [*tulipe*, French; *tulipa*, Latin.] A flower. *Hakewill.*

TU'LIPTREE. *ſ.* A tree.

To TU'MBLE. *v. n.* [*tomber*, French; *tommelen*, Dutch; *tombolare*, Italian.]
1. To fall; to come ſuddenly and violently to the ground. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To fall in great quantities tumultuouſly. *Bacon.*
3. To roll about. *Sidney.*
4. To play tricks by various librations of the body. *Rowe.*

To TU'MBLE. *v. a.*
1. To turn over; to throw about by way of examination. *Collier.*
2. To throw by chance or violence. *Locke.*
3. To throw down. *Dryden.*

TU'MBLE. *ſ.* [from the verb.] A fall. *L'Eſtr.*

TU'MBLER. *ſ.* [from *tumble.*]
1. One who ſhows poſtures by contortions of body, or feats of activity. *Wiſdom.*
2. A large drinking glaſs.

TU'MBREL. *ſ.* [*tombreau*, French.] A dung-cart. *Congreve.*

TUMEFA'CTION. *ſ.* [*tumefactio*, Latin.] Swelling. *Arbuthnot.*

To TU'MEFY. *v. a.* [*tumefacio*, Latin.] To ſwell; to make to ſwell. *Sharp.*

TU'MID. *a.* [*tumidus*, Latin.]
1. Swelling; puffed up.
2. Protuberant; raiſed above the level. *Milton.*
3. Pompous; boaſtful; puffy; falſely ſublime. *Boyle.*

TU'MOROUS. *a.* [from *tumour.*]
1. Swelling; protuberant. *Wotton.*
2. Faſtuous; vainly pompuous; falſely magnificent. *Ben Jonſon.*

TU'MOUR. *ſ.* [*tumor*, Latin.]
1. A morbid ſwelling. *Wiſeman.*
2. Affected pomp; falſe magnificence; puffy grandeur; ſwelling mien; unſubſtantial greatneſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

To TUMP. [among gardeners] To fence trees about with earth.

To TU'MULATE. *v. n.* [*tumulo*, Latin.] To ſwell. *Boyle.*

TU'MULOSE. *a.* [*tumuloſus*, Latin.] Full of hills. *Bailey.*

TUMULO'SITY. *ſ.* [*tumulus*, Latin.] Hilineſs. *Bailey.*

TU'MULT. *ſ.* [*tumulte*, Fr. *tumultus*, Latin.]
1. A promiſcuous commotion in a multitude. *Pope.*
2. A multitude put into wild commotion.
3. A ſtir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion. *Addiſon.*

TUMU'LTUARILY. *ad.* [from *tumultuary.*] In a tumultuary manner.

TUMU'LTUARINESS. *ſ.* [from *tumultuary.*] Turbulence; inclination or diſpoſition to tumults or commotions. *K. Charles.*

TUMU'LTUARY. *a.* [*tumultuaire*, French, from *tumult.*]
1. Diſorderly; promiſcuous; confuſed. *Bac.*
2. Reſtleſs; put into irregular commotion. *Atterbury.*

To TUMU'LTUATE. *v. n.* [*tumultuor*, Lat.] To make a tumult.

TUMULTUA'TION. *ſ.* [from *tumultuate.*] Irregular and confuſed agitation. *Boyle.*

TUMU'LTUOUS. *a.* [from *tumult*; *tumultueux*, French.]
1. Violently carried on by diſorderly multitudes. *Spenſer.*
2. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confuſedly agitated. *Addiſon.*
3. Turbulent; violent. *Knolles.*
4. Full of tumults. *Sidney.*

TUMU'LTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *tumultuous.*] By act of the multitude; with confuſion and violence. *Bacon.*

TUN. *ſ.* [*tunne*, Saxon; *tonne*, Dutch.]
1. A large caſk. *Milton.*
2. The meaſure of four hogſheads.

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3. Any large quantity proverbially. *Shakesp.*
4. A drunkard. In burlesque. *Dryden.*
5. The weight of two thousand pounds.
6. A cubick space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun.

To TUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into casks; to barrel. *Bacon.*

TU'NABLE. *a.* [from *tune.*] Harmonious; musical. *Holder.*

TU'NABLENESS. *s.* [from *tunable.*] Harmony; melodiousness.

TU'NABLY. *ad.* [from *tunable.*] Harmoniously; melodiously.

TUNE. *s.* [*toon*, Dut. *ton*, Swed. *tuono*, Italian. *tone*, Fr *tonus*, Lat.]
1. *Tune* is a diversity of notes put together. *Bacon.*
2. Sound; note. *Shakespeare.*
3. Harmony; order; concert of parts. *K. Ch.*
4. State of giving the due sounds; as, the *fiddle is in* tune, or *out of* tune.
5. Proper state for use or application; right disposition; fit temper or humour. *Locke.*
6. State of any thing with respect to order. *Shakespeare.*

To TUNE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To put into such a state, as that the proper sounds may be produced. *Dryden.*
2. To sing harmoniously. *Pope.*
3. To put into order so as to produce the proper effect.

To TUNE. *v. n.*
1. To form one sound to another. *Milton.*
2. To utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TU'NEFUL *a.* [*tune* and *full.*] Musical; harmonious. *Dryden.*

TU'NELESS. *a.* [from *tune.*] Unharmonious; unmusical. *Cowley.*

TU'NER. *s.* [from *tune.*] One who tunes. *Sh.*

TU'NICK. *s.* [*tunique*, French; *tunica*, Latin.]
1. Part of the Roman dress. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Natural covering; integument; tunicle. *Derham.*

TU'NICLE. *s.* [from *tunick.*] Natural cover; integument. *Bentley.*

TU'NNAGE. *s.* [from *tun.*]
1. Content of a vessel measured by the tun. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Tax laid by the tun: as *to levy* tunnage *and poundage.*

TU'NNEL. *s.*
1. The shaft of a chimney; the passage for the smoke. *Wotton.*
2. A funnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into vessels. *Bacon.*
3. A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point.

To TU'NNEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To form like a tunnel. *Derham.*
2. To catch in a net.

TU'NNY. *s.* [*tonnen*, Italian; *thynnus*, Latin.] A sea fish. *Carew.*

TUP. *s.* A ram. This word is yet used in several provinces.

To TUP. *v. n.* To butt like a ram.

TU'RBAN. TU'RBANT. TU'RBAND. *s.* [a Turkish word.] The cover worn by the Turks on their heads. *Bacon. Howel.*

TU'RBANED. *a.* [from *turban.*] Wearing a turban. *Shakespeare.*

TU'RBARY. *s.* [*turbaria*, low Latin.] The right of digging turf. *Skinner.*

TU'RBID. *a.* [*turbidus*, Lat.] Thick; muddy; not clear. *Philips.*

TU'RBIDNESS. *s.* [from *turbid.*] Muddiness; thickness.

TU'RBINATED. *a.* [*turbinatus*, Latin.]
1. Twisted; spiral; passing from narrower to wider. *Bentley.*
2. Among botanists, plants are called *turbinated*, as some parts of them resemble, or are of a conical figure.

TURBINA'TION. *s.* [from *turbinated*] The act of spinning like a top.

TU'RBITH. *s.* [*turpethus*, Latin.] Yellow mercury precipitate. *Wiseman.*

TU'RBOT. *s.* [*turbot*, French and Dutch.] A delicate fish. *Peacham.*

TU'RBULENCE. TU'RBULENCY. *s.* [*turbulence*, French; *turbulentia*, Latin.]
1. Tumult; confusion. *Milton.*
2. Disorder of passions. *Dryden.*
3. Tumultuousness; tendency to confusion. *Swift.*

TU'RBULENT. *a.* [*turbulentus*, Latin]
1. Raising agitation; producing commotion. *Milton.*
2. Exposed to commotion; liable to agitation. *Milton.*
3. Tumultuous; violent. *Bentley.*

TU'RBULENTLY. *ad.* [from *turbulent.*] Tumultuously: violently.

TURD. *s.* [ꝥuꝛꝺ, Saxon.] Excrement.

TURF. *s.* [ꝥyꝛꝼ, Saxon; *torf*, Dutch.] A clod covered with grass; a part of the surface of the ground. *Addison.*

To TURF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with turfs. *Mortimer.*

TU'RFINESS. *s.* [from *turf.*] The state of abounding with turfs.

TU'RFY. *a.* [from *turf*] Full of turfs.

TU'RGENT. *a.* [*turgens*, Latin.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid. *Thomson.*

TURGE'SCENCE. TURGE'SCENCY. *s.* [*turgescens*, Latin.]
1. The act of swelling; the state of being swollen. *Brown.*
2. Empty magnificence.

TU'RGID. *a.* [*turgidus*, Latin.]
1. Swelled; bloated; filling more room than before. *Philips.*
2. Pompous; tumid; fastuous; vainly magnificent. *Watts.*

TURGI'DITY. *s.* [from *turgid.*] State of being swollen. *Arbuthnot.*

TU'RKEY. *s.* [*gallena turcica*, Latin.] A large domestick fowl supposed to be brought from Turkey. *Gay*

TU'RKOIS. *s.* [*turquoise*, French; from *turkey.*] A blue stone numbered among the meaner precious stones, now discovered to

be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles. *Woodward.*

TU'RKSCAP. *s.* [*martagon.*] An herb. *Ainsw.*

TURM. *s.* [*turma*, Latin.] A troop. Not in use. *Milton.*

TU'RMERICK. *s.* [*turmerica*, Latin.] An Indian root which makes a yellow die.

TURMO'IL. *s.* [from *moil*, to labour.] Trouble; disturbance; harassing uneasiness; tumultuous molestation. *Shakespeare.*

To TURMO'IL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To harass with commotion. *Dryden.*
2. To weary; to keep in unquietness. *Milton.*

To TURN. *v. a.* [turnan, Saxon; *tourner*, French; from *torno*, Latin.]

1. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to move round; to revolve. *Milton.*
2. To put the upper side downward; to shift with regard to the sides. *Addison.*
3. To change with respect to position. *Milton.*
4. To change the state of the balance. *Shakespeare.*
5. To bring the inside out. *Milton.*
6. To change as to the posture of the body, or direction of the look. *Pope.*
7. To form on a lathe by moving round. *Moxon.*
8. To form; to shape. *Tatler.*
9. To change; to transform; to metamorphose; to transmute. *Taylor.*
10. To make of another colour. *Fleyer.*
11. To change; to alter. *Shakespeare.*
12. To make a reverse of fortune. *Dryden.*
13. To translate. *Pope.*
14. To change to another opinion, or party, worse or better; to convert; to pervert. *Leviticus.*
15. To change with regard to inclination or temper. *Psalms.*
16. To alter from one effect or purpose to another. *Tillotson.*
17. To betake. *Temple.*
18. To transfer. *1 Chron.*
19. To fall upon by some change. *Bacon.*
20. To make to nauseate. *Felt.*
21. To make giddy. *Pope.*
22. To infatuate; to make mad: applied to the head or brain. *Dryden.*
23. To change direction to, or from, any point. *Locke.*
24. To direct by a change to a certain purpose or propension. *Addison.*
25. To double in. *Swift.*
26. To revolve; to agitate in the mind. *Watts.*
27. To bend from a perpendicular edge; to blunt. *Ascham.*
28. To drive by violence; to expel. *Knolles.*
29. To apply by a change of use. *Temple.*
30. To reverse; to repeal. *Deuteronomy.*
31. To keep passing in a course of exchange or traffick. *Collier.*
32. To adapt the mind. *Addison.*
33. To put toward another. *Locke.*
34. To retort; to throw back. *Atterbury.*
35. *To* TURN *away.* To dismiss from service; to discard. *Arbuthnot.*
36. To TURN *away.* To avert. *Duty of Man.*
37. *To* TURN *back.* To turn to the hand from which it was received. *Shakespeare.*
38. *To* TURN *off.* To dismiss contemptuously. *Shakespeare.*
39. *To* TURN *off.* To give over; to relinquish. *Decay of Piety.*
40. *To* TURN *off.* To deflect. *Addison.*
41. *To be* TURNED *of.* To advance to an age beyond. *Addison.*
42. *To* TURN *over.* To transfer. *Sidney.*
43. *To* TURN *over.* To refer. *Dryden.*
44. To TURN *over.* To examine one leaf of a book after another. *Swift.*
45. *To* TURN *over.* To throw off the ladder. *Bailey.*
46. *To* TURN *to.* To have recourse to. *Gov.*

To TURN. *v. n.*

1. To move round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion. *Ben Jonson.*
2. To show regard or anger, by directing the look toward any thing. *Locke.*
3. To move the body round. *Milton.*
4. To move from its place. *Wiseman.*
5. To change posture. *Cheyne.*
6. To have a tendency or direction. *A. Philips.*
7. To move the face to another quarter. *Dryden.*
8. To depart from the way; to deviate. *Dryden.*
9. To alter; to be changed; to be transformed. *Taylor.*
10. To become by a change. *Boyle.*
11. To change sides. *Swift.*
12. To change the mind, conduct, or determination. *Milton.*
13. To change to acid. *Bacon.*
14. To be brought eventually *Addison.*
15. To depend on, as the chief point. *Pope.*
16. To grow giddy. *Shakespeare.*
17. To have an unexpected consequence or tendency. *Wake.*
18. *To* TURN *away.* To deviate from a proper course. *Proverbs.*
19. To return; to recoil. *Milton.*
20. To be directed to or from any point; as, *the needle turns to the pole.*
21. To change attention or practice. *Milton.*
22. *To* TURN *off.* To divert one's course. *Norris.*

TURN. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of turning; gyration.
2. Meander; winding way. *Dryden.*
3. Winding or flexuous course. *Addison.*
4. A walk to and fro. *Shakespeare.*
5. Change; vicissitude; alteration. *Hooker.*
6. Successive course. *Bacon.*
7. Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or first appearance. *Swift.*
8. Chance; hap. *Collier.*

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9. Occasion; incidental opportunity. *L'Estr.*
10. Time at which by successive vicissitudes, any thing is to be had or done. *Denham.*
11. Actions of kindness or malice. *South.*
12. Reigning inclination. *Swift.*
13. A step of the ladder at the gallows. *Butler.*
14. Convenience; use; purpose; exigence. *Clarendon.*
15. The form; cast; shape; manner. *Watts.*
16. The manner of adjusting the words of a sentence. *Addison.*
17. New position of things: as, something troublesome happens at every *turn.*
18. *By* TURNS. One after another; alternately. *Prior.*

TURNBENCH. *s.* [*turn* and *bench.*] A small iron lathe. *Moxon.*

TURNCOAT. *s.* [*turn* and *coat.*] One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade. *Shakespeare.*

TURNER. *s.* [from *turn.*] One whose trade is to turn in a lathe. *Dryden.*

TURNING. *s.* [from *turn.*] Flexure; winding; meander. *Milton.*

TURNINGNESS. *s.* [from *turning.*] Quality of turning; tergiversation; subterfuge. *Sidney.*

TURNIP. *s.* A white esculent root. *Miller.*

TURNPIKE. *s.* [*turn* and *pike*, or *pique.*]
1. A cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horses from entering.
2. Any gate by which the way is obstructed. *Arbuthnot.*

TURNSICK. *a.* [*turn* and *sick.*] Vertiginous; giddy. *Bacon.*

TURNSOL. *s.* [*heliotropium.*] A plant. *Milton.*

TURNSPIT. *s.* [*turn* and *spit.*] He that anciently turned a spit, instead of which jacks are now generally used. It is now used of a dog that turns the spit. *Swift.*

TURNSTILE. *s.* [*turn* and *stile.*] A turnpike in a footpath. *Gay.*

TURPENTINE. *s.* [*turpentina*, Italian; *terebinthina*, Latin.] The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind. *Peacham.*

TURPITUDE. *s.* [*turpitudo*, Latin.] Essential deformity of words, thoughts, or actions; inherent vileness; badness. *South.*

TURQUOISE. *s.* See TURKOIS. *Shakespeare.*

TURRET. *s.* [*turris*, Latin.] A small eminence raised above the rest of the building; a little tower. *Fairfax.*

TURRETED. *a.* [from *turret.*] Formed like a tower: rising like a tower. *Bacon.*

TURTLE. } *s.* [turtle, Saxon; *turtur*,
TURTLEDOVE. } Latin.]
1. A species of dove. *Shakespeare. Genesis.*
2. It is used among sailors and gluttons for a tortoise.

TUSH. *interj.* An expression of contempt. *Ps.*

TUSK. *s.* [tyxar, Sax. *tsken*, old Frisick.] The long tooth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth. *Dryden.*

TUSKED. } *a.* [from *tusk.*] Furnished with
TUSKY. } tusks. *Grew.*

TUSSUCK. *s.* [diminutive of *tuz.*] A tuft of grass or twigs. *Grew.*

TUT. *interj.* A particle noting contempt. *Shak.*

TUTANAG. *s.* The Chinese name for spelter. *Woodward.*

TUTELAGE. *s.* [*tutelle*, *tutelage*, Fr. *tutela*, Latin.] Guardianship; state of being under a guardian. *Drummond.*

TUTELAR. } *a.* [*tutela*, Latin.] Having the
TUTELARY. } charge or guardianship of any person or thing; protecting; defensive; guardian. *Temple. Dryden.*

TUTOR. *s.* [*tutor*, Lat. *tuteur*, French.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals; a teacher or instructor. *Butler.*

To TUTOR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To instruct; to teach; to document. *Sh.*
2. To treat with superiority or severity. *Add.*

TUTORAGE. *s.* [from *tutor.*] The authority or solemnity of a tutor. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

TUTORESS. *s.* [from *tutor.*] Directress; instructress; governess. *Moore.*

TUTTY. *s.* [*tutia*, low Latin; *tutbie*, French.] A sublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace.

TUTSAN, or *parkleaves. s.* A plant.

TUZ. *s.* [probably a word merely of cant.] A lock or tuft of hair. *Dryden.*

TWAIN. *s.* [tpegen, bapa, both twain, Sax.] Two. *Dryden.*

To TWANG. *v. n.* [formed from the sound.] To sound with a quick sharp noise. *Pope.*

To TWANG. *v. a.* To make to sound sharply. *Shakespeare.*

TWANG. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A sharp quick sound. *Butler.*
2. An affected modulation of the voice. *Arbuthnot.*

TWANG. *interj.* A word marking a quick action accompanied with a sharp sound. *Prior.*

TWANGLING. *a.* [from *twang.*] Contemptibly noisy. *Shakespeare.*

To TWANK. *v. n.* [corrupted from *twang.*] To make to sound. *Addison.*

'TWAS. Contracted from *it was.* *Dryden.*

To TWATTLE. *v. n.* [*schwatzen*, Ger.] To prate; to gabble; to chatter. *L'Estrange.*

TWAY. For TWAIN. *Spenser.*

TWAYBLADE. *s.* [*ophris*, Latin.] A polypetalous flower. *Miller.*

To TWEAG. } *v. a.* [*twacken*, German.] To
To TWEAK. } pinch; to squeeze between the fingers. *Butler.*

TWEAGUE. } *s.* [from the verb.] Perplexity;
TWEAK. } ludicrous distress. *Ark.*

To TWEEDLE. *v. a.* To handle lightly: used of awkward fiddling. *Addison.*

TWEEZERS. *s.* [*stuy*, French.] Nippers, or small pincers, to pluck off hairs. *Pope.*

TWELFTH. *a.* [tpelfta, Saxon.] Second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

TWELFTHTIDE. *s.* The twelfth day after Christmas. *Tusser.*

TWELVE. *a.* [tpelf, Saxon.] Two and ten;

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twice ſix.

TWE'LVEMONTH. *s.* [*twelve* and *month.*] A year, as conſiſting of twelve months. *Shak.*

TWE'LVEPENCE. *s.* [*twelve* and *pence.*] A ſhilling.

TWE'LVEPENNY. *a.* [*twelve* and *penny.*] Sold for a ſhilling. *Dryden.*

TWE'LVESCORE. *s.* [*twelve* and *ſcore.*] Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty. *Dryden.*

TWE'NTIETH. *a.* [ꝑpentezoꝺa, Sax.] Twice tenth; ordinal of twenty.

TWE'NTY. *a.* [ꝑpentiȝ, Sax.]
1. Twice ten.
2. A proverbial or indefinite number. *Bacon.*

TWI'BIL. *s.* [*twy* for *two*, and *bill.*] A halbert. *Ainſworth.*

TWICE. *ad.* [ꝑpiȝiꝺ, Saxon; *twee*, Dutch.]
1. Two times. *Spenſer.*
2. Doubly. *Dryden.*

To TWI'DLE. *v. a.* [commonly written *tweedle.*] To touch lightly. *Wiſeman.*

TWIG. *s.* [ꝑpiȝ, ꝑpiggа, Sax. *twyg*, Dut.] A ſmall ſhoot of a branch; a ſwitch tough and long. *Sandys.*

TWI'GGEN. *a.* [from *twig.*] Made of twigs; wicker. *Grew.*

TWI'GGY. *a.* [from *twig.*] Full of twigs.

TWI'LIGHT. *s.* [*tweelicht*, Dutch; ꝑpeoneleohꝛ, Saxon]
1. The dubious or faint light before ſunriſe, and after ſunſet; obſcure light. *Donne.*
2. Uncertain view. *Cleaveland.*

TWI'LIGHT. *a.*
1. Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obſcure; deeply ſhaded. *Pope.*
2. Seen or done by twilight. *Milton.*

TWIN. *s.* [ꝑpinn, Sax. *tweelingen*, Dutch.]
1. One of two children born at a birth. It is ſeldom uſed in the ſingular. *Cleaveland.*
2. Gemini, the ſign of the zodiac. *Creech.*

To TWIN. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To be born at the ſame birth. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To bring two at once. *Tuſſer.*
3. To be paired; to be ſuited. *Sandys.*

TWINBO'RN. *a.* [*twin* and *born.*] Born at the ſame birth. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TWINE. *v. a.* ꝑpinan, Sax. *twynen*, Dut.]
1. To twiſt or complicate ſo as to unite, or form one body or ſubſtance out of two or more. *Exodus.*
2. To unite itſelf. *Craſhaw.*

To TWINE. *v. n.*
1. To convolve itſelf; to wrap itſelf cloſely about. *Pope.*
2. To unite by interpoſition of parts. *Shak.*
3. To wind; to make flexures. *Swift.*
4. To turn round. *Chapman.*

TWINE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A twiſted thread. *Dryden.*
2. Twiſt; convolution. *Milton.*
3. Embrace; act of convolving itſelf round. *Philips.*

To TWINGE. *v. a.* [*twingen*, German.]
1. To torment with ſudden and ſhort pain. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. To pinch; to tweak. *Huddib.*

TWINGE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Short ſudden ſharp pain. *Dryden.*
2. A tweak; a pinch. *L'Eſtrange.*

TWINK. *s.* [See TWINKLE.] The motion of an eye; a moment. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TWI'NKLE. *v. n.* [ꝑpinclian, Saxon.]
1. To ſparkle; to flaſh irregularly; to ſhine faintly; to quiver. *Newton.*
2. To open and ſhut the eye by turns. *L'Eſt.*
3. To play irregularly. *Denn.*

TWI'NKLE. } *s.* [from the verb]
TWI'NKLING. }
1. A ſparkling intermitting light.
2. A motion of the eye. *Spenſer.*
3. A ſhort ſpace, ſuch as is taken up by a motion of the eye. *Dryden.*

TWI'NLING. *s.* [diminutive of *twin.*] A twin lamb; a lamb of two brought at a birth. *Tuſſer.*

TWI'NNER. *s.* [from *twin.*] A breeder of twins. *Tuſſer.*

To TWIRL. *v. a.* [from *whirl.*] To turn round; to move by a quick rotation. *Bacon.*

To TWIRL. *v. n.* To revolve with a quick motion.

TWIRL. *s.* [from the verb]
1. Rotation; circular motion.
2 Twiſt; convolution. *Woodward.*

To TWIST. *v. a.* [ȝeꝑpiꝑan, Sax *twiſten*, Dut.]
1. To form by complication; to form by convolution. *Taylor.*
2. To contort; to writhe. *Pope.*
3. To wreath; to wind; to encircle by ſomething round about. *Burnet.*
4 To form; to weave. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To unite by intertexture of parts. *Waller.*
6. To unite; to inſinuate. *Decay of Piety.*

To TWIST. *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved. *Pope.*

TWIST. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together. *Addiſ.*
2. A ſingle ſtring of a cord. *Mason.*
3. A cord; a ſtring. *Dryden.*
4. Contortion; writhe. *Addiſon.*
5 The manner of twiſting. *Arbuthnot.*

TWI'STER. *s.* [from *twiſt.*]
1. One who twiſts; a ropemaker.
2. The inſtrument of twiſting. *Wilkins.*

To TWIT. *v. a.* [eꝺpiꝑan, Saxon.] To taunt; to flout; to reproach. *Tillotſon.*

To TWITCH. *v. a.* [ꝑpiccian, Sax.] To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion; to ſnatch. *Dryden. Pope.*

TWITCH. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Quick pull; a ſudden vellication. *Hudibras.*
2. A contraction of the fibres. *Blackmore.*

TWI'TCHGRASS. *s.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

To TWI'TTER. *v. n.*
1. To make a ſharp tremulous intermitted noiſe. *Dryden.*
2. To be ſuddenly moved with any inclination. A low word. *L'Eſtrange.*

TWI'TTER. *s.*

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2. Any motion or disorder of passion. *Hudib.*
3. An upbraider.

TWITTLETWA'TTLE. *s.* Tattle; gabble. A vile word. *L'Estrange.*

TWIXT. A contraction of *betwixt*. *Milton.*

TWO. *a.* [*twai*, Gothick; *tpu*, Sax.] One and one. *Shakespeare.*

TWO'EDGED. *a.* [*two* and *edge*.] Having an edge on either side. *Pope.*

TWO'FOLD. *a.* [*two* and *fold*.] Double; two of the same kind. *Prior.*

TWO'FOLD. *ad.* Doubly. *Matthew.*

TWO'HANDED. *a.* [*two* and *hand*.] Large; bulky; enormous of magnitude. *Dryden.*

TWO'PENCE. *s.* A small coin, valued at twice a penny. *Shakespeare.*

TYE. *s.* [See TIE.] A knot; a bond or obligation. *Pope.*

TY'GER. *s.* See TIGER.

TYKE. *s.* [See TIKE.] A dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog. *Shakespeare.*

TY'MBAL. *s.* [*tymbal*, French.] A kind of kettledrum. *Prior.*

TYMPANI'TES. [*τυμπανιτης*.] A sort of dropsy that swells the belly up like a drum.

TY'MPANUM. *s.* A drum; a part of the ear, so called from its resemblance to a drum. *Wiseman.*

TY'MPANY. *s.* [from *tympanum*, Latin.] A kind of obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum; the wind dropsy. *Arb.*

TY'NY. *a.* Small. *Shakespeare.*

TYPE. *s.* [*type*, Fr. *typus*, Latin; *τυπος*.]
1. Emblem; mark of something. *Prior.*
2. That by which something future is prefigured. *Tillotson.*
3. A stamp; a mark. Not in use. *Shak.*
4. A printing letter.

To TYPE. *v. a.* To prefigure. *White.*

TY'PICAL. } *a.* [*typique*, Fr. *typicus*, Lat.]
TY'PICK. } Emblematical; figurative of something else. *Atterbury.*

TY'PICALLY. *ad.* [from *typical*.] In a typical manner. *Norris.*

TY'PICALNESS. *s.* [from *typical*.] The state of being typical.

To TY'PIFY. *v. a.* [from *type*.] To figure; to show in emblem. *Hammond.*

TYPO'GRAPHER. *s.* [*τυπος* and *γραφω*.] A printer.

TYPOGRA'PHICAL. *a.* [from *typography*.]
1. Emblematical; figurative.
2. Belonging to the printer's art.

TYPOGRA'PHICALLY. *ad.*
1. Emblematically; figuratively.
2. After the manner of printers.

TYPO'GRAPHY. *s.* [*typographie*, French; *typographia*, Latin.]
1. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical representation. *Brown.*
2. The art of printing.

TY'RANNESS. *s.* [from *tyrant*.] A she tyrant. *Spenser.*

TYRA'NNICAL. } *a.* [*tyrannus*, Lat. *τυραννος*.]
TYRA'NNICK. } Suiting a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; cruel; despotick; imperious. *Shakespeare. Pope.*

TYRA'NNICALLY. *ad.* [from *tyrannical*.] In manner of a tyrant.

TYRA'NNICIDE. *s.* [*tyrannus*, and *cædo*, Lat.] The act of killing a tyrant.

To TY'RANNISE. *v. n.* [*tyranniser*, Fr. from *tyrant*.] To play the tyrant; to act with rigour and imperiousness. *Hooker.*

TY'RANNOUS. *a.* [from *tyrant*.] Tyrannical; despotick; arbitrary; severe; cruel: imperious. Not in use. *Sidney.*

TY'RANNY. *s.* [*tyrannis*, Latin; *τυραννις*.]
1. Absolute monarchy imperiously administrated. *Milton.*
2. Unresisted and cruel power. *Shakespeare.*
3. Cruel government; rigorous command. *Bacon.*
4. Severity; rigour; inclemency. *Shakesp.*

TY'RANT. *s.* [*τυραννος*; *tyrannus*, Latin.]
1. An absolute monarch governing imperiously.
2. A cruel, despotick, and severe master; an oppressor *Sidney.*

TYRE. *s.* See TIRE. *Hakewill.*

TY'RO. *s.* [properly *tiro*, as in the Latin.] One yet not master of his art; one in his rudiments. *Garth.*

V

VAC

V Has two powers expressed in modern English by two characters, *v* consonant, and *u* vowel, which ought to be considered as two letters. *U*, the vowel, has two sounds; one clear, expressed at other times by *eu*, as *obtuse*; the other close, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, as *obtund*. *V*, the consonant, has a sound nearly approaching to those of *b* and *f*; and it is never mute.

VAC

VA'CANCY. *s.* [from *vacant*.]
1. Empty space; vacuity. *Shakespeare.*
2. Chasm; space unfilled. *Watts.*
3. State of a post or employment when it is unsupplied. *Ayliffe.*
4. Time of leisure; relaxation; intermission; time unengaged. *Watts.*
5. Listlessness; emptiness of thought. *Wot.*

VA'CANT. *a.* [*vacant*, Fr. *vacans*, Lat.]

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1. Empty; unfilled; void. *Boyle.*
2. Free; unencumbered; uncrowded. *More.*
3. Not filled by an incumbent, or poſſeſſor. *Swift.*
4. Being at leiſure; diſengaged. *Clarendon.*
5. Thoughtleſs; empty of thought; not buſy. *Wotton.*

To VA'CATE. *v. n.* [*vaco*, Latin.]
1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority. *Nelſon.*
2. To make vacant; to quit poſſeſſion of.
3. To defeat; to put an end to. *Dryden.*

VACA'TION. *s.* [*vacatio*, Latin.]
1. Intermiſſion of juridical proceedings, or any other ſtated employments; receſs of courts or ſenates. *Cowel.*
2. Leiſure; freedom from trouble or perplexity. *Hammond.*

VA'CCARY. *s.* [*vacca*, Latin.] A cow-houſe; a cow-paſture. *Bailey.*

VACI'LLANCY. *s.* [*vacillans*, Lat.] A ſtate of wavering; fluctuation; inconſtancy. *More.*

VACILLA'TION. *s.* [*vacillatio*, Latin.] The act or ſtate of reeling or ſtaggering. *Derham.*

VACUA'TION. *s.* [from *vacuus*, Lat.] The act of emptying.

VA'CUIST. *s.* [from *vacuum*.] A philoſopher that holds a *vacuum*. *Boyle.*

VACU'ITY. *s.* [from *vacuitas*, Latin.]
1. Emptineſs; ſtate of being unfilled. *Arb.*
2. Space unfilled; ſpace unoccupied. *Rogers.*
3. Inanity; want of reality. *Glanville.*

VA'CUOUS. *a.* [*vacuus*, Latin; *vacue*, Fr.] empty; unfilled. *Milton.*

VA'CUUM. *s.* [Latin.] Space unoccupied by matter. *Watts.*

To VADE. *v. n.* [*vado*, Latin.] To vaniſh; to paſs away. *Wotton.*

VA'GABOND. *a.* [*vagabond*, French.]
1. Wandering without any ſettled habitation; wanting a home. *Ayliffe.*
2. Wandering; vagrant. *Shakſpeare.*

VA'GABOND. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. A vagrant; a wanderer: commonly in a ſenſe of reproach. *Raleigh.*
2. One that wanders illegally, without a ſettled habitation. *Watts.*

VAGA'RY. *s.* [from *vagus*, Latin.] A wild freak; a capricious frolick. *Locke.*

VAGINOPE'NNOUS. *a.* [*vagina* and *penna*, Latin.] Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with hard caſes.

VA'GOUS. *a.* [*vagus*, Lat. *vague*, French.] Wandering: unſettled. Not in uſe. *Ayliffe.*

VA'GRANCY. *s.* [from *vagrant*.] A ſtate of wandering; unſettled condition.

VA'GRANT. *a.* Wandering; unſettled; vagabond; unfixed in place. *Prior.*

VA'GRANT. *s.* [*vagant*, Fr.] A vagabond; a man unſettled in habitation. *Pricr.*

VAGUE. *a.* [*vague*, Fr. *vagus*, Latin.]
1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond. *Heyw.*
2. Unſettled; undetermined. *Locke.*

VAIL. *s.* [*voile*, French.]
1. A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed. *Wiſdom.*
2. A part of female dreſs, by which the face is concealed. See VEIL.
3. Money given to ſervants. See VALE.

To VAIL. *v. a.* To cover. See VEIL.

To VAIL. *v. a.* [*avaler le bonet*, French.]
1. To let fall; to ſuffer to deſcend. *Carew.*
2. To let fall in token of reſpect. *Knolles.*
3. To fall; to let ſink in fear, or for any other intereſt. *Shakſpeare.*

To VAIL. *v. n.* To yield; to give place; to ſhow reſpect by yielding. *South.*

VAIN. *a.* [*vain*, French; *vanus*, Latin.]
1. Fruitleſs; ineffectual. *Shakſpeare.*
2. Empty; unreal; ſhadowy. *Dryden.*
3. Meanly proud; proud of petty things. *Swift.*
4. Showy; oſtentatious. *Pope.*
5. Idle; worthleſs; unimportant. *Dunbar.*
6. Falſe; not true.
7. *In* VAIN. To no purpoſe; to no end; ineffectually; without effect. *Addiſon.*

VAINGLO'RIOUS. *a.* [*vanus* and *gloriſus*, Latin.] Boaſting without performances; proud in diſproportion to deſert. *Milton.*

VAINGLO'RY. *s.* [*vana gloria*, Lat.] Pride above merit; empty pride. *Taylor.*

VAI'NLY. *ad.* [from *vain*.]
1. Without effect; to no purpoſe; in vain. *Dryden.*
2. Proudly; arrogantly. *Delany.*
3. Idly; fooliſhly. *Grew.*

VAI'NNESS. *s.* [from *vain*.] The ſtate of being vain; pride; emptineſs. *Shakſpeare.*

VA'IVODE. *s.* [*waiwod*, a governour, Schvonian.] A prince of the Dacian provinces.

VA'LANCE. *s.* [from *Valencia*, whence the uſe of them came.] The fringes or drapery hanging round the teſter and head of a bed. *Swift.*

To VA'LANCE. *v. a.* To decorate with drapery. Not in uſe. *Shakſpeare.*

VALE. *s.* [*val*, French; *vallis*, Latin.]
1. A low ground; a valley. *Dryden.*
2. [from *avail*, profit; or *vale*, farewell.] Money given to ſervants. *Swift.*

VALEDI'CTION. *s.* [*valedico*, Latin.] A farewell. *Donne.*

VALEDI'CTORY. *a.* [from *valedico*, Latin.] Bidding farewell.

VA'LENTINE. *s.* A ſweetheart choſen on Valentine's day. *Wotton.*

VALE'RIAN. *s.* [*valeriana*. Lat. *valerian*, Fr.] A plant.

VA'LET. *s.* [French.] A waiting-ſervant. *Add.*

VALETUDINA'RIAN. } *a.* [*valetudinaire*, Fr.
VALETU'DINARY. } *valetudo*, Latin.] Weakly; ſickly; infirm of health. *Derham.*

VA'LIANCE. *s.* [*vaillance*, Fr.] Valour; perſonal puiſſance; bravery. *Spenſer.*

VA'LIANT. *a.* [*vaillant*, Fr.] Stout; perſonally puiſſant; brave. *Milton.*

VA'LIANTLY. *ad.* [from *valiant*.] Stoutly; with perſonal ſtrength. *Knolles.*

VA'LIANTNESS. *s.* [from *valiant*.] Valour;

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lour; perſonal bravery; puiſſance. *Knolles.*

VA'LID. *a.* [*valide*, Fr. *validus*, Latin.]
1. Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent. *Milton.*
2. Having force to convince; weighty; concluſive *Stephens.*

VALI'DITY. *s.* [*validité*, Fr. from *valid.*]
1. Force to convince; certainty. *Pope.*
2. Value. A ſenſe not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

VA'LLANCY. *s.* [from *valance.*] A large wig that ſhades the face. *Dryden.*

VA'LLEY. *s.* [*vallée*, Fr. *vallis*, Latin.] A low ground; a hollow between hills. *Milton.*

VA'LOROUS. *a.* [from *valour.*] Brave; ſtout; valiant *Spenſer.*

VA'LOROUSLY. *ad.* In a brave manner.

VA'LOUR. *s.* [*valeur*, French; *valor*, Latin.] Perſonal bravery; ſtrength; proweſs; puiſſance; ſtoutneſs. *Temple.*

VA'LUABLE. *a.* [*valuable*, French.]
1. Precious; being of great price.
2. Worthy; deſerving regard. *Atterbury.*

VALUA'TION. *s.* [from *value.*]
1. The act of ſetting a value; appraiſement. *Ray.*
2. Value ſet upon any thing. *Bacon.*

VALUA'TOR. *s.* [from *value.*] An appraiſer; one who ſets upon any thing its price. *Swift.*

VA'LUE. *s.* [*value*, French; *valor*, Latin.]
1. Price; worth. *Job.*
2. High rate. *Addiſon.*
3. Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought. *Dryden.*

To VA'LUE. *v. a.* [*valoir*, French.]
1. To rate at a certain price. *Spenſer.*
2. To rate highly; to have in high eſteem. *Atterbury.*
3. To appraiſe; to eſtimate. *Leviticus.*
4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To take account of. *Bacon.*
6. To reckon at, with reſpect to number or power. *Shakeſpeare.*
7. To conſider with reſpect to importance; to hold important. *Clarendon.*
8. To compare with reſpect to price, or excellence. *Job.*
9. To raiſe to eſtimation. Not in uſe. *Sidney.*

VA'LUELESS. *a.* Being of no value. *Shakeſp.*

VA'LUER. *s.* He that values. *Fell.*

VALVE. *s.* [*valva*, Latin.]
1. A folding door. *Pope.*
2. Any thing that opens over the mouth of a veſſel. *Boyle.*
3. [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain veſſels to admit the blood, and ſhuts to prevent its regreſs. *Arb.*

VA'LVALUE. *s.* [*valvule*, Fr.] A ſmall valve.

VAMP. *s.* The upper leather of a ſhoe. *Ainſ.*

To VAMP. *v. a.* To piece an old thing with ſome new part. *Bentley.*

VA'MPER. *s.* [from *vamp.*] One who pieces out an old thing with ſomething new.

VAN. *s.* [from *avant*, French.]
1. The front of an army; the firſt line. *Dryd.*
2. [*van*, Fr.] Any thing ſpread wide by which a wind is raiſed; a fan. *Bysſhe.*
3. A wing with which the air is beaten. *Milton.*

To VAN. *v. a.* [from *vannus*, Lat.] To fan; to winnow. Not in uſe. *Bacon.*

VA'NCOURIER. *s.* [*avantcourier*, French.] A harbinger; a precurſor.

VANE. *s.* [*vane*, Dutch.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind. *Shakeſpeare.*

VA'NGUARD. *s.* [*avant garde*, French.] The front, or firſt line of the army. *Milton.*

VANI'LLA. *s.* [*vanille*, French.] A plant. The fruit of thoſe plants is uſed to ſcent chocolate. *Miller.*

To VA'NISH. *v. n.* [*vaneſco*, Latin.]
1. To loſe perceptible exiſtence. *Sidney.*
2. To paſs away from the ſight; to diſappear. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To paſs away; to be loſt. *Atterbury.*

VA'NITY. *s.* [*vanitas*, Latin.]
1. Emptineſs; uncertainty; inanity. *Eccles.*
2. Fruitleſs deſire; fruitleſs endeavour. *Sidney.*
3. Trifling labour. *Raleigh.*
4. Falſehood; untruth. *Davies.*
5. Empty pleaſure; vain purſuit; idle ſhow; unſubſtantial enjoyment. *Pope.*
6. Oſtentation; arrogance. *Raleigh.*
7. Petty pride; pride exerted upon ſlight grounds. *Swift.*

To VA'NQUISH. *v. a.* [*vaincre*, French.]
1. To conquer; to overcome. *Clarendon.*
2. To confute. *Atterbury.*

VA'NQUISHER. *s.* [from *vanquiſh.*] Conqueror; ſubduer. *Shakeſpeare.*

VA'NTAGE. *s.* [from *advantage.*]
1. Gain; profit. *Sidney.*
2. Superiority; ſtate in which one hath better means of action than another. *South.*
3. Opportunity; convenience. *Shakeſpeare.*

To VA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from *advantage.*] To profit. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

VA'NTBRASS. *s.* [*avant bras*, French.] Armour for the arm. *Milton.*

VA'PID. *a.* [*vapidus*, Latin.] Dead; having the ſpirit evaporated; ſpiritleſs; mawkiſh; flat. *Arbuthnot.*

VAPI'DNESS. *s.* [from *vapid.*] The ſtate of being ſpiritleſs; mawkiſhneſs.

VAPORA'TION. *s.* [*vaporatio*, Latin.] The act of eſcaping in vapours.

VA'PORER. *s.* [from *vapour.*] A boaſter; a braggart. *Government of the Tongue.*

VA'PORISH. *a.* [from *vapour.*]
1. Vaporous; full of vapours. *Sandys.*
2. Splenetick; humorſome; peeviſh. *Pope.*

VA'POROUS. *a.* [*vaporeux*, French.]
1. Full of exhalations; fumy. *Derham.*
2. Windy; flatulent. *Arbuthnot.*

VA'POUR. *s.* [*vapor*, Latin.]
1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air. *Milton.*
2. Fume; ſteam. *Newton.*
3. Wind; flatulence. *Bacon.*
4. Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy unreal. *Hammond.*
5. [In the plural.] Diſeaſes cauſed by flatu-

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lence, or by diſeaſed nerves; hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy; ſpleen. *Addiſon.*

To VA'POUR. *v. n.* [*vaporo*, Latin.]
1. To paſs in a vapour or fume; to fly off in evaporations. *Donne.*
2. To emit fumes. *Bacon.*
3. To bully; to brag. *Glanville.*

To VA'POUR. *v. a.* To effuſe, or ſcatter in fume or vapour. *Donne.*

VA'RIABLE. *a* [*variable*, French; *variabilis*, Latin.] Changeable; mutable; inconſtant. *Shakeſpeare.*

VA'RIABLENESS. *ſ.* [from *variable.*]
1. Changeableneſs; mutability. *Addiſon.*
2. Levity; inconſtancy. *Clariſſa.*

VA'RIABLY. *ad.* [from *variable.*] Changeably; mutably; inconſtantly; uncertainly.

VA'RIANCE. *ſ.* [from *vary.*] Diſcord; diſagreement; diſſenſion. *Spratt.*

VA'RIATION. *ſ.* [*variatio*, Latin.]
1. Change; mutation; difference from itſelf. *Bentley.*
2. Difference; change from one to another. *Woodward.*
3. Succeſſive change. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. [In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns. *Watts.*
5. Change in natural phenomenons. *Wotton.*
6. Deviation. *Dryden.*
7. *Variation of the compaſs*; deviation of the magnetick needle from an exact parallel with the meridian.

VA'RICOUS. *a.* [*varicoſus*, Latin.] Diſeaſed with dilatation. *Sharp.*

To VA'RIEGATE. *v. a.* [*variegatus*, ſchool Latin.] To diverſify; to ſtain with different colours. *Woodward.*

VARIEGA'TION. *ſ.* [from *variegate.*] Diverſity of colours. *Evelyn.*

VARI'ETY. *ſ.* [*variété*, Fr. *varietas*, Latin.]
1. Change; ſucceſſion of one thing to another; intermixture of one thing with another. *Newton.*
2. One thing of many by which *variety* is made. *Raleigh.*
3. Difference; diſſimilitude. *Atterbury.*
4. Variation; deviation; change from a former ſtate. *Hale.*
5. Many and different kinds. *Law.*

VA'RIOUS. *a.* [*varius*, Latin.]
1. Different; ſeveral; manifold. *Milton.*
2. Changeable; uncertain; unfixed; unlike itſelf. *Locke.*
3. Unlike each other. *Dryden.*
4. Variegated; diverſified. *Milton.*

VA'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *various.*] In a various manner. *Bacon.*

VA'RIX. ſ. [Latin; *varice*, French.] A dilatation of the vein. *Sharp.*

VA'RLET. *ſ.* [*varlet*, old French, now *valet.*]
1. Anciently a ſervant or footman. *Spenſer.*
2. A ſcoundrel; a raſcal. *Dryden.*

VA'RLETRY. *ſ.* [from *varlet.*] Rabble; crowd; populace. *Shakeſpeare.*

VA'RNISH. *ſ.* [*vernis*, French; *vernix*, Lat.]
1. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them ſhine. *Bacon.*
2. Cover; palliation.

To VA'RNISH. *v. a.* [*verniſſer*, French.]
1. To cover with ſomething ſhining. *Shak.*
2. To cover; to conceal or decorate with ſomething ornamental. *Dryden.*
3. To palliate; to hide with colour of rhetorick. *Denham.*

VA'RNISHER. *ſ.* [from *varniſh.*]
1. One whoſe trade is to varniſh. *Boyle.*
2. A diſguiſer; an adorner. *Pope.*

VA'RVELS. *ſ.* [*varvelles*, Fr.] Silver rings about the legs of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved.

To VA'RY. *v. a.* [*varior*, Latin.]
1. To change; to make unlike itſelf. *Milton.*
2. To change to ſomething elſe. *Waller.*
3. To make of different kinds. *Brown.*
4. To diverſify; to variegate. *Milton.*

To VARY. *v. n.*
1. To be changeable; to appear in different forms. *Milton.*
2. To be unlike each other. *Cotton.*
3. To alter; to become unlike itſelf. *Pope.*
4. To deviate; to depart. *Locke.*
5. To ſucceed each other. *Addiſon.*
6. To diſagree; to be at variance. *Denham.*
7. To ſhift colours. *Pope.*

VA'RY. *ſ.* [from the verb.] Change; alteration. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

VA'SCULAR. *a.* [from *vaſculum*, Lat.] Conſiſting of veſſels; full of veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

VASCULI'FEROUS. *a.* [*vaſculum* and *fero*, Lat.] Such plants as have, beſide the common calyx, a peculiar veſſel to contain the ſeed, ſometimes divided into cells. *Quincy.*

VASE. *ſ.* *vaſe*, French; *vaſe*, Latin.]
1. A veſſel; generally a veſſel rather for ſhow than uſe. *Pope.*
2. It is uſed for a ſolid piece of ornamental marble.

VA'SSAL. *ſ.* [*vaſſal*, French; *vaſſallo*, Italian.]
1. One who holds by the will of a ſuperior lord. *Addiſon.*
2. A ſubject; a dependant. *Raleigh.*
3. A ſervant; one who acts by the will of another. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A ſlave; a low wretch. *Shakeſpeare.*

VA'SSALAGE. *ſ.* [*vaſſelage*, French.] The ſtate of a vaſſal; tenure at will; ſervitude; ſlavery; dependance. *Dryden.*

VAST. *a.* [*vaſte*, French; *vaſtus*, Latin.]
1. Large; great. *Clarendon.*
2. Vitiouſly great; enormouſly extenſive or capacious. *Milton.*

VAST. *ſ.* [*vaſtum*, Lat.] An empty waſte. *Milt.*

VASTA'TION. *ſ.* [*vaſtatio*, Latin.] Waſte; depopulation. *Decay of Piety.*

VASTI'DITY. *ſ.* [*vaſtitas*, Latin.] Wideneſs; immenſity. A barbarous word. *Shakeſpeare.*

VA'STLY. *ad.* [from *vaſt.*] Greatly; to a great degree. *Sanderſon.*

VA'STNESS. *ſ.* [from *vaſt.*] Immenſity; enormous greatneſs. *Bentley.*

VA'STY. *a.* [from *vaſt.*] Large; enormouſly great. *Shakeſpeare.*

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T. s. [vat, Dut. pat, Saxon.] A veſſel in hich liquors are kept in an immature ſtate. *Philips.*

TICIDE. s. [vates and cædo, Latin.] A murderer of prophets.

VATI'CINATE. v. n. [vaticinor, Latin.] o propheſy; to practiſe prediction. *Howel.*

VASOUR. s. [vavaſſeur, Fr.] One who imſelf holding of a ſuperiour lord, has others olding under him. *Camden.*

'UDEVIL. s. [vaudeville, French.] A ſong ommon among the vulgar; a ballad; a ivial ſtrain.

ULT. s. [vaulte, Fr. volta, Italian.]
. A continued arch. *Burnet.*
. A cellar. *Shakeſpeare.*
. A cave; a cavern. *Sandys.*
. A repoſitory for the dead. *Shakeſpeare.*

VAULT. v. n. [vouter, French.]
. To arch; to ſhape as a vault. *Shakeſpeare.*
. To cover with an arch. *Milton.*

VAULT. v. n. [voltiger, French.]
. To leap; to jump. *Addiſon.*
. To play the tumbler, or poſturemaſter.

ULT. s. [from the verb.] A leap; a jump.

'ULTAGE. s. [from vault.] Arched cellar. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

'ULTED. a. [from vault.] Arched; conave. *Pope.*

'ULTER. s. [from vault.] A leaper; a amper; a tumbler.

'ULTY. a. [from vault.] Arched; conave. A bad word. *Shakeſpeare.*

VAUNT. v. a. [vanter, French.] To boaſt; o diſplay with oſtentation. *Spenſer.*

VAUNT. v. n. To play the braggart; to uſk with oſtentation; to boaſt. *Granville.*

UNT. s. [from the verb.] Brag; boaſt; ain oſtentation. *Granville.*

UNT. s. [from avant, French.] The firſt art. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

'UNTER. s. [vanteur, French.] Boaſter; raggart. *Dryden.*

'UNTFUL. a. [vaunt and full.] Boaſtful; ſtentatious. *Spenſer.*

'UNTINGLY. ad. [from vaunting.] Boaſtilly; oſtentatiouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

'UNTMURE. s. [avant mur, Fr.] A falſe all. *Knowles.*

'WARD. s. [van and ward.] Forepart. *Sh.*

ERTY. s. [ubertas, Latin.] Abundance; uitfulneſs.

ICATION. s. [from ubi, Latin.] Local ETY. relation; wherenefs. *Glan.*

'QUITARY. a. [from ubique, Latin.] Exding every where. *Howel.*

'QUITARY. s. [from ubique, Latin.] One hat exiſts every where. *Hall.*

'QUITY. s. [from ubique, Latin.] Omnireſence; exiſtence at the ſame time in all laces. *Hooker.*

DDER. s. [uver, Saxon.] The breaſt or lugs of a cow, or other large animal. *Prior.*

DDERED. a. [from udder.] Furniſhed with idders. *Gay.*

AL. s. [veel, a calf, old French.] The fleſh of a calf killed for the table. *Gay.*

VE'CTION. s. [vectio, vectito, Lat.] VECTITA'TION. The act of carrying or being carried. *Arbuthnot.*

VE'CTURE. s. [vectura, Lat.] Carriage. *Bac.*

To VEER. v. a. [virer, Fr.] To turn about. *Raſ.*

To VEER. v. a.
1. To let out. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To turn; to change. *Brown.*

VEGETABI'LITY. s. [from vegetable.] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without ſenſation. *Brown.*

VE'GETABLE. s. [vegetabile, ſchool Latin.] Any thing that has growth without ſenſation, as plants. *Watts.*

VE'GETABLE. s. [vegetabilis, Latin.]
1. Belonging to a plant. *Prior.*
2. Having the nature of plants. *Milton.*

To VE'GETATE. v. n. [vegeto, Latin.] To grow as plants; to ſhoot out; to grow without ſenſation. *Woodward.*

VEGETA'TION. s. [from vegeto, Latin.]
1. The power of producing the growth of plants. *Woodward.*
2. The power of growth without ſenſation. *Hooker.*

VE'GETATIVE. s. [vegetatif, French.]
1. Having the quality of growing without life. *Raleigh.*
2. Having the power to produce growth in plants. *Broome*

VE'GETATIVENESS. s. [from vegetative.] The quality of producing growth.

VEGE'TE. a. [vegetus, Lat.] Vigorous; active; ſprightly. *South.*

VE'GETIVE. a. [from vegeto, Lat.] Vegetable; having the nature of plants. *Tuſſer.*

VE'GETIVE. s. A vegetable. *Dryden.*

VE'HEMENCE. } s. [vehementia, Latin.]
VE'HEMENCY. }
1. Violence; force. *Milton.*
2. Ardour; mental violence; fervour. *Add.*

VE'HEMENT. a. [vehement, Fr. vehemens, Lat.]
1. Violent; forcible. *Grew.*
2. Ardent; eager; fervent. *Milton.*

VE'HEMENTLY. ad. [from vehement.]
1. Forcibly.
2. Pathetically; urgently. *Tillotſon.*

VE'HICLE. s. [vehiculum, Latin.]
1. That in which any thing is carried. *Addiſ.*
2. That part of a medicine which ſerves to make the principal ingredient potable. *Br.*
4. That by means of which any thing is conveyed. *L'Eſtrange.*

To VEIL. v. n. [velo, Latin. See VAIL.]
1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face. *Boyle.*
2. To cover; to inveſt. *Milton.*
3. To hide; to conceal. *Pope.*

VEIL. s. [velum, Latin.]
1. A cover to conceal the face. *Waller.*
2. A cover; a diſguiſe. *Dryden.*

VEIN. s. [veine, Fr. vena, Lat.]
1. The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again toward the heart, and uniting their

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channels as they approach it, till at last they all form three large veins. *Quincy.*
2. Hollow; cavity. *Newton.*
3. Course of metal in the mine. *Swift.*
4. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius. *Dryden.*
5. Favourable moment. *Wotton.*
6. Humour; temper. *Bacon.*
7. Continued disposition. *Temple.*
8. Current; continued production. *Swift.*
9. Strain; quality. *Oldham.*
10. Streak; variegation: as, the *veins* of the marble.

VE'INED. } *a.* [*veineux*, Fr. from *vein*.]
VE'INY. }
1. Full of veins.
2. Streaked; variegated. *Thomson.*

VELLE'ITY. *s.* [*velleitas*, from *velle*, Latin.] The lowest degree of desire. *Locke.*

To VE'LLICATE. *v. a.* [*vellico*, Latin.] To twitch; to pluck; to act by stimulation. *Bacon.*

VELLICA'TION. *s.* [*vellicatio*, Lat.] Twitching; stimulation. *Watts.*

VE'LLUM. *s.* [*velin*, French.] The skin of a calf dressed for the writer. *Wiseman.*

VELO'CITY. *s.* [*velocitas*, Latin.] Speed; swiftness; quick motion. *Bentley.*

VE'LVET. *s.* [*velato*, Ital. *villus*, Lat.] Silk with a short fur or pile upon it. *Locke.*

VE'LVET. *a.*
1. Made of velvet. *Shakespeare.*
2. Soft; delicate. *Young.*

To VE'LVET. *v. n.* To paint velvet. *Peacham.*

VE'LURE. *s.* [*velours*, Fr.] Velvet. *Shak.*

VE'NAL. *a.* [*venal*, Fr. *venalis*, Lat.]
1. Mercenary; prostitute. *Pope.*
2. [from *vein*.] Contained in the veins. *Ray.*

VENA'LITY. *s.* [from *venal*.] Mercinariness; prostitution.

VENA'TICK. *a.* [*venaticus*, Latin.] Used in hunting.

VENA'TION. *s.* [*venatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of hunting. *Brown.*

To VEND. *v. a.* [*vendre*, Fr. *vendo*, Lat.] To sell; to offer to sale. *Boyle.*

VENDE'E. *s.* [from *vend*.] One to whom any thing is sold. *Ayliffe.*

VE'NDER. *s.* [*vendeur*, Fr.] A seller. *Graunt.*

VE'NDIBLE. *a.* [*vendibilis*, Latin.] Saleable; marketable. *Carew.*

VE'NDIBLENESS. *s.* [from *vendible*.] The state of being saleable.

VE'NDIBLY. *ad.* In a saleable manner.

VENDITA'TION. *s.* [*venditatio*, from *vendito*, Latin.] Boastful display. *Ben Jonson.*

VENDI'TION. *s.* [*venditjon*, Fr. *venditio*, Lat.] Sale; the act of selling.

To VINE'ER. *v. a.* [among cabinet-makers.] To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work. *Bailey.*

VE'NEFICE. *s.* [*veneficium*, Lat.] The practice of poisoning.

VENEFI'CIAL. *a.* [from *veneficium*, Latin.] Acting by poison; bewitching. *Brown.*

VENEFI'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *veneficium*, Lat.] By poison or witchcraft. *Brown.*

VE'NEMOUS. *a.* [from *venin*, Fr.] Poisonous. Commonly *venomous*. *Ash.*

To VE'NENATE *v. a.* [*venemo*, Latin.] To poison; to infect with poison. *Woodward.*

VENENA'TION. *s.* [from *venenate*.] Poison; venom. *Brown.*

VENE'NE. } *a.* [*venaneux*, Fr.] Poisonous;
VENENO'SE. } venomous. *Harvey. Ray.*

VE'NERABLE. *a.* [*venerabilis*, Latin.] To be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence. *Fairfax.*

VE'NERABLY. *ad.* [from *venerable*.] In a manner that excites reverence. *Addison.*

To VE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*venerer*, Fr. *veneror*, Lat.] To reverence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe. *Herbert.*

VENERA'TION. *s.* [*veneration*, Fr. *veneratio*, Latin.] Reverend regard; awful respect. *Ad.*

VENERA'TOR. *s.* [from *venerate*.] Reverencer. *Hale.*

VENE'REAL. *a.* [*venereus*, Latin.]
1. Relating to love. *Addison.*
2. Consisting of copper, called *Venus* by chymists. *Boyle.*

VENE'REOUS. *a.* [from *venery*.] Libidinous; lustful. *Derham.*

VE'NERY. *s.* [*venerie*, from *venir*, French.]
1. The sport of hunting. *Howel.*
2. The pleasures of the bed. *Grew.*

VENESE'CTION. *s.* [*vena* and *fectio*, Latin.] Blood-letting; the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy. *Wiseman.*

VE'NEY. *s.* [*venez*, Fr.] A bout; a turn at fencing. *Shakespeare.*

To VENGE. *v. a.* [*venger*, French.] To avenge; to punish. *Shakespeare.*

VE'NGEABLE. *a.* [from *venge*.] Revengeful; malicious. *Spenser.*

VE'NGEANCE. *s.* [*vengeance*, French.]
1. Punishment; penal retribution; avengement. *King Charles.*
2. It is used in familiar language. *To do with a* vengeance, is *to do with vehemence.*

VE'NGEFUL. *a.* [from *vengeance* and *full*.] Vindictive; revengeful; retributive. *Prior.*

VE'NIABLE. } *a.* [*veniel*, French; from *venia*,
VE'NIAL. } Latin.]
1. Pardonable; excusable. *Roscommon.*
2. Permitted; allowed. *Milton.*

VE'NIALNESS *s.* [from *venial*.] State of being excusable.

VE'NISON. *s.* [*venaison*, Fr.] Game; beast of chase; the flesh of deer. *Shakespeare.*

VE'NOM. *s.* [*venin*, Fr.] Poison. *Dryden.*

To VE'NOM. *v. a.* To infect with venom; to poison; to envenom.

VE'NOMOUS. *a.* [from *venom*.]
1. Poisonous. *Shakespeare.*
2. Malignant; mischievous. *Addison.*

VE'NOMOUSLY. *ad.* Poisonously; mischievously; malignantly. *Dryden.*

VE'NOMOUSNESS. *s.* [from *venomous*.] Poisonousness; malignity.

VENT. *s.* [*fente*, French.]
1. A small aperture; a hole; a spiracle; pas

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ſage at which any thing is let out. *Milton.*
2. Paſſage out of ſecrecy to public notice. *Wotton.*
3. The act of opening. *Philips.*
4. Emiſſion; paſſage. *Addiſon.*
5. Diſcharge; means of diſcharge. *Mort.*
6. [*vente*, Fr.] Sale. *Pope.*

To VENT. *v. a.* [*venter*, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To let out at a ſmall aperture.
2. To let out; to give way to. *Denham.*
3. To utter; to report. *Stephens.*
4. To emit; to pour out. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To publiſh. *Raleigh.*
6. To ſell; to let go to ſale. *Carew.*

To VENT. *v. n.* To ſnuff: as, *he* venteth *in the air.* *Spenſer.*

VE'NTAIL. *s.* [from *ventail*, Fr.] That part of the helmet made to lift up.

VENTA'NNA. s. [Span.] A window. *Dryden.*

VE'NTER. s. [Lat.]
1. Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breaſt, and abdomen, which are called by anatomiſts the three *venters.*
2. Womb; mother. *Hale.*

VE'NTIDUCT. *s.* [*ventus* and *ductus*, Lat.] A paſſage for the wind. *Boyle.*

To VE'NTILATE. *v. a.* [*ventilo*, Lat.]
1. To fan with wind. *Woodward.*
2. To winnow; to fan.
3. To examine; to diſcuſs. *Ayliffe.*

VENTILA'TION. *s.* [*ventilatio*, Lat.]
1. The act of fanning; the ſtate of being fanned. *Addiſon.*
2. Vent; utterance. Not in uſe. *Wotton.*
3. Refrigeration. *Harvey.*

VE'NTILATOR. *s.* [from *ventilate.*] An inſtrument contrived by Dr. *Hale* to ſupply cloſe places with freſh air.

VE'NTRICLE. *s.* [*ventricule*, Fr. *ventriculus*, Latin.]
1. The ſtomach. *Hale.*
2. Any ſmall cavity in an animal body, particularly thoſe of the heart. *Donne.*

VENTRI'LOQUIST. *s.* [*ventriloque*, Fr.] One who ſpeaks in ſuch a manner, as that the ſound ſeems to iſſue from his belly.

VE'NTURE. *s.* [*aventure*, Fr.]
1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger. *Locke.*
2. Chance; hap. *Bacon.*
3. The thing put to hazard; a ſtake. *Shak.*
4. *At a* VENTURE. At hazard; without much conſideration; without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance. *Spenſer.*

To VE'NTURE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dare. *Addiſon.*
2. To run hazard. *Dryden.*
3. *To* VENTURE *at.* } To engage in;
To VENTURE *on* or *upon.* } or make attempts without any ſecurity of ſucceſs, upon mere hope. *Shakeſpeare. Bacon.*

To VE'NTURE. *v. a.*
1. To expoſe to hazard. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To put or ſend on a venture. *Carew.*

VE'NTURER. *s.* He who ventures.

VE'NTURESOME. *a.* [from *venture.*] Bold; daring.

VE'NTURESOMELY. *ad.* In a bold or daring manner.

VE'NTUROUS. *a.* [from *venture.*] Daring; bold; fearleſs; ready to run hazards. *Pope.*

VE'NTUROUSLY. *ad.* Daringly; fearleſly; boldly. *Bacon.*

VE'NTUROUSNESS. *s.* [from *venturous.*] Boldneſs; willingneſs to hazard. *Boyle.*

VE'NUS' *baſin.*
VE'NUS' *comb.*
VE'NUS' *hair.*
VE'NUS' *looking-glaſs.*
VE'NUS' *navel-wort.*
} *s.* Plants.

VERA'CIOUS. *a.* [*verax*, Latin.] Obſervant of truth.

VERA'CITY. *s.* [*verax*, Lat.]
1. Moral truth; honeſty of report.
2. Phyſical truth; conſiſtency of report with facts. *Addiſon.*

VERB. *s.* [*verbe*, Fr. *verbum*, Latin.] A part of ſpeech ſignifying exiſtence, or ſome modification thereof, as action, paſſion. *Clarke.*

VE'RBAL. *a.* [*verbal*, Fr. *verbalis*, Lat.]
1. Spoken; not written.
2. Oral; uttered by mouth. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Conſiſting in mere words. *Glanville.*
4. Verboſe; full of words. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Minutely; exact in words. *Pope.*
6. Literal; having word anſwering to word. *Denham.*
7. [In grammar.] A *verbal* noun is a noun derived from a verb.

VERBA'LITY. *s.* [from *verbal.*] Mere words; bare literal expreſſion. *Brown.*

VE'RBALLY. *ad.* [from *verbal.*]
1. In words; orally. *South.*
2. Word for word. *Dryden.*

VERBA'TIM. ad. [Lat.] Word for word. *Sh.*

To VE'RBERATE. *v. a.* [*verbero*, Latin.] To beat; to ſtrike.

VERBERA'TION. *s.* [from *verberate.*] Blows; beating. *Arbuthnot.*

VERBO'SE. *a.* [*verboſus*, Latin.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words. *Prior.*

VERBO'SITY. *s.* [from *verboſe.*] Exuberance of words; much empty talk. *Broome.*

VE'RDANT. *a.* [*verdoiant*, Fr.] Green. *Milton.*

VE'RDERER. *s.* [*verdier*, Fr.] An officer in the foreſt.

VE'RDICT. *s.* [*verum dictum*, Lat.]
1. The determination of the jury declared to the judge. *Spenſer.*
2. Declaration; deciſion; judgment. *South.*

VE'RDIGRISE. *s.* The ruſt of braſs. *Peach.*

VE'RDITURE. *s.* Chalk made green. *Peach.*

VE'RDURE. *s.* [*verdure*, Fr.] Green; green colour. *Milton.*

VE'RDUROUS. *a.* [from *verdure.*] Green; covered, or decked with green. *Milton.*

VERECU'ND. *a.* [*verecundus*, Latin.] Modeſt; baſhful.

VERGE. *s.* [*verge*, Fr. *virga*, Lat.]
1. A rod, or ſomething in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority. The mace of

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a dean. *Swift.*

2. [*verge*, Latin.] The brink; the edge; the utmost border. *Shakespeare.*

3. In law, *verge* is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household. *Cowell.*

To VERGE. *v. n.* [*vergo*, Latin.] To tend; to bend downward. *Pope.*

VE'RGER. *s.* [from *verge*.] He that carries the mace before the dean. *Farquhar.*

VERI'DICAL. *a.* [*veridicus*, Latin.] Telling truth.

VERIFICA'TION. *s.* [from *verify*.] Confirmation by argument or evidence. *Boyle.*

VE'RIFIER. *s.* [from *verify*.] One who assures a thing to be true.

To VE'RIFY. *v. a.* [*verifier*, Fr.] To justify against charge of falsehood; to confirm; to prove true. *Hooker.*

VE'RILY. *ad.* [from *very*.]

1. In truth; certainly. *Shakespeare.*

2. With great confidence. *Swift.*

VERISI'MILAR. } *a.* [*verisimilis*, Lat.] Pro-
VERISI'MILOUS. } bable; likely. *White.*

VERISIMI'LITUDE. } *s.* [*verisimilitudo*, Lat.]
VERISIMI'LITY. } Probability; likelihood; resemblance of truth. *Dryden.*

VE'RITABLE. *a.* [*veritable*, Fr.] True; agreeable to fact. *Brown.*

VE'RITABLY. *ad.* In a true manner.

VE'RITY. *s.* [*verité*, Fr. *veritas*, Lat.]

1. Truth; consonance to the reality of things. *South.*

2. A true assertion; a true tenet. *Davies.*

3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

VE'RJUICE. *s.* [*verjus*, French.] Acid liquor expressed from crab apples. *Dryden.*

VERMICE'LLI. s. [Ital.] A paste rolled and broken in the form of worms. *Prior.*

VERMI'CULAR. *a.* [*vermiculus*, Lat.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the same body. *Cheyne.*

To VERMI'CULATE. *v. a.* [*vermiculatus*, Lat.] To inlay; to work in chequer work, or pieces of divers colours. *Bailey.*

VERMICULA'TION. *s.* [from *vermiculate*.] Continuation of motion from one part to another. *Hale.*

VE'RMICULE. *s.* [*vermiculis*, *vermis*, Lat.] A little grub, worm. *Derham.*

VERMI'CULOUS *a.* [*vermiculosus*, Lat.] Full of grubs; resembling grubs.

VE'RMIFORM. *a.* [*vermis* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the shape of a worm.

VE'RMIFUGE. *s.* [from *vermis* and *fugo*, Lat.] Any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

VE'RMIL. } *s.* [*vermeil*, *vermillion*, Fr.]
VERMI'LION. }

1. The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant.

2. Factitious or native cinnabar; sulphur mixed with mercury. *Peacham.*

3. Any beautiful red colour. *Spenser.*

To VERMI'LION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die red. *Granville.*

VE'RMIN. *s.* [*vermin*, Fr. *vermis*, Latin.] Any noxious animal. Used commonly for small creatures. *Taylor.*

To VE'RMINATE. *v. n.* [from *vermis*.] To breed vermin.

VERMINA'TION. *s.* [from *verminate*.] Generation of vermin. *Derham.*

VE'RMINOUS *a.* [from *vermin*.] Tending to vermin; disposed to breed vermin. *Harvey.*

VERMI'PAROUS. *a.* [*vermis* and *pario*, Lat.] Producing worms. *Brown.*

VERNA'CULAR. *a.* [*vernaculus*, Latin.] Native; of one's own country. *Addison.*

VE'RNAL. *a.* [*vernus*, Lat.] Belonging to the spring. *Milton.*

VE'RNANT. *s.* [*vernans*, Lat.] Flourishing as in the spring. *Milton.*

VERNI'LITY. *s.* [*verna*, Latin.] Servile carriage; the submissive fawning behaviour of a slave. *Bailey.*

VERSABI'LITY. } *s.* [*versabilis*, Lat.] Apt-
VE'RSABLENESS. } ness to be turned or wound any way.

VE'RSAL. *a.* [a cant word for *universal*.] Total; whole. *Hudibras.*

VE'RSATILE. *a.* [*versatilis*, Lat.]

1. That may be turned round. *Harte.*

2. Changeable; variable. *Glanville.*

3 Easily applied to a new task.

VE'RSATILENESS. } *s.* [from *versatile*.] The
VERSATI'LITY. } quality of being versatile.

VERSE. *s.* [*vers*, Fr. *versus*, Lat.]

1. A line consisting of a certain succession of sounds, and number of syllables. *Shak.*

2. [*verset*, Fr.] A section or paragraph of a book. *Burnet.*

3. Poetry; lays; metrical language. *Prior.*

4. A piece of poetry. *Pope.*

To VERSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tell in verse; to relate poetically. *Shakespeare.*

To be VERSED. *v. n.* [*versor*, Latin.] To be skilled in; to be acquainted with. *Dryden.*

VE'RSEMAN. *s.* [*verse* and *man*.] A poet; a writer in verse. *Prior.*

VE'RSICLE. *s.* [*versiculus*, Latin.] A little verse.

VERSIFICA'TION. *s.* [*versification*, Fr. from *versify*.] The art or practice of making verses. *Granville.*

VERSIFICA'TOR. } *s.* [*versificateur*, Fr. *versi-*
VERSI'FIER. } *ficator*, Lat.] A versifier; a maker of verses, with or without the spirit of poetry. *Watts.*

To VE'RSIFY. *v. n.* [*versifier*, Fr. *versificor*, Lat.] To make verses. *Dryden.*

To VE'RSIFY. *v. a.* To relate in verse. *Daniel.*

VE'RSION. *s.* [*version*, Fr. *versio*, Lat.]

1. Change; transformation. *Bacon.*

2. Change of direction. *Bacon.*

3. Translation. *Dryden.*

4. The act of translating.

VERT. *s.* [*vert*, French.] Every thing that

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grows, and bears a green leaf within the foreſt, that may cover and hide a deer. *Cowell.*

VE'RTEBRAL. *a.* [from *vertebra*, Latin.] Relating to the joints of the ſpine. *Ray.*

VE'RTEBRE. *s.* [*vertebre*, Fr. *vertebra*, Lat.] A joint of the back. *Ray.*

VE'RTEX. s. [Latin.]
1. Zenith; the point overhead. *Creech.*
2. A top of a hill; the top of any thing. *Derham.*

VE'RTICAL. *a.* [*vertical*, Fr. from *vertex*.]
1. Placed in the zenith. *Thomſon.*
2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon. *Cheyne.*

VERTICA'LITY. *s.* [from *vertical*.] The ſtate of being in the zenith. *Brown.*

VE'RTICALLY. *ad.* [from *vertical*.] In the zenith. *Brown.*

VERTICI'LLATE. *a. Verticillate* plants are ſuch as have their flowers intermixt with ſmall leaves growing in a kind of whirls about the joints of a ſtalk. *Quincy.*

VERTI'CITY. *s.* [from *vertex*.] The power of turning; circumvolution; rotation. *Glan.*

VERTI'GINOUS. *a.* [*vertigineſus*, Latin.]
1. Turning round; rotatory. *Bentley.*
2. Giddy. *Woodward.*

VE'RTIGO. s. [Latin.] A giddineſs; a ſenſe of turning in the head. *Arbuthnot.*

VE'RVAIN. } *s.* [*verbena*, Latin.] A plant.
VE'RVINE. } *Dryden.*

VE'RVAIN *mallow. s.* A plant. *Miller.*

VE'RVELES. *s.* [*vervele*, French.] Labels tied to a hawk. *Ainſworth.*

VE'RY. *a.* [*verey*, or *vrai*, French.]
1. True; real. *Dryden.*
2. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree: *a very villain. Davies.*
3. To note things emphatically, or eminently: *the very bottom. Shakeſpeare.*
4. Same: *the very man. Sprat.*

VE'RY. *ad.* In a great degree; in an eminent degree. *Addiſon.*

To VE'SICATE. *v. a.* [*veſica*, Latin.] To bliſter. *Wiſeman.*

VESICA'TION. *s.* [from *veſicate*.] Bliſtering; ſeparation of the cuticle. *Wiſeman.*

VESI'CATORY. *s.* [*veſicatorium*, technical Latin.] A bliſtering application.

VE'SICLE. *s.* [*veſicula*, Latin.] A ſmall cuticl filled or inflated. *Ray.*

VESI'CULAR. *a.* [from *veſicula*, Lat.] Hollow; full of ſmall interſtices. *Cheyne.*

VE'SPER. s. [Latin.] The evening ſtar; the evening. *Shakeſpeare.*

VE'SPERS. *s.* [without the ſingular, from *veſperus*, Latin.] The evening ſervice of the Romiſh church.

VE'SPERTINE. *a.* [*veſpertinus*, Latin.] Happening or coming in the evening.

VE'SSEL. *s.* [*vaiſſille*, French.]
1. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put. *Burnet.*
2. The containing parts of an animal body. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on water. *Raleigh.*
4. Any capacity; any thing containing. *Milt.*

To VE'SSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a veſſel; to barrel. *Bacon.*

VE'SSETS. *s.* A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk. *Bailey.*

VE'SSICNON. *s.* [among horſemen.] A wind gall.

VEST. *s.* [*veſtis*, Latin.] An outer garment. *Smith.*

To VEST. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To dreſs; to deck; to eprobe. *Dryden.*
2. To dreſs in a long garment. *Milton.*
3. To make poſſeſſour of; to inveſt with. *Pri.*
4. To place in poſſeſſion. *Clarendon.*

VE'STAL. *s.* [*veſtalis*, Lat.] A virgin conſecrated to Veſta; a pure virgin. *Pope.*

VE'STAL. *a.* Denoting pure virginity. *Shak.*

VE'STIBULE. *s.* [*veſtibulum*, Latin.] The porch or firſt entrance of a houſe.

VE'STIGE. *s.* [*veſtigium*, Latin.] Footſtep; mark left behind in paſſing. *Harvey.*

VE'STMENT. *s.* [*veſtimentum*, Latin.] Garment; part of dreſs. *Waller.*

VE'STRY. *s.* [*veſtiarium*, Latin.]
1. A room appendant to the church in which the ſacerdotal garments and conſecrated things are repoſited. *Dryden.*
2. A parochial aſſembly commonly convened in the veſtry. *Clarendon.*

VE'STURE. *s.* [*veſture*, old French.]
1. Garment; robe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Dreſs; habit; external form. *Bentley.*

VETCH. *s.* [*vicia*, Latin.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower. *Dryden.*

VE'TCHY. *a.* [from *vetch*.] Made of vetches; abounding in vetches. *Spenſer.*

VE'TERAN. *s.* [*veteranus*, Latin.] An old ſoldier; a man long practiſed. *Addiſon.*

VE'TERAN. *a.* Long practiſed in war; long experienced. *Bacon.*

VETERINA'RIAN. *s.* [*veterinarius*, Latin.] One ſkilled in the diſeaſes of cattle. *Brown.*

To VEX. *v. a.* [*vexo*, Latin.]
1. To plague; to torment; to haraſs. *Prior.*
2. To diſturb; to diſquiet. *Pope.*
3. To trouble with ſlight provocations.

To VEX. *v. n.* To fret; to be on tenters; to be uneaſy. *Chapman.*

VEXA'TION. *s.* [from *vex*.]
1. The act of troubling. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. The ſtate of being troubled; uneaſineſs; ſorrow. *Temple.*
3. The cauſe of trouble or uneaſineſs. *Shak.*
4. An act of haraſſing by law. *Bacon.*
5. A ſlight teaſing trouble.

VEXA'TIOUS. *a.* [from *vexation*.]
1. Afflictive; troubleſome; cauſing trouble. *South.*
2. Full of trouble, or uneaſineſs. *Digby.*
3. Teaſing; ſlightly troubleſome.

VEXA'TIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *vexatious*.] Troubleſomely; uneaſily.

VEXA'TIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *vexatious*.] Troubleſomeneſs; uneaſineſs.

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VE'XER. *s.* [from *vex.*] He who vexes.
U'GLILY. *ad.* [from *ugly*] Filthily; with deformity.
U'GLINESS. *s.* [from *ugly.*]
1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty. *Dryden.*
2. Turpitude; loathsomeness; moral depravity. *South.*
U'GLY. *a.* Deformed; offensive to the sight; contrary to beautiful; hateful. *Milton.*
VI'AL. *s.* [φιαλη.] A small bottle. *Addison.*
To VIAL. *v. a.* To enclose in a vial. *Milton.*
VI'AND. *s.* [*viande*, Fr. *vivanda*, Italian.] Food; meat dressed. *Shakespeare.*
VIA'TICUM. s. [Latin.]
1. Provision for a journey.
2. The last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its departure.
To VI'BRATE. *v. a.* [*vibro*, Latin.]
1. To brandish; to move to and fro with quick motion.
2. To make to quiver. *Holder.*
To VI'BRATE. *v. n.*
1. To play up and down, or to and fro. *Boyle.*
2. To quiver. *Pope.*
VIBRA'TION. *s.* [from *vibro*, Latin.] The act of moving or state of being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns; the act of quivering. *Newton.*
VI'CAR. *s.* [*vicarius*, Latin.]
1. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice. *Swift.*
2. One who performs the functions of another; a substitute. *Ayliffe.*
VI'CARAGE. *s.* [from *vicar.*] The benefice of a vicar. *Swift.*
VICA'RIOUS. *a.* [*vicarius*, Latin.] Deputed; delegated; acting in the place of another. *Norris.*
VI'CARSHIP. *s.* [from *vicar.*] The office of a vicar.
VICE. *s.* [*vitium*, Latin.]
1. The course of action opposite to virtue; depravity of manners; inordinate life. *Law.*
2. A fault; an offence. *Milton.*
3. The fool, or punchinello of old shows. *Shakespeare.*
4. [*vijs*, Dutch.] A kind of small iron press with screws, used by workmen. *Arbuthnot.*
5. Grisp; grasp. *Shakespeare.*
6. [*vice*, Lat.] It is used in composition for one, *qui vicem gerit*, who performs in his stead, the office of a superior, or who has the second rank in command: as a *viceroy*, *vice-chancellor.*
To VICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw by a kind of violence. *Shakespeare.*
VI'CEADMIRAL. *s.* [*vice* and *admiral.*]
1. The second commander of a fleet.
2. A naval officer of the second rank.
VI'CEADMIRALTY. *s.* [from *viceadmiral.*] The office of a viceadmiral. *Carew.*
VI'CEAGENT. *s.* [*vice* and *agent.*] One who acts in the place of another. *Hooker.*
VICECHA'NCELLOR. *s.* [*vicecancellarius*, Latin.] The second magistrate of the universities.
VI'CED. *a.* [from *vice.*] Vitious; corrupt. Not used. *Shakespeare.*
VICEGE'RENCY. *s.* [from *vicegerent.*] The office of a vicegerent; lieutenancy; deputed power. *South.*
VICEGE'RENT. *s.* [*vicem gerens*, Latin.] A lieutenant; one who is entrusted with the power of the superiour. *Spenser.*
VICEGE'RENT. *a.* [*vicegerens*, Lat.] Having a delegated power; acting by substitution. *Milton.*
VI'CENARY. *a.* [*vicenarius*, Latin.] Belonging to twenty. *Bailey.*
VI'CEROY. *s.* [*viceroi*, French.] He who governs in place of a king with regal authority. *Swift.*
VI'CEROYALTY. *s.* [from *viceroy.*] Dignity of a viceroy. *Addison.*
VI'CETY. *s.* Nicety; exactness. *Ben Jonson.*
VI'CINAGE. *s.* [*vicinia*, Latin.] Neighbourhood; places adjoining.
VICI'NAL. } *a.* [*vicinus*, Latin.] Near;
VICI'NE. } neighbouring. *Glanville.*
VICI'NITY. *s.* [*vicinus*, Latin.]
1. Nearness; state of being near. *Hale.*
2. Neighbourhood. *Rogers.*
VI'CIOUS. *a.* [from *vice.*] See VITIOUS. Devoted to vice; not addicted to virtue. *Milton.*
VICI'SSITUDE. *s.* [*vicissitudo*, Latin.]
1. Regular change; return of the same things in the same succession. *Newton.*
2. Revolution; change. *Attterbury.*
VI'CTIM. *s.* [*victima*, Latin.]
1. A sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice. *Dryden.*
2. Something destroyed. *Prior.*
VI'CTOR. *s.* [*victor*, Latin.] Conqueror; vanquisher; he that gains the advantage in any contest. *Sidney. Addison.*
VICTO'RIOUS. *a.* [*victorieux*, French.]
1. Conquering; having obtained conquest; superiour in contest. *Milton.*
2. Producing conquest. *Pope.*
3. Betokening conquest. *Shakespeare.*
VICTO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* With conquest; successfully; triumphantly. *Hammond.*
VICTO'RIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *victorious.*] The state or quality of being victorious.
VI'CTORY. *s.* [*victoria*, Latin.] Conquest; success in contest; triumph. *Taylor.*
VI'CTRESS. *s.* [from *victor.*] A female that conquers. Not used. *Shakespeare.*
VI'CTUAL. } *s.* [*victuailles*, Fr.] Provision
VICTUALS. } of food; stores for the support of life; meat. *Shakespeare.*
To VI'CTUAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To store with provision for food. *Shakespeare.*
VI'CTUALLER. *s.* [from *victuals.*]
1. One who provides victuals. *Haywood.*
2. One who keeps a house of entertainment.
VIDE'LICET. ad. [Latin.] To wit; that is. Generally written *viz.*
To VIE. *v. a.* To show or practise in competition. *L'Estrange.*
To VIE. *v. n.* To contest; to contend.

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To VIEW. *v. a.* [*veu*, French.]
1. To survey; to look on by way of examination. *Prior. Pope.*
2. To see; to perceive by the eye. *Milton.*

VIEW. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Prospect. *Wotton.*
2. Sight; power of beholding. *Locke.*
3. Intellectual sight; mental ken.
4. Act of seeing. *Denham.*
5. Sight; eye. *Locke.*
6. Survey; examination by the eye. *Dryden.*
7. Intellectual survey. *Locke.*
8. Space that may be taken in by the eye; reach of sight. *Dryden.*
9. Appearance; show. *Waller.*
10. Display; exhibition to the sight or mind. *Locke.*
11. Prospect of interest. *Locke.*
12. Intention; design. *Arbuthnot.*

VIEWER. *s.* [from *view.*] One who views.

VIEWLESS. *a.* [from *view.*] Unseen; not discernible by the sight. *Pope.*

VIGESIMATION. *s.* [*vigesimus*, Lat.] The act of putting to death every twentieth man. *Bailey.*

VIGIL. *s.* [*vigilia*, Latin.]
1. Watch; devotions performed in the customary hours of rest. *Pope.*
2. A fast kept before a holiday. *Shakespeare.*
3. Service used on the night before a holiday. *Stilling fleet.*
4. Watch; forbearance of sleep. *Waller.*

VIGILANCE, VIGILANCY. *s.* [*vigilance*, French; *vigilantia*, Latin.]
1. Forbearance of sleep. *Broome.*
2. Watchfulness; circumspection; incessant care. *Wotton.*
3. Guard; watch. *Milton.*

VIGILANT. *a.* [*vigilant*, Latin.] Watchful; circumspect; diligent; attentive. *Hooker.*

VIGILANTLY. *ad.* Watchfully; attentively; circumspectly. *Hayward.*

VIGOROUS. *a.* [from *vigor*, Latin.] Forcible; not weakened; full of strength and life. *Atterbury.*

VIGOROUSLY. *ad.* With force; forcibly; without weakness. *South.*

VIGOROUSNESS. *s.* [from *vigour.*] Force; strength. *Taylor.*

VIGOUR. *s.* [*vigor*, Latin.]
1. Force; strength. *Milton.*
2. Mental force; intellectual ability.
3. Energy; efficacy. *Blackmore.*

VILE. *a.* [*vil*, French; *vilis*, Latin.]
1. Base; mean; worthless; sordid; despicable. *Shakespeare.*
2. Morally impure; wicked. *Milton.*

VILED. *a.* [from *vile*; whence *revile.*] Abusive; scurrilous; defamatory. *Hayward.*

VILELY. *ad.* [from *vile.*] Basely; meanly; shamefully. *Shakespeare.*

VILENESS. *s.* [from *vile.*]
1. Baseness; meanness; despicableness; worthlessness. *Drayton. Creech.*
2. Moral or intellectual baseness. *Prior.*

VILIFIER. *s.* One that vilifies.

To VILIFY. *v. a.* [from *vile.*]
1. To debase; to degrade. *Milton.*
2. To defame; to make contemptible. *Add.*

VILL. *s.* [*ville*, Fr. *villa*; Lat.] A village; a small collection of houses. *Hale.*

VILLA. *s.* [*villa*, Lat.] A country seat. *Pope.*

VILLAGE. *s.* [*village*, French.] A small collection of houses, less than a town. *Pope.*

VILLAGER. *s.* [from *village.*] An inhabitant of a village. *Locke.*

VILLAGERY. *s.* [from *village.*] District of villages. *Shakespeare.*

VILLAIN. *s.* [*vilain*, Fr. *villanus*, low Lat.]
1. One who held by a base tenure. *Davies.*
2. A wicked wretch. *Clarendon.*

VILLANAGE. *s.* [from *villain.*]
1. The state of a villain; base servitude. *Dav.*
2. Baseness; infamy. *Dryden.*

To VILLANIZE. *v. a.* [from *villain.*] To debase; to degrade; to defame. *Bentley.*

VILLAINOUS. *a.* [from *villain.*]
1. Base; vile; wicked.
2. Sorry; worthless. *Shakespeare.*

VILLANOUSLY. *ad.* [from *villanous.*] Wickedly; basely. *Knolles.*

VILLANOUSNESS. *s.* [from *villanous.*] Baseness; wickedness.

VILLANY. *s.* [from *villain.*]
1. Wickedness; baseness; depravity; gross atrociousness. *Shakespeare.*
2. A wicked action; a crime. *Dryden.*

VILLATICK. *a.* [*villaticus*, Latin.] Belonging to villages. *Milton.*

VILLI. *s.* [Latin.] In anatomy, are the same as fibres; and in botany, small hairs like the grains of plush or shag, with which some trees do abound. *Quincy.*

VILLOUS. *a.* [*villosus*, Latin.] Shaggy; rough; furry. *Arbuthnot.*

VIMINEOUS. *a.* [*vimineus*, Latin.] Made of twigs. *Prior.*

VINCIBLE. *a.* [from *vinco*, Latin.] Conquerable; superable. *Norris.*

VINCIBLENESS. *s.* [from *vincible.*] Liableness to be overcome.

VINCTURE. *s.* [*vinctura*, Latin.] A binding.

VINDEMIAL. *a.* [*vindemia*, Lat.] Belonging to a vintage.

To VINDEMIATE. *v. n.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] To gather the vintage. *Evelyn.*

VINDEMIATION. *s.* [*vindemia*, Lat.] Grape-gathering. *Bailey.*

To VINDICATE. *v. a.* [*vindico*, Latin.]
1. To justify; to maintain. *Watts.*
2. To revenge; to avenge. *Pearson.*
3. To assert; to claim with efficacy. *Dryden.*
4. To clear; to protect from censure. *Milton.*

VINDICATION. *s.* [*vindication*, French, from *vindicate.*] Defence; assertion; justification. *Broome.*

VINDICATIVE. *a.* [from *vindicate.*] Revengeful; given to revenge. *Spratt.*

VINDICATORY. *a.* [from *vindicate.*] One who vindicates; an assertor. *Dryden.*

VINDICATORY. *a.* [from *vindicator.*]
1. Punitory; performing the office of ven-

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geance. *Bramhall.*
2. Defenſory; juſtificatory.

VINDI'CTIVE. *a.* [from *vindicta*, Latin.] Given to revenge; revengeful. *Dryden.*

VINE. *s.* [*vinea*, Latin.] The plant that bears the grape. *Pope.*

VINEFRETTER. *s.* [*vine* and *fret.*] A worm that eats vine leaves.

VI'NEGAR. *s.* [*vinaigre*, French.]
1. Wine grown ſour; eager wine. *Bacon.*
2. Any thing really or metaphorically ſour. *Shakeſpeare.*

VI'NEYARD. *s.* [pinzeapo, Sax.] A ground planted with vines. *Shakeſpeare.*

VI'NNEWEED, or *Vinney. a.* Mouldy. *Ainſw.*

VI'NOUS. *a.* [from *vinum*, Latin.] Having the qualities of wine; conſiſting of wine. *Philips.*

VI'NTAGE. *s.* [*vinage*, French.] The produce of the vine for the year; the time in which grapes are gathered. *Bacon. Waller.*

VI'NTAGER. *s.* [from *vintage.*] He who gathers the vintage. *Ainſworth.*

VI'NTNER. *s.* [from *vinum.*] One who ſells wine. *Howel.*

VI'NTRY. *s.* The place where wine is ſold. *Ainſworth.*

VI'OL. *s.* [*violle*, Fr. *viola*, Italian.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick. *Milton.*

VI'OLABLE. *a.* [from *violabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be violated or hurt.

VIOLA'CEOUS. *a.* [from *viola*, Latin.] Reſembling violets.

To VI'OLATE. *v. a.* [*violo*, Latin.]
1. To injure; to hurt. *Pope.*
2. To infringe; to break any thing venerable. *Hooker.*
3. To injure by irreverence. *Brown.*
4. To raviſh; to deflour. *Prior.*

VIOLA'TION. *s.* [*violatio*, Latin.]
1. Infringement or injury of ſomething ſacred or venerable. *Addiſon.*
2. Rape; the act of deflouring. *Shakeſpeare.*

VIOLA'TOR. *s.* [*violator*, Latin.]
1. One who injures or infringes ſomething ſacred. *South.*
2. A raviſher. *Shakeſpeare.*

VI'OLENCE. *s.* [*violentia*, Latin.]
1. Force; ſtrength applied to any purpoſe. *Milton.*
2. An attack; an aſſault; a murder. *Shak.*
3. Outrage; unjuſt force. *Milton.*
4. Eagerneſs; vehemence. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Injury; infringement. *Burnet.*
6. Forcible defloration.

VI'OLENT. *a.* [*violentus*, Latin.]
1. Forcible; acting with ſtrength. *Milton.*
2. Produced, or continued by force. *Burnet.*
3. Not natural, but brought by force. *Milton.*
4. Aſſailant; acting by force. *Milton.*
5. Uſeaſonably vehement. *Hooker.*
6. Extorted; not voluntary. *Milton.*

VI'OLENTLY. *ad.* [from *violent.*] With force; forcibly; vehemently. *Taylor.*

VIO'LET. *s.* [*violette*, Fr. *viola*, Latin.] A flower. *Locke.*

VI'OLIN. *s.* [*violon*, Fr. [from *viol.*] A fiddle; a ſtringed inſtrument of muſick. *Sandys.*

VI'OLIST. *s.* [from *viol.*] A player on the viol.

VIOLENCE'LLO. s. [Italian.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

VI'PER. *s.* [*vipera*, Latin.]
1. A ſerpent of that ſpecies which brings its young alive, of which many are poiſonous. *Sandys.*
2. Any thing miſchievous. *Shakeſpeare.*

VI'PERINE. *a.* [*viperinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a viper.

VI'PEROUS. *a.* [*vipereus*, Lat. from *viper.*] Having the qualities of a viper. *Daniel.*

VI'PER's *bugloſs. s.* [*echium*, Lat.] A plant.

VIPER's *graſs. s.* [*ſcorzonera*, Lat.] A plant.

VIRA'GO. s. [Latin.]
1. A female warrior; a woman with the qualities of a man. *Peacham.*
2. It is commonly uſed in deteſtation for an impudent turbulent woman.

VI'RELAY. *s.* [*virelay*, *virelai*, Fr.] A ſort of little ancient French poem, that conſiſted only of two rhymes and ſhort verſes, with ſtops. *Dryden.*

VI'RENT. *a.* [*virens*, Latin.] Green; not faded. *Brown.*

VIRGE. *s.* [*virga*, Latin; better *verge*, from *verge*, Fr.] A dean's mace. *Swift.*

VI'RGIN. *s.* [*vierge*, Fr. *virgo*, Lat.]
1. A maid; a woman unacquainted with men. *Geneſis.*
2. A woman not a mother. *Milton.*
3. Any thing untouched or unmingled; any thing pure. *Derham.*
4. The ſign of the zodiack in which the ſun is in Auguſt. *Milton.*

VI'RGIN. *a.* Befitting a virgin; ſuitable to a virgin; maidenly. *Cowley.*

To VI'RGIN. *v. n.* [a cant word.] To play the virgin. *Shakeſpeare.*

VI'RGINAL. *a.* [from *virgin.*] Maiden; maidenly; pertaining to a virgin. *Hammond.*

To VI'RGINAL. *v. n.* To part; to ſtrike as on the virginal: a cant word. *Shakeſpeare.*

VI'RGINAL. *s.* [more uſually *virginals.*] A muſical inſtrument ſo called, becauſe commonly uſed by young ladies. *Bacon.*

VIRGI'NITY. *s.* [*virginitas*, Latin.] Maidenhead; unacquaintance with man. *Taylor.*

VI'RILE. *a.* [*virilis*, Latin.] Belonging to man; not puerile; not feminine.

VIRI'LITY. *s.* [*virilitas*, Latin.]
1. Manhood; character of man. *Rambler.*
2. Power of procreation. *Brown.*

VIRMI'LION. *s.* [properly *vermillion.*] A red colour. *Reſtoration.*

VI'RTUAL. *a.* [*virtual*, Fr. from *virtus.*] Having the efficacy without the ſenſible or material part. *Stillingfleet.*

VIRTUA'LITY. *s.* [from *virtual.*] Efficacy *Brown.*

VIRTUA'LLY. *ad.* [from *virtual.*] In effect, though not materially. *Hammond.*

To VI'RTUATE. *v. a.* [from *virtus.*] To make efficacious. Not uſed. *Harvey.*

VI'RTUE. *s.* [*virtus*, Latin.]

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1. Moral goodness; opposed to *vice*. *Pope.*
2. A particular moral excellence. *Addison.*
3. Medicinal quality. *Bacon.*
4. Medicinal efficacy. *Addison.*
5. Efficacy; power. *Atterbury.*
6. Acting power. *Mark.*
7. Secret agency; efficacy, without visible or material action. *Davies.*
8. Bravery; valour. *Raleigh.*
9. Excellence; that which gives excellence. *Ben Jonson.*
10. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. *Tickel.*

VI'RTUELESS. *a.* [from *virtue*.]
1. Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue.
2. Not having efficacy; without operating qualities. *Hakewill.*

VIRTUOSO. s. [Italian.] A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities; a man studious of painting, statuary, or architecture. *Dryden.*

VI'RTUOUS. *a.* [from *virtue*.]
1. Morally good. *Shakespeare.*
2. Chaste. *Shakespeare.*
3. Done in consequence of moral goodness. *Dryden.*
4. Efficacious; powerful. *Milton.*
5. Having wonderful or eminent properties. *Spenser.*
5. Having medicinal qualities. *Bacon.*

VI'RTUOUSLY. *ad.* [from *virtuous*.] In a virtuous manner. *Denham.*

VI'RTUOUSNESS. *s.* [from *virtuous*.] The state or character of being virtuous. *Spenser.*

VI'RULENCE. } *s.* [from *virulent*.] Mental
VI'RULENCY. } poison; malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterness. *Swift.*

VI'RULENT. *a.* [*virulentus*, Latin.]
1. Poisonous; venomous.
2. Poisoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.

VI'RULENTLY. *ad.* [from *virulent*.] Malignantly; with bitterness.

VI'SAGE. *s.* [*visage*, Fr.] Face; countenance; look. *Waller.*

To VI'SCERATE. *v. a.* [*viscera*, Lat.] To embowel; to exenterate.

VI'SCID. *a.* [*viscidus*, Lat.] Glutinous; tenacious.

VISCI'DITY. *s.* [from *viscid*.]
1. Glutinousness; tenacity; ropiness. *Arb.*
2. Glutinous concretion. *Floyer.*

VISCO'SITY. *s.* [*viscosité*, French.]
1. Glutinousness; tenacity. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A glutinous substance. *Brown.*

VI'SCOUNT. *s.* [*vicecomes*, Latin.] *Viscount* signifies as much as sheriff. *Viscount* also signifies a degree of nobility next to an earl. *Cowell.*

VI'SCOUNTESS. *s.* The lady of a viscount.

VI'SCOUS. *a.* [*viscosus*, Latin.] Glutinous; sticky; tenacious. *Bacon.*

VISIBI'LITY. *s.* [*visibilité*, Fr. from *visible*.]
1. The state or quality of being perceptible to the eye. *Boyle.*
2. State of being apparent, or openly discernable; conspicuousness. *Rogers.*

VI'SIBLE. *s.* Perceptibility by the eye. *Bacon.*

VI'SIBLE. *a.* [*visible*, Fr. *visibilis*, Lat.]
1. Perceptible by the eye. *Dryden.*
2. Discovered to the eye. *Shakespeare.*
3. Apparent; open; conspicuous. *Clarendon.*

VI'SIBLENESS. *s.* [from *visible*.] State or quality of being visible.

VI'SIBLY. *ad.* [from *visible*.] In a manner perceptible by the eye. *Dryden.*

VI'SION. *s.* [*vision*, French; *visio*, Latin.]
1. Sight; the faculty of seeing. *Newton.*
2. The act of seeing. *Hammond.*
3. A supernatural appearance; a spectre; a phantom. *Milton.*
4. A dream; something shown in a dream. *Locke.*

VI'SIONARY. *a.* [*visionaire*, French.]
1. Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination. *Pope.*
2. Imaginary; not real; seen in a dream; perceived by the imagination only. *Swift.*

VI'SIONARY. } *s.* [*visionaire*, French.] One
VI'SIONIST. } whose imagination is disturbed. *Turner.*

To VI'SIT. *v. n* [*visiter*, Fr. *visito*, Latin.]
1. To go to see. *Pope.*
2. To send good or evil judicially. *Isaiah.*
3. To salute with a present. *Judges.*
4. To come to a survey, with judicial authority. *Ayliffe.*

To VI'SIT. *v. n.* To keep up the intercourse of ceremonial salutations at the houses of each other. *Law.*

VI'SIT. *s.* [*visite*, Fr. from the verb.] The act of going to see another. *Watts.*

VI'SITABLE. *a.* [from *visit*.] Liable to be visited. *Ayliffe.*

VI'SITANT. *s.* [from *visit*.] One who goes to see another. *South.*

VISITA'TION. *s.* [*visito*, Latin.]
1. The act of visiting. *Shakespeare.*
2. Objects of visits. *Milton.*
3. Judicial visit or perambulation. *Ayliffe.*
4. Judicial evil sent by God. *Taylor.*
5 Communication of divine love. *Hooker.*

VISITATO'RIAL. *a.* [from *visitor*.] Belonging to a judicial visitor. *Ayliffe.*

VI'SITER. *s.* [from *visit*.]
1. One who comes to see another. *Swift.*
2. An occasional judge; one who regulates the disorders of any society. *Garth.*

VI'SIVE. *a.* [*visif*, Fr.] Formed in the act of seeing. *Broome.*

VI'SNOMY. *s.* [corrupted from *physiognomy*.] Face; countenance. Not in use. *Spenser.*

VI'SOR. *s.* [*visus*, Lat. *visere*, Fr.] A mask used to disfigure and disguise. *Shakespeare.*

VI'SORED. *a.* [from *visor*.] Masked. *Milton.*

VISTA. s. [Italian.] View; prospect through an avenue. *Addison.*

VI'SUAL. *a.* [*visual*, Fr.] Used in sight; exercising the power of sight; instrumental to sight. *Milton.*

VI'TAL. *a.* [*vitalis*, Latin.]
1. Containing to life; necessary to life.
2. Relating to life. *Shakespeare.*

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3. Containing life. *Milton.*
4. Being the seat of life. *Pope.*
5. So disposed as to live. *Brown.*
6. Essential; chiefly necessary. *Corbet.*

VITA'LITY. *s.* [from *vital.*] Power of subsisting in life. *Raleigh.*

VI'TALLY. *ad.* [from *vital.*] In such a manner as to give life. *Bentley.*

VI'TALS. *s.* [without the singular.] Parts essential to life. *Philips.*

VITE'LLARY. *s.* [from *vitellus*, Latin.] The place where the yolk of the egg swims in the white. *Brown.*

To VI'TIATE. *v. a.* [*vitio*, Lat.] To deprave; to spoil; to make less pure. *Evelyn.*

VITIA'TION. *s.* [from *vitiate.*] Depravation; corruption. *Harvey.*

To VITILI'TIGATE. *v. n.* [*vitiosus* and *litigo*, Lat.] To contend in law cavillously.

VITILITIGA'TION. *s.* [from *vitilitigate.*] Contention; cavillation. *Hudibras.*

VITIO'SITY. *s.* [from *vitiosus*, Latin.] Depravity; corruption. *South.*

VI'TIOUS. *a.* [*vitiosus*, Latin.]
1. Corrupt; wicked; opposite to virtuous. *Milton.*
2. Corrupt; having physical ill qualities. *Ben Jonson.*

VI'TIOUSLY. *ad.* Not virtuously; corruptly.

VI'TIOUSNESS. *s.* [from *vitious.*] Corruptness; state of being vitious. *South.*

VITREOUS. *a.* [*vitreus*, Latin.] Glassy; consisting of glass; resembling glass. *Ray.*

VITREOUSNESS. *s.* [from *vitreous.*] Resemblance of glass

VITRIFICABLE. *a.* [from *vitrificate.*] Convertible into glass.

To VITRI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*vitrum* and *facio*, Lat.] To change into glass. *Bacon.*

VITRIFICA'TION. *s.* [*vitrification*, French; from *vitrificate.*] Production of glass; act of changing, or state of being changed into glass. *Boyle.*

To VI'TRIFY. *v. a.* [*vitrifier*, French.] To change into glass. *Bacon.*

To VI'TRIFY. *v. n.* To become glass; to be changed into glass. *Arbuthnot.*

VI'TRIOL. *s.* [*vitriolum*, Latin.] *Vitriol* is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the fossil acid salt. *Woodward.*

VI'TRIOLATE. } *a.* [*vitriol*, Fr. from
VI'TRIOLATED. } *vitriolum*, Lat.] Impregnated with vitriol; consisting of vitriol. *Boyle.*

VITRIO'LICK. } *a.* [*vitriolique*, Fr. from
VITRIO'LOUS } *vitriolum*, Latin.] Resembling vitriol; containing vitriol. *Floyer.*

VI'TULINE. *a.* [*vitulinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a calf, or to veal. *Bailey.*

VITU'PERABLE. *a.* [*vituperabilis*, Latin.] Blameworthy. *Ainsworth.*

To VITU'PERATE. *v. a.* [*vituperer*, French; *vitupero*, Lat.] To blame; to censure.

VITUPERA'TION. *s.* [*vituperatio*, Latin.] Blame; censure. *Ayliffe.*

VIVA'CIOUS. *a.* [*vivax*, Latin.]
1. Long lived. *Bentley.*
2. Sprightly; gay; active; lively.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS. } *s.* [*vivacité*, French.]
VIVA'CITY. } from *vivacious.*]
1. Livelineſs; sprightlineſs. *Boyle.*
2. Longevity; length of life. *Brown.*

VI'VARY. *s.* [*vivarium*, Latin.] A warren.

VIVE. *a.* [*vif*, French; *vivus*, Latin.] Lively; forcible; pressing. *Bacon.*

VI'VENCY. *s.* [*vivo*, Lat.] Manner of supporting or continuing life. *Brown.*

VI'VES. *s.* A distemper among horses, much like the strangles. *Farrier's Dict.*

VI'VID. *a.* [*vividus*, Latin.]
1. Lively; quick; striking. *Pope.*
2. Sprightly; active. *Watts.*

VI'VIDLY. *ad.* [from *vivid.*] With life; with quickness; with strength. *Boyle.*

VI'VIDNESS. *s.* [from *vivid.*] Life; vigour; quickness.

VIVI'FICAL. *a.* [*vivificus*, Latin.] Giving life. *Bailey.*

To VIVI'FICATE. *v. a.* [*vivifico*, Latin.]
1. To make alive; to inform with life; to animate.
2. To recover from such a change of form as seems to destroy the essential properties.

VIVIFICA'TION. *s.* [from *vivificate.*] The act of giving life. *Bacon.*

VIVI'FICK. *a.* [*vivificus*, Latin.] Giving life; making alive. *Ray.*

To VI'VIFY. *v. a.* [*vivifier*, Fr. *vivus* and *facio*, Lat.] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life. *Bacon. Harvey.*

VIVI'PAROUS. *a.* [*vivus* and *pario*, Latin.] Bringing the young alive: opposed to *oviparous.* *Ray.*

VI'XEN. *s. Vixen* is the name of a she-fox; and applied to a woman, whose nature is thereby compared to a she-fox. *Shakespeare.*

VIZ. *ad.* [*videlicet*, written with a contraction.] To wit; that is. *Hudibras.*

VI'ZARD. *s.* [*visiere*, Fr.] A mask used for disguise; a vizor. *Rescommon.*

To VI'ZARD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mask. *Shakespeare.*

VI'ZIER. *s.* [properly *vesir.*] The prime minister of the Turkish empire. *Knolles.*

U'LCER. *s.* [*ulcere*, Fr. *ulcus*, Latin.] A sore of continuance; not a new wound. *Sandys.*

To U'LCERATE. *v. n.* To turn to an ulcer.

To U'LCERATE. *v. a.* [*ulcerer*, Fr. *ulcero*, Latin.] To disease with sores. *Arbuthnot.*

ULCERA'TION. *s.* [*ulceratio*, Latin.]
1. The act of breaking into ulcers.
2. Ulcer; sore. *Arbuthnot.*

U'LCERED. *a.* [from *ulcer.*] Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer. *Temple.*

U'LCEROUS. *a.* [*ulcerosus*, Latin.] Afflicted with old sores. *Shakespeare.*

U'LCEROUSNESS. *s.* [from *ulcerous.*] The state of being ulcerous.

ULI'GINOUS. *a.* [*uliginosus*, Latin.] Slimy; muddy. *Woodward.*

U'LTIMATE. *a.* [*ultimus*, Latin.] Intended in the last resort. *Rogers.*

U'LTIMATELY. *ad.* [from *ultimate.*] In the last consequence. *Atterbury.*

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ULTIMITY. *s.* [*ultimus*, Latin.] The last stage; the last consequence. *Bacon.*

ULTRAMARINE. *s.* [*ultra* and *marinus*, Lat.] One of the noblest blue colours used in painting, produced by calcination from the stone called lapis lazuli. *Hill.*

ULTRAMARINE. *a.* [*ultra marinus*, Latin] being beyond the sea; foreign. *Ainsworth.*

ULTRAMONTANE. *a.* [*ultra montanus*, Lat.] Being beyond the mountains.

ULTRAMUNDANE. *a.* [*ultra* and *mundus*, Latin.] Being beyond the world.

ULTRONEOUS. *a.* [*ultro*, Latin.] Spontaneous; voluntary.

UMBEL. *s.* In botany, the extremity of a stalk or branch divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone.

UMBELLATED. *a.* In botany, is said of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels.

UMBELLIFEROUS. *a.* [*umbel* and *fero*, Lat.] Used of plants that bear many flowers, growing upon many footstalks.

UMBER. *s.*

1. A colour.
2. A fish; the grayling. *Walton.*

UMBERED. *a.* [from *umber*, or *umbra*, Lat.] Shaded; clouded. *Shakespeare.*

UMBILICAL. *a.* [from *umbilicus*, Latin.] Belonging to the navel. *Ray.*

UMBLES. *s.* [*umbles*, Fr.] A deer's entrails.

UMBO. *s.* [Latin.] The pointed boss, or prominent part of a buckler. *Swift.*

UMBRAGE. *s.* [*ombrage*, French.]

1. Shade; screen of trees. *Philips.*
2. Shadow; appearance. *Bramhall.*
3. Resentment; offence; suspicion of injury. *Bacon.*

UMBRA'GEOUS. *a.* [*ombrageux*, Fr.] Shady; yielding shade. *Harvey*

UMBRA'GEOUSNESS. *s.* [from *umbrageous.*] Shadiness. *Raleigh.*

UMBRATILE. *a.* [*umbratilis*, Latin.] Being in the shade.

UMBREL } *s.* [from *umbra*, Latin.] A
UMBRELLA. } screen used in hot countries to keep off the sun, and in others to bear off the rain. *Gay.*

UMBRIERE. *s.* The visor of the helmet. *Spen.*

UMBROSITY. *s.* [*umbrosus*, Latin.] Shadiness; exclusion of light. *Brown.*

UMPIRAGE. *s.* [from *umpire.*] Arbitration; friendly decision of a controversy.

UMPIRE. *s.* [from *un pere*, Fr. a father, *Minsheu.*] An arbitrator; one who, as a common friend, decides disputes. *Boyle.*

UN. A Saxon privative or negative particle answering to *in* of the Latins, and *a* of the Greeks, *on*, Dutch. It is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs. All the instances of this kind of composition cannot therefore be inserted; but I have collected a number sufficient, perhaps more than sufficient, to explain it.

UNABASHED. *a.* Not shamed; not confused by modesty. *Pope.*

UNABLE. *a.*

1. Not having ability. *Rogers.*
2. Weak; impotent. *Shakespeare.*

UNABOLISHED. *a.* Not repealed; remaining in force. *Hooker.*

UNACCEPTABLE. *a.* Not pleasing; not such as is well received. *Rogers.*

UNACCEPTABLENESS. *s.* State of not pleasing. *Collier.*

UNACCEPTED. *a.* Not accepted. *Prior.*

UNACCESSIBLENESS. *s.* State of not being to be attained or approached. *Hale.*

UNACCOMMODATED. *a.* Unfurnished with external convenience. *Shakespeare.*

UNACCOMPANIED. *a.* Not attended.

UNACCOMPLISHED. *a.* Unfinished; incomplete. *Dryden.*

UNACCOUNTABLE. *a.*

1. Not explicable; not to be solved by reason; not reducible to rule. *Glanville.*
2. Not subject; not controlled.

UNACCOUNTABLY. *ad.* Strangely. *Addis.*

UNACCURATE. *a.* Not exact. *Boyle.*

UNACCUSTOMED. *a.*

1. Not used; not habituated. *Boyle.*
2. New; not usual. *Philips.*

UNACKNOWLEDGED. *a.* Not owned. *Clarendon.*

UNACQUAINTANCE. *s.* Want of familiarity; want of knowledge. *South.*

UNACQUAINTED. *a.*

1. Not known; unusual; not familiarly known. *Spenser.*
2. Not having familiar knowledge. *Wake.*

UNACTIVE. *a.*

1. Not brisk; not lively. *Locke.*
2. Having no employment. *Milton.*
3. Not busy; not diligent. *South.*
4. Having no efficacy. *Milton.*

UNADMIRED. *a.* Not regarded with honour. *Pope.*

UNADORED. *a.* Not worshipped. *Milton.*

UNADORNED. *a.* Not decorated; not embellished. *Addison.*

UNADVISED. *a.*

1. Imprudent; indiscreet. *Shakespeare.*
2. Done without due thought; rash. *Heyw.*

UNADVISEDLY. *ad.* Rashly; imprudently; indiscreetly. *Hooker.*

UNADULTERATED. *a.* Genuine; not spoiled by spurious mixtures. *Addison.*

UNAFFECTED. *a.*

1. Real; not hypocritical. *Dryden.*
2. Free from affectation; open; candid; sincere. *Addison.*
3. Not formed by too rigid observation of rules. *Milton.*
4. Not moved; not touched.

UNAFFECTING. *a.* Not pathetick; not moving the passions.

UNAIDABLE. *a.* Not to be helped. *Shak.*

UNAIDED. *a.* Not assisted; not helped.

UNALLIED. *a.*

1. Having no powerful relation.
2. Having no common nature; not conge-

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nial. *Collier.*

UNA'LTERABLE. *a.* Unchangeable; immutable. *Atterbury.*

UNAMBI'TIOUS. *a.* Free from ambition.

UNANE'LED. *a.* [*un* and *knell.*] Without the bell rung. This ſenſe I doubt. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNANI'MITY. *ſ.* Agreement in deſign or opinion. *Addiſon.*

UNA'NIMOUS. *a.* [*unanime*, Fr. *unanimis*, Lat.] Being of one mind; agreeing in deſign or opinion. *Dryden.*

UNA'NIMOUSLY. *ad.* With one mind.

UNANO'INTED. *a.*
1. Not anointed.
2. Not prepared for death by extreme unction. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNA'NSWERABLE. *a.* Not to be refuted.

UNA'NSWERABLY. *ad.* Beyond confutation.

UNA'NSWERED. *a.*
1. Not oppoſed by a reply. *Milton.*
2. Not confuted. *Hooker.*
3. Not ſuitably returned. *Dryden.*

UNAPPA'LLED. *a.* Not daunted; not impreſſed by fear. *Sidney.*

UNAPPA'RENT. *a.* Obſcure; not viſible.

UNNAPE'ASABLE. *a.* Not to be pacified; implacable. *Milton.*

UNAPPREHE'NSIVE. *a.*
1. Not intelligent; not ready of conception. *South.*
2. Not ſuſpecting.

UNAPPRO'ACHED. *a.* Inacceſſible. *Milton.*

UNAPPRO'VED. *a.* Not approved. *Milton.*

UNA'PT. *a.*
1. Dull; not apprehenſive.
2. Not ready; not propenſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Unfit; not qualified. *Taylor.*
4. Improper; unfit; unſuitable.

UNA'PTNESS. *ſ.*
1. Unfitneſs; unſuitableneſs. *Spenſer.*
2. Dulneſs; want of apprehenſion. *Shak.*
3. Unreadineſs; diſqualification; want of propenſion. *Locke.*

UNA'RGUED. *a.*
1. Not diſputed. *Milton.*
2. Not cenſured. *Ben Jonſon.*

UNA'RMED. *a.* Having no armour; having no weapons. *Grew.*

UNA'RTFUL. *a.*
1. Having no art or cunning. *Dryden.*
2. Wanting ſkill. *Cheyne.*

UNA'SKED. *a.*
1. Not courted by ſolicitation. *Denham.*
2. Not ſought by entreaty or care. *Dryden.*

UNASPI'RING. *a.* Not ambitious. *Rogers.*

UNASSA'ILED. *a.* Not attacked; not aſſaulted. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNASSI'STED. *a.* Not helped. *Rogers.*

UNASSI'STING. *a.* Giving no help. *Dryden.*

UNASSU'MING. *a.* Not arrogant. *Thomſon.*

UNASSU'RED. *a.*
1. Not confident. *Glanville.*
2. Not to be truſted. *Spenſer.*

UNATTAI'NABLE. *a.* Not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach. *Dryden.*

UNATTAI'NABLENESS. *ſ.* State of being out of reach. *Locke.*

UNATTE'MPTED. Untried; not aſſayed.

UNATTE'NDED. *a.* Having no retinue or attendants. *Dryden.*

UNATTE'NTIVE. *a.* Careleſs; heedleſs.

UNAVA'ILABLE. *a.* Uſeleſs; vain with reſpect to any purpoſe. *Hooker.*

UNAVA'ILING. *a.* Uſeleſs; vain. *Dryden.*

UNAVOI'DABLE. *a.*
1. Inevitable; not to be ſhunned. *Rogers.*
2. Not to miſſed in ratiocination. *Tillotſon.*

UNAVOI'DED. *a.* Inevitable. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNAUTHORIZED. *a.* Not ſupported by authority; not properly commiſſioned. *Dryden.*

UNAWA'RE. } *ad.* [from *aware*, or *wary.*]
UNAWA'RES. }
1. Without thought; without previous meditation. *Milton. Pope.*
2. Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; ſuddenly. *Wake.*

UNA'WED. *a.* Unreſtrained by fear or reverence. *Clarendon.*

UNBA'CKED. *a.*
1. Not tamed; nor taught to bear the rider. *Suckling.*
2. Not countenanced; not aided. *Daniel.*

UNBA'LLAST. } *a.* Not kept ſteady by
UNBA'LLASTED } ballaſt; unſteady.

To UNBA'R. *v. a.* To open by removing the bars; to unbolt. *Denham.*

UNBA'RKED. *a.* Decorticated; ſtripped of bark. *Bacon.*

UNBA'TTERED. *a.* Not injured by blows.

To UNBA'Y. *v. a.* To ſet open; to free from the reſtraint of mounds. *Norris.*

UNBEA'TEN. *a.*
1 Not treated with blows. *Cowley.*
2. Not trodden. *Roſcommon.*

UNBECO'MING. *a.* Indecent; unſuitable; indecorous. *Dryden.*

To UNBE'D. *v. a.* To raiſe from a bed. *Walker.*

UNBEFI'TTING. *a.* Not becoming; not ſuitable. *Milton.*

UNBEGO'T. } *a.*
UNBEGO'TTEN. }
1. Eternal; without generation. *Stillingfleet.*
2. Not yet generated. *Milton.*
3. Not attaining exiſtence. *South.*

UNBELI'EF. *ſ.*
1. Incredulity. *Dryden.*
2. Infidelity; irreligion. *Hooker.*

To UNBELIE'VE. *v. a.*
1. To diſcredit; not to truſt. *Wotton.*
2. Not to think real or true. *Dryden.*

UNBELIE'VER. *ſ.* An infidel; one who believes not the ſcripture of God. *Hooker.*

To UNBE'ND. *v. a.*
1. To free from flexure. *Taylor.*
2. To relax; to remit; to ſet at eaſe for a time. *Dryden.*

UNBE'NDING. *a.*
1. Not ſuffering flexure. *Pope.*
2. Reſolute; not yielding. *Rowe.*

UNBE'NEFICED. *a.* Not preferred to a benefice. *Dryden.*

UNBENE'VOLENT. *a.* Not kind. *Rogers.*

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UNBEN'IGHTED. *a.* Never visited by darkneſs. *Dryden.*
UNBENI'GN. *a.* Malignant; malevolent.
UNBE'NT. *a.*
1. Not ſtrained by the ſtring. *Dryden.*
2. Having the bow unſtrung. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Not cruſhed; not ſubdued. *Dryden.*
4. Relaxed; not intent. *Derham.*
UNBESE'EMING. *a.* Unbecoming. *Thomſon.*
UNBESO'UGHT. *a.* Not intreated. *Milton.*
UNBESTO'WED. *a.* Not given; not diſpoſed of. *Bacon.*
UNBEWA'ILED. *a.* Not lamented. *Shakeſp.*
To UNBI'AS. *v. a.* To free from any external motive; to diſentangle from prejudice. *Pope.*
UNBI'D, UNBI'DDEN. *a.*
1. Uninvited. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Uncommanded; ſpontaneous. *Milton.*
UNBI'GOTTED. *a.* Free from bigotry. *Add.*
To UNBI'ND. *v. a.* To looſe; to untie. *Dryd.*
To UNBI'SHOP. *v. a.* To deprive of epiſcopal orders. *South.*
UNBI'TTED. *a.* Unbridled; unreſtrained. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNBLA'MABLE. *a.* Not culpable; not to be charged with a fault. *Dryden.*
UNBLE'MISHED. *a.* Free from turpitude; free from reproach. *Addiſon.*
UNBLE'NCHED. *a.* Not diſgraced; not injured by any ſoil. *Milton.*
UNBLE'ST. *a.*
1. Accurſed; excluded from benediction. *Bacon.*
2. Wretched; unhappy. *Prior.*
UNBLOO'DIED. *a.* Not ſtained with blood.
UNBLO'WN. *a.* Having the bud yet unexpanded. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNBLU'NTED. *a.* Not made obtuſe. *Cowley.*
UNBO'DIED. *a.*
1. Incorporeal; immaterial. *Watts.*
2. Freed from the body. *Dryden.*
To UNBO'LT. *v. a.* To ſet open; to unbar.
UNBO'LTED. *a.* Coarſe; groſs; not refined, as flower, by bolting or ſifting. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNBO'NNETTED. *a.* Wanting a hat or bonnet. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNBOO'KISH. *a.*
1. Not ſtudious of books.
2. Not cultivated by erudition. *Shakeſp.*
UNBO'RN. *a.* Not yet brought into life; future; being to come. *Dryden.*
UNBO'RROWED. *a.* Genuine; native; one's own. *Locke.*
To UNBO'SOM. *v. a.*
1. To reveal in confidence. *Milton.*
2. To open; to diſcloſe. *Milton.*
UNBO'TTOMED. *a.*
1. Without bottom; bottomleſs. *Milton.*
2. Having no ſolid foundation. *Hammond.*
UNBO'UGHT. *a.*
1. Obtained without money. *Dryden.*
2. Not finding any purchaſer. *Locke.*
UNBO'UND. *a.*
1. Looſe; not tied.
2. Wanting a cover. *Locke.*
UNBOU'NDED. *a.*
1. Infinite; interminable. *Milton.*
2. Unlimited; unreſtrained. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNBO'UNDEDLY. *ad.* Without bounds; without limits. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
UNBO'UNDEDNESS. *s.* Exemption from limits. *Cheyne.*
UNBO'WED. *a.* Not bent. *Shakeſpeare.*
To UNBO'WEL. *v. n.* To exenterate; to eviſcerate. *Hakewill.*
To UNBRA'CE. *v. a.*
1. To looſe; to relax. *Spenſer.*
2. To make the clothes looſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNBRE'ATHED. *a.* Not exerciſed. *Shakeſp.*
UNBRE'ATHING. *a.* Unanimated. *Shak.*
UNBRE'D. *a.*
1. Not inſtructed in civility; ill educated. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
2. Not taught. *Dryden.*
UNBREE'CHED. *a.* Having no breeches.
UNBRI'BED. *a.* Not influenced by money or gifts. *Dryden.*
UNBRI'DLED. *a.* Licentious; not reſtrained.
UNBRO'KE, UNBRO'KEN. *a.*
1. Not violated. *Taylor.*
2. Not ſubdued; not weakened. *Dryden.*
3. Not tamed. *Addiſon.*
UNBRO'THERLIKE, UNBRO'THERLY. *a.* Ill ſuiting with the character of a brother. *Decay of Piety.*
To UNBU'CKLE. *v. a.* To looſe from buckles. *Pope.*
To UNBUI'LD. *v. a.* To raze; to deſtroy. *Sh.*
UNBUI'LT. *a.* Not yet erected. *Dryden.*
UNBU'RIED. *a.* Not interred; not honoured with the rites of funeral. *Pope.*
UNBU'RNED, UNBU'RNT. *a.*
1. Not conſumed; not waſted; not injured by fire. *Dryden.*
2 Not heated with fire. *Bacon.*
UNBU'RNING. *a.* Not conſuming by heat.
To UNBU'RDEN. *v. a.*
1. To rid of a load. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To throw off. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To diſcloſe what lies heavy on the mind. *Shakeſpeare.*
To UNBU'TTON. *v. a.* To looſe any thing buttoned. *Addiſon.*
UNCA'LCINED. *a.* Free from calcination.
UNCA'LLED. *a.* Not ſummoned; not ſent for; not demanded. *Milton.*
To UNCA'LM. *v. a.* To diſturb. *Dryden.*
UNCA'NCELLED. *a.* Not eraſed; not abrogated. *Dryden.*
UNCANO'NICAL. *a.* Not agreeable to the canons.
UNCA'PABLE. *a.* [*incapable*, Fr. *incapax*, Lat] Not capable; not ſuſceptible. *Ham.*
UNCA'RED *for.* *a.* Not regarded; not attended to.
UNCA'RNATE. *a.* Not fleſhly. *Brown.*
To UNCA'SE. *v. a.*
1. To diſengage from any covering. *Addiſon.*
2. To flay; to ſtrip. *Spenſer.*
UNCA'UGHT. *a.* Not yet catched. *Gay.*

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UNCA'USED. *a.* Having no precedent cause.
UNCA'UTIOUS. *a.* Not wary; heedless.
UNCE'LEBRATED. *a.* Not solemnized.
UNCE'NSURED. *a.* Exempt from publick reproach. *Pope.*
UNCE'RTAIN. *a.* [*incertain*, French; *incertus*, Latin.]
1. Doubtful; not certainly known. *Denham.*
2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge. *Tillotson.*
3. Not sure in consequence. *Pope.*
4. Not exact; not sure. *Dryden.*
5. Unsettled; unregular. *Hooker.*
UNCE'RTAINTY. *s.*
1. Dubiousness; want of knowledge. *Dumb.*
2. Inaccuracy. *Locke.*
3. Contingency; want of certainty. *South.*
4. Something unknown. *L'Estrange.*
To UNCHA'IN. *v. a.* To free from chains. *Prior.*
UNCHA'NGEABLE. *a.* Immutable; not subject to variation. *Hooker.*
UNCHA'NGEABLENESS. *s.* Immutability. *Newton.*
UNCHA'NGEABLY. *ad.* Immutability; without change. *South.*
UNCHA'NGED. *a.*
1. Not altered. *Taylor.*
2. Not alterable. *Pope.*
UNCHA'NGING. *a.* Suffering no alteration.
To UNCHA'RGE. *v. a.* To retract an accusation. *Shakespeare.*
UNCHA'RITABLE. *a* Contrary to charity; contrary to the universal love prescribed by christianity. *Addison.*
UNCHA'RITABLENESS. *s.* Want of charity. *Atterbury.*
UNCHA'RITABLY. *ad.* In a manner contrary to charity. *Sprott.*
UNCHA'RY. *a.* Not wary; not cautious.
UNCHA'STE. *a.* Lewd; libidinous; not continent; not pure. *Taylor.*
UNCHA'STITY. *s.* Lewdness; incontinence. *Arbuthnot.*
UNCHE'CKED. *a.* Unrestrained; not fluctuated. *Milton.*
UNCHEE'RFULNESS. *s.* Melancholy; gloominess of temper. *Addison.*
UNCHE'WED. *a.* Not masticated. *Dryden.*
To UNCHI'LD. *v. a.* To deprive of children. *Shakespeare.*
UNCHRI'STIAN. *a.*
1. Contrary to the laws of christianity. *South.*
2. Unconverted; infidel. *Hooker.*
UNCHRI'STIANNESS. *s.* Contrariety to christianity. *K. Charles.*
UNCIRCUMCI'SED. *a.* Not circumcised; not a Jew. *Cowley.*
UNCIRCUMCI'SION. *s.* Omission of circumcision. *Hammond.*
UNCIRCUMSCRI'BED. *a.* Unbounded; unlimited. *Addison.*
UNCI'RCUMSPECT. *a.* Not cautious; not vigilant. *Hayward.*
UNCIRCUMSTA'NTIAL. *a.* Unimportant.
UNCI'VIL. *a.* [*incivil*, French; *incivilis*, Lat.] Unpolite; not agreeable to the rules of elegance, or complaisance.
UNCI'VILIZED. *a.*
1. Not reclaimed from barbarity.
2. Coarse; indecent.
UNCI'VILLY. *ad.* Unpolitely; not complaisantly.
UNCLA'RIFIED. *a.* Not purged; not purified.
To UNCLA'SP. *v. a.* To open what is shut with clasps.
UNCLA'SSICK. *a.* Not classick.
U'NCLE. *s.* [*oncle*, French.] The brother of one's father or mother.
UNCLE'AN. *s.*
1. Foul; dirty; filthy.
2. Not purified by ritual practices.
3. Foul with sin.
4. Lewd; unchaste.
UNCLE'ANLINESS. *s.* Want of cleanliness; dirtiness.
UNCLE'ANLY. *a.*
1. Foul; filthy; nasty.
2. Indecent; unchaste.
UNCLE'ANNESS. *s.*
1. Lewdness; incontinence.
2. Want of cleanliness; nastiness.
3. Sin; wickedness.
4. Want of ritual purity.
UNCLE'ANSED. *a.* Not cleansed.
To UNCLE'W. *v. a.* [from *clew*.] To untie any thing complicated.
To UNCLE'NCH. *v. a.* To open the clinched hand.
UNCLI'PPED. *a.* Whole; not cut.
To UNCLO'THE. *v. a.* To strip; to make naked.
To UNCLO'G. *v. a.*
1. To disencumber; to exonerate.
2. To set at liberty.
To UNCLOI'STER. *v. a.* To set at large.
To UNCLO'SE. *v. a.* To open.
UNCLO'SED. *a.* Not separated by enclosure.
UNCLO'UDED. *a.* Free from clouds; clear from obscurity; not darkened.
UNCLO'UDEDNESS. *s.* Openness; freedom from gloom.
UNCLO'UDY. *a.* Free from a cloud.
To UNCLU'TCH. *v. a.* To open.
To UNCOI'F. *v. a.* To pull the cap off.
To UNCO'IL. *v. a.* [from *coil*.] To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.
UNCOI'NED. *a.* Not coined.
UNCOLLE'CTED. *a.* Not collected; not recollected.
UNCO'LOURED. *a.* Not stained with any colour or die.
UNCO'MBED. *a.* Not parted or adjusted by the comb.
UNCO'MEATABLE. *a.* Inaccessible; unattainable.
UNCO'MELINESS. *s.* Want of grace; want of beauty. *Spenser.*

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CO'MELY. *a.* Not comely; wanting race. *Clarendon.*

CO'MFORTABLE. *a.*
, Affording no comfort; gloomy; dismal; ıiserable. *Wake.*
Receiving no comfort: melancholy.

ICO'MFORTABLENESS. *s.* Want of heerfulnefs. *Taylor.*

ICOMMA'NDED. *p.* Not commanded.

ICO'MMON. *a.* Not frequent; not often ound or known. *Addiſon*

ICO'MMONNESS. *s.* Infrequency. *Addiſ.*

ICOMPA'CT. *a.* Not compact; not clofely ohering. *Addiſon.*

ICOMMU'NICATED. *a.* Not communiated. *Hooker.*

NCO'MPANIED *a.* Having no companion.

NCOMPA'SSIONATE. *a.* Having no pity.

NCOMPE'LLED. *a.* Free from compulſion. *Pope.*

NCOMPLAISA'NT. *a.* Not civil. *Locke.*

NCOMPLE'TE. *a.* Not perfect; not finiſhed. *Pope.*

NCOMPO'UNDED. *a.*
1. Simple; not mixed. *Newton.*
2. Simple; not intricate. *Hammond.*

NCOMPREHE'NSIVE. *a.* Unable to comprehend.

NCOMPRE'SSED. *a.* Free from compreſſion. *Boyle.*

NCONCE'IVABLE. *a.* Not to be underſtood; not to be comprehended by the mind.

NCONCE'IVABLENESS. *s.* Incomprehenſibility. *Locke.*

NCONCE'IVED. *a.* Not thought; not imagined. *Creech.*

NCONCE'RN. *s.* Negligence; want of intereſt; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation. *Swift.*

NCONCE'RNED. *a.*
1. Having no intereſt. *Taylor.*
2. Not anxious; not diſturbed; not affected. *Denham.*

NCONCE'RNEDLY. *ad.* Without intereſt or affection; without anxiety. *Bentley.*

NCONCE'RNEDNESS. *s.* Freedom from anxiety or perturbation. *South.*

NCONCE'RNING. *a.* Not intereſting; not affecting; not belonging to one. *Addiſon.*

NCONCE'RNMENT. *s.* The ſtate of having no ſhare. *South.*

NCONCLU'DENT. } *a.* Not deciſive; in-
NCONCLU'DING. } ferring no plain or certain concluſion or conſequence. *Locke.*

NCONCLU'DINGNESS. *s.* Quality of being unconcluding. *Boyle.*

NCONCO'CTED. *a.* Not digeſted; not matured. *Brown.*

NCONDI'TIONAL. *a.* Abſolute; not limited by any terms. *Dryden.*

NCONFI'NABLE. *a.* Unbounded. *Shakſp.*

NCONFI'NED. *a.*
1. Free from reſtraint. *Pope.*
2. Having no limits; unbounded. *Spectator.*

NCONFI'RMED. *a.*
1. Not fortified by reſolution; not ſtrengthened; raw; weak. *Daniel.*
2. Not ſtrengthened by additional teſtimony. *Milton.*
3. Not ſettled in the church by the rite of confirmation.

UNCONFO'RM. *a.* Unlike; diſſimilar; not analagous. *Milton.*

UNCONFO'RMABLE. *a.* Inconſiſtent; not conforming. *Wake.*

UNCONFO'RMITY *s.* Incongruity; inconſiſtency. *South*

UNCONFU'SED. *a* Diſtinct; free from confuſion. *Locke.*

UNCONFU'SEDLY. *ad.* Without confuſion.

UNCONFU'TABLE. *a.* Irrefragable; not to be convicted of errour. *Spratt.*

UNCONGE'ALED. *a.* Not concreted by cold.

UNCO'NJUGAL. *a.* Not conſiſtent with matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or huſband. *Milton.*

UNCONNE'CTED. *a.* Not coherent; not joined by proper tranſitions or dependence of parts; lax; looſe; vague. *Watts.*

UNCONNI'VING. *a.* Not forbearing penal notice. *Milton.*

UNCO'NQUERABLE *a.* Not to be ſubdued; inſuperable; not to be overcome; invincible. *Pope.*

UNCO'NQUERABLY. *ad.* Invincibly; inſuperably. *Pope.*

UNCO'NQUERED. *a.*
1. Not ſubdued; not overcome. *Denham.*
2. Inſuperable; invincible. *Sidney.*

UNCO'NCIONABLE. *a.*
1. Exceeding the limits of any juſt claim or expectation. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Forming unreaſonable expectation. *Dryd.*
3. Enormous; vaſt. A low word *Milton.*
4. Not guided or influenced by conſcience. *South.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLY. *ad.* Unreaſonably.

UNCO'NSCIOUS. *a.*
1. Having no mental perception. *Blackmore.*
2. Unacquainted; unknowing. *Pope.*

UNCO'NSECRATED. *a.* Not dedicated; not devoted. *South.*

UNCONSE'NTED. *a.* Not yielded. *Wake.*

UNCONSI'DERED. *a.* Not conſidered; not attended to. *Brown.*

UNCO'NSONANT. *a.* Incongruous; unfit; inconſiſtent. *Hooker.*

UNCO'NSTANT. *a.* [*inconſtant*, French; *inconſtans*, Latin.] Fickle; not ſteady; changeable; mutable. *Mag.*

UNCONSTRA'INED. *a.* Free from compulſion. *Raleigh.*

UNCONSTRA'INT. *s.* Freedom from conſtraint; eaſe. *Felton.*

UNCONSU'LTING. *a.* [*inconſultus*, Latin.] Heady; raſh; improvident: imprudent. *Sidn.*

UNCONSU'MED. *a.* Not waſted; not deſtroyed by any waſting power. *Milton.*

UNCONSU'MMATE. *a.* Not conſummated.

UNCONTE'MNED. *a.* Not deſpiſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNCONTE'NTED. *a.* Not contented; not

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satisfied. *Dryden.*

UNCONTE'NTINGNESS. *s.* Want of power to satisfy. *Boyle.*

UNCONTE'STABLE. *a.* Indisputable; not controvertible. *Locke.*

UNCONTE'STED. *a.* Not disputable; evident. *Blackmore.*

UNCONTRI'TE. *a.* Not religiously penitent. *Hammond.*

UNCONTRO'LLABLE. *a.*

1. Resistless; powerful beyond opposition. *Milton.*

2. Indisputable; irrefragable. *Howard.*

UNCONTRO'LLABLY. *ad.*

1. Without possibility of opposition.

2. Without danger of refutation. *Brown.*

UNCONTRO'LLED *a.*

1. Unresisted; unopposed; not to be overruled. *Philips.*

2. Not convinced; not refuted. *Howard.*

UNCONTRO'LLEDLY. *ad.* Without control; without opposition. *Decay of Piety.*

UNCONTROVE'RTED. *a.* Not disputed; not liable to debate. *Glanville.*

UNCONVE'RSABLE. *a.* Not suitable to conversation; not social. *Rogers.*

UNCONVE'RTED. *a.*

1. Not persuaded of the truth of christianity. *Rogers.*

2. Not religious; not yet reduced to live a holy life.

To UNCO'RD. *v. a.* To loose a thing bound with cords.

UNCORRE'CTED. *a.* Inaccurate; not polished to exactness. *Dryden.*

UNCORRU'PT. *a.* Honest; upright; not tainted with wickedness; not influenced by iniquitous interest. *Hooker.*

UNCORRU'PTED. *a.* Not vitiated; not depraved. *Locke.*

To UNCO'VER *v. a.*

1. To divest of a covering. *Locke.*

2. To deprive of clothes. *Shakespeare.*

3. To strip of the roof. *Prior.*

4. To show openly; to strip of a veil or concealment. *Milton.*

5. To bare the head, as in the presence of a superiour. *Shakespeare.*

UNCO'UNSELLABLE. *a.* Not to be advised.

UNCO'UNTABLE. *a.* Innumerable. *Raleigh.*

UNCO'UNTERFEIT. *a.* Genuine; not spurious. *Sprat.*

To UNCO'UPLE. *v. a.* To loose dogs from their couples. *Dryden.*

UNCO'URTEOUS. *a.* Uncivil; unpolite.

UNCO'URTLINESS. *s.* Unsuitableness of manners to a court. *Addison.*

UNCO'URTLY. *a.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil. *Swift.*

UNCO'UTH. *a.* [uncuð, Sax.] Odd; strange; unusual. *Fairfax.*

UNCO'UTHNESS. *s.* Oddness; strangeness;

To UNCREA'TE. *v. a.* To annihilate; to reduce to nothing; do deprive of existence. *Pope.*

UNCREA'TED. *a.*

1. Not yet created. *Milton.*

2. [*incrée*, Fr.] Not produced by creation. *Blackmore.*

UNCRE'DITABLENESS. *s.* Want of reputation. *Decay of Piety.*

UNCRO'PPED. *a.* Not cropped; not gathered. *Milton.*

UNCRO'SSED. *a.* Uncancelled. *Shakespeare.*

UNCRO'UDED. *a.* Not straitened by want of room. *Addison.*

To UNCRO'WN. *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of sovereignty. *Dryden.*

U'NCTION. *s.* [*unction*, French.]

1. The act of anointing. *Hooker.*

2. Unguent; ointment. *Drayton.*

3. The act of anointing medically. *Arbuth.*

4. Any thing softening, or lenitive. *Shak.*

5. The rite of anointing in the last hours. *Hammond.*

6. Any thing that excites piety and devotion.

UNCTUO'SITY. *s.* Fatness; oiliness *Brown.*

U'NCTUOUS. *a.* Fat; clammy; oily. *Shak.*

U'NTUOUSNESS. *s.* Fatness; oiliness; clamminess; greasiness. *Boyle.*

UNCU'LLED. *a.* Not gathered. *Milton.*

UNCU'LPABLE. *a.* Not blamable. *Hooker.*

UNCU'LTIVATED. *a.* [*incultus*, Latin.]

1. Not cultivated; not improved by tillage. *Locke.*

2. Not instructed; not civilized. *Roscommon.*

UNCU'MBERED. *a.* Not burdened; not embarrassed. *Dryden.*

UNCU'RBABLE. *a.* That cannot be curbed, or checked. *Shakespeare.*

UNCU'RBED. *a.* Licentious; not restrained.

To UNCU'RL. *v. a.* To loose from ringlets, or convolutions. *Dryden.*

To UNCU'RL. *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets.

UNCU'RRENT. *a.* Not current; not passing in common payment. *Shakespeare.*

To UNCU'RSE. *v. a.* To free from any execration. *Shakespeare.*

UNCU'T. *a.* Not cut. *Waller.*

To UNDA'M. *v. a.* To open; to free from the restraint of mounds. *Dryden.*

UNDA'MAGED. *a.* Not made worse; not impaired. *Philips.*

UNDA'UNTED. *a.* Unsubdued by fear; not depressed. *Dryden.*

UNDA'UNTEDLY. *ad.* Boldly; intrepidly; without fear. *South.*

UNDA'ZZLED. *a.* Not dimmed, or confused by splendour. *Bryd.*

To UNDE'AF. *v. a.* To free from deafness. *Sh.*

UNDEBA'UCHED. *a.* Not corrupted by debauchery. *Dryden.*

UNDE'CAGON. *s.* [from *undecim*, Latin, and *γωνια*, Greek.] A figure of eleven angles or sides.

UNDECA'YED. *a.* Not liable to be diminished. *Pope.*

UNDECA'YING. *a.* Not suffering diminution or declension. *Blackmore.*

To UNDECE'IVE. *v. a.* To set free from the influence of a fallacy. *Rescommon.*

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UNDECE'IVABLE. *a.* Not liable to deceive, or be deceived. *Holder.*
UNDECE'IVED. *a.* Not cheated; not impoſed on. *Dryden.*
UNDECI'DED. *a.* Not determined; not ſettled. *Roſcommon.*
UNDECI'SIVE. *a.* Not deciſive; not concluſive. *Glanville.*
To UNDE'CK. *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNDE'CKED. *a.* Not adorned; not embelliſhed. *Milton.*
UNDECLI'NED. *a.*
1. Not grammatically varied by termination.
2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way. *Sandys.*
UNDE'DICATED. *a.*
1. Not conſecrated; not devoted.
2. Not inſcribed to a patron. *Boyle.*
UNDEE'DED. *a.* Not ſignalized by action. *Sh.*
UNDEFA'CED. *a.* Not deprived of its form; not diſfigured. *Granville.*
UNDEFE'ASIBLE. *a.* Not defeaſible; not to be vacated or annulled.
UNDEFI'ED. *a.* Not ſet at defiance; not challenged. *Dryden.*
UNDEFI'LED. *a.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted. *Milton.*
UNDEFI'NABLE. *a.* Not to be marked out or circumſcribed by a definition. *Locke.*
UNDEFI'NED. *a.* Not circumſcribed, or explained by a definition. *Locke.*
UNDEFO'RMED. *a.* Not deformed; not diſfigured. *Pope.*
UNDELI'BERATED. *a.* Not carefully conſidered. *Clarendon.*
UNDELI'GHTED. *a.* Not pleaſed; not touched with pleaſure. *Milton.*
UNDELI'GHTFUL. *a.* Not giving pleaſure. *Clarendon.*
UNDEMO'LISHED. *a.* Not razed; not thrown down. *Philips.*
UNDEMO'NSTRABLE. *a.* Not capable of fuller evidence. *Hooker.*
UNDENI'ABLE. *a.* Such as cannot be gainſaid. *Sidney.*
UNDENI'ABLY. *ad.* So plainly as to admit no contradiction. *Brown.*
UNDEPLO'RED. *a.* Not lamented. *Dryden.*
UNDEPRA'VED. *a* Not corrupted. *Glanv.*
UNDEPRI'VED. *a.* Not diveſted by authority; not ſtripped of any poſſeſſion. *Dryden.*
U'NDER. *preposition.* [*under*, Goth. undeр, Sax. *onder*, Dutch.]
1. In a ſtate of ſubjection: *we are all* under *the king.* *Dryden.*
2. In the ſtate of pupilage to: *I ſtudied* under *one Wentworth.* *Denham.*
3. Beneath; ſo as to be covered, or hidden: *his dagger was* under *his cloak.* *Dryden.*
4. Below in place; not above: *the parlour is* under *the chamber.* *Bacon.*
5. In a leſs degree than: *he acted* under *his natural ſtrength.* *Dryden.*
6. For leſs than: *it was ſold* under *the price* 7. Leſs than; below: *nothing* under *royalty contented him.* *Collier.*
8. By the ſhow of: *he eſcaped* under *the appearance of a meſſenger.* *Baker.*
9. With leſs than: *he would not ſpeak* under *ten pounds.* *Swift.*
10. In the ſtate of inferiority to; noting rank or order of precedence: *a viſcount is* under *an earl.* *Addiſon.*
11. In a ſtate of being loaded with: *he faints* under *his load* *Shakeſpeare.*
12. In a ſtate of oppreſſion by, or ſubjection to: *the criminal was* under *the laſh.* *Addiſon.*
13. In a ſtate in which one is ſeized or overborn: *I was* under *great anxiety.* *Pope.*
14. In a ſtate of being liable to, or limited by: *he acts* under *legal reſtraints.* *Locke.*
15. In a ſtate of depreſſion or dejection by: *he ſunk* under *his father's influence.* *Shakeſp.*
16. In the ſtate of being diſtinguiſhed: he *was known* under *another name.* *Locke.*
17. In the ſtate of: *he may do well* under *his preſent diſpoſition.* *Swift.*
18. Not having reached or arrived to: noting time: *he is* under *fifteen.* *Spenſer.*
19. Repreſented by: *it appeared* under *a fair form.* *Addiſon.*
20. In a ſtate of protection: under *your direction I am ſafe.* *Collier.*
21. With reſpect to: *it is mentioned* under *two heads.* *Felton.*
22. Atteſted by: *I gave it* under *my hand.*
23. Subjected to; being the ſubject of: *all this was* under *conſideration.* *Addiſon.*
24. In the next ſtage of ſubordination: *their hopes were in him* under *the general.* *Locke.*
25. In a ſtate of relation that claims protection: *he was* under *his uncle's care.*
U'NDER. *ad.*
1. In a ſtate of ſubjection. 2 *Chronicles.*
2. Below; not above.
3. Leſs: oppoſed to *over* or *more.* *Addiſon.*
4. It has a ſignification reſembling that of an adjective; lower in place; inferiour; ſubject; ſubordinate. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. It is much uſed in compoſition, in ſeveral ſenſes, which the following examples will explain.
UNDERA'CTION. *s.* Subordinate action; action not eſſential to the main ſtory. *Dryden.*
To UNDERBE'AR. *v. a.* [*under* and *bear.*]
1. To ſupport; to endure. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To line; to guard. Out of uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNDERBEA'RER. *s.* [*under* and *bearer.*] In funerals, thoſe that ſuſtain the weight of the body, diſtinct from thoſe who are bearers of ceremony, and only hold up the pall.
To UNDERBI'D. *v. a.* [*under* and *bid.*] To offer for any thing leſs than its worth
UNDERCLE'RK. *s.* [*under* and *clerk.*] A clerk ſubordinate to the principal clerk. *Sw.*
To UNDERDO'. *v. n.* [*under* and *do.*]
1. To act below one's abilities. *Ben Jonſon.*
2. To do leſs than is requiſite. *Grew.*
UNDERFA'CTION. *s.* Subordinate faction; ſubdiviſion of a faction. *Decay of Piety.*

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UNDERFE'LLOW. *s.* [*under* and *fellow.*] A mean man; a sorry wretch *Sidney.*

UNDERFI'LLING. *s.* [*under* and *fill*] Lower part of an edifice. *Wotton.*

To UNDERFO'NG *v. a.* [*under* and *fangan*, Saxon.] To take in hand. *Spenser.*

To UNDERFU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*under* and *furnish.*] To supply with less than enough. *Col.*

To UNDERGI'RD. *v. a.* [*under* and *gird.*] To bind round the bottom. *Acts.*

To UNDERGO'. *v. a.* [*under* and *go.*]
1. To suffer; to sustain; to endure evil *Dr.*
2. To support; to hazard. Not used. *Shak.*
3. To sustain; to be the bearer of; to possess. Not used. *Shakespeare.*
4. To sustain; to endure without fainting. *Shakespeare.*
5. To pass through. *Arbuthnot.*
6. To be subject to. *Shakespeare.*

UNDERGROU'ND. *s.* [*under* and *ground.*] Subterraneous space. *Milton.*

UNDERGRO'WTH. *s* [*under* and *growth.*] That which grows under the tall wood. *Mil.*

UNDERHA'ND. *ad.* [*under* and *hand.*]
1. By means not apparent; secretly. *Hooker.*
2. Clandestinely; with fraudulent secrecy. *Swift.*

UNDERHA'ND. *a.* Secret; clandestine; sly. *Addison.*

UNDERI'VED. *a.* [from *derived.*] Not borrowed. *Locke.*

UNDERLA'BOURER *s.* [*under* and *labour*] A subordinate workman. *Wilkins.*

To UNDERLA'Y. *v. a.* [*under* and *lay.*] To strengthen by something laid under.

UNDERLE'AF. *s.* [*under* and *leaf.*] A species of apple. *Mortimer.*

To UNDERLI'NE. *v. a.* [*under* and *line.*]
1. To mark with lines below the words.
2. To influence secretly. *Wotton.*

U'NDERLING. *s.* [from *under.*] An inferiour agent; a sorry, mean fellow. *Sidney.*

To UNDERMI'NE. *v. a.* [*under* and *mine.*]
1 To dig cavities under any thing, so that it may fall, or be blown up; to sap. *Pope.*
2. To excavate under. *Addison.*
3. To injure by clandestine means. *Locke.*

UNDERMI'NER. *s.* [from *undermine.*]
1. He that saps; he that digs away the supports.
2. A clandestine enemy. *South.*

U'NDERMOST. *a.*
1. Lowest in place. *Boyle.*
2. Lowest in state or condition. *Atterbury.*

UNDERNE'ATH. *ad.* [compounded from *under* and *neath*, of which we still retain the comparative *nether.*] In the lower place; below; under; beneath. *Addison.*

UNDERNE'ATH. *prep.* Under. *Sandys.*

UNDERO'FFICER. *s.* [*under* and *officer.*] An inferiour officer; one in subordinate authority. *Ayliffe.*

UNDEROGATORY. *a.* Not derogatory. *Boyle.*

U'NDERPART. *s.* [*under* and *part.*] Subordinate or unessential part. *Dryden.*

UNDERPE'TTICOAT. *s.* The petticoat worn next the body. *Spectator.*

To UNDERPI'N. *v. a.* [*under* and *pin.*] To prop; to support. *Hale.*

U'NDERPLOT. *s.* [*under* and *plot.*]
1. A series of events proceeding collaterally with the main story of a play, and subservient to it. *Dryden.*
2. A clandestine scheme. *Ascham.*

To UNDERPRA'ISE *v. a.* [*under* and *praise.*] To praise below desert. *Dryden.*

To UNDERPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*under* and *prize.*] To value at less than the worth. *Shakespeare.*

To UNDERPRO'P. *v. a* [*under* and *prop.*] To support; to sustain. *Fenton.*

UNDERPROPO'RTIONED. *a.* [*under* and *proportion.*] Having too little proportion. *Col.*

UNDERPU'LLER. *s.* [*under* and *puller.*] Inferiour or subordinate puller. *Collier.*

To UNDERRA'TE *v. a.* [*under* and *rate.*] To rate too low.

UNDERRA'TE. *s.* [from the verb.] A price less than is usual. *Dryden.*

To UNDERSA'Y. *v. a.* [*under* and *say.*] To say by way of derogation. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

UNDERSE'CRETARY. *s.* An inferiour or subordinate secretary. *Bacon.*

To UNDERSE'LL. *v. a.* [*under* and *sell*] To defeat, by selling for less; to sell cheaper than another. *Child.*

UNDERSE'RVANT. *s.* [*under* and *servant.*] A servant of the lower class. *Grew.*

To U'NDERSET. *v. a.* [*under* and *set.*] To prop; to support. *Bacon.*

UNDERSE'TTER. *s.* [from *underset.*] Prop; pedestal to support. 1 *Kings.*

UNDERSE'TTING. *s.* [from *underset.*] Lower part; pedestal. *Wotton.*

UNDERSHE'RIFF. *s.* [*under* and *sheriff.*] The deputy of the sheriff. *Cowel.*

UNDERSHE'RIFRY. *s.* The business, or office of an undersheriff. *Bacon.*

UNDERSHO'T. *part. a.* [*under* and *shot.*] Moved by water passing under it. *Cowel.*

UNDERSO'NG. *s.* [*under* and *song.*] Chorus; burden of a song. *Dryden.*

To UNDERSTA'ND. *v. a.* preterit *understood.* [unberstandan, Saxon.]
1. To conceive with adequate ideas; to have full knowledge of; to comprehend. *Addison.*
2. To know the meaning of; to be able to interpret. *Milton.*
3. To suppose to mean. *Locke.*
4. To know by experience. *Milton.*
5. To know by instinct. *Milton.*
6. To interpret at least mentally; to conceive with respect to meaning. *Stillingfleet.*
7. To know another's meaning. *Bacon.*
8. To hold in opinion with conviction. *Milt.*
9. To mean without expressing. *Milton.*
10. To know what is not expressed. *Milton.*

To UNDERSTA'ND *v. n.*
1. To have use of the intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent conscious being. *Clarke.*
2. To be informed by another. *Nehemiah.*
3. To have learned. *Milton.*

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NDERSTA'NDING. *s.* [from *understand.*]
1. Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, especially those of knowledge and judgment. *Davies.*
2. Skill; exact comprehension. *Swift.*
3. Intelligence; terms of communication. *Clarendon.*

NDERSTA'NDING. *a.* Knowing; skilful.

NDERSTA'NDINGLY. *ad.* With knowledge. *Milton.*

UNDERSTRA'PPER. *s.* [*under* and *strap.*] A petty fellow; an inferiour agent. *Swift.*

To UNDERTA'KE. *v. a* pret. *undertook*; part. pass. *undertaken.* [*undernehmen*, German.]
1. To attempt; to engage in. *Roscommon.*
2. To assume a character. Not used. *Shak.*
3. To engage with to attack. *Shakespeare.*
4. To have the charge of. *Shakespeare.*

To UNDERTA'KE *v. n.*
1. To assume any business or province. *Milton.*
2. To venture; to hazard. *Shakespeare.*
3. To promise; to stand bound to some condition. *Woodward.*

UNDERTA'KER. *s.* [from *undertake.*]
1. One who engages in projects and affairs. *Clarendon.*
2. One who engages to build for another at a certain price. *Swift.*
3. One who manages funerals. *Young.*

UNDERTA'KING. *s.* [from *undertake.*] Attempt; enterprize; engagement. *Raleigh.*

UNDERTE'NANT. *s.* A secondary tenant; one who holds from him that holds from the owner. *Davies.*

UNDERVALUA'TION. *s.* [*under* and *value*] Rate not equal to the worth. *Wotton.*

To UNDERVA'LUE. *v. a.* [*under* and *value.*]
1. To rate low; to esteem lightly; to treat as of little worth. *Atterbury.*
2. To depress; to make low in estimation; to despise. *Addison.*

UNDERVA'LUE. *s.* [from the verb.] Low rate; vile price. *Temple.*

UNDERVA'LUER. *s.* [from *undervalue.*] One who esteems lightly. *Walton.*

U'NDERWOOD. *s.* [*under* and *wood*] The low trees that grow among the timber. *Mortimer.*

U'NDERWORK. *s.* [*under* and *work.*] Subordinate business; petty affairs. *Addison.*

To U'NDERWORK. *v. a.* preterit and participle pass. *underworked* or *underwrought.*
1. To destroy by clandestine measures. *Sh.*
2. To labour less than enough. *Dryden.*
3. To work at a price below the common.

UNDERWO'RKMAN. *s.* [*under* and *workman.*] An inferiour or subordinate labourer. *Swift.*

To UNDERWRI'TE. *v. a.* [*under* and *write.*] To write under something else. *Sidney.*

UNDERWRI'TER. *s.* [from *underwrite.*] An insurer; so called from writing his name under the conditions.

UNDESCRI'BED. *a.* Not described. *Collier.*

UNDESCRI'ED. *a.* Not seen; unseen; undiscovered.

UNDESE'RVED. *a.*
1. Not merited; not obtained by merit. *Sid.*
2. Not incurred by fault. *Addison.*

UNDESE'RVEDLY. *ad.* Without desert, whether of good or ill. *Dryden.*

UNDESE'RVER. *s.* One of no merit. *Shak.*

UNDESE'RVING. *a.*
1. Not having merit; not having any worth. *Atterbury.*
2. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt. *Pope.*

UNDESI'GNED. *a.* Not intended; not purposed *Blackmore.*

UNDESI'GNING. *a.*
1. Not acting with any set purpose. *Blackm.*
2. Having no artful or fraudulent schemes; sincere *South.*

UNDESI'RABLE. *a.* Not to be wished; not pleasing. *Milton.*

UNDESI'RING. *a.* Negligent; not wishing.

UNDESTRO'YABLE. *a.* Indestructible; not susceptive of destruction. Not in use. *Boyle.*

UNDETE'RMINABLE. *a.* Impossible to be decided. *Wotton.*

UNDETE'RMINATE. *a.*
1. Not settled; not decided; contingent. Regularly, indeterminate. *South.*
2. Not fixed. *More.*

UNDETE'RMINATENESS. } *s.* [from *un-*
UNDETERMINA'TION. } *determinate.*]
1. Uncertainty; indecision. *Hale.*
2. The state of not being fixed, or invincibly directed. *More.*

UNDETE'RMINED. *a.*
1. Unsettled; undecided. *Milton.*
2. Not limited; not regulated. *Hale.*

UNDIAPHA'NOUS. *a.* Not pellucid; not transparent. *Boyle.*

UNDIGE'STED. *a.* Not concocted; not subdued by the stomach. *Denham.*

UNDI'GHT. *preterit.* Put off. *Spenser.*

UNDIMI'NISHED. *a.* Not impaired; not lessened. *Addison.*

UNDI'PPED. *a.* Not dipped; not plunged. *Dr.*

UNDIRE'CTED *a.* Not directed *Blackmore.*

UNDISCE'RNED. *a.* Not observed; not discovered; not descried. *Dryden.*

UNDISCE'RNEDLY. *ad.* So as to be undiscovered. *Boyle.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLE. *a.* Not to be discerned; invisible. *Rogers.*

UNDISCE'RNIBLY. *ad.* Invisibly; imperceptibly. *South.*

UNDISCE'RNING. *a.* Injudicious; incapable of making due distinction. *Donne.*

UNDI'SCIPLINED. *a.*
1. Not subdued to regularity and order. *Temp.*
2. Untaught; uninstructed. *King Charles.*

UNDISCO'RDING. *a.* Not disagreeing; not jarring in musick. *Milton.*

UNDISCO'VERABLE. *a.* Not to be found out. *Rogers.*

UNDISCO'VERABLE. *a.* Not seen; not descried; not found out. *Dryden.*

UNDISCREET. *a.* Not wise; imprudent.

UNDISGUI'SED. *a.* Open; artless; plain.

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UNDISMA'YED. *a.* Not diſcouraged; not depreſſed with fear. *Milton.*
UNDISOBLI'GING. *a.* Inoffenſive. *Broome.*
UNDISPO'SED. *a.* Not beſtowed. *Swift.*
UNDISPU'TED. *a.* Incontrovertible; evident.
UNDISSE'MBLED. *a.*
1. Openly declared.
2. Honeſt; not feigned. *Atterbury.*
UNDI'SSIPATED. *a.* Not ſcattered; not diſperſed. *Boyle.*
UNDISSO'LVING. *a.* Never melting. *Addiſ.*
UNDISTE'MPERED. *a.*
1. Free from diſeaſe
2. Free from perturbation. *Temple.*
UNDISTI'NGUISHABLE. *a.*
1. Not to be diſtinctly ſeen. *Rogers.*
2. Not to be known by any peculiar property. *Locke.*
UNDISTI'NGUISHED. *a.*
1. Not marked out ſo as to be known from each other. *Locke.*
2. Not to be ſeen otherwiſe than confuſedly; not ſeparately and plainly deſcried. *Dryden.*
3. Not plainly diſcerned. *Swift.*
4. Admitting nothing between; having no intervenient ſpace. *Shakeſp. are.*
5. Not marked by any particular property.
6. Not treated with any particular reſpect.
UNDISTI'NGUISHING. *a.* Making no difference. *Addiſon.*
UNDISTRA'CTED *a.* Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or deſires. *Boyle.*
UNDISTRA'CTEDLY. *a.* Without diſturbance from contrariety of ſentiments. *Boyle.*
UNDISTRA'CTEDNESS. *s.* Freedom from interruption by different thoughts. *Boyle.*
UNDISTU'RBED. *a.*
1. Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; placid. *Atterbury.*
2. Not interrupted by any hinderance or moleſtation. *Dryden.*
3. Not agitated. *Dryden.*
UNDISTU'RBEDLY. *ad* Calmly; peaceſully.
UNDIVI'DABLE. *a.* Not ſeparable; not ſuſceptive of diviſion. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNDIVI'DED. *a.* Unbroken; whole; not parted. *Taylor.*
UNDIVU'LGED. *a.* Secret; not promulgated. *Shakeſpeare.*
To UNDO'. *v. a.* preterit *undid*; participle paſſive *undone.*
1. To ruin; to bring to deſtruction. *Hayw.*
2. To looſe; to open what is ſhut or faſtened; to unravel. *Sidney.*
3. To change any thing done to its former ſtate; to recall or annul any action. *Hooker.*
UNDO'ING. *a.* Ruining; deſtructive. *South.*
UNDO'ING. *s.* Ruin; deſtruction; fatal miſchief. *Rowe.*
UNDO'NE. *a.*
1. Not done; not performed. *Clarendon.*
2. Ruined; brought to deſtruction. *Glanv.*
UNDO'UBTED. *a.* Indubitable; indiſputable; unqueſtionable. *Waller.*
UNDO'UBTEDLY. *ad.* Indubitably; without queſtion; without doubt. *Tillotſon.*
UNDOU'BTING. *a.* Admitting no doubt.
UNDRE'ADED. *a.* Not feared. *Milton.*
UNDRE'AMED. *a.* Not thought on. *Shak.*
To UNDRE'SS *v. a.* [from *dreſs.*]
1. To diveſt of clothes; to ſtrip. *Suckling.*
2. To diveſt of ornaments, or the attire of oſtentation. *Prior.*
UNDRE'SS. *s.* A looſe or negligent dreſs. *Dry.*
UNDRE'SSED. *a.*
1. Not regulated. *Dryden.*
2. Not prepared for uſe. *Arbuthnot.*
UNDRO'SSY. *a.* Free from recrement. *Phil.*
UNDU'BITABLE. *a.* Not admitting doubt; unqueſtionable. *Locke.*
UNDU'E. *a.* [*indue*, French.]
1. Not right; not legal. *Bacon.*
2. Not agreeable to duty. *Atterbury.*
U'NDULARY. *a.* [from *undula*, Lat.] Playing like waves; playing with intermiſſions. *Brown.*
To U'NDULATE. *v. a.* [from *undula*, Lat.] To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves. *Holder.*
To U'NDULATE. *v. n.* To play as waves in curls. *Pope.*
UNDULA'TION. *s.* [from *undulate.*] Waving motion. *Holder.*
U'NDULATORY. *s.* [from *undulate.*] Moving in the manner of waves. *Arbuthnot.*
UNDU'LY. *ad.* Not properly; not according to duty. *Sprett.*
UNDU'TEOUS. *a.* Not performing duty; irreverent; diſobedient. *Shakeſp. are.*
UNDU'TIFUL. *a.* Not obedient; not reverent. *Tillotſon.*
UNDU'TIFULLY. *a.* Not according to duty. *Dryden.*
UNDU'TIFULNESS. *s.* Want of reſpect; irreverence; diſobedience. *Spenſer.*
UNDY'ING. *a.* Not deſtroyed; not periſhing. *Milton.*
UNE'ARNED. *a.* Not obtained by labour or merit. *Philips.*
UNE'ARTHED *a.* Driven from the den in the ground. *Thomſon.*
UNE'ASILY. *ad.* Not without pain. *Tillotſon.*
UNE'ASINESS. *s.* Trouble; perplexity; ſtate of diſquiet. *Rogers.*
UNE'ASY. *a.*
1. Painful; giving diſturbance. *Taylor.*
2. Diſturbed; not at eaſe. *Tillotſon.*
3. Conſtraining; cramping. *Roſcommon.*
4. Conſtrained; not diſengaged; ſtiff *Locke.*
5. Peeviſh; difficult to pleaſe. *Addiſon.*
6. Difficult. Out of uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNE'ATH *ad.* [from *eath*, eaſy, Saxon, eaſy.]
1. Not eaſily. Out of uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. It ſeems in *Spenſer* to ſignify the ſame as *beneath.* Under; below.
UNE'DIFYING. *a.* Not improving in good life. *Atterbury.*
UNE'LIGIBLE. *a.* Not proper to be choſen.
UNEMPLO'YED. *a.*
1. Not buſy; at leiſure; idle. *Milton.*
2. Not engaged in any particular work. *Dryden.*

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UNENDO'WED. *a.* Not inveſted; not graced. *Clarendon.*

UNENGA'GED. *a.* Not engaged; not appropriated. *Swift.*

UNENJO'YED. *a.* Not obtained; not poſſeſſed. *Dryden.*

UNENJO'YING. *a.* Not uſing; having no fruition. *Creech.*

UNENLA'RGED. *a.* Not enlarged; narrow; contracted. *Watts.*

UNENLI'GHTENED. *a.* Not illuminated. *Atterbury.*

UNENSLA'VED. *a.* Free; not enthralled. *Addiſon.*

UNENTERTAI'NING. *a.* Giving no delight; giving no entertainment. *Pope.*

UNENTO'MBED. *a.* Unburied. *Dryden.*

UNE'NVIED. *a.* Exempt from envy. *Bacon.*

UNE'QUABLE. *a.* Different from itſelf; diverſe. *Bentley.*

UNE'QUAL. *a.* [*inæqualis*, Latin.]

1. Not even. *Shakeſpeare. Dryden.*
2. Not equal; inferiour. *Arbuthnot.*
3. Partial; not beſtowing on both the ſame advantages. *Denham.*
4. [*inegal*, French.] Diſproportionate; ill matched. *Pope.*
5. Not regular; not uniform. *Dryden.*

UNE'QUALABLE. *a.* Not to be equalled; not to be paralleled. *Boyle.*

UNE'QUALLED. *a.* Unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence. *Roſcommon.*

UNE'QUALLY. *ad.* In different degrees; in diſproportion one to the other. *Pope.*

UNE'QUALNESS. *s.* Inequality; ſtate of being unequal.

UNE'QUITABLE. *a.* Not impartial; not juſt.

UNE'RRABLENESS. *s.* Incapacity of errour. *Decay of Piety.*

UNE'RRING. *a.* [*inerrans*, Latin.]

1. Committing no miſtake. *Rogers.*
2. Incapable of failure; certain. *Denham.*

UNE'RRINGLY. *ad.* Without miſtake.

UNESCHE'WABLE. *a.* Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be eſcaped. Not in uſe. *Carew.*

UNESPI'ED. *a.* Not ſeen; undiſcovered; undeſcried. *Hooker.*

UNESSE'NTIAL. *a.*

1. Not being of the laſt importance; not conſtituting eſſence. *Addiſon.*
2. Void of real being. *Milton.*

UNESTA'BLISHED. *a.* Not eſtabliſhed.

UNE'VEN. *a.*

1. Not even; not level. *Knolles.*
2. Not ſuiting each other; not equal.

UNE'VENNESS. *s.*

1. Surface not level; inequality of ſurface. *Newton.*
2. Turbulence; changeable ſtate. *Hale.*
3. Not ſmoothneſs. *Burnet.*

UNE'VITABLE. *a.* [*inevitabilis*, Latin.] Inevitable; not to be eſcaped. *Sidney.*

UNEXA'CTED. *a.* Not exacted; not taken by force. *Dryden.*

UNEXA'MINED. *a.* Not inquired; not tried; not diſcuſſed. *Ben Jonſon.*

UNEXA'MPLED. *a.* Not known by any precedent or example. *Philips.*

UNEXCE'PTIONABLE. *a.* Not liable to any objection *Atterbury.*

UNEXCI'SED. *a.* Not ſubject to the payment of exciſe. *Brown.*

UNEXCO'GITABLE. *a.* Not to be found out. *Raleigh.*

UNE'XECUTED. *a.* Not performed; not done. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNEXE'MPLIFIED. *a.* Not made known by inſtance or example. *Southwell.*

UNEXE'MPT. *a.* Not free by peculiar privilege. *Milton.*

UNE'XERCISED. *a.* Not practiſed; not experienced. *Locke.*

UNEXHA'USTED. *a.* [*inexhauſtus*, Lat.] Not ſpent; not drained to the bottom. *Addiſon.*

UNEXPA'NDED. *a.* Not ſpread out. *Blackm.*

UNEXPE'CTED. *a.* Not thought on; ſudden; not provided againſt. *Swift.*

UNEXPE'CTEDLY. *ad.* Suddenly; at a time unthought of. *Wake.*

UNEXPE'CTEDNESS. *s.* Suddenneſs; unthought of time or manner. *Watts.*

UNEXPE'DIENT. *a.* Inconvenient; not fit.

UNEXPE'RIENCED. *a.* Not verſed; not acquainted by trial or practice. *Wilkins.*

UNEXPE'RT. *a.* [*inexpertus*, Latin.] Wanting ſkill or knowledge. *Prior.*

UNEXPLO'RED. *a.*

1. Not ſearched out.
2. Not tried; not known. *Dryden.*

UNEXPO'SED. *a.* Not laid open to cenſure. *Watts.*

UNEXPRE'SSIBLE. *a.* Ineffable; not to be uttered. *Tillotſon.*

UNEXPRE'SSIVE. *a.*

1. Not having the power of uttering or expreſſing.
2. Unutterable; ineffable. Improper. *Milt.*

UNEXTE'NDED *a.* Occupying no aſſignable ſpace; having no dimenſions. *Locke.*

UNEXTI'NGUISHABLE. *a.* Unquenchable; not to be put out. *Bentley.*

UNEXTI'NGUISHED. *a.* [*inextinctus*, Lat.]

1. Not quenched; not put out. *Lyttleton.*
2. Not extinguiſhable. *Dryden.*

UNFA'DED. *a.* Not withered. *Dryden.*

UNFA'DING. *a.* Not liable to wither. *Pope.*

UNFA'ILING. *a.* Certain; not miſſing. *Dry.*

UNFA'IR. *a.* Diſingenuous; ſubdolous; not honeſt. *Swift.*

UNFA'ITHFUL. *a.*

1. Perfidious; treacherous.
2. Impious; infidel. *Milton.*

UNFA'ITHFULLY. *ad.* Treacherouſly; perfidiouſly. *Bacon.*

UNFA'ITHFULNESS. *s.* Treachery; perfidiouſneſs. *Boyle.*

UNFAMI'LIAR. *a.* Unaccuſtomed; ſuch as is not common. *Hooker.*

UNFA'SHIONABLE. *a.* Not modiſh; not according to the reigning cuſtom. *Watts.*

UNFA'SHIONABLENESS. *s.* Deviation from the mode. *Locke.*

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UNFA'SHIONABLY. *ad.*
1. Not according to the fashion.
2. Unartfully *Shakespeare.*

UNFA'SHIONED. *a.*
1. Not modified by art. *Dryden.*
2. Having no regular form. *Dryden.*

To UNFA'STEN. *v. a.* To loose; to unfix. *Sidney.*

UNFA'THERED. *a.* Fatherless; having no father. *Shakespeare.*

UNFA'THOMABLE. *a.*
1. Not to be sounded by a line. *Addison.*
2. That of which the end or extent cannot be found. *Bentley.*

UNFA'THOMABLY. *ad.* So as not to be sounded. *Thomson.*

UNFA'THOMED. *a.* Not to be sounded. *Dry.*

UNFATI'GUED. *a.* Unwearied; untired. *Philips.*

UNFA'VOURABLE *a.* Not kind.

UNFA'VOURABLY. *ad.*
1. Unkindly; unpropitiously.
2. So as not to countenance, or support. *Cla.*

UNFEA'RED. *a.*
1. Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified. Not in use. *Ben Jonson.*
2. Not dreaded; not regarded with terrour.

UNFE'ASIBLE. *a.* Impracticable.

UNFEATHERED. *a.* Implumous; naked of feathers. *Dryden.*

UNFE'ATURED. *a.* Deformed; wanting regularity of features. *Dryden.*

UNFE'D. *a.* Not supplied with food. *Roscomm.*

UNFE'ED. *a.* Unpaid. *Shakespeare.*

UNFE'ELING. *a.* Insensible; void of mental sensibility. *Pope.*

UNFE'IGNED. *a.* Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real; sincere. *Spratt.*

UNFE'IGNEDLY. *ad.* Really; sincerely; without hypocrisy. *Common Prayer.*

UNFE'LT. *a.* Not felt; not perceived. *Shak.*

UNFE'NCED. *a.*
1. Naked of fortification. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not surrounded by any enclosure.

UNFERME'NTED. *a.* Not fermented. *Arb.*

UNFE'RTILE. *a.* Not fruitful; not prolifick. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNFE'TTER. *v. a.* To unchain; to free from shackles. *Thomson.*

UNFI'GURED. *a.* Representing no animal form. *Wotton.*

UNFI'LLED. *a.* Not filled; not supplied. *Taylor.*

UNFI'LIAL. *a.* Unsuitable to a son. *Boyle.*

UNFI'NISHED. *a.* Incomplete; not brought to an end; not brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the last hand. *Swift.*

UNFI'RM. *a.*
1. Weak; feeble. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not stable. *Dryden.*

UNFI'T. *a.*
1. Improper; unsuitable. *Hooker.*
2. Unqualified. *Watts.*

To UNFI'T. *v. a.* To disqualify. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNFI'TLY. *ad.* Not properly; not suitably. *Swift.*

UNFI'TNESS. *s.*
1. Want of qualifications. *Hale.*
2. Want of propriety.

UNFI'TTING. *a.* Not proper. *Camden.*

To UNFI'X. *v. a.*
1. To loosen; to make less fast. *Shakespeare.*
2. To make fluid. *Dryden.*

UNFI'XED. *a.*
1. Wandering; erratick; inconstant; vagrant. *Pope.*
2. Not determined. *Dryden.*

UNFLE'DGED. *a.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers; young; not completed by time; not having attained full growth. *Sh.*

UNFLE'SHED *a.* Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; raw. *Crowley.*

UNFOI'LED. *a.* Unsubdued; not put to the worst. *Temple.*

To UNFO'LD. *v. a.*
1. To expand; to spread; to open. *Milton.*
2. To tell; to declare. *Shakespeare.*
3. To discover; to reveal. *Newton.*
4. To display; to set in view. *Burnet.*
5. To release or dismiss from a fold. *Sketch.*

To UNFO'OL. *v. a.* To restore from folly. *Ill.*

UNFORBI'D. *a.* Not prohibited.

UNFORBI'DDEN. } *Milton. Norris.*

UNFORBI'DDENNESS. *s.* The state of being unforbidden. *Boyle.*

UNFO'RCED. *a.*
1. Not compelled; not constrained. *Dryden.*
2. Not impelled. *Donne.*
3. Not feigned. *Heywood.*
4. Not violent; easy; gradual. *Dawkins.*
5. Not contrary to ease. *Dryden.*

UNFO'RCIBLE. *a.* Wanting strength. *Hooker.*

UNFOREBO'DING. *a.* Giving no omens. *Pope.*

UNFOREKNO'WN. *a.* Not foreseen by prescience *Milton.*

UNFORESEE'N. *a.* Not known before it happened. *Dryden.*

UNFORESKI'NNED. *a* Circumcised. *Milton.*

UNFO'RFEITED. *a.* Not forfeited. *Rowe.*

UNFORGI'VING. *a.* Relentless; implacable. *Dryden.*

UNFORGO'TTEN. *a.* Not lost to memory.

UNFO'RMED. *a.* Not modified into regular shape. *Spectator.*

UNFORSA'KEN. *a.* Not deserted. *Hammond.*

UNFO'RTIFIED. *a.*
1. Not secured by walls or bulwarks. *Pope.*
2. Not strengthened; infirm; weak; feeble. *Shakespeare. Collier.*
3. Wanting securities.

UNFO'RTUNATE. *a.* Not successful; unprosperous; wanting luck; unhappy. *Taylor.*

UNFO'RTUNATELY. *ad.* Unhappily; without good luck. *Watts.*

UNFO'RTUNATENESS. *s.* Ill luck. *Sidney.*

UNFOU'GHT. *a.* Not fought. *Knolles.*

UNFOU'LED. *a.* Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not soiled. *Milton.*

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UNFRA'MABLE. *a.* Not to be moulded. *Hook.*
UNFRA'MED. *a.* Not formed; not fashioned. *Dryden.*
UNFRE'QUENT. *a.* Uncommon; not happening often. *Brown.*
To UNFREQUE'NT. *v. a.* To leave; to ceaſe to frequent. A bad word. *Philips.*
UNFREQUE'NTED. *a.* Rarely viſited; rarely entered. *Roſcommon.*
UNFRE'QUENTLY. *ad.* Not commonly.
UNFRIE'NDED. *a.* Wanting friends; uncountenanced; unſupported. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNFRIE'NDLINESS. *s.* [from *unfriendly.*] want of kindneſs; want of favour *Boyle.*
UNFRIE'NDLY. *ad.* Not benevolent; not kind. *Rogers.*
UNFRO'ZEN. *a.* Not congealed to ice. *Boyle.*
UNFRU'ITFUL. *a.*
1. Not prolifick. *Pope.*
2. Not fructiferous. *Waller.*
3. Not fertile. *Mortimer.*
4. Not producing good effects.
To UNFU'RL. *v. a.* To expand; to unfold; to open. *Addiſon.*
To UNFU'RNISH. *v. a.*
1. To deprive; to ſtrip; to diveſt. *Shakeſp.*
2. To leave naked. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNFU'RNISHED. *a.*
1. Not accommodated with utenſils, or decorated with ornaments. *Locke.*
2. Unſupplied.
UNGA'IN. } *a.* [ungeng, Saxon.] Awk-
UNGA'INLY. } ward; uncouth. *Swift.*
UNGA'LLED. *a.* Unhurt; unwounded. *Sh.*
UNGA'RTERED. *a.* Being without garters.
UNGA'THERED. *a.* Not cropped; not picked. *Dryden.*
UNGE'NERATED. *a.* Unbegotten; having no beginning. *Raleigh.*
UNGE'NERATIVE. *a.* Begetting nothing. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNGE'NEROUS. *a.*
1. Not able; not ingenuous; not liberal. *Pope.*
2. Ignominious. *Addiſon.*
UNGE'NIAL. *a.* Not kind or favourable to nature. *Swift.*
UNGE'NTLE. *a.* Harſh; rude; rugged. *Sh.*
UNGE'NTLEMANLY. *ad.* Illiberal; not becoming a gentleman. *Clarendon.*
UNGE'NTLENESS. *s.*
1. Harſhneſs; rudeneſs; ſeverity. *Tuſſer.*
2. Unkindneſs; incivility. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNGE'NTLY. *ad.* Harſhly; rudely. *Shakeſp.*
UNGEOME'TRICAL. *a.* Not agreeable to the laws of geometry. *Cheyne.*
UNGI'LDED. *a.* Not overlaid with gold. *Dryden.*
To UNGI'RD. *v. a.* To looſe any thing bound with a girdle. *Geneſis.*
UNGI'RT. *a.* Looſely dreſſed. *Waller.*
UNGI'VING. *a.* Not bringing gifts. *Dryden.*
UNGLO'RIFIED. *a.* Not honoured; not exalted with praiſe and adoration. *Hooker.*
UNGLO'VED *a.* Having the hand naked.
To UNGLU'E. *v. a.* To looſe any thing cemented. *Harvey.*
To UNGO'D. *v. a.* To diveſt of divinity. *Dry.*
UNGO'DLILY. *ad.* Impiouſly; wickedly. *Government of the Tongue.*
UNGO'DLINESS. *s.* Impiety; wickedneſs; neglect of God. *Tillotſon.*
UNGO'DLY. *a.*
1. Wicked; negligent of God and his laws. *Rogers.*
2. Polluted by wickedneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNGO'RED. *a.* Unwounded; unhurt. *Shakeſ.*
UNGO'RGED. *a.* Not filled; not fated. *Dryd.*
UNGO'T. *a.*
1. Not gained; not acquired.
2. Not begotten. *Waller.*
UNGO'VERNABLE. *a.*
1. Not to be ruled; not to be reſtrained. *Gla.*
2. Licentious; wild; unbridled. *Atterbury.*
UNGO'VERNED. *a.*
1. Being without government. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Not regulated; unbridled; licentious. *Dryden.*
UNGRA'CEFUL. *a.* Wanting elegance; wanting beauty. *Addiſon.*
UNGRA'CEFULNESS. *s.* Inelegance; awkwardneſs. *Locke.*
UNGRA'CIOUS. *a.*
1. Wicked; odious; hateful. *Spenſer.*
2. Offenſive; unpleaſing. *Dryden.*
3. Unacceptable; not favoured. *Clarendon.*
UNGRAMMA'TICAL. *a.* Not according to grammar.
UNGRA'NTED. *a.* Not given; not yielded; not beſtowed. *Dryden.*
UNGRA'TEFUL. *a.*
1. Making no returns, or making ill returns for kindneſs. *South.*
2. Making no returns for culture. *Dryden.*
3. Unpleaſing; unacceptable. *Atterbury.*
UNGRA'TEFULLY. *ad.*
1. With ingratitude. *Granville.*
2. Unacceptably; unpleaſingly.
UNGRA'TEFULNESS. *s.*
1. Ingratitude; ill return for good. *Sidney.*
2. Unacceptable; unpleaſing quality.
UNGRA'VELY. *ad.* Without ſeriouſneſs. *Sh.*
UNGROU'NDED. *a.* Having no foundation.
UNGRU'DGINGLY. *ad.* Without ill-will; willingly; heartily; cheerfully. *Donne.*
UNGUA'RDED. *a.*
1. Undefended. *Dryden.*
2. Careleſs; negligent. *Prior.*
U'NGUENT. *s.* [*unguentum*, Latin.] Ointment. *Pope.*
To UNHA'LLOW. *v. a.* To deprive of holineſs; to profane; to defecrate. *South.*
UNHA'LLOWED. *a.* Unholy; profane. *Pope.*
To UNHA'ND. *v. a.* To looſe from the hand. *Denham.*
UNHA'NDLED. *a.* Not handled; not touched. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNHA'NDSOME. *a.*
1. Ungraceful; not beautiful. *Sidney.*
2. Illiberal; diſingenuous.
UNHA'NDSOMELY. *ad.*
1. Inelegantly; ungracefully. *Spenſer.*
2. Diſingenuouſly; illerally. *Dryden.*

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UNHA'NDSOMENESS. *s.*
1. Want of beauty. *Sidney.*
2. Want of elegance. *Taylor.*
3. Illiberalneſs; diſingenuity.

UNHA'NDY *a.* Awkward; not dexterous.

To UNHA'NG. *v. a.* To diveſt of hangings.

UNHA'NGED. *a.* Not put to death by the gallows. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNHA'P. *s.* Miſluck; ill fortune.

UNHA'PPILY. *ad.* Miſerably; unfortunately; wretchedly; calamitouſly. *Tillotſon.*

UNHA'PPINESS. *s.*
1. Miſery; infelicity. *Tillotſon.*
2. Misfortune; ill luck. *Burnet.*
3. Miſchievous prank. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNHA'PPY. *a.* Wretched; miſerable; unfortunate; calamitous; diſtreſſed. *Milton.*

To UNHA'RBOUR. *v. a.* To drive from ſhelter.

UNHA'RMED. *a.* Unhurt; not injured. *Loc.*

UNHA'RMFUL. *a.* Innoxious; innocent. *Dry.*

UNHARMO'NIOUS. *a.*
1. Not ſymmetrical; diſproportionate. *Milt.*
2. Unmuſical; ill ſounding. *Swift.*

To UNHA'RNESS. *v. a.*
1. To looſe from the traces. *Dryden.*
2. To diſarm; to diveſt of armour.

UNHA'TCHED. *a.*
1. Not diſcloſed from the eggs.
2. Not brought to light. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNHA'ZARDED. *a.* Not adventured; not put in danger. *Milton.*

UNHEA'LTHFUL. *a.* Morbid; unwholeſome. *Graunt.*

UNHEA'LTHY. *a.* Sickly; wanting health. *Locke.*

UNHE'ARD. *a.*
1. Not perceived by the ear. *Milton.*
2. Not vouchſafed an audience. *Dryden.*
3. Unknown in celebration. *Milton.*
4. UNHEARD *of.* Obſcure; not known by fame. *Granville.*
5. UNHEARD *of.* Unprecedented. *Swift.*

To UNHEA'RT. *v. a.* To diſcourage; to depreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNHE'ATED. *a.* Not made hot. *Boyle.*

UNHEE'DED. *a.* Diſregarded; not thought worthy of notice; eſcaping notice. *Boyle.*

UNHEE'DING. *a.* Negligent; careleſs. *Dry.*

UNHEE'DY. *a.* Precipitate; ſudden. *Spenſer.*

To UNHE'LE. *v. a.* To uncover; to expoſe to view. *Spenſer.*

UNHE'LPED, *a.* Unaſſiſted; having no auxiliary; unſupported. *Dryden.*

UNHE'LPFUL. *a.* Giving no aſſiſtance. *Shak.*

UNHE'WN. *part. a.* Rough; not hewn. *Dry.*

UNHI'DEBOUND. *a.* Lax of maw; capacious. *Milton.*

To UNHI'NGE. *v. a.*
1. To throw from the hinges.
2. To diſplace by violence. *Blackmore.*
3. To diſorder; to confuſe. *Waller.*

UNHO'LINESS. *s.* Impiety; profaneneſs; wickedneſs. *Raleigh.*

UNHO'LY *a.*
1. Profane; not hallowed. *Hooker.*
2. Impious; wicked. *Pope.*

UNHO'NOURED. *a.*
1. Not regarded with veneration; not celebrated. *Dryden.*
2. Not treated with reſpect. *Pope.*

To U'NHOOP. *v. a.* To diveſt of hoops. *Ad.*

UNHO'PED } *a.* Not expected; greater
UNHO'PED *for.* } than hope has promiſed.

UNHO'PEFUL. *a.* Such as leaves no room to hope. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNHO'RSE. *v. a.* To beat from a horſe; to throw from the ſaddle. *Knolles.*

UNHO'SPITABLE. *a.* [*inhoſpitalis*, Latin.] Affording no kindneſs or entertainment to ſtrangers; cruel; barbarous. *Dryden.*

UNHO'STILE. *a.* Not belonging to an enemy.

To UNHOU'SE. *v. a.* To drive from the habitation. *Dryden.*

UNHOU'SED. *a.*
1. Homeleſs; wanting a houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Having no ſettled habitation. *Southern.*

UNHOU'SELLED. *a.* Having not the ſacrament. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNHU'MBLED. *a.* Not humbled; not touched with ſhame or confuſion. *Milton.*

UNHU'RT. *a.* Free from harm. *Bacon.*

UNHU'RTFUL. *a.* Innoxious; harmleſs; doing no harm. *Blackmore.*

U'NICORN. *s.* [*unicornis*, *unus* and *cornu*, Lat.]
1. A beaſt, whether real or fabulous, that has only one horn. *Sandys.*
2. A bird. *Grew.*

U'NIFORM. *a.* [*unus* and *forma*, Latin.]
1. Keeping its tenour; ſimilar to itſelf.
2. Conforming to one rule. *Hooker.*

UNIFO'RMITY. *s.* [*uniformité*, French.]
1. Reſemblance to itſelf; even tenour. *Dryd.*
2. Conformity to one pattern; reſemblance of one to another. *Hooker.*

U'NIFORMLY. *ad.* [from *uniform.*]
1. Without variation; in an even tenour.
2. Without diverſity of one from another.

UNIMA'GINABLE. *a.* Not to be imagined by the fancy; not to be conceived. *Milton.*

UNIMA'GINABLY. *ad.* To a degree not to be imagined. *Boyle.*

UNI'MITABLE. *a.* [*inimitable*, Fr. *inimitabilis*, Latin.] Not to be imitated. *Burnet.*

UNIMPA'IRABLE. *a.* Not liable to waſte or diminution. *Hakewill.*

UNIMPA'IRED. *a.* Not diminiſhed; not worn out. *Addiſon.*

UNIMPO'RTANT. *a.*
1. Not momentous.
2. Aſſuming no airs of dignity. *Pope.*

UNIMPORTU'NED. *a.* Not ſolicited; not teaſed to compliance. *Donne.*

UNIMPRO'VABLE. *a.* Incapable of melioration.

UNIMPRO'VABLENESS. *s.* Quality of not being improvable. *Hammond.*

UNIMPRO'VED. *a.*
1. Not made better.
2. Not made more knowing. *Pope.*
3. Not taught; not meliorated by inſtruction. *Glanville.*

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UNINCREA'SEABLE. *a.* Admitting no increase. *Boyle.*

UNINDI'FFERENT. *a.* Partial; leaning to a side. *Hooker.*

UNINFLA'MMABLE. *a.* Not capable of being set on fire. *Boyle.*

UNINFO'RMED. *a.*
1. Untaught; uninstructed. *Pope.*
2. Unanimated; not enlivened.

UNINGE'NUOUS. *a.* Illiberal; disingenuous. *Decay of Piety.*

UNINHA'BITABLE. *a.* Unfit to be inhabited. *Raleigh.*

UNINHA'BITABLENESS. *s.* Incapacity of being inhabited. *Boyle.*

UNINHA'BITED. *a.* Having no dwellers.

UNI'NJURED. *a.* Unhurt, suffering no harm.

UNINSCRI'BED. *a.* Having no inscription.

UNINSPI'RED. *a.* Not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination. *Locke.*

UNINSTRU'CTED. *a.* Not taught; not helped by instruction. *Locke.*

UNINSTRU'CTIVE. *a.* Not conferring any improvement. *Addison.*

UNINTE'LLIGENT. *a.* Not knowing; not skilful. *Blackmore.*

UNINTELLIGIBI'LITY. *s.* Quality of not being intelligible. *Burnet.*

UNINTE'LLIGIBLE. *a.* Not such as can be understood. *Rogers.*

UNINTE'LLIGIBLY. *ad.* In a manner not to be understood. *Locke.*

UNINTE'NTIONAL. *a.* Not designed; happening without design. *Boyle.*

UNI'NTERESSED. } *a.* Not having interest.
UNI'NTERESTED. } *Dryden.*

UNINTERMI'TTED. *a.* Continued; not interrupted. *Hale.*

UNINTERRU'PTED. *a.* Not broken; not interrupted. *Roscommon.*

UNINTERRU'PTEDLY. *ad.* Without interruption. *Locke.*

UNINVE'STIGABLE. *a.* Not to be searched out. *Ray.*

UNINVI'TED. *a.* Not asked. *Philips.*

UNJOI'NTED. *a.*
1. Disjointed; separated. *Milton.*
2. Having no articulation. *Grew.*

U'NION. *s.* [*unio*, Latin.]
1. The act of joining two or more, so as to make them one. *Milton.*
2. Concord; conjunction of mind or interests. *Taylor.*
3. A pearl. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*
4. [In law.] *Union* is a combining or consolidation of two churches in one, which is done by the consent of the bishop, the patron, and incumbent. *Cowell.*

UNI'PAROUS. *a.* [*unus* and *pario*, Latin.] Bringing one at a birth. *Brown.*

U'NISON. *a.* [*unus* and *sonus*, Lat.] Sounding alone. *Milton.*

U'NISON. *s.*
1. A string that has the same sound with another. *Glanville.*
2. A single unvaried note. *Pope.*

U'NIT. *s.* [*unus*, *unitas*, Lat.] One; the least number; or the root of numbers. *Watts.*

To UNI'TE. *v. a.* [*unitus*, Latin.]
1. To join two or more into one. *Spenser.*
2. To make to agree. *Clarendon.*
3. To make to adhere. *Wiseman.*
4. To join. *Dryden.*
5. To join in interest. *Genesis.*

To UNI'TE. *v. n.*
1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert. *Shakespeare.*
2. To coalesce; to be cemented; to be consolidated.
3. To grow into one.

UNI'TEDLY. *ad.* With union; so as to join. *Dryden.*

UNI'TER. *s.* The person or thing that unites. *Glanville.*

UNI'TION. *s.* [*union*, Fr.] The act or power of uniting; conjunction; coalition. *Wiseman.*

U'NITIVE. *a.* [from *unite.*] Having the power of uniting. *Norris.*

U'NITY. *s.* [*unitas*, Latin.]
1. The state of being one. *Hammond.*
2. Concord; conjunction. *Spratt.*
3. Agreement; uniformity. *Hooker.*
4. Principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenor of the story, and propriety of representation, is preserved. *Dryden.*

UNJU'DGED. *a.* Not judicially determined. *Prior.*

UNIVE'RSAL. *a.* [*universalis*, Latin.]
1. General; extending to all. *South.*
2. Total; whole. *Dryden.*
3. Not particular; comprising all particulars. *Arbuthnot.*

UNIVE'RSAL. *s.* The whole; the general system of the universe. Not in use. *Raleigh.*

UNIVERSA'LITY. *s.* [*universalitas*, school Latin.] Not particularity; generality; extension to the whole. *South. Woodward.*

UNIVE'RSALLY. *ad.* Throughout the whole; without exception. *Hooker.*

U'NIVERSE. *s.* [*univers*, Fr. *universum*, Lat.] The general system of things. *Prior.*

UNIVE'RSITY. *s.* [*universitas*, Latin.] A school, where all the arts and faculties are taught and studied. *Clarendon.*

UNI'VOCAL. *a.* [*univocus*, Latin.]
1. Having one meaning. *Watts.*
2. Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenour. *Brown.*

UNI'VOCALLY. *ad.*
1. In one term; in one sense. *Hall.*
2. In one tenour. *Ray.*

UNJO'YOUS. *a.* Not gay; not cheerful.

UNJU'ST. *a.* [*injuste*, French; *injustus*, Lat.] Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to justice. *King Charles.*

UNJU'STIFIABLE. *a.* Not to be defended; not to be justified. *Addison.*

UNJU'STIFIABLENESS. *s.* The quality of not being justifiable. *Clarendon.*

UNJU'STIFIABLY. *ad.* In a manner not to be defended.

UNJU'STLY. *ad.* In a manner contrary to

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right. *Denham.*

UNKE'MPT. *a.* Not combed. Obſolete. *Spen.*

To UNKE'NNEL. *v. a.*

1. To drive from his hole. *Dryden.*
2. To rouſe from its ſecrecy or retreat. *Shak.*

UNKE'NT. *a.* [*un* and *ken*, to know.] Unknown. Obſolete. *Spenser.*

UNKE'PT. *a.*

1. Not kept; not retained.
2. Unobſerved; unobeyed. *Hooker.*

UNKI'ND. *a.* Not favourable; not benevolent.

UNKI'NDLY. *a.*

1. Unnatural; contrary to nature. *Spenſer.*
2. Malignant; unfavourable. *Milton.*

UNKI'NDLY. *ad.*

1. Without kindneſs, or affection. *Denham.*
2. Contrarily to nature. *Milton.*

UNKI'NDNESS. *s.* Malignity; ill-will; want of affection. *Clarendon.*

To U'NKING. *v. a.* To deprive of royalty. *Sh.*

U'NKLE, *s.* [See UNCLE.] The brother of one's father or mother. *Dryden.*

UNKNI'GHTLY. *a.* Unbecoming a knight.

To UNKNI'T. *v. a.*

1. To unweave; to ſeparate. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To open. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNKNO'W. *v. a.* To ceaſe to know. *Smith.*

UNKNO'WABLE. *a.* Not to be known. *Watts.*

UNKNO'WING. *a.*

1. Ignorant; not knowing. *Decay of Piety.*
2. Not practiſed; not qualified. *Pope.*

UNKNO'WINGLY. *ad.* Ignorantly; without knowledge. *Addiſon.*

UNKNO'WN. *a.*

1. Not known. *Roſcommon.*
2. Greater than is imagined. *Bacon.*
3. Not having cohabitation. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Not having communication. *Addiſon.*

UNLA'BOURED. *a.*

1. Not produced by labour. *Dryden.*
2. Not cultivated by labour. *Blackmore.*
3. Spontaneous; voluntary. *Tickel.*

To UNLA'CE *v. a.*

1. To looſe any thing faſtened with ſtrings.
2. To looſe a woman's dreſs. *Donne.*
3. To diveſt of ornaments. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNLA'DE. *v. a.*

1. To remove from the veſſel which carries.
2. To exonerate that which carries. *Dryden.*
3. To put out. Uſed of a veſſel. *Acts.*

UNLA'ID. *a.*

1. Not placed; not fixed. *Hooker.*
2. Not pacified; not ſtilled. *Milton.*

UNLAME'NTED. *a.* Not deplored. *Clarendon.*

To UNLA'TCH. *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch. *Dryden.*

UNLA'WFUL. *a.* Contrary to law; not permitted by the law. *South.*

UNLA'WFULLY *ad.*

1. In a manner contrary to law or right.
2. Illegitimately; not by marriage. *Addiſon.*

UNLA'WFULNESS. *s.*

1. Contrariety to law. *Hooker.*
2. Illegitimacy.

To UNLE'ARN. *v. a.* To forget, or diſuſe, what has been learned.

UNLE'ARNED. *a.*

1. Ignorant; not informed; not inſtructed.
2. Not gained by ſtudy; not known. *Milton.*
3. Not ſuitable to a learned man. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNLE'ARNEDLY. *ad.* Ignorantly; groſsly. *Brown.*

UNLEA'VENED. *a.* Not fermented; not mixed with fermenting matter. *Exodus.*

UNLE'ISUREDNESS. *s.* Buſineſs; want of time; want of leiſure. Not in uſe. *Boyle.*

UNLE'SS. *conjunct.* Except; if not; ſuppoſing that not. *Swift.*

UNLE'SSONED. *a.* Not taught. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNLE'TTERED. *a.* Unlearned; untaught. *Hooker.*

UNLE'VELLED. *a.* Not laid even. *Tickel.*

UNLI'BIDINOUS. *a.* Not luſtful; pure from carnality. *Milton.*

UNLI'CENSED. *a.* Having no regular permiſſion. *Milton.*

UNLI'CKED. *a* Shapeleſs; not formed: from the opinion that the bear licks her young to ſhape. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNLI'GHTED. *a.* Not kindled; not let on fire. *Prior.*

UNLI'KE. *a.*

1. Diſſimilar; having no reſemblance. *Pope.*
2. Improbable; unlikely; not likely. *Bacon.*

UNLI'KELIHOOD. } *s.* [from *unlikely*.] Im-
UNLI'KELINESS. } probability. *South.*

UNLI'KELY. *a.*

1. Improbable; not ſuch as can be reaſonably expected. *Sidney.*
2. Not promiſing any particular event. *Sw.*

UNLI'KELY. *ad.* Improbably. *Pope.*

UNLI'KENESS. *s.* Diſſimilitude; want of reſemblance. *Dryden.*

UNLI'MITABLE. *a.* Admitting no bounds.

UNLI'MITED. *a.*

1. Having no bounds, or limits. *Tillotſon.*
2. Undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions. *Hooker.*
3. Unconfined; not reſtrained. *Rogers.*

UNLI'MITEDLY. *ad.* Boundleſsly; without bounds. *Decay of Piety.*

UNLI'NEAL. *a.* Not coming in the order of ſucceſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNLI'NK. *v. a.* To untwiſt; to open. *Shak.*

UNLI'QUIFIED. *a.* Unmelted; undiſſolved. *Addiſon.*

To UNLO'AD. *v. a.*

1. To diſburden; to exonerate; to free from load. *Creech.*
2. To put off any thing burdenſome. *Shak.*

To UNLO'CK. *v. a.*

1. To open what is ſhut with a lock. *Shak.*
2. To open in general. *Milton.*

UNLOO'KED. } *a.* Unexpected; not ſeen.
UNLOO'KED *for.* } *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNLOO'SE. *v. a.* To looſe. A word perhaps barbarous and ungrammatical, the particle prefixed implying negation; ſo that *to unlooſe*, is properly *to bind*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNLOO'SE. *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to loſe all union and connexion. *Collier.*

UNLO'SABLE. *a.* Not to be loſt. *Boyle.*

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UNLO'VELINESS. *s.* Unamiableneſs; inability to create love. *Sidney.*
UNLO'VELY. *a.* That cannot excite love.
UNLO'VING. *a.* Unkind; not fond. *Shak.*
UNLU'CKILY. *ad.* Unfortunately; by ill luck. *Addiſon.*
UNLU'CKY. *a.*
1. Unfortunate; producing unhappineſs. *Boy.*
2. Unhappy; miſerable; ſubject to frequent misfortunes. *Spenſer.*
3. Slightly miſchievous; miſchievouſly waggiſh. *Tuſſer.*
4. Ill-omened; inauſpicious. *Dryden.*
UNLU'STROUS. *a.* Wanting ſplendour; wanting luſtre. *Shakeſpeare.*
To UNLUTE. *v. a.* To ſeparate veſſels cloſed with chymical cement. *Boyle.*
UNMA'DE. *a.*
1. Not yet formed; not created. *Spenſer.*
2. Deprived of form or qualities. *Woodward.*
3 Omitted to be made. *Blackmore.*
UNMA'IMED. *a.* Not deprived of any eſſential part. *Pope.*
UNMA'KABLE. *a.* Not poſſible to be made. *Grew.*
To UNMA'KE. *v. a.* To deprive of former qualities before poſſeſſed; to deprive of form or being. *Dryden.*
To UNMA'N. *v. a.*
1. To deprive of the conſtituent qualities of a human being, as reaſon. *South.*
2. To emaſculate.
3. To break into irreſolution; to deject. *Dryd.*
UNMA'NAGEABLE. *a.*
1. Not manageable; not eaſily governed. *Glanville.*
2. Not eaſily wielded.
UNMA'NAGED. *a.*
1. Not broken by horſemanſhip. *Taylor.*
2. Not tutored; not educated. *Felton.*
UNMA'NLIKE. } *a.*
UNMA'NLY. }
1. Unbecoming a human being. *Collier.*
2. Unſuitable to a man; effeminate. *Addiſon.*
UNMA'NNERED. *a.* Rude; brutal; uncivil. *Ben Jonſon.*
UNMA'NNERLINESS. *s.* Breach of civility; ill behaviour. *Locke.*
UNMA'NNERLY. *a.* Ill-bred; not civil; not complaiſant. *Swift.*
UNMA'NNERLY. *ad.* Uncivilly. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNMANU'RED. *a.* Not cultivated. *Spenſer.*
UNMA'RKED. *a.* Not obſerved; not regarded. *Pope.*
UNMA'RRIED. *a.* Having no huſband, or no wife. *Bacon. Dryden.*
To UNMA'SK. *v. a.*
1. To ſtrip of a maſk.
2. To ſtrip of any diſguiſe. *Roſcommon.*
To UNMA'SK. *v. n.* To put off the maſk. *Shak.*
UNMA'SKED. *a.* Naked; open to the view. *Dryden.*
UNMA'STERABLE. *a.* Unconquerable; not to be ſubdued. *Brown.*
UNMA'STERED. *a.*
1. Not ſubdued.
2. Not conquerable. *Dryden.*
UNMA'TCHABLE. *a.* Unparalleled; unequalled. *Hooker.*
UNMA'TCHED. *a.* Matchleſs; having no match, or equal. *Dryden.*
UNME'ANING. *a.* Expreſſing no meaning; having no meaning. *Pope.*
UNME'ANT. *a.* Not intended. *Dryden.*
UNME'ASURABLE. *a.* Boundleſs; unbounded. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNME'ASURED.
1. Immenſe; infinite. *Blackmore.*
2. Not meaſured; plentiful beyond meaſure. *Milton.*
UNME'DITATED. *a.* Not formed by previous thought. *Milton.*
UNMEE'T. *a.* Not fit; not proper; not worthy. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNME'LLOWED. *a.* Not fully ripened. *Shak.*
UNME'NTIONED. *a.* Not told; not named. *Clarendon.*
UNME'RCHANTABLE. *a.* Unſaleable; not vendible. *Carew.*
UNME'RCIFUL. *a.*
1. Cruel; ſevere; inclement. *Rogers.*
2. Unconſcionable; exorbitant. *Pope.*
UNME'RCIFULLY. *ad.* Without mercy; without tenderneſs. *Addiſon.*
UNME'RCIFULNESS. *s.* Inclemency; cruelty; want of tenderneſs. *Taylor.*
UNME'RITED. *a.* Not deſerved; not obtained otherwiſe than by favour. *Milton.*
UNME'RITEDNESS. *s.* State of being undeſerved. *Boyle.*
UNMI'NDED. *a.* Not heeded; not regarded. *Milton.*
UNMI'NDFUL. *a.* Not heedful; not regardful; negligent; inattentive. *Swift.*
To UNMI'NGLE. *v. a.* To ſeparate things mixed. *Bacon.*
UNMI'NGLED. *a.* Pure; not vitiated by any thing mingled. *Pope.*
UNMI'RY. *a.* Not fouled with dirt. *Gay.*
UNMI'TIGATED. *a.* Not ſoftened. *Shak.*
UNMI'XED. } *a.* Not mingled with any thing;
UNMI'XT. } pure; not corrupted by additions. *Bacon. Pope.*
UNMO'ANED. *a.* Not lamented. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNMO'IST. *a.* Not wet. *Philips.*
UNMOI'STENED. *a.* Not made wet. *Boyle.*
UNMOLE'STED. *a.* Free from diſturbance; free from external trouble. *Rogers.*
To UNMOO'R. *v. a.* To looſe from land by taking up the anchors. *Pope.*
UNMO'RALIZED. *a.* Untutored by morality. *Norris.*
UNMO'RTIFIED. *a.* Not ſubdued by ſorrow and ſeverities. *Rogers.*
UNMO'VEABLE. *a.* Such as cannot be removed, or altered. *Locke.*
UNMO'VED. *a.*
1. Not put out of one place into another. *May. Locke.*
2. Not changed in reſolution. *Milton.*
3. Not affected; not touched with any paſſion. *Pope.*

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4. Unaltered by paſſion. *Dryden.*

UNMO'VING. *a.*
1. Having no motion. *Cheyne.*
2. Having no power to raiſe the paſſions; unaffecting.

UNMO'URNED. *a.* Not lamented; not deplored. *Southern.*

To UNMO'ULD. *v. a.* To change as to the form. *Milton.*

To UNMU'FFLE. *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face. *Milton.*

UNMU'SICAL. *a.* Not harmonious; not pleaſing by ſound. *Ben Jonſon.*

To UNMU'ZZLE. *v. a.* To looſe from a muzzle. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNNA'MED. *a.* Not mentioned. *Milton.*

UNNA'TURAL. *a.*
1. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common inſtincts. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Acting without the affections implanted by nature. *Denham.*
3. Forced; not agreeable to the real ſtate of perſons or things. *Addiſon.*

UNNA'TURALLY. *ad.* In oppoſition to nature. *Tillotſon.*

UNNA'TURALNESS. *ſ.* Contrariety to nature. *Sidney.*

UNNA'VIGABLE. *a.* Not to be paſſed by veſſels; not to be navigated. *Cowley.*

UNNE'CESSARILY. *ad.* Without neceſſity; without need; needleſsly. *Broome.*

UNNE'CESSARINESS. *ſ.* Needleſſneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

UNNE'CESSARY. *a.* Needleſs; not wanted; uſeleſs. *Hooker.*

UNNE'IGHBOURLY. *a.* Not kind; not ſuitable to the duties of a neighbour. *Garth.*

UNNE'IGHBOURLY. *ad.* In a manner not ſuitable to a neighbour; with malevolence; with mutual miſchief. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNNE'RVE. *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble. *Addiſon.*

UNNE'RVED. *a.* Weak; feeble. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNNE'TH. } *ad.* [This is from un and eaſ,
UNNE'THES. } Sax. *eaſy;* and ought therefore to be written *uneath.*] Scarcely; hardly; not without difficulty. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

UNNO'BLE. *a.* Mean; ignominious; ignoble. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNNO'TED. *a.*
1. Not obſerved; not regarded. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Not honoured. *Pope.*

UNNU'MBERED. *a.* Innumerable. *Raleigh.*

UNOBJE'CTED. *a.* Not charged as a fault, or contrary to argument. *Atterbury.*

UNOBNO'XIOUS. *a.* Not liable; not oppoſed to any hurt. *Donne.*

UNOBSE'QUIOUSNESS. *ſ.* Incompliance; diſobedience. *Brown.*

UNOBSE'RVABLE. *a.* Not to be obſerved; not diſcoverable. *Boyle.*

UNOBSE'RVANT. *a.*
1. Not obſequious.
2. Not attentive. *Glanville.*

UNOBSE'RVED. *a.* Not regarded; not attended to; not heeded. *Atterbury.*

UNOBSE'RVING. *a.* Inattentive; not heedful. *Dryden.*

UNOBSTRU'CTED. *a.* Not hindered; not ſtopped. *Blackmore.*

UNOBSTRU'CTIVE. *a.* Not raiſing any obſtacle. *Blackmore.*

UNOBTA'INED. *a.* Not gained; not acquired. *Hooker.*

UNO'BVIOUS. *a.* Not readily occurring. *Boyle.*

UNO'CCUPIED. *a.* Unpoſſeſſed. *Grew.*

UNOFFE'NDING. *a.*
1. Harmleſs; innocent. *Dryden.*
2. Sinleſs; pure from fault. *Rogers.*

UNO'FFERED. *a.* Not propoſed to acceptance. *Clarendon.*

To UNO'IL. *v. a.* To free from oil. *Dryden.*

UNO'PENING. *a.* Not opening. *Pope.*

UNO'PERATIVE. *a.* Producing no effects. *South.*

UNOPPO'SED. *a.* Not encountered by any hoſtility or obſtruction. *Dryden.*

UNO'RDERLY. *a.* Diſordered; irregular. *Sanderſon.*

UNO'RDINARY. *a.* Uncommon; unuſual. Not uſed. *Locke.*

UNO'RGANIZED. *a.* Having no parts inſtrumental to the motion or nouriſhment of the reſt. *Grew.*

UNORI'GINAL. } *a.* Having no birth;
UNORI'GINATED. } ungenerated. *Milton.*

UNO'RTHODOX. *a.* Not holding pure doctrine. *Decay of Piety.*

UNO'WED. *a.* Having no owner. *Shak.*

UNO'WNED. *a.*
1. Having no owner.
2. Not acknowledged; not claimed. *Milton.*

To UNPA'CK. *v. a.*
1. To diſburden; to exonerate. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To open any thing bound together. *Boyle.*

UNPA'CKED. *a.* Not collected by unlawful artifices. *Hudibras.*

UNPA'ID. *a.*
1. Not diſcharged. *Milton.*
2. Not having dues or debts. *Pope.*
3. UNPAID *for.* That for which the price is not yet given. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPA'INED. *a.* Suffering no pain. *Milton.*

UNPA'LATABLE. *a.* Nauſeous; diſguſting. *Dryden.*

UNPA'RAGONED. *a.* Unequalled; unmatched. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPA'RALLELED. *a.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal. *Addiſon.*

UNPA'RDONABLE. *a.* [*impardonable,* Fr.] Irremiſſible. *Hooker.*

UNPA'RDONABLY. *ad.* Beyond forgiveneſs. *Atterbury.*

UNPA'RDONED. *a.*
1. Not forgiven. *Rogers.*
2. Not diſcharged; not cancelled by a legal pardon. *Raleigh.*

UNPA'RDONING. *a.* Not forgiving. *Dryden.*

UNPA'RLIAMENTARINESS. *ſ.* Contrariety to the uſage or conſtitution of parliament. *Clarendon.*

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UNPA'RLIAMENTARY. *a.* Contrary to the rules of parliament. *Swift.*

UNPA'RTED. *a.* Undivided; not separated. *Prior.*

UNPA'RTIAL. *a.* Equal; honeſt. *Sanderſon.*

UNPA'RTIALLY. *ad.* Equally; indifferently. *Hooker.*

UNPA'SSABLE. *a.*
1. Admitting no paſſage. *Watts.*
2. Not current; not ſuffered to paſs. *Locke.*

UNPA'SSIONATE, UNPA'SSIONATED. *a.* Free from paſſion; calm; impartial. *Wotton. Glanville.*

UNPA'SSIONATELY. *ad.* Without paſſion. *King Charles.*

UNPA'THED. *a.* Untracked; unmarked by paſſage. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPA'WNED. *a.* Not given to pledge. *Pope.*

To UNPA'Y. *v. a.* To undo. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPEA'CABLE. *a.* Quarrelſome; inclined to diſtrub the tranquillity of others. *Tillotſon.*

To UNPE'G. *v. a.* To open any thing cloſed with a peg. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPE'NSIONED. *a.* Not kept in dependence by a penſion. *Pope.*

To UNPE'OPLE. *v. a.* To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants. *Addiſon.*

UNPERCE'IVED. *a.* Not obſerved; not heeded; not ſenſibly diſcovered; not known. *Dryden.*

UNPERCE'IVEDLY. *ad.* So as not to be perceived. *Boyle.*

UNPE'RFECT. *a.* [*imparfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Lat.in.] Incomplete. *Peacham.*

UNPE'RFECTNESS. *s.* Imperfection; incompleteneſs. *Aſcham.*

UNPERFO'RMED. *a.* Undone; not done. *Taylor.*

UNPE'RISHABLE. *a.* Laſting to perpetuity; exempt from decay. *Hammond.*

UNPERPLE'XED. *a.* Diſentangled; not embarraſſed. *Locke.*

UNPERSPI'RABLE. *a.* Not to be emitted through the pores of the ſkin. *Arbuthnot.*

UNPERSUA'DABLE. *a.* Inexorable; not to be perſuaded. *Sidney.*

UNPE'TRIFIED. *a.* Not turned to ſtone. *Brown.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICAL. *a.* Unſuitable to the rules of philoſophy, or right reaſon. *Collier.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICALLY. *ad.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reaſon. *South.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICALNESS. *s.* Incongruity with philoſophy. *Norris.*

UNPIE'RCED. *a.* Not penetrated; not pierced. *Gay.*

UNPI'LLARED. *a.* Deprived of pillars. *Pope.*

UNPI'LLOWED. *a.* Wanting a pillow. *Milt.*

To UNPI'N. *v. a.* To open what is ſhut, or faſtened with a pin. *Herbert.*

UNPI'NKED. *a.* Not marked with eyelet holes. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPI'TIED. *a.* Not compaſſionated; not regarded with ſympathetical ſorrow. *Roſcom.*

UNPI'TIFULLY. *ad.* Unmercifully; without mercy. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPI'TYING. *a.* Having no compaſſion. *Granville.*

UNPLA'CED. *a.* Having no place of dependance. *Pope.*

UNPLA'GUED. *a.* Not tormented. *Shakeſp.*

UNPLA'NTED. *a.* Not planted; ſpontaneous. *Waller.*

UNPLA'USIBLE. *a.* Not plauſible; not ſuch as has a fair appearance. *Clarendon.*

UNPLAU'SIVE. *a.* Not approving. *Shakeſp.*

UNPLEA'SANT. *a.* Not delighting; troubleſome; uneaſy. *Woodward.*

UNPLEA'SANTLY. *ad.* Not delightfully; uneaſily. *Pope.*

UNPLEA'SANTNESS. *s.* Want of qualities to give delight. *Hooker.*

UNPLEA'SED. *a.* Not pleaſed; not delighted. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPLEA'SING. *a.* Offenſive; diſguſting; giving no delight. *Milton.*

UNPLI'ANT. *a.* Not eaſily bent; not conforming to the will. *Wotton.*

To UNPLU'ME. *v. a.* To ſtrip of plumes; to degrade *Glanville.*

UNPOE'TICAL, UNPOE'TICK. *a.* Not ſuch as becomes a poet. *Biſhop. Corbet.*

UNPO'LISHED. *a.*
1. Not ſmoothed; not brightened by attrition. *Stilling fleet.*
2. Not civilized; not refined. *Dryden.*

UNPOLI'TE. *a.* [*impoli*, Fr. *impolitus*, Lat.] not elegant; not refined; not civil. *Watts.*

UNPOLLU'TED. *a.* [*impollutus*. Lat.] Not corrupted; not defiled *Milton.*

UNPO'PULAR. *a.* Not fitted to pleaſe the people *Addiſon.*

UNPO'RTABLE. *a.* Not to be carried. *Rel.*

UNPOSSE'SSED. *a.* Not had; not held; not enjoyed. *Prior.*

UNPOSSE'SSING. *a.* Having no poſſeſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPRA'CTICABLE. *a.* Not feaſible. *Boyle.*

UNPRA'CTISED. *a.*
1. Not ſkilful by uſe and experience. *Milton.*
2. Not known; not familiar by uſe. *Prior.*

UNPRECA'RIOUS. *a.* Not dependant on another. *Blackmore.*

UNPRE'CEDENTED. *a.* Not juſtifiable by any example. *Swift.*

To UNPREDI'CT. *v. a.* To retract prediction. *Milton.*

UNPREFE'RRED. *a.* Not advanced. *Collier.*

UNPRE'GNANT. *a.* Not prolifick; not quick of wit. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPREJU'DICATE. *a.* Not prepoſſeſſed by any ſettled notions. *Taylor.*

UNPRE'JUDICED. *a.* Free from prejudice; void of preconceived notions. *Tillotſon.*

UNPRELA'TICAL. *a.* Unſuitable to a prelate. *Clarendon.*

UNPREME'DITATED. *a.* Not prepared in the mind beforehand. *Milton.*

UNPREPA'RED. *a.*
1. Not fitted by previous meaſures. *Milton.*
2. Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure. *Shakeſpeare.*

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UNPREPA'REDNESS. *s.* State of being unprepared. *K. Charles.*

UNPREPOSSE'SSED. *a.* Not prepoſſeſſed; not preoccupied by notions. *South.*

UNPRE'SSED. *a.*
1. Not preſſed. *Tickel.*
2. Not enforced. *Clarendon.*

UNPRETE'NDING. *a.* Not claiming any diſtinctions. *Pope.*

UNPREVA'ILING. *a.* Being of no force. *Sh.*

UNPREVE'NTED. *a.*
1. Not previouſly hindered. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Not preceded by any thing. *Milton.*

UNPRI'NCELY. *a.* Unſuitable to a prince.

UNPRI'NCIPLED. *a.* Not ſettled in tenets or opinions. *Milton.*

UNPRI'SABLE. *a.* Not valued; not of eſtimation. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPRI'SONED. *a.* Set free from confinement. *Donne.*

UNPRI'ZED. *a.* Not valued. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPROCLA'IMED. *a.* Not notified by a publick declaration. *Milton.*

UNPROFA'NED. *a.* Not violated. *Dryden.*

UNPRO'FITABLE. *a.* Uſeleſs; ſerving no purpoſe. *Hooker.*

UNPRO'FITABLENESS. *s.* Uſeleſſneſs. *Ad.*

UNPRO'FITABLY. *ad.* Uſeleſsly; without advantage. *Ben Jonſon.*

UNPRO'FITED. *a.* Having no gain. *Shak.*

UNPROLI'FICK. *a.* Barren; not productive. *Hale.*

UNPRO'MISING. *a.* Giving no promiſe of excellence; having no appearance of value. *Bentley.*

UNPRO'PER. *a.*
1. Not peculiar. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Unfit; not right.

UNPRO'PERLY. *ad.* Contrarily to propriety; improperly. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPROPI'TIOUS. *a.* Not favourable; inauſpicious. *Pope.*

UNPROPO'RTIONED. *a.* Not ſuited to ſomething elſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNPROPO'SED. *a.* Not propoſed. *Dryden.*

UNPRO'PPED. *a.* Not ſupported; not upheld. *Milton.*

UNPRO'SPEROUS. *a.* [*improſper*, Latin.] Unfortunate; not proſperous. *Clarendon.*

UNPRO'SPEROUSLY. *ad.* Unſucceſsfully. *Taylor.*

UNPROTE'CTED. *a.* Not protected; not ſupported; not defended. *Hooker.*

UNPRO'VED. *a.*
1. Not tried; not known by trial. *Spenſer.*
2. Not evinced by argument. *Boyle.*

To UNPROVI'DE. *v. a.* To diveſt of reſolution or qualifications. *Southern.*

UNPROVI'DED. *a.*
1. Not ſecured or qualified by previous meaſures. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Not furniſhed. *Spratt.*

UNPROVO'KED. *a.* Not provoked. *Dryden.*

UNPU'BLISHED. *a.*
1. Secret; unknown. *Shakespeare*
2. Not given to the publick. *Pope.*

UNPU'NISHED. *a.* [*impunis*, Fr.] Not puniſhed; ſuffered to continue in impunity. *L'Eſtrange.*

UNPURCHASED. *a.* Unbought. *Milton.*

UNPURIFIED. *a.*
1. Not freed from recrement.
2. Not cleanſed from ſin. *Decay of Piety.*

UNPU'TREFIED. *a.* Not corrupted by putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

To UNQUA'LIFY. *v. a.* To diſqualify; to diveſt of qualification. *Attertury.*

UNQUA'RRELABLE. *a.* Such as cannot be impugned. *Brown.*

To UNQUE'EN. *v. a.* To diveſt of the dignity of queen. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNQUE'NCHABLE. *a.* Unextinguiſhable. *Milton.*

UNQUE'NCHABLENESS. *s.* Unextinguiſhablenſs. *Hakewill.*

UNQUE'NCHED. *a.*
1. Not extinguiſhed. *Bacon.*
2. Not extinguiſhable. *Arbuthnot.*

UNQUE'STIONABLE. *a.*
1. Indubitable; not to be doubted. *Watts.*
2. Such as cannot bear to be queſtioned without impatience. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNQUE'STIONABLY. *ad.* Indubitably; without doubt. *Spect.*

UNQUE'STIONED. *a.*
1. Not doubted; paſſed without doubt. *Bacon.*
2. Indiſputable; not to be oppoſed. *B. Jonſon.*
3. Not interrogated; not examined. *Dryden.*

UNQUI'CK. *a.* Motionleſs; not alive. *Daniel.*

UNQUI'CKENED. *a.* Not animated; not ripened to vitality. *Blackmore.*

UNQUI'ET. *a.* [*inquiet*, Fr. *inquietus*, Lat.]
1. Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not ſtill. *Milton.*
2. Diſturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Reſtleſs; unſatisfied. *Pope.*

UNQUI'ETLY. *ad.* Without reſt. *Sidney.*

UNQUI'ETNESS. *s.*
1. Want of tranquillity. *Daniel.*
2. Want of peace. *Bacon.*
3. Reſtleſsneſs; turbulence. *Dryden.*
4. Perturbation; uneaſineſs. *Taylor.*

UNRA'CKED. *a.* Not poured from the lees. *Bacon.*

UNRA'KED. *a.* Not thrown together and covered. Uſed only of fires. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNRA'NSACKED. *a.* Not pillaged. *Knolles.*

UNRA'NSOMED. *a.* Not ſet free by payment for liberty. *Pope.*

To UNRA'VEL. *v. a.*
1. To diſentangle; to extricate; to clear. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To diſorder; to throw out of the proper order. *Dryden.*
3. To clear up the intrigue of a play. *Pope.*

UNRA'ZORED. *a.* Unſhaven. *Milton.*

UNREA'CHED. *a.* Not attained. *Dryden.*

UNRE'AD. *a.*
1. Not read; not publickly pronounced. *Hooker.*
2. Untaught; not learned in books. *Dryden.*

UNRE'ADINESS. *s.*
1. Want of readineſs; want of promptitude

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2. Want of preparation. *Taylor.*
NRE'ADY. *a.*
1. Not prepared; not fit. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not prompt; not quick. *Brown.*
3. Awkward; ungain. *Bacon.*
NRE'AL. *a.* Unsubstantial; having only appearance. *Shakespeare.*
NRE'ASONABLE. *a.*
1. Not agreeable to reason. *Hooker.*
2. Exorbitant; claiming or insisting on more than is fit. *Dryden.*
3. Greater than is fit; immoderate. *Atterb.*
NRE'ASONABLENESS. *s.*
1. Inconsistency with reason. *Hammond.*
2. Exorbitance; excessive demand. *Addison.*
NRE'ASONABLY. *ad.*
1. In a manner contrary to reason.
2. More than enough. *Shakespeare.*
UNRE'AVE. *v. a.* To unravel. *Spenser.*
NREBA'TED. *a.* Not blunted. *Hakewill.*
NREBU'KEABLE. *a.* Obnoxious to no censure. *Timothy.*
NRECEI'VED. *a.* Not received. *Hooker.*
NRECLAI'MED. *a.*
1. Not tamed. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not reformed. *Rogers.*
NRECONCI'LEABLE. *a.*
1. Not to be appeased; implacable. *Shakesp.*
2. Not to be made consistent with. *Hammond.*
NRE'CONCILED. *a.* Not reconciled *Shak.*
NRECO'RDED. *a.* Not kept in remembrance by publick monuments. *Pope.*
NRECO'UNTED. *a.* Not told; not related. *Shakespeare.*
NRECRU'ITABLE. *a.* Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army. *Milton.*
NRECU'RING. *a.* Irremediable. *Shakesp.*
NREFO'RMABLE. *a.* Not to be put into a new form. *Hammond.*
NREFO'RMED. *a.*
1. Not amended; not corrected. *Davies.*
2. Not brought to newness of life. *Hammond.*
NREFRE'SHED. *a.* Not cheered; not relieved. *Arbuthnot.*
NREGA'RDED. *a.* Not heeded; not respected; neglected. *Suckling.*
NREGE'NERATE. *a.* Not brought to a new life. *Stephens.*
NRE'GISTERED. *a.* Not recorded. *Shak.*
UNRE'INED. *a.* Not restrained by the bridle. *Milton.*
UNRELE'NTING. *a.* Hard; cruel; feeling no pity. *Smith.*
UNRELIE'VABLE. *a.* Admitting no succour. *Boyle.*
UNRELI'EVED. *a.*
1. Not succoured. *Dryden.*
2. Not eased. *Boyle.*
UNREMA'RKABLE. *a.*
1. Not capable of being observed. *Digby.*
2. Not worthy of notice.
UNREME'DIABLE. *a.* Admitting no remedy. *Sidney.*
UNREME'MBERED. *a.* Not retained in the mind; not recollected. *Wotton.*
UNREME'MBERING. *a.* Having no memory. *Dryden.*
UNREME'MBRANCE. *s.* Forgetfulness; want of remembrance. *Watts.*
UNREMO'VEABLE. *a.* Not to be taken away. *Sidney.*
UNREMO'VEABLY. *ad.* In a manner that admits no removal. *Shakespeare.*
UNREMO'VED. *a.*
1. Not taken away. *Hammond.*
2. Not capable of being removed. *Milton.*
UNREPA'ID. *a.* Not recompensed; not compensated. *Dryden.*
UNREPE'ALED. *a.* Not revoked; not abrogated. *Blackmore.*
UNREPE'NTANT. } *a.* Not repenting; not
UNREPE'NTING. } penitent; not sorrowful for sin. *Milton. Roscommon.*
UNREPE'NTED. *a.* Not expiated by penitential sorrow. *Hooker.*
UNREPI'NING. *a.* Not peevishly complaining. *Rowe.*
UNREPLE'NISHED. *a.* Not filled. *Boyle.*
UNREPRIE'VABLE. *a.* Not to be respited from penal death. *Shakespeare.*
UNREPRO'ACHED. *a.* Not upbraided; not censured. *K. Charles.*
UNREPRO'VABLE. *a.* Not liable to blame. *Colossians.*
UNREPRO'VED. *a.*
1. Not censured. *Sandys.*
2. Not liable to censure. *Milton.*
UNREPU'GNANT. *a.* Not opposite. *Hooker.*
UNRE'PUTABLE. *a.* Not creditable. *Rogers.*
UNREQUI'TABLE. *a.* Not to be retaliated.
UNRESE'NTED. *a.* Not regarded with anger. *Rogers.*
UNRESE'RVED. *a.*
1. Not limited by any private convenience. *Rogers.*
2. Open; frank; concealing nothing.
UNRESE'RVEDLY. *ad.*
1. Without limitation. *Boyle.*
2. Without concealment; openly. *Pope.*
UNRESE'RVEDNESS. *s.*
1. Unlimitedness; largeness. *Boyle.*
2. Openness; frankness. *Pope.*
UNRESI'STED. *a.*
1. Not opposed. *Bentley.*
2. Resistless; that cannot be opposed. *Pope.*
UNRESI'STING. *a.* Not opposing; not making resistance. *Bentley.*
UNRESO'LVABLE. *a.* Not to be solved; insoluble. *South.*
UNRESO'LVED. *a.*
1. Not determined; having made no resolution. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not solved; not cleared. *Locke.*
UNRESO'LVING. *s.* Not resolving; not determined. *Dryden.*
UNRESPE'CTIVE. *a.* Inattentive; taking little notice. *Shakespeare.*
UNRE'ST. *s.* Disquiet; want of tranquillity; unquietness. Not in use. *Wotton.*
UNRESTO'RED. *a.*
1. Not restored.
2. Not cleared from an attainder. *Collier.*

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UNRESTRA'INED. *a.*
1. Not confined; not hindered. *Dryden.*
2. Licentious; loose. *Shakespeare.*
3. Not limited. *Brown.*

UNRETRA'CTED. *a.* Not revoked; not recalled. *Collier.*

UNREVE'ALED. *a.* Not told; not discovered. *Spenser.*

UNREVE'NGED. *a.* Not revenged. *Fairfax.*

UNRE'VEREND. *a.* Irreverent; disrespectful. *Shakespeare.*

UNRE'VERENTLY. *ad.* Disrespectfully *Ben Jonson.*

UNREVE'RSED. *a.* Not revoked; not repealed. *Shakespeare.*

UNREVO'KED. *a.* Not recalled. *Milton.*

UNREWA'RDED. *a.* Not rewarded; not recompensed. *L'Estrange.*

To UNRI'DDLE. *v. a.* To solve an enigma; to explain a problem. *Suckling.*

To UNRI'G. *v. a.* To strip of the tackle. *Dryd.*

UNRI'GHT. *a.* Wrong. *Wisdom.*

UNRI'GHTEOUS. *a.* Unjust; wicked; sinful; bad. *Isaiah.*

UNRI'GHTEOUSLY. *ad.* Unjustly; wickedly; sinfully. *Collier.*

UNRI'GHTEOUSNESS. *s.* Wickedness; injustice. *Hall.*

UNRI'GHTFUL. *a.* Not rightful; not just. *Shakespeare.*

To UNRI'NG. *v. a.* To deprive of a ring. *Hud.*

To UNRI'P. *v. a.* [an improper word.] To rip; to cut open. *Taylor.*

UNRI'PE. *a.*
1. Immature; not fully concocted. *Waller.*
2. Not seasonable; not yet proper. *Dryden.*
3. Too early. *Sidney.*

UNRI'PENED. *a.* Not matured. *Addison.*

UNRI'PENESS. *s.* Immaturity; want of ripeness. *Bacon.*

UNRI'VALLED. *a.*
1. Having no competitor. *Pope.*
2. Having no peer or equal.

To UNRO'L. *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved. *Dryden.*

UNROMA'NTICK. *a.* Contrary to romance. *Swift.*

To UNROO'F. *v. a.* To strip off the roof or covering of houses. *Shakespeare.*

UNROO'STED. *a.* Driven from the roost. *Shakespeare.*

To UNRCO'T. *v. a.* To tear from the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate. *Dryden.*

UNRO'UGH. *a.* Smooth. *Shakespeare.*

UNRO'UNDED. *a.* Not shaped; not cut to a round. *Donne.*

UNRO'YAL. *a.* Unprincely; not royal. *Sid.*

To UNRU'FFLE. *v. a.* To cease from commotion, or agitation. *Dryden.*

UNRU'FFLED. *a.* Calm; tranquil; not tumultuous *Addison.*

UNRU'LED. *a.* Not directed by any superiour power. *Spenser.*

UNRU'LINESS. *s.* [from *unruly.*] Turbulence; tumultuousness; licentiousness. *South.*

UNRU'LY. *a.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious. *Spenser.*

UNSA'FE. *a.* Not secure; hazardous; dangerous. *Hooker.*

UNSA'FELY. *ad.* Not securely; dangerously. *Dryden.*

UNSA'ID. *a.* Not uttered; not mentioned. *Felton.*

UNSA'LTED. *a.* Not pickled or seasoned with salt. *Arbuthnot.*

UNSA'NCTIFIED. *a.* Unholy; not consecrated: not pious. *Shakespeare.*

UNSA'TIABLE. *a.* [*insatiabilis*, Lat.] Not to be satisfied; greedy without bounds. *Raleigh.*

UNSATISFA'CTORINESS. *s.* Failure of giving satisfaction. *Boyle.*

UNSATISFA'CTORY. *a.*
1. Not giving satisfaction.
2. Not clearing the difficulty. *Stilling fleet.*

UNSA'TISFIED. *a.*
1. Not contented; not pleased. *Bacon.*
2. Not settled in opinion. *Boyle.*
3. Not filled; not gratified to the full. *Shak.*

UNSA'TISFIEDNESS. *s.* [from *unsatisfied.*] The state of being not satisfied. *Boyle.*

UNSA'TISFYING. *a.* Unable to gratify to the full. *Addison.*

UNSA'VOURINESS. *s.* [from *unsavoury.*]
1. Bad taste.
2. Bad smell. *Brown.*

UNSA'VOURY. *a.*
1. Tasteless. *Job.*
2. Having a bad taste. *Milton.*
3. Having an ill smell; fetid. *Brown.*
4. Unpleasing; disgusting. *Hooker.*

To UNSA'Y. *v. a.* To retract; to recant; to deny what has been said. *Milton.*

UNSCA'LY. *a.* Having no scales. *Gay.*

UNSCA'RRED. *a.* Not marked with wounds. *Shakespeare.*

UNSCHOLA'STICK. *a.* Not bred to literature. *Locke.*

UNSCHOO'LED. *a.* Uneducated; not learned. *Hooker.*

UNSCO'RCHED. *a.* Not touched by fire. *Sh.*

UNSCREE'NED. *a.* Not covered; not protected. *Boyle.*

UNSCRI'PTURAL. *a.* Not defensible by scripture. *Atterbury.*

To UNSE'AL. *v. a.* To open any thing sealed. *Dryden.*

UNSE'ALED. *a.*
1. Wanting a seal. *Shakespeare.*
2. Having the seal broken.

To UNSE'AM. *v. a.* To rip; to cut open. *Sh.*

UNSEA'RCHABLE. *a.* Inscrutable; not to be explored. *Milton.*

UNSEA'RCHABLENESS. *s.* Impossibility to be explored. *Bramhall.*

UNREA'SONABLE. *a.*
1. Not suitable to time or occasion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed. *Clarendon.*
2. Not agreeable to the time of the year. *Sh.*
3. Late: as, *unreasonable* time of night.

UNSE'ASONABLENESS. *s.* Disagreement with time or place. *Hak.*

UNSE'ASONABLY. *ad.* Not seasonably; not

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agreeably to time or occasion. *Hooker.*

UNSE'ASONED. *a.*
1. Unseasonable; untimely; ill-timed. Out of use. *Shakespeare.*
2. Unformed; not qualified by use. *Shakesp.*
3. Irregular; inordinate. *Hayward.*
4. Not kept till fit for use.
5. Not salted: as, *unseasoned* meat.

UNSE'CONDED. *a.*
1. Not supported. *Shakespeare.*
2. Not exemplified a second time. *Brown.*

To UNSE'CRET. *v. a.* To disclose; to divulge. *Bacon.*

UNSE'CRET. *a.* Not close; not trusty. *Shakespeare.*

UNSECU'RE. *a.* Not safe. *Denham.*

UNSEDU'CED. *a.* Not drawn to ill. *Shakespeare.*

UNSEE'ING. *a.* Wanting the power of vision. *Shakespeare.*

UNSEE'MLINESS. *s.* Indecency; indecorum; uncomeliness. *Hooker.*

UNSEE'MLY. *a.* Indecent; uncomely; unbecoming. *Hooker.*

UNSEE'MLY. *ad.* Indecently; unbecomingly. *Corinthians.*

UNSEE'N. *a.*
1. Not seen; not discovered. *Bacon.*
2. Invisible; undiscoverable. *Milton.*
3. Unskilled; unexperienced. *Clarendon.*

UNSE'LFISH. *a.* Not addicted to private interest. *Spectator.*

UNSE'NT. *a.*
1. Not sent.
2. UNSENT *for.* Not called by letter or messenger. *Taylor.*

UNSE'PERABLE. *a.* Not to be parted; not to be divided. *Shakespeare.*

UNSE'PARATED. *a.* Not parted. *Pope.*

UNSE'RVICEABLE. *a.* Useless; bringing no advantage or convenience. *Bentley.*

UNSE'RVICEABLY. *ad.* Without use; without advantage *Woodward.*

UNSE'T. *a.* Not set; not placed. *Hooker.*

To UNSE'TTLE. *v. a.*
1. To make uncertain. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To move from a place. *L'Estrange.*
3. To overthrow.

UNSE'TTLED. *a.*
1. Not fixed in resolution; not diminished; not steady. *South.*
2. Unequable; not regular; changeable. *Bentley.*
3. Not established. *Dryden.*
4. Not fixed in a place of abode. *Hooker.*

UNSE'TTLEDNESS. *s.*
1. Irresolution; undetermined state of mind.
2. Uncertainty; fluctuation *Dryden.*
3. Want of fixity. *South.*

To UNSE'X. *v. a.* To make otherwise than the sex commonly is. *Shakespeare.*

UNSHA'DOWED. *a.* Not clouded; not darkened. *Glanville.*

UNSHA'KEABLE. *a.* Not subject to concussion. Not in use. *Shakespeare.*

UNSHA'KEN. *a.*
1. Not agitated; not moved. *Boyle.*
2. Not subject to concussion.
3. Not weakened in resolution; not moved. *Spratt.*

To UNSHA'CKLE. *v. a.* To loose from bonds. *Addison.*

UNSHA'MED. *a.* Not shamed. *Dryden.*

UNSHA'PED. *a.* Misshapen; deformed. *Burnet.*

UNSHA'RED. *a.* Not partaken; not had in common. *Milton.*

To UNSHEA'TH. *v. a.* To draw from the scabbard. *Denham.*

UNSHE'D. *a.* Not spilt. *Milton.*

UNSHE'LTERED. *a.* Wanting a screen; wanting protection. *Decay of Piety.*

UNSHI'ELDED. *a.* Not guarded by the shield. *Dryden.*

To UNSHI'P. *v. a.* To take out of a ship. *Swift.*

UNSHO'CKED. *a.* Not disgusted; not offended. *Tickel.*

UNSHO'D. *a.* [from *unshoed.*] Having no shoes. *Clarendon.*

UNSHOO'K. *part. a.* Not shaken. *Pope.*

UNSHO'RN. *a.* Not clipped. *Milton.*

UNSHO'T. *part. a.* Not hit by shot. *Waller.*

To UNSHO'UT. *v. a.* To retract a shout. *Sh.*

UNSHO'WERED. *a.* Not watered by showers. *Milton.*

UNSHRI'NKING. *a.* Not recoiling; not shunning danger or pain. *Shakespeare.*

UNSHU'NNABLE. *a.* Inevitable. *Shakespeare.*

UNSI'FTED. *a.*
1. Not parted by a sieve. *May.*
2. Not tried; not known by experience. *Sh.*

UNSI'GHT. *a.* Not seeing. *Hudibras.*

UNSI'GHTED. *a.* Invisible; not seen. *Suck.*

UNSI'GHTLINESS. *s.* Deformity; disagreeableness to the eye *Wiseman.*

UNSI'GHTLY. *a.* Disagreeable to the sight. *Milton.*

UNSINCE'RE. *a.* [*insincerus*, Latin.]
1. Not hearty; not faithful.
2. Not genuine; impure; adulterated. *Boyle.*
3. Not sound; not solid. *Dryden.*

UNSINCE'RITY. *s.* Adulteration; cheat; dishonesty of profession. *Boyle.*

To UNSI'NEW. *v. a.* To deprive of strength. *Denham.*

UNSI'NEWED. *a.* Nerveless; weak. *Soak.*

UNSI'NGED. *a.* Not scorched; not touched by fire. *Stephens.*

UNSI'NNING. *a.* Impeccable. *Rogers.*

UNSKA'NNED. *a.* Not measured; not computed. *Shakespeare.*

UNSKI'LFUL. *a.* Wanting art; wanting knowledge. *Shakespeare.*

UNSKI'LFULLY. *ad.* Without knowledge; without art. *Shakespeare.*

UNSKI'LFULNESS. *s.* Want of art; want of knowledge. *Taylor.*

UNSKI'LLED. *a.* Wanting skill; wanting knowledge. *Dryden. Blackmore.*

UNSLA'IN *a.* Not killed. *Sidney.*

UNSLA'KED. *a.* Not quenched. *Dryden.*

UNSLEE'PING. *a.* Ever wakeful. *Milton.*

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UNSLI'PPING. *a.* Not liable to ſlip; faſt. *Sh.*
UNSMI'RCHED. *a.* Unpolluted; not ſtained. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNSMO'KED. *a.* Not ſmoked. *Swift.*
UNSO'CIABLE. *a.* [*inſociabilis*, Latin.] Not kind; not communicative of good; not ſuitable to ſociety. *Raleigh.*
UNSO'CIABLY. *ad.* Not kindly; without good-nature. *L'Eſtrange.*
UNSOI'LED. *a.* Not polluted; not tainted; not ſtained. *Ray.*
UNSO'LD. *a.* Not exchanged for money. *Pope.*
UNSO'LDIERLIKE. *a.* Unbecoming a ſoldier. *Broome.*
UNSO'LID. *a.* Fluid; not coherent. *Locke.*
UNSO'LVED. *a.* Not explicated. *Watts.*
UNSOO'T, for *unſweet*. *Spenſer.*
UNSOPHI'STICATED. *a.* Not adulterated; not counterfeit. *More.*
UNSO'RTED. *a.* Not diſtributed by proper ſeparation. *Watts.*
UNSO'UGHT. *a.*
1. Had without ſeeking. *Fenton.*
2. Not ſearched; not explored. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNSO'UND. *a.*
1. Sickly; wanting health. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Not free from cracks.
3. Rotten; corrupted.
4. Not orthodox. *Hooker.*
5. Not honeſt; not upright. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Not true; not certain. *Spenſer.*
7. Not faſt; not calm. *Daniel.*
8. Not cloſe; not compact. *Mortimer.*
9. Not ſincere; not faithful. *Gay.*
10. Not ſolid; not material. *Spenſer.*
11. Erroneous; wrong. *Milton.*
12 Not faſt under foot.
UNSO'UNDED. *a.* Not tried by the plummet. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNSO'UNDNESS. *s.*
1. Erroneouſneſs of belief; want of orthodoxy. *Hooker.*
2. Corruptneſs of any kind. *Hooker.*
3. Want of ſtrength; want of ſolidity. *Add.*
UNSO'URED. *a.*
1. Not made ſour. *Bacon.*
2. Not made moroſe. *Dryden.*
UNSO'WN. *a.* Not propagated by ſcattering ſeed. *Bacon.*
UNSPA'RED. *a.* Not ſpared. *Milton.*
UNSPA'RING. *a.*
1. Not parſimonious. *Milton.*
2. Not merciful.
To UNSPE'AK. *v. a.* To retract; to recant. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNSPE'AKABLE. *a.* Not to be expreſſed; ineffable; unutterable. *Hooker.*
UNSPE'AKABLY. *ad.* Inexpreſſibly; ineffably. *Spectator.*
UNSPE'CIFIED. *a.* Not particularly mentioned. *Brown.*
UNSPE'CULATIVE. *a.* Not theoretical.
UNSPE'D. *a.* Not diſpatched; not performed. *Garth.*
UNSPE'NT. *a.* Not waſted; not diminiſhed; not weakened; not exhauſted. *Bacon.*
To UNSPHE'RE. *v. a.* To remove from its orb. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNSPI'ED. *a.*
1. Not ſearched; not explored. *Milton.*
2. Not ſeen; not diſcovered. *Tickel.*
UNSPI'LT. *a.*
1. Not ſhed. *Denham.*
2. Not ſpoiled; not marred. *Taſſer.*
To UNSPI'RIT. *v. a.* To diſpirit; to depreſs; to deject.
UNSPO'LED. *a.*
1. Not plundered; not pillaged. *Dryden.*
2. Not marred; not hurt. *Pope.*
UNSPO'TTED. *a.*
1. Not marked with any ſtain. *Dryden.*
2. Immaculate; not tainted with guilt. *Shak.*
UNSQUA'RED. *a.* Not formed; irregular. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNSTA'BLE. *a.* [*inſtabilis*, Latin.]
1. Not fixed; not faſt. *Temple.*
2. Inconſtant; irreſolute. *James.*
UNSTA'ID. *a.* Not cool; not prudent; not ſettled into diſcretion; not ſteady; mutable. *Sandys.*
UNSTA'IDNESS. *s.*
1. Indiſcretion; volatile mind.
2. Uncertain motion. *Sidney.*
UNSTA'INED. *a.* Not ſtained; not dyed; not diſcoloured; not diſhonoured. *Roſcommon.*
To UNSTA'TE. *v. a.* To put out of dignity. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNSTA'TUTABLE. *a.* Contrary to ſtatute. *Swift.*
UNSTA'UNCHED. *a.* Not ſtopped; not ſtayed. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNSTE'ADFAST. *a.* Not fixed; not faſt; not reſolute. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNSTE'ADILY. *ad.*
1. Without any certainty.
2. Inconſtantly; not conſiſtently. *Locke.*
UNSTE'ADINESS. *s.* Want of conſtancy; irreſolution; mutability. *Swift.*
UNSTE'ADY. *a.*
1. Inconſtant; irreſolute. *Rowe.*
2. Mutable; variable; changeable. *Locke.*
3. Not fixed; not ſettled.
UNSTE'EPED *a.* Not ſoaked. *Bacon.*
To UNSTI'NG. *v. a.* To diſarm of a ſting. *Sm.*
UNSTI'NTED. *a.* Not limited. *Shelton.*
UNSTI'RRED. *a.* Not ſtirred; not agitated. *Boyle.*
To UNSTI'TCH. *v. a.* To open by picking the ſtitches. *Collier.*
UNSTO'OPING. *a.* Not bending; not yielding. *Shakeſpeare.*
To UNSTO'P. *v. a.* To free from ſtop or obſtruction; to open. *Boyle.*
UNSTO'PPED. *a.* Meeting no reſiſtance. *Ihy.*
UNSTRA'INED. *a.* Eaſy; not forced. *Hebrew.*
UNSTRA'I'TENED. *a.* Not contracted. *Glan.*
UNSTRE'NGTHENED. *a.* Not ſupported; not aſſiſted. *Hooker.*
To UNSTRI'NG. *v. a.*
1. To relax any thing ſtrung; to deprive of ſtrings. *Smith.*
2. To looſe; to untie. *Dryden.*

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UNSTRU'CK. *a.* Not moved; not affected. *Philips.*

UNSTU'DIED. *a.* Not premeditated; not laboured. *Dryden.*

UNSTU'FFED. *a.* Unfilled; unfurnished *Shak.*

UNSUBSTA'NTIAL. *a.*
1. Not solid; not palpable. *Milton.*
2. Not real. *Addison.*

UNSUCCE'SSFUL. *a.* Not having the wished event; not fortunate. *Cleaveland.*

UNSUCCE'SSFULLY. *ad.* Unfortunately; without success. *South.*

UNSUCCE'SSFULNESS. *s.* Want of success; event contrary to wish. *Hammond.*

UNSUCCE'SSIVE. *a.* Not proceeding by flux of parts. *Brown.*

UNSU'CKED. *a.* Not having the breasts drawn. *Milton.*

UNSU'FFERABLE. *a.* Not supportable; intolerable; not to be endured. *Milton.*

UNSUFFI'CIENCE. *s.* [*insuffisance*, Fr.] Inability to answer the end proposed. *Hooker.*

UNSUFFI'CIENT. *a.* [*insuffisant*, Fr.] Unable; inadequate. *Locke.*

UNSU'GARED. *a.* Not sweetened with sugar. *Bacon.*

UNSUI'TABLE. *a.* Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate. *Tillotson.*

UNSUI'TABLENESS. *s.* Incongruity; unfitness. *South.*

UNSUI'TING. *a.* Not fitting; not becoming. *Dryden.*

UNSU'LLIED. *a.* Not fouled; not disgraced; pure. *Spratt.*

UNSU'NG. *a.* Not celebrated in verse; not recited in verse. *Milton.*

UNSU'NNED. *a.* Not exposed to the sun. *Sh.*

UNSUPE'RFLUOUS. *a.* Not more than enough. *Milton.*

UNSUPPLA'NTED. *a.*
1. Not forced or thrown from under that which supports it. *Philips.*
2. Not defeated by stratagem.

UNSUPPO'RTABLE. *a.* [*insupportable*, Fr.] Intolerable; such as cannot be endured. *Boyle.*

UNSUPPO'RTED. *a.*
1. Not sustained; not held up. *Milton.*
2. Not assisted. *Brown.*

UNSU'RE. *a.* Not fixed; not certain. *Pope.*

UNSURMO'UNTABLE. *a.* [*insurmountable*, Fr.] Insuperable; not to be overcome. *Locke.*

UNSUSCE'PTIBLE. *a.* Incapable; not liable to admit. *Swift.*

UNSUSPE'CT. } *a.* Not considered as like-
UNSUSPE'CTED. } ly to do or mean ill. *Milton. Swift.*

UNSUSPE'CTING. *a.* Not imagining that any ill is designed. *Pope.*

UNSUSPI'CIOUS. *a.* Having no suspicion. *Milton.*

UNSUSTA'INED. *a.* Not supported; not held up. *Pope.*

To UNSWA'THE. *v. a.* To free from folds or convolutions of bandage. *Addison.*

UNSWA'YABLE. *a.* Not to be governed or influenced by another. *Shakespeare.*

UNSWA'YED. *a.* Not wielded; not held in the hand. *Shakespeare.*

To UNSWE'AR. *v. n.* Not to swear; to recant any thing sworn. *Spenser.*

To UNSWE'AT. *v. a.* To ease after fatigue; to cool after exercise. *Milton.*

UNSWO'RN. *a.* Not bound by an oath. *Shak.*

UNTA'INTED. *a.*
1. Not sullied; not polluted. *Roscommon.*
2. Not charged with any crime. *Shakespeare.*
3. Not corrupted by mixture. *Smith.*

UNTA'KEN. *a.*
1. Not taken. *Hayward.*
2. UNTAKEN *up.* Not filled. *Boyle.*

UNTA'LKED *of.* *a.* Not mentioned in the world. *Dryden.*

UNTA'MEABLE. *a.* Not to be tamed; not to be subdued. *Grew.*

UNTA'MED. *a.* Not subdued; not suppressed; not softened by culture. *Spenser.*

To UNTA'NGLE. *v. a.* To loose from intricacy or convolution. *Prior.*

UNTA'STED. *a.* Not tasted; not tried by the palate. *Waller.*

UNTA'STING. *a.*
1. Not perceiving any taste. *Smith.*
2. Not trying by the palate.

UNTA'UGHT. *a.*
2. Uninstructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered. *Young.*
2. Debarred from instruction. *Locke.*
3. Unskilled; new; not having use or practice. *Shakespeare.*

To UNTE'ACH. *v. a.* To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated. *Brown.*

UNTE'MPERED. *a.* Not tempered. *Ezekiel.*

UNTE'MPTED. *a.*
1. Not embarrassed by temptation. *Taylor.*
2. Not invited by any thing alluring. *Cotton.*

UNTE'NABLE. *a.*
1. Not to be held in possession.
2. Not capable of defence. *Clarendon.*

UNTE'NANTED. *a.* Having no tenant. *Temple.*

UNTE'NDER. *a.* Wanting softness; wanting affection. *Shakespeare.*

UNTE'NDERED. *a.* Not offered. *Shakespeare.*

To UNTE'NT. *v. a.* To bring out of a tent. *Shakespeare.*

UNTE'NTED. *a.* [from *tent.*] Having no medicaments applied. *Shakespeare.*

UNTE'RRIFIED. *a.* Not affrighted; not struck with fear. *Milton.*

UNTHA'NKED. *a.*
1. Not repaid with acknowledgment of kindness. *Milton.*
2. Not received with thankfulness. *Dryden.*

UNTHA'NKFUL. *a.* Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgment. *Taylor.*

UNTHA'NKFULLY. *ad.* Without thanks; without gratitude. *Boyle.*

UNTHA'NKFULNESS. *s.* Neglect or omission of acknowledgment for good received; want of sense of benefits, ingratitude. *Hayew.*

To UNTHI'NK. *v. a.* To recall or dismiss a thought. *Shakespeare.*

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UNTHI'NKING. *a.* Thoughtleſs; not given to reflection. *Locke.*
UNTHO'RNY. *a.* Not obſtructed by prickles. *Brown.*
UNTHO'UGHT *of. a.* Not regarded; not heeded. *Shakeſpeare.*
To UNTHRE'AD. *v. a.* To looſe. *Milton.*
UNTHRE'ATENED. *a.* Not menaced. *K. Ch.*
UNTHRI'FT. *s.* An extravagant; a prodigal. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNTHRI'FT. *a.* Profuſe; waſteful; prodigal; extravagant. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNTHRI'FTILY *ad.* Without frugality. *Col.*
UNTHRI'FTINESS. *s.* Waſte; prodigality; profuſion. *Hayward.*
UNTHRI'FTY. *a.*
1. Prodigal; profuſe; laviſh; waſteful. *Sidn.*
2. Not in a ſtate of improvement. *Shak.*
3. Not eaſily made to thrive or fatten. *Mor.*
UNTHRI'VING. *a.* Not thriving; not proſpering. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
To UNTHRO'NE. *v. a.* To pull down from a throne. *Milton.*
To UNTI'E. *v. a.*
1. To unbind; to free from bonds. *Shak.*
2. To looſen; to unfaſten. *Waller.*
3. To looſen from convolution or knot. *Pope.*
4. To ſet free from any obſtruction. *Taylor.*
5. To reſolve; to clear. *Denham.*
UNTI'ED. *a.*
1. Not bound; not gathered in a knot. *Prior.*
2. Not faſtened by any binding or knot. *Sh.*
3. Not faſt.
4. Not held by any tie or band.
UNTI'L. *ad.*
1. To the time that. *Denham.*
2. To the place that. *Dryden.*
3. To the degree that. *Chronicles.*
UNTI'L. *prep.* To. *Judges.*
UNTI'LLED. *a.* Not cultivated. *Blackmore.*
UNTI'MBERED. *a.* Not furniſhed with timber; weak. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNTI'MELY. *a.* Happening before the natural time. *Pope.*
UNTI'MELY. *ad.* Before the natural time. *Waller.*
UNTI'NGED. *a.*
1. Not ſtained; not diſcoloured. *Boyle.*
2. Not infected. *Swift.*
UNTI'RABLE. *a.* Indefatigable; unwearied. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNTI'RED. *a.* Not made weary. *Dryden.*
UNTI'TLED. *a.* Having no title. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNTO'. *prep* [It was the old word for *to*; now obſolete.] To. See To. *Hooker.*
UNTO'LD. *a.*
1. Not related. *Waller.*
2. Not revealed. *Dryden.*
UNTO'UCHED. *a.*
1. Not touched; not reached. *Stephens.*
2. Not moved; not affected. *Sidney.*
3. Not meddled with. *Dryden.*
UNTO'WARD. *a.*
1. Froward; perverſe; vexatious; not eaſily guided, or taught. *Woodward.*
2. Awkward; ungraceful. *Creech.*
3. Inconvenient; troubleſome. *Hudibras.*
UNTO'WARDLY. *a* Awkward; perverſe; froward. *Locke.*
UNTO'WARDLY. *ad.* Awkwardly; ungainly; perverſely. *Tillotſon.*
UNTRA'CEABLE. *a.* Not to be traced. *South.*
UNTRA'CED. *a.* Not marked by any footſteps. *Denham.*
UNTRA'CTABLE. *a.* [*intractabilis*, Lat.]
1. Not yielding to common meaſures and management; ſtubborn. *Heyward.*
2. Rough; difficult. *Milton.*
UNTRA'CTABLENESS. *s.* Unwillingneſs or unfitneſs to be regulated or managed. *Locke.*
UNTRAINED. *a.*
1. Not educated; not inſtructed; not diſciplined. *Heyward.*
2. Irregular; ungovernable. *Herbert.*
UNTRANSFE'RRABLE. *a.* Incapable of being given from one to another. *Hovel.*
UNTRANSPA'RENT. *a.* Not diaphanous; opaque. *Boyle.*
UNTRA'VELLED. *a.*
1. Never trodden by paſſengers. *Brown.*
2. Having never ſeen foreign countries. *Ad.*
To UNTREA'D. *v. a.* To tread back; to go back in the ſame ſteps. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNTREA'SURED. *a.* Not laid up; not repoſited. *Shakeſpeare.*
UNTRE'ATABLE. *a.* Not treatable; not practicable. *Decay of Piety.*
UNTRI'ED. *a.*
1. Not yet attempted. *Milton.*
2. Not yet experienced. *Collier.*
3. Not having paſſed trial. *Milton.*
UNTRIU'MPHABLE. *a.* Which allows no triumph. *Hudibras.*
UNTRO'D. } *a.* Not paſſed; not mark-
UNTRO'DDEN. } ed by the foot. *Waller.*
UNTRO'LLED. *a.* Not bowled; not rolled along. *Dryden.*
UNTROU'BLED. *a.*
1. Not diſturbed by care, ſorrow, or guilt. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Not agitated; not confuted; free from paſſion. *Milton.*
3. Not interrupted in the natural courſe. *Spenſer.*
4. Tranſparent; clear; not muddied. *Bacon.*
UNTRU'E. *a.*
1. Falſe; contrary to reality. *Hooker.*
2. Falſe; not faithful. *Suckling.*
UNTRU'LY. *ad.* Falſely; not according to truth. *Raleigh.*
UNTRU'STINESS. *s.* Unfaithfulneſs. *Heyward.*
UNTRU'TH. *s.*
1. Falſehood; contrariety to reality.
2. Moral falſehood; not veracity. *Sandys.*
3. Treachery; want of fidelity. *Shak.*
4. Falſe aſſertion. *Attterbury.*
UNTU'NABLE. *a.* Unharmonious; not muſical. *Bacon.*
To UNTU'NE. *v. a.*

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1. To make incapable of harmony. *Prior.*
2. To diſorder. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNTU'RNED. *a.* Not turned *Woodward.*

UNTU'TORED. *a.* Uninſtructed; untaught. *Shakeſpeare.*

To UNTWI'NE. *v. a.*
1. To open what is held together by convolution. *Waller.*
2. To open what is wrapped on itſelf. *Bacon.*
3. To ſeparate that which claſps round any thing. *Aſcham.*

To UNTWI'ST. *v. a.* To ſeparate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themſelves. *Taylor.*

To UNVA'IL. *v. a.* To uncover; to ſtrip of a vail. *Denham.*

UNVA'LUABLE. *a.* Ineſtimable; being above price. *Atterbury.*

UNVA'LUED. *a.*
1. Not prized; neglected. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Ineſtimable; above price. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNVA'NQUISHED. *a.* Not conquered; not overcome. *Milton.*

UNVA'RIABLE. *a.* [*invariable*, French.] Not changeable; not mutable. *Norris.*

UNVA'RIED. *a.* Not changed; not diverſified. *Locke.*

UNVA'RNISHED. *a.*
1. Not overlaid with varniſh.
2. Not adorned; not decorated. *Shakesp.*

UNVA'RYING. *a.* Not liable to change. *Locke.*

To UNVE'IL. *v. a.*
1. To uncover; to diveſt of a veil. *Pope.*
2. To diſcloſe; to ſhow. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNVE'ILEDLY. *ad.* Plainly; without diſguiſe. *Boyle.*

UNVE'NTILATED. *a.* Not fanned by the wind *Blackmore.*

UNVE'RITABLE. *a.* Not true. *Brown.*

UNVE'RSED. *a.* Unacquainted; unſkilled. *Blackmore.*

UNVE'XED. *a.* Untroubled; undiſturbed. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNVI'OLATED. *a.* Not injured; not broken. *Clarendon.*

UNVI'RTUOUS. *a.* Wanting virtue. *Shak.*

UNVI'SITED. *a.* Not reſorted to. *Milton.*

UNU'NIFORM. *a.* Wanting uniformity. *Decay of Piety.*

UNVO'YAGEABLE. *a.* Not to be paſſed over or voyaged. *Milton.*

UNU'RGED. *a.* Not incited; not preſſed. *Sh.*

UNU'SED. *a.*
1. Not put to uſe; unemployed. *Sidney.*
2. Not accuſtomed. *Dryden.*

UNU'SEFUL. *a* Uſeleſs; ſerving no purpoſe. *Glanville.*

UNU'SUAL. *a.* Not common; not frequent; rare. *Felton.*

UNU'SUALNESS. *s.* Uncommonneſs; infrequency. *Broome.*

UNU'TTERABLE. *a.* Ineffable; inexpreſſible. *Smith.*

UNVU'LNERABLE. *a.* Exempt from wound; not vulnerable. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNWA'KENED. *a.* Not roufed from ſleep. *Milton.*

UNWA'LLED. *a.* Having no walls. *Knolles.*

UNWA'RES. *ad.* Unexpectedly; before any caution or expectation. *Fairfax.*

UNWA'RILY. *ad.* Without caution; careleſly; heedleſly. *Digby.*

UNWA'RINESS. *s.* [from *unwary.*] Want of caution; careleſneſs *Spectator.*

UNWA'RLIKE. *a.* Not fit for war; not uſed to war; not military. *Dryden.*

UNWA'RNED. *a.* Not cautioned; not made wary. *Locke.*

UNWA'RRANTABLE. *a.* Not defenſible; not to be juſtified; not allowed. *South.*

UNWA'RRANTABLY. *ad.* Not juſtifiably; not defenſibly. *Wake.*

UNWA'RRANTED. *a.* Not aſcertained; uncertain. *Bacon.*

UNWA'RY. *a.*
1. Wanting caution; imprudent; haſty; precipitate. *Milton.*
2. Unexpected. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

UNWA'SHED. } *a.* Not waſhed; not cleanſ-
UNWA'SHEN. } ed by waſhing. *Duppa.*

UNWA'STED. *a.* Not conſumed; not diminiſhed. *Blackmore.*

UNWA'STING. *a.* Not growing leſs; not decaying. *Pope.*

UNWA'YED. *a.* Not uſed to travel; not ſeaſoned to the road. *Suckling.*

UNWE'AKENED. *a.* Not weakened. *Boyle.*

UNWE'APONED. *a.* Not furniſhed with offenſive arms. *Raleigh.*

UNWE'ARIABLE. *a.* Not to be tired; indefatigable. *Hooker.*

UNWE'ARIED. *a.*
1. Not tired; not fatigued. *Waller.*
2. Indefatigable; continual; not to be ſpent; not ſinking under fatigue. *Denham.*

To UNWEA'RY. *v. a.* To refreſh after wearineſs. *Temple.*

UNWE'D. *a.* Unmarried. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNWE'DGEABLE. *a.* Not to be cloven. *Sh.*

UNWEE'DED. *a.* Not cleared from weeds. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNWEE'PED. *a.* Not lamented. Now *unwept.* *Milton.*

UNWEE'TING. *a.* Ignorant; unknowing. *Spenſer.*

UNWE'IGHED. *a.*
1. Not examined by the balance. *Kings.*
2. Not conſiderate; negligent. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNWE'IGHING. *a.* Inconſiderate; thoughtleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNWE'LCOME. *a.* Not pleaſing; not grateful; not well received. *Denham.*

UNWE'PT. *a.* Not lamented; not bemoaned. *Dryden.*

UNWE'T. *a.* Not moiſt. *Dryden.*

UNWHI'PT. *a.* Not puniſhed; not corrected with the rod. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNWO'LESOME. *a.*
1. Inſalubrious; miſchievous to health. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Corrupt; tainted. *Shakeſpeare.*

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UNWIE'LDY. *ad.* Heavily; with difficult motion. *Dryden.*

UNWI'ELDINESS. *s.* Heavineſs; difficulty to move, or be moved. *Glanville.*

UNWI'ELDY. *a.* Unmanageable; not eaſily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous. *Clarendon.*

UNWI'LLING. *a.* Loath; not contented; not inclined; not complying by inclination. *Hooker.*

UNWI'LLINGLY. *a.* Not with good-will; not without loathneſs. *Denham.*

UNWI'LLINGNESS. *s.* Loathneſs; diſinclination. *Raleigh.*

To UNWI'ND. *v. a.*
1. To ſeparate any thing convolved; to untwiſt; to untwine. *Sidney.*
2. To diſentangle; to looſe from entanglement. *Hooker.*

To UNWI'ND. *v. n.* To admit evolution. *Mortimer.*

UNWI'PED. *a.* Not cleaned. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNWI'SE. *a.* Weak; defective in wiſdom. *Tillotſon.*

UNWI'SELY. *ad.* Weakly; not prudently; not wiſely. *Sidney.*

To UNWI'SH. *v. a.* To wiſh that which is not to be. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNWI'SHED. *a.* Not ſought; not deſired. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNWI'ST. *a.* Unthought of; not known. *Sp.*

To UNWI'T. *v. a.* To deprive of underſtanding. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNWITHDRA'WING. *a.* Continually liberal. *Milton.*

UNWITHSTOO'D. *a.* Not oppoſed. *Philips.*

UNWI'TNESSED. *a.* Wanting teſtimony; wanting notice. *Hooker.*

UNWI'TTINGLY. *ad.* [properly *unwettingly*, from *unweet*.] Without knowledge; without conſciouſneſs. *Sidney.*

UNWO'NTED. *a.*
1. Uncommon; unuſual; rare; infrequent. *Glanville.*
2. Unaccuſtomed; unuſed. *May.*

UNWO'RKING. *a.* Living without labour. *Locke.*

UNWO'RTHILY. *ad.* Not according to deſert. *Broome.*

UNWO'RTHINESS. *s.* Want of worth; want of merit. *Wake.*

UNWO'RTHY. *a.*
1. Not deſerving. *Hooker.*
2. Wanting merit. *Whitgift.*
3. Mean; worthleſs. *Sidney.*
4. Not ſuitable; not adequate. *Swift.*
5. Unbecoming; vile. *Dryden.*

UNWOU'NDED. *a.*
1. Not wounded. *Milton.*
2. Not hurt. *Pope.*

To UNWRA'P. *v. a.* To open what is folded.

To UNWRE'ATH. *v. a.* To untwine. *Boyle.*

UNWRI'TTEN. *a.* Not aſſuming the character of an author. *Arbuthnot.*

UNWRI'TTEN. *a.*
1. Not written; not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional. *Hale.*
2. Not containing writing. *South.*

UNWRO'UGHT. *a.* Not laboured; not manufactured. *Fairfax.*

UNWRU'NG. *a.* Not pinched. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNYI'ELDED. *a.* Not given up. *Dryden.*

To UNYO'KE. *v. a.*
1. To looſe from the yoke. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To part; to diſjoin. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNYO'KED. *a.*
1. Having never worn a yoke. *Dryden.*
2. Licentious; unreſtrained. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNZO'NED. *a.* Not bound with a girdle. *Prior.*

VOCA'BULARY. *s.* [*vocabularium*, Latin; *vocabulaire*, French.] A dictionary; a lexicon; a word-book. *Brown.*

VO'CAL. *a.* [*vocal*, French; *vocalis*, Latin.]
1. Having a voice. *Crashaw.*
2. Uttered or modulated by the voice. *Hooker.*

VOCA'LITY. *s.* [*vocalitas*, Latin.] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice. *Holder.*

To VO'CALIZE. *v. a.* [from *vocal*] To form into voice. *Holder.*

VO'CALLY. *ad.* [from *vocal*.] In words; articulately. *Hale.*

VOCA'TION. *s.* [*vocation*, Fr. *vocatio*, Lat.]
1. Calling by the will of God. *Hooker.*
2. Summons. *Dryden.*
3. Trade; employment; calling. *Sidney.*

VO'CATIVE. *a.* [*vocatif*, Fr. *vocativus*, Lat.] The grammatical caſe uſed in calling or ſpeaking to.

VOCIFERA'TION. *s.* [*vociferatio*, *vocifero*, Lat.] Clamour; outcry. *Arbuthnot.*

VOCI'FEROUS. *a.* [*vociferus*, Latin.] Clamorous; noiſy. *Pope.*

VOGUE. s. [French.] Faſhion; mode; popular reception. *Reſtoration.*

VOICE. *s.* [*voix*, French; *vox*, *vocis*, Latin.]
1. Sound emitted by the mouth. *Chapman.*
2. Sound of the mouth, as diſtinguiſhed from that uttered by another mouth. *Bacon.*
3. Any ſound made by breath. *Addiſon.*
4. Vote; ſuffrage; opinion expreſſed. *Knolles.*
5. Language; words; expreſſion. *Fell.*

To VOICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To rumour; to report. Not uſed. *Bacon.*
2. To vote. Obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*

To VOICE. *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. Obſolete. *Scott.*

VOI'CED. *a.* [from the noun.] Furniſhed with a voice. *Denham.*

VOID. *a.* [*vuide*, French.]
1. Empty; vacant. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated. *Swift.*
3. Unſupplied; unoccupied. *Camden.*
4. Wanting; unfurniſhed; empty. *Whitg.*
5. Unſubſtantial; unreal. *Pope.*

VOID. *s.* [from the adjective.] An empty ſpace; vacuum; vacancy. *Pope.*

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To VOID. *v. a.* [from the adjective; *vuider*, French.]
1. To quit; to leave empty. *Shakespeare.*
2. To emit; to pour out. *Wilkins.*
3. To emit as excrement. *Bacon.*
4. To vacate; to nullify; to annul. *Clarend.*

To VOID. *v. n.*
1. To be emitted. *Wiseman.*
2. To receive what is emitted. *Shakespeare.*

VOI'DABLE. *a.* [from *void.*] Such as may be annulled. *Ayliffe.*

VOI'DANCE. *s.* [from *void.*]
1. The act of emptying.
2. Ejection from a benefice.

VOI'DER. *s.* [from *void.*] A basket in which broken meat is carried from the table. *Cleav.*

VOI'DNESS. *s.* [from *void.*]
1. Emptiness; vacuity.
2. Nullity; inefficacy.
3. Want of substantiality. *Hakewill.*

VOITURE. s. [French.] Carriage. *Arbuth.*

VO'LANT. *a.* [*volans*, Lat. *volant*, Fr.]
1. Flying; passing through the air. *Wilkins.*
2. Nimble; active. *Philips.*

VO'LATILE. *a.* [*volatile*, Latin.]
1. Flying; passing through the air. *Bacon.*
2. [*volatile*, French.] Having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation. *Milton.*
3. Lively; sickle; changeable of mind; full of spirit; airy. *Swift.*

VO'LATILE. *s.* [*volatile*, French.] A winged animal. *Brown.*

VO'LATILENESS. } *s.* [*volatilité*, French;
VOLATI'LITY. } from *volatile.*]
1. The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity. *Bacon.*
2. Mutability of mind; airiness; livelines.

VOLATILIZA'TION. *s.* [from *volatilize.*] The act of making volatile. *Boyle.*

VO'LATILIZE. *v. a.* [*volatiliser*, French.] To make volatile; to subtilize to the highest degree. *Newton.*

VOLCA'NO. s. [Italian, from *Vulcan.*] A burning mountain. *Bentley.*

VOLE. *s.* [*vole*, French.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks. *Swift.*

VO'LERY. *s.* [*volerie*, Fr.] A flight of birds. *Locke.*

VOLITA'TION. *s.* [*volito*, Latin.] The act or power of flying. *Brown.*

VOLI'TION. *s.* [*volitio*, Latin.] The act of willing; the power of choice exerted. *Locke.*

VO'LITIVE. *a.* Having the power to will. *Hale.*

VO'LLEY. *s.* [*volée*, French.]
1. A flight of shot. *Raleigh.*
2. A burst; an emission of many at once. *Shakespeare.*

To VO'LLEY. *v. a.* To throw out. *Shakespeare.*

VO'LLIED. *a.* [from *volley.*] Discharged with a volley. *Philips.*

VOLT. *s.* [*volte*, Fr.] A round or a circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sidewise round a centre.

VOLUBI'LITY. *s.* [*volubilitas*, Latin.]
1. The act or power of rolling. *Watts.*
2. Activity of tongue; fluency of speech. *Clarendon.*
3. Mutability; liableness to revolution. *L'Estrange.*

VO'LUBLE. *a.* [*volubilis*, Latin.]
1. Formed so as to roll easily; formed so as to be easily put in motion. *Hammond.*
2. Rolling; having quick motion. *Milton.*
3. Nimble; active. *Watts.*
4. Fluent of words. *Shakespeare.*

VO'LUME. *s.* [*volumen*, Latin.]
1. Something rolled or convolved.
2. As much as seems convolved at once; as fold of a serpent, a wave of water. *Dryden.*
3. A book; so called because books were anciently rolled on a staff. *Spenser.*

VOLU'MINOUS. *a.* [from *volume.*]
1. Consisting of many complications. *Milton.*
2. Consisting of many volumes, or books. *Milton.*
3. Copious; diffusive. *Clarendon.*

VOLU'MINOUSLY. *ad.* [from *voluminous.*] In many volumes or books. *Granville.*

VO'LUNTARILY. *ad.* [from *voluntary.*] Spontaneously; of one's own accord; without compulsion. *Hooker.*

VO'LUNTARY. *a.* [*volontaire*, Fr. *voluntarius*, Latin.]
1. Acting without compulsion; acting by choice. *Hooker.*
2. Willing; acting with willingness. *Pope.*
3. Done by design; purposed. *Perkins.*
4. Done without compulsion. *Seed.*
5. Acting of his own accord; spontaneous. *Milton.*

VO'LUNTARY. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. A volunteer; one who engages in any affair of his own accord. *Davies.*
2. A piece of musick played at will without any settled rule. *Cleaveland.*

VOLUNTE'ER. *s.* [*volontaire*, French.] A soldier who enters into the service of his own accord. *Collier.*

To VOLUNTEE'R. *v. n.* To go for a soldier, A cant word. *Dryden.*

VOLU'PTUARY. *s.* [*voluptuaire*, Fr. *voluptuarius*, Latin.] A man given up to pleasure and luxury. *Atterbury.*

VOLU'PTUOUS. *a.* [*voluptuosus*, Lat.] Given to excess of pleasure; luxurious. *Bentley.*

VOLU'PTUOUSLY. *ad.* Luxuriously; with indulgence of excessive pleasure. *South.*

VOLU'PTUOUSNESS. *s.* [from *voluptuous.*] Luxuriousness; addictedness to excess of pleasure. *Donne.*

VOLUTA'TION. *s.* [*volutatio*, Latin.] Wallowing; rolling.

VOLU'TE. *s.* [*volute*, French.] A member of a column. That part of the capitals of the ionick, Corinthian, and Composite orders, supposed to represent the bark of trees twisted and turned into spiral lines. *Harris.*

VO'MICA. s. [Latin.] An encysted humour in the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

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VO'MICK NUT. *s.* The nucleus of a fruit of an East-Indian tree, the wood of which is the snakewood of the shops. *Hill.*

To VO'MIT. *v. n.* [*vomo*, Lat.] To cast up the contents of the stomach. *More.*

To VO'MIT. *v. a.* [*vomir*, Fr.]

1. To throw up from the stomach. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To throw up with violence from any hollow.

VO'MIT. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. The matter thrown up from the stomach. *Sandys.*
2. An emetick medicine; a medicine that causes vomits. *Arbuthnot.*

VOMI'TION. *s.* [from *vomo*, Lat.] The act or power of vomiting. *Grew.*

VO'MITIVE. *a.* [*vomitif*, French.] Emetick; causing vomits. *Brown.*

VO'MITORY. *a.* [*vomitoire*, Fr. *vomitorius*, Lat.] Procuring vomits; emetick. *Harvey.*

VORA'CIOUS. *a.* [*vorace*, Fr. *vorax*, Latin.] Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious. *G. of T.*

VORA'CIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *voracious.*] Greedily; ravenously.

VORA'CIOUSNESS. } *s.* [*voracité*, Fr. *voracitas*, Lat.] Greediness;
VORA'CITY. } ravine; ravenousness. *Sandys.*

VO'RTEX. s. In the plural *vortices*, Lat.] Any thing whirled round. *Newton.*

VO'RTICAL. *a.* [from *vortex.*] Having a whirling motion. *Newton.*

VO'TARIST. *s.* [*devotus*, Latin.] One devoted to any person or thing; one given up by a vow to any service or worship. *Milton.*

VO'TARY. *s.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, or state of life. *Swift.*

VO'TARY. *a.* Consequent to a vow. *Bacon.*

VO'TARESS. *s.* [female of *votary.*] A woman devoted to any worship or state. *Pope.*

VO'TE. *s.* [*votum*, Latin.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered. *Roscommon.*

To VOTE *v. a.*

1. To choose by suffrage; to determine by suffrage. *Bacon.*
2. To give by vote. *Swift.*

VO'TER. *s.* [from *vote.*] One who has the right of giving his voice or suffrage. *Swift.*

VO'TIVE. *a.* [*votivus*, Lat.] Given by vow. *Prior.*

To VOUCH. *v. a.* [*voucher*, Norman French.]

1. To call to witness; to obtest. *Dryden.*
2. To attest; to warrant; to declare; to maintain by repeated affirmations. *Attebury.*

To VOUCH. *v. n.* To bear witness; to appear as a witness; to give testimony *Swift.*

VOUCH. *s.* [from the verb.] Warrant; attestation. *Shakespeare.*

VOU'CHER. *s.* [from *vouch.*]

1. One who gives witness to any thing. *Pope.*
2. Testimony. *Locke.*

To VOUCHSA'FE. *v. a.* [*vouch* and *safe.*]

1. To permit any thing to be done without danger.
2. To condescend; to grant. *Shakespeare.*

To VOUCHSA'FE. *v. n.* To deign; to condescend; to yield. *Dryden.*

VOUCHSA'FEMENT. *s.* [from *vouchsafe.*] Grant; condescension. *Boyle.*

VOW. *s.* [*vœu*, Fr. *votum*, Lat.]

1. Any promise made to a divine power; an act of devotion. *Hammond.*
2. A solemn promise, commonly used for a promise of love or matrimony. *Dryden.*

To VOW. *v. a.* [*vouer*, Fr. *voveo*, Lat.]

1. To consecrate by a solemn dedication; to give to a divine power. *Spectator.*
2. To devote: a ceremonial phrase. *Spenser.*

To VOW. *v. n.* To make vows or solemn promises. *Suckling.*

VO'WEL. *s.* [*voyelle*, French; *vocalis*, Latin.] A letter which cannot be uttered by itself. *Holder.*

VOWFE'LLOW. *s.* [*vow* and *fellow.*] One bound by the same vow. *Shakespeare.*

VO'YAGE. *s.* [*voyage*, Fr.]

1. A travel by sea. *Prior.*
2. Course; attempt; undertaking. *Shak.*
3. The practice of travelling. *Bacon.*

To VO'YAGE. *v. n.* [*voyager*, Fr.] To travel by sea. *Pope.*

To VO'YAGE. *v. a.* To travel; to pass over. *Milton.*

VO'YAGER. *s.* [from *voyageur*, Fr.] One who travels by sea. *Pope.*

UP. *ad.* [up, Sax *op*, Dutch and Danish.]

1. Aloft; on high; not down. *Knolles.*
2. Out of bed; in the state of being risen from rest. *Watts.*
3. In the state of being risen from a seat. *Addison.*
4. From a state of decumbiture or concealment.
5. In a state of being built. *Shakespeare.*
6. Above the horizon. *Judges.*
7. To a state of proficiency: *he is getting* up *in reputation.* *Atterbury.*
8. In a state of exaltation: *the favourite is now* up *as high as he wishes.* *Spenser.*
9. In a state of climbing: *he is coming* up.
10. In a state of insurrection: *the people are* up *in Wales.* *Shakespeare.*
11. In a state of being increased, or raised: *the price is getting* up. *Dryden.*
12. From a remoter place, coming to any person or place: *our servant who follows us will soon be* up *with us.* *L'Estrange.*
13. Into order: *as, he drew* up *his regiment.*
14. From younger to elder years. *Psalms.*
15. Up *and down.* Dispersedly; here and there. *Addison.*
16. Up *and down.* Backward and forward.
17. Up *to.* To an equal height with. *Addis.*
18. Up *with.* Adequately to. *Rogers.*
19. Up *with.* A phrase that signifies the act of raising any thing to give a blow. *Sidney.*

UP. *interjection.*

1. A word exhorting to rise from bed. *Pope.*
2. A word of exhortation, exciting or rousing to action: up *and try.* *Spenser.*

UP. *preposition.* From a lower to a higher part; not down: *go* up *the hill.* *Bacon.*

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To UPBE'AR. *v. a.* preterit *upbore*; participle passive *upborn*. [*up* and *bear*.]
1. To sustain aloft; to support in elevation. *Milton.*
2. To raise aloft. *Pope.*
3. To support from falling. *Spenser.*

To UPBRA'ID. *v. a.* [upgebneban, Saxon.]
1. To charge contemptuously with any thing disgraceful. *Blackmore.*
2. To object as matter of reproach. *Spratt.*
3. To urge with reproach. *Decay of Piety.*
4. To reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher. *Shakespeare.*
5. To bring reproach upon; to show faults by being in a state of comparison. *Sidney.*
6. To treat with contempt. *Spenser.*

UPBRA'IDER. *s.* [from *upbraid*.] One that reproaches.

UPBRA'IDINGLY. *ad.* By way of reproach. *Ben Jonson.*

To UPBRA'Y. *v. a.* To shame. *Spenser.*

UPBRO'UGHT. part. pass. of *upbring*. Educated; nurtured. *Spenser.*

U'PHAND. *a.* [*up* and *hand*.] Lifted by the hand. *Monon.*

U'PCAST. *a.* Thrown upward. *Dryden.*

U'PCAST. *s.* A term of bowling; a throw; a cast. *Shakespeare.*

To UPGA'THER. *v. a.* [*up* and *gather*.] To contract. *Spenser.*

UPHE'LD. pret. and part. pass. of *uphold*. Maintained; sustained. *Milton.*

UPHI'LL. *a.* [*up* and *hill*.] Difficult; like the labour of climbing a hill. *Clarissa.*

To UPHOA'RD. *v. a.* [*up* and *hoard*.] To treasure; to store; to accumulate in private places. *Spenser.*

To UPHO'LD. *v. a.* pret. *upheld*; part. pass. *upheld* or *upholden*. [*up* and *hold*.]
1. To lift on high. *Dryden.*
2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling. *Shakespeare.*
3. To keep from declension. *Bacon.*
4. To support in any state of life. *Raleigh.*
5. To continue; to keep from defeat. *Hooker.*
6. To keep from being lost. *Shakespeare.*
7. To continue without falling. *Holder.*
8. To continue in being. *Hakewill.*

UPHO'LDER. *s.* [from *uphold*.]
1. A supporter. *Swift.*
2. A sustainer in being. *Hale.*
3. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals. *Gay.*

UPHO'LSTERER. *s.* [a corruption of *upholder*.] One who furnishes houses: one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture. *Pope.*

U'PLAND. *s.* [*up* and *land*.] Higher ground. *Burne.*

U'PLAND. *a.* Higher in situation. *Carew.*

UPLA'NDISH. *a.* [from *upland*.] Mountainous; inhabiting mountains. *Chapman.*

To UPLA'Y. *v. a.* [*up* and *lay*.] To hoard; to lay up. *Donne.*

To UPLI'FT. *v. a.* [*up* and *lift*.] To raise aloft. *Addison.*

U'PMOST. *a.* [an irregular superlative formed from *up*.] Highest; topmost. *Dryden.*

UPO'N. *preposition.* [*up* and *on*.]
1. Not under; noting being on the top. *Shak.*
2. Not within; being on the outside. *Bible.*
3. Thrown over the body, as clothes. *Shak.*
4. By way of imprecation or infliction: *mischief* upon *him*. *Shakespeare.*
5. It expresses obtestation, or protestation: upon *my honour*. *Shakespeare.*
6. It is used to express any hardship or mischief: *it brought evil* upon *them*. *Burnet.*
7. In consequence of: *he valued himself* upon *his birth*. *Clarendon.*
8. In immediate consequence of: *upon one kind word he was reconciled*. *Tillotson.*
9. In a state of view: *it appears* upon *history*. *Temple.*
10. Supposing a thing granted: upon *these terms it is admitted*. *Burnet.*
11. Relating to a subject: *Locke wrote* upon *government*. *Temple.*
12. With respect to: *I was silent* upon *questions which I did not understand*. *Dryden.*
13. In consideration of: *he surrendered* upon *stipulated promises*. *Pope.*
14. In noting a particular day: *Cæsar died* upon *the ides of March*. *Addison.*
15. Noting reliance or trust: *I do it* upon *your word*. *Shakespeare.*
16. Near to; noting situation: *Fontarabia is* upon *the edge of France*. *Clarendon.*
17. On pain of: *hence* upon *your lives*. *Sidney.*
18. On occasion of: *the king*, upon *this news*, *marched*. *Swift.*
19. By inference from: upon *your promises nothing will follow*. *Locke.*
20. Noting attention: *I was* upon *my work*, *when the fright happened*. *Locke.*
21. Noting particular pace: *he came on* upon *a gallop*. *Dryden.*
22. Exactly; according to: *they are near* upon *ten thousand*. *Shakespeare.*
23. By: noting the means of support: *he lives* upon *his annuity*. *Woodward.*
24. *Upon* is, in many of its significations, now contracted into *on*. See ON.

U'PPER. *a.* [a comparative from *up*.]
1. Superior in place; higher. *Peacham.*
2. Higher in power or dignity. *Hooker.*

U'PPERMOST. *a.* [superlative from *upper*.]
1. Highest in place. *Dryden.*
2. Highest in power or authority. *Glanville.*
3. Predominant; most powerful. *Dryden.*

U'PPISH. *a.* [from *up*.] Proud; arrogant.

To UPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*up* and *raise*.] To raise up; to exalt. *Milton.*

To UPRE'AR. *a.* [*up* and *rear*.] To rear on high. *Gay.*

UPRI'GHT. *a.* [*up* and *right*.]
1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect. *Bacon.*
2. Erected; pricked up. *Spenser.*
3. Honest; not declining from the right. *Milton.*

UPRI'GHT. *s.* Elevation; orthography. *Mon.*

U'PRIGHTLY. *ad.* [from *upright*.]

1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.
2. Honestly; without deviation from the right. *Taylor.*

U'PRIGHTNESS. *s.* [from *upright.*]
1. Perpendicular erection. *Waller.*
2. Honesty; integrity. *Atterbury.*

To UPRI'SE. *v. n.* [*up* and *rise.*]
1. To rise from decumbiture. *Psalms.*
2. To rise from below the horizon. *Cowley.*
3. To rise with acclivity. *Shakespeare.*

UPRI'SE. *s.* Appearance above the horizon. *Shakespeare.*

U'PROAR. *s.* [*oproer*, Dutch.] Tumult; bustle; disturbance; confusion. *Raleigh.*

To U'PROAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw into confusion. Not used. *Shakespeare.*

To UPROO'T. *v. a.* [*up* and *root.*] To tear up by the root. *Dryden.*

To UPROU'SE. *v. a.* [*up* and *rouse.*] To waken from sleep; to excite to action. *Shakespeare.*

U'PSHOT. *s.* [*up* and *shot*] Conclusion; end; last amount; final event. *Pope.*

U'PSIDE *down.* [an adverbial form of speech.]
1. With the lower part above the higher. *Heylin.*
2. In confusion; in complete disorder. *Ral.*

U'PSPRING. *s.* A man suddenly exalted; an upstart. Not used. *Shakespeare.*

To UPSTA'ND. *v. n.* [*up* and *stand.*] To be erected. *May.*

To UPSTA'RT. *v. n.* [*up* and *start.*] To spring up suddenly. *Dryden.*

UPSTA'RT. *s.* One suddenly raised to wealth, power, or honour; what suddenly rises and appears. *Milton.*

To UPSTA'Y. *v. a.* [*up* and *stay.*] To sustain; to support. *Milton.*

To UPSWA'RM. *v. a.* [*up* and *swarm.*] To raise in a swarm. Out of use. *Shakespeare.*

To UPTA'KE. *v. a.* [*up* and *take.*] To take into the hands. *Spenser.*

To UPTRA'IN. *v. a.* [*up* and *train.*] To bring up; to educate. Not used. *Spenser.*

To UPTU'RN. *v. a.* [*up* and *turn.*] To throw up; to furrow. *Milton.*

U'PWARD. *a.* [*up* and peapo, Saxon.] Directed to a higher part. *Dryden.*

U'PWARD. *s.* The top. Out of use. *Shakesp.*

U'PWARDS. } *ad.* [*up* and peapo.]
1. Toward a higher place. *Dryden.*
2. Toward heaven and God. *Hooker.*
3. With respect to the higher part. *Milton.*
4. More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number. *Hooker.*
5. Toward the source. *Pope.*

To UPWI'ND. *v. a.* pret. and pass. *upwound.* [*up* and *wind.*] To convolve. *Spenser.*

URBA'NITY. *s.* [*urbanité*, French; *urbanitas*, Latin.] Civility; elegance; politeness; merriment; facetiousness. *Dryden.*

U'RCHIN. *s.* [*heureuchin*, Armorick.]
1. A hedge-hog. *Shakespeare.*
2. A name of slight anger to a child. *Prior.*

URE. *s.* Practise; use. Obsolete. *Hooker.*

U'RETER. *s.* [ὐρητὴρ.] *Ureters* are two long and small canals from the basin of the kidneys, one on each side, which carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder. *Wiseman.*

U'RETHRA. *s.* [ὐρηθρα.] The passages of the urine. *Wiseman.*

To URGE. *v. a.* [*urgeo*, Latin.]
1. To incite; to push; to press by motives. *Tillotson.*
2. To provoke; to exasperate. *Shakespeare.*
3. To follow close, so as to impel. *Pope.*
4. To labour vehemently; to do with eagerness or violence. *Pope.*
5. To press; to enforce. *Dryden.*
6. To press as an argument. *Shakespeare.*
7. To importune; to solicit. *Spenser.*
8. To press in opposition, by way of objection. *Tillotson.*

To URGE. *v. n.* To press forward. *Dennis.*

U'RGENCY. *s.* [from *urgent.*] Pressure of difficulty or necessity. *Swift.*

U'RGENT. *a.* [*urgent*, Fr. *urgens*, Lat.]
1. Cogent; pressing; violent. *Raleigh.*
2. Importunate; vehement in solicitation. *Exodus.*

U'RGENTLY. *ad.* Cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately. *Harvey.*

U'RGER. *s.* [from *urge.*] One who presses; importuner. *Swift.*

U'RGEWONDER. *s.* A sort of grain. *Mortimer.*

U'RINAL. *s.* [*urinal*, French.] A bottle, in which water is kept for inspection. *Shakespeare.*

U'RINARY. *a.* [from *urine.*] Relating to the urine. *Bacon.*

URINA'TOR. *s.* [*urinator*, Lat.] A diver. *Ray.*

U'RINE. *s.* [*urine*, Fr. *urina*, Lat.] Animal water. *Brown.*

To U'RINE. *v. a.* [*uriner*, Fr.] To make water.

U'RINOUS. *a.* [from *urine.*] Partaking of urine. *Arbuthnot.*

U'RINATIVE. *a.* Working by urine; provoking urine. *Bacon.*

URN. *s.* [*urne*, Fr. *urna*, Lat.]
1. Any vessel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body. *Dryden.*
2. A water-pot. *Creech.*
3. The vessel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put. *Wilkins.*

URO'SCOPY. *s.* [ὐρον and σκοπεω.] Inspection of urine. *Brown.*

URRY. *s.* A mineral. A blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, which is an unripe coal, and proper for hot lands. *Mortimer.*

US. The oblique case of *we.*

U'SAGE. *s.* [*usage*, French.]
1. Treatment. *Dryden.*
2. Custom; practice long continued. *Hooker.*
3. Manners; behaviour. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

U'SAGER. *s.* [*usager*, Fr.] One who has the use of any thing in trust for another. *Daniel.*

U'SANCE. *s.* [*usance*, French.]
1. Use; proper employment. *Spenser.*
2. Usury; interest paid for money. *Shakesp.*

USE. *s.* [*usus*, Latin.]
1. The act of employing any thing to any

purpose. *Locke.*
2. Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpose. *Temple.*
3. Need of; occasion on which a thing can be employed. *A. Philips.*
4. Advantage received; power of receiving advantage. *Dryden.*
5. Convenience; help; usefulness. *Locke.*
6. Usage; customary act. *Locke.*
7. Practice; habit. *Waller.*
8. Custom; common occurrence. *Shak.*
9. Interest; money paid for the use of money. *South.*

To USE. *v. a.* [*user*, Fr. *usus*, Lat.]
1. To employ to any purpose. 1 *Chron.*
2. To accustom; to habituate. *Rescommon.*
3. To treat. *Knolles. Addison.*
4. To practise. 1 *Peter.*
5. To behave. Out of use. *Shakespeare.*

To USE. *v. n.*
1. To be accustomed; to practise customarily. *Spenser.*
2. To be customarily in any manner; to be wont. *Bacon.*
3. To frequent; to inhabit. Obsolete. *May.*

USEFUL. *a.* [*use* and *full.*] Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpose. *Swift.*

USEFULLY. *ad.* In such a manner as to help forward some end. *Bentley.*

USEFULNESS. *s.* Conduciveness or helpfulness to some end. *Addison.*

USELESS. *a.* [from *use.*] Answering no purpose; having no end. *Boyle.*

USELESSLY. *ad.* Without the quality of answering any purpose. *Locke.*

USELESSNESS. *s.* [from *useless.*] Unfitness to any end. *L'Estrange.*

USER. *s.* [from *use.*] One who uses. *Wotton.*

USHER. *s.* [*huissier*, Fr.]
1. One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank. *Shakespeare.*
2. An under-teacher; one who introduces young scholars to high learning. *Dryden.*

To USHER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as a forerunner or harbinger; to forerun. *Milton. Pope.*

USQUEBA'UGH. *s.* [An Irish and Erse word, which signifies the water of life.] A compounded distilled spirit, being drawn on aromatics. The Highland sort, by corruption, they call *whisky.*

USTION. *s.* [*ustion*, Fr. *ustus*, Lat.] The act of burning; the state of being burned.

USTORIOUS. *a.* [*ustum*, Latin.] Having the quality of burning. *Watts.*

USUAL. *a.* [*usuel*, Fr.] Common; frequent; customary. *Hooker.*

USUALLY. *ad.* Commonly; frequently; customarily. *Swift.*

USUALNESS. *s.* [from *usual.*] Commonness; frequency.

USUCAPTION. *s.* [*usus* and *capio*, Lat.] In the civil law, the acquisition of the property of a thing by possession thereof for a certain term of years.

USUFRU'CT. *s.* [*usufruit*, Fr.] The temporary use; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate. *Ayliffe.*

USUFRU'CTUARY. *s.* [*usufructuarius*, Lat.] One that has the use and temporary profit, not the property of a thing. *Ayliffe.*

To U'SURE. *v. n.* [*usura*, Latin.] To practise usury; to take interest for money. *Shak.*

U'SURER. *s.* [*usurier*, French.] One who puts money out at interest. Commonly used for one that takes exorbitant interest. *Shak.*

USU'RIOUS. *a.* [*usuaire*, Fr.] Given to the practice of usury; exorbitantly greedy of profit. *Donne.*

To USU'RP. *v. a.* [*usurpo*, Latin.] To possess by force or intrusion; to seize or possess without right. *Ben Jonson.*

USURPA'TION. *s.* [from *usurp.*] Forcible, unjust, illegal seizure or possession. *Dryden.*

USU'RPER. *s.* [from *usurp.*] One who seizes, or possesses that to which he has no right. *Spenser.*

USU'RPINGLY. *ad.* [from *usurp.*] Without just claim. *Shakespeare.*

U'SURY. *s.* [*usure*, Fr. *usura*, Lat.]
1. Money paid for the use of money; interest. *Walton.*
2. The practice of taking interest. *Bacon.*

UTENSIL. *s.* [*utensile*, low Latin.] An instrument for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade. *South.*

UTERINE. *a.* [*uterinus*, Latin.] Belonging to the womb. *Ray.*

UTERUS. *s.* [Latin.] The womb.

UTILITY. *s.* [*utilité*, Fr. *utilitas*, Latin.] Usefulness; profit; convenience; advantageousness. *Bacon.*

UTMOST. *a.* [utmœrt, Sax. from utten.]
1. Extreme; placed at the extremity. *Milton.*
2. Being in the highest degree. *Shakespeare.*

UTMOST. *s.* The most that can be; the greatest power; the highest degree; the greatest effort. *South.*

UTTER. *a.* [utten, Sax.]
1. Situate on the outside, or remote from the centre. *Milton.*
2. Placed beyond any compass; out of any place. *Milton.*
3. Extreme; excessive; utmost. *Milton.*
4. Complete; total. *Clarendon.*
5. Peremptory. *Clarendon.*
6. Perfect; mere. *Atterbury.*

To UTTER. *v. a.*
1. To speak; to pronounce; to express. *Shakespeare.*
2. To disclose; to discover; to publish. *Ral.*
3. To sell; to vend. *Carew.*
4. To disperse; to emit at large. *Swift.*

UTTERABLE. *a.* [from *utter.*] Expressible; such as may be uttered.

UTTERANCE. *s.* [from *utter.*]
1. Pronunciation; manner of speaking. *Spen.*
2. [*outrance*, Fr.] Extremity; terms of extreme hostility. Out of use. *Shakespeare.*

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3. Vocal expreſſion; emiſſion from the mouth. *Holder.*

U'TTERER. *ſ.* [from *utter.*]
1. One who pronounces.
2. A divulger; a diſcloſer. *Spenſer.*
3. A ſeller; a vender.

U'TTERLY. *ad.* [from *utter.*] Fully; completely; perfectly. *Clarendon.*

U'TTERMOST. *a.* [from *utter.*]
1. Extreme; being in the higheſt degree. *Milton.*
2. Moſt remote. *Abbot.*

U'TTERMOST. *ſ.* The greateſt. *Hooker.*

U'VEOUS. *a.* [from *uva*, Latin.] The *uveous* coat, or iris of the eye, hath a muſculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil. *Ray.*

VULCA'NO. ſ. [Ital.] A burning mountain: commonly *volcano.* *Arbuthnot.*

VU'LGAR. *a.* [*vulgaire*, Fr. *vulgaris*, Lat.]
1. Plebeian; ſuiting to the common people; practiſed among the common people. *Add.*
2. Vernacular; national. *Fell.*
3. Mean; low; being of the common rate. *Broome.*
4. Publick; commonly bruited. *Shakeſpeare.*

VU'LGAR. *ſ.* [*vulgaire*, Fr.] The common people. *King Charles.*

VU'LGARISM. *ſ.* [from *vulgar.*] Groſſneſs; meanneſs; vulgarity. *Reynolds.*

VULGA'RITY. *ſ.* [from *vulgar.*]
1. Meanneſs; ſtate of the loweſt people. *Br.*
2. Mean or groſs mode. *Dryden.*

VU'LGARLY. *ad.* [from *vulgar.*] Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people. *Hammond.*

VU'LNERABLE. *a.* [*vulnerabilis*, Latin.] Suſceptive of wounds; liable to external injuries. *Shakeſpeare.*

VU'LNERARY. *a.* [*vulnerarius*, Latin.] Uſeful in the cure of wounds. *Wiſeman.*

To VU'LNERATE. *v. a.* [*vulnero*, Latin.] To wound; to hurt. *Glanville.*

VU'LPINE. *a.* [*vulpinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a fox.

VU'LTURE. *ſ.* [*vultur*, Lat.] A large bird of prey, remarkable for voracity. *Shakeſpeare.*

VU'LTURINE. *a.* [*vulturinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a vulture.

U'VULA. *ſ.* [*uvula*, Latin.] In anatomy, a round ſoft ſpongeous body, ſuſpended from the palate, near the foramina of the noſtrils, over the glottis. *Wiſeman.*

UXO'RIOUS *a.* [*uxorius*, Lat.] Submiſſively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage. *Milton.*

UXO'RIOUSLY. *ad.* [from *uxorious.*] With fond ſubmiſſion to a wife. *Dryden.*

UXO'RIOUSNESS. *ſ.* [from *uxorious.*] Connubial dotage; fond ſubmiſſion to a wife.

W

WAD

WAG

W Is a letter, of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages. *W* is ſometimes improperly uſed in diphthongs as a vowel, for *u*; *view*, *ſtrew*: the ſound of *w* conſonant, if it be a conſonant, is uniform.

To WA'BBLE. *v. n.* [a low barbarous word.] To move from ſide to ſide; to change direction. *Moxon.*

WAD. *ſ.* [peop, hay, Saxon.]
1. A bundle of ſtraw or other looſe matter thruſt cloſe together.
2. *Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great uſe and value. *Woodward.*

WA'DDING. *ſ.* [from *wad*, *vad*, Iſlandick.] A kind of ſoft ſtuff looſely woven, with which the ſkirts of coats are ſtuffed out.

To WA'DDLE. *v. n.* [*waggelen*, Dutch.] To ſhake, in walking, from ſide to ſide; to deviate in motion from a right line. *Pope.*

To WADE. *v. n.* [from *vadum*, Lat.]
1. To walk through the waters; to paſs water without ſwimming. *More.*
2. To paſs difficultly and laboriouſly. *Addiſon.*

WA'FER. *ſ.* [*wafel*, Dutch.]
1. A thin cake. *Pope.*
2. The bread given in the euchariſt by the Romaniſts. *Hall.*
3. Paſte made to cloſe letters.

To WAFT. *v. a.* [probably from *wave.*]
1. To carry through the air, or on the water. *Pope.*
2. To buoy; to make float; to hinder from ſinking. *Brown.*
3. To beckon; to inform by a ſign of any thing moving.

To WAFT. *v. n.* To float. *Dryden.*

WAFT. *ſ.* [from the verb.]
1. A floating body. *Thomſon.*
2. Motion of a ſtreamer.

WA'FTAGE. *ſ.* [from *waft.*] Carriage by water or air. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

WA'FTER. *ſ.* [from *waft.*] A paſſage boat. *Ainſworth.*

WA'FTURE. *ſ.* [from *waft.*] The act of waving. Not in uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To WAG. *v. a.* [pazian, Saxon; *wagen*, Dutch.] To move lightly; to ſhake ſlight-

ly. *Swift.*

To WAG. *v. n.*
1. To be in quick or ludicrous motion. *Sh.*
2. To go; to pack off. *Shakespeare.*
3. To be moved. *Dryden.*

WAG. *s.* [pœgan, Saxon, to cheat.] Any one ludicrously mischievous; a merry droll. *Addison.*

WAGE. *s.* the plural *wages* is now only used. [*wagen*, German.]
1. Pay given for service. *Shakespeare.*
2. Gage; pledge. *Ainsworth.*

To WAGE. *v. a* [*waegen*, German, to attempt any thing dangerous.]
1. To attempt; to venture. *Shakespeare.*
2. To make; to carry on. *Dryden.*
3. [from *wage*, *wages*.] To set to hire. Not in use. *Spenser.*
4. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to hold in pay. Obsolete. *Davies.*
5. [In law.] When an action of debt is brought against any one, the defendant may *wage* his law; that is, swear, and certain persons with him, that he owes nothing to the plaintiff in manner as he hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called *wager* of law. *Blount.*

WA'GER. *s.* [from *wage*, to venture.]
1. A bett; any thing pledged upon a chance or performance *Bentley.*
2. Subject on which bets are laid. *Sidney.*
3. [In law.] An offer to make oath.

To WA'GER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay; to pledge as a bett. *Shakespeare.*

WA'GES. *s.* See WAGE.

WA'GGERY. *s.* [from *wag*.] Mischievous merriment; roguish trick; sarcastical gaiety. *Locke.*

WA'GGISH. *a.* [from *wag*.] Knavishly merry; merrily mischievous; frolicksome. *L'Estrange.*

WA'GGISHNESS. *s.* [from *waggish*.] Merry mischief. *Bacon.*

To WA'GGLE. *v. n.* [*waggelen*, Ger.] To waddle; to move from side to side. *Sidney.*

WA'GON. *s.* [pœgn, Sax. *waeghens*, Dut. *vagn*, Islandick.]
1. A heavy carriage for burdens. *Knolles.*
2. A chariot. Not in use. *Spenser.*

WA'GONER. *s.* [from *wagon*.] One who drives a wagon. *Dryden.*

WA'GTAIL. *s.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

WAID. *a.* Crushed. *Shakespeare.*

WAIF. *s.* [*waivium*, law Lat.] Goods found, but claimed by nobody. *Ainsworth.*

To WAIL. *v. a.* [*gualare*, Ital.] To moan; to lament; to bewail. *Pope.*

To WAIL. *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to express sorrow. *Ezekiel.*

WAIL. *s.* Audible sorrow. *Thomson.*

WA'ILING. *s.* [from *wail*.] Lamentation; moan; audible sorrow. *Knolles.*

WA'ILFUL. *a.* [from *wail* and *full*.] Sorrowful; mournful. *Shakespeare.*

WAIN. *s.* [contracted from *wagon*.] A carriage. *Spenser.*

WA'INROPE. *s.* [*wain* and *rope*.] A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon; cartrope. *Shakespeare.*

WA'INSCOT. *s.* [*wageschot*, Dutch.] The inner wooden covering of a wall. *Arbuthnot.*

To WA'INSCOT. *v. a.* [*waegenschetten*, Dutch.]
1. To line walls with boards. *Bacon.*
2. To line buildings with different materials. *Grew.*

WAIR. *s.* A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. *Bailey.*

WAIST. *s.* [*gwast*, Welsh.]
1. The smallest part of the body; the part below the ribs. *Milton.*
2. The middle deck, or floor, of a ship *Dryden.*

WA'ISTCOAT. *s.* [*waist* and *coat*.] An inner coat; a coat close to the body. *Richardson.*

To WAIT. *v. a.* [*wachten*, Dutch.]
1. To expect; to stay for. *Shakespeare.*
2. To attend; to accompany with submission or respect. *Dryden.*
3. To attend as a consequence of something. *Rowe.*
4. To watch as an enemy. *Job.*

To WAIT. *v. n.*
1. To expect; to stay in expectation. *Job.*
2. To pay servile or submissive attendance. *Denham.*
3. To attend. *Shakespeare.*
4. To stay; not to depart from. *South.*
5. To stay by reason of some hinderance.
6. To look watchfully. *Bacon.*
7. To lie in ambush as an enemy. *Milton.*
8. To follow as a consequence. *Decay of Piety.*

WAIT. *s.* Ambush; insidious and secret attempts. *Numbers.*

WA'ITER. *s.* [from *wait*.] An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others. *Ben Jonson.*

WA'ITING *gentlewoman.* } *s.* [from *wait*.]
WA'ITING *maid.* } An upper ser-
WA'ITING *woman.* } vant who attends on a lady in her chamber. *Swift.*

To WAKE. *v. n.* [*wakan*, Gothick; pacian, Saxon; *waecken*, Dutch.]
1. To watch; not to sleep. *Locke.*
2. To be roused from sleep. *Milton.*
3. To cease to sleep. *Denham.*
4. To be quick; to be alive. *Dryden.*
5. To be put in action; to be excited. *Milton.*

To WAKE. *v. a.* [pæccian, Saxon; *wecken*, Dutch.]
1. To rouse from sleep. *Dryden.*
2. To excite; to be put in motion or action. *Prior.*
3. To bring to life again, as if from the sleep of death. *Milton.*

WAKE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The feast of the dedication of the church formerly kept by watching all night. *King.*
2. Vigils; state of forbearing sleep. *Milton.*

WA'KEFUL. *a.* [*wake* and *full*.] Not sleeping; vigilant. *Crashaw.*

WA'KEFULNESS. *s.* [from *wakeful*.]
1. Want of sleep. *Bacon.*

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2. Forbearance of ſleep.

To WA'KEN. *v. n.* [from *wake.*] To wake; to ceaſe from ſleep; to be rouſed from ſleep. *Dryden.*

To WA'KEN. *v. a.*
1. To rouſe from ſleep. *Spenſer.*
2. To excite to action. *Reſcommon.*
3. To produce; to excite. *Milton.*

WA'KEROBIN. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WALE. *s.* [pel, Sax. a web.] A riling part in the ſurface of cloth.

To WALK. *v. n.* [*walen*, German; pealcan, Saxon, to roll.]
1. To move by leiſurely ſteps, ſo that one foot is ſet down before the other is taken up. *Clarendon.*
2. It is uſed in the ceremonious language of invitation, for *come* or *go.* *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To move for exerciſe or amuſement. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To move the ſloweſt pace; not to trot, gallop, or amble. Applied to a horſe.
5. To appear as a ſpectre. *Davies.*
6. To act on any occaſion. *Ben Jonſon.*
7. To be in motion. *Spenſer.*
8. To act in ſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*
9. To range; to be ſtirring. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. To move off; to depart. *Spenſer.*
11. To act in any particular manner: as, *to* walk *uprightly.* *Micah.*
12. To travel. *Deuter.*

To WALK. *v. a.*
1. To paſs through. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To lead out for the ſake of air or exerciſe.

WALK. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of walking for air or exerciſe. *Pope.*
2. Gait; ſtep; manner of moving. *Dryden.*
3. A length of ſpace, or circuit, through which one walks. *Milton.*
4. An avenue ſet with trees. *Milton.*
5. Way; road; range; place of wandering. *Sandys.*
6. Region; ſpace. *Reynolds.*
7. [*turbo*, Latin.] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*
8. *Walk* is the ſloweſt or leaſt raiſed pace or going of a horſe. *Farrier's Dict.*

WA'LKER. *s.* One that walks. *Swift.*

WA'LKINGSTAFF. *s.* A ſtick which a man holds to ſupport him in walking. *Glanville.*

WALL. *s.* [*wall*, Welſh; *vallum*, Lat. pall, Sax. *walle*, Dutch.]
1. A ſeries of brick or ſtone carried upward, and cemented with mortar; the ſide of a building. *Wotton.*
2. Fortification; works built for defence: commonly in the plural. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. *To take the* WALL. To take the upper place; not to give place. *Prior.*

To WALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To encloſe with walls. *Dryden.*
2. To defend by walls. *Bacon.*

WALLCREE'PER. *s.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*

WA'LLET. *s.* [peallian, to travel, Saxon.]
1. A bag in which the neceſſaries of a traveller are put; a knapſack. *Addiſon.*
2. Any thing protuberant and ſwagging. *Shakeſpeare.*

WALLEY'ED. *a.* [*wall* and *eye.*] Having white eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

WA'LLFLOWER. *s.* A ſpecies of ſtockgilliflower.

WA'LLFRUIT. *s.* Fruit which, to be ripened muſt be planted againſt a wall. *Mortimer.*

To WA'LLOP. *v. n.* [pealan, to boil, Saxon.] To boil.

WA'LLOUSE. *s.* [*ciron*, Latin.] An inſect; a bug. *Ainſworth.*

To WA'LLOW. *v. n.* [*walugan*, Gothick; palician, Saxon.]
1. To move heavily and clumſily. *Milton.*
2. To roll himſelf in mire, or any thing filthy. *Knolles.*
3. To live in any ſtate of filth or groſs vice. *South.*

WA'LLOW. *s.* [from the verb.] A kind of rolling walk. *Dryden.*

WALLRU'E. *s.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

WA'LLWORT. *s.* A plant the ſame with dwarf elder, or danewort.

WA'LNUT. *s.* [palh hnuta, Saxon.] A tree and fruit. The ſpecies are ten. *Miller.*

WA'LTRON. *s.* The ſeahorſe. *Woodward.*

To WA'MBLE. *v. n.* [*wemmelen*, Dutch.] To roll with naufea and ſickneſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

WAN. *a.* [pann, Sax.] Pale, as with ſickneſs; languid of look. *Suckling.*

WAN, for *won*, the old preterit of *win.* *Spenſer.*

WAND. *s.* [*vaand*, Daniſh.]
1. A ſmall ſtick or twig; a long rod. *Bacon.*
2. Any ſtaff of authority, or uſe. *Sidney.*
3. A charming rod. *Milton.*

To WA'NDER. *v. n.* [panopian, Sax. *wandelen*, Dutch.]
1. To rove; to ramble here and there; to go without any certain courſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To deviate; to go aſtray. *Pſalms.*

To WA'NDER. *v. a.* To travel over, without a certain courſe. *Milton.*

WA'NDERER. *s.* [from *wander.*] Rover; rambler. *Ben Jonſon.*

WA'NDERING. *s.* [from *wander.*]
1. Uncertain peregrination. *Addiſon.*
2. Aberration; miſtaken way. *Dec. of Piety.*
3. Uncertainty; want of being fixed. *Locke.*

To WANE. *v. n.* [panian, to grow leſs, Saxon.]
1. To grow leſs; to decreaſe. *Hakewill.*
2. To decline; to ſink. *Rowe.*

WANE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Decreaſe of the moon. *Bacon.*
2. Decline; diminution; declenſion. *South.*

WA'NNED. *a.* [from *wan.*] Turned pale and faint-coloured. *Shakeſpeare.*

WA'NNESS. *s.* [from *wan.*] Paleneſs; languor.

To WANT. *v. a.* [pana, Saxon.]
1. To be without ſomething fit or neceſſary. *Locke.*
2. To be defective in ſomething. *Milton.*
3. To fall ſhort of; not to contain. *Milton.*

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4. To be without; not to have. *Dryden.*
5. To need; to have need of; to lack. *Holder.*
6. To wish; to long; to desire. *Shakespeare.*

To WANT. *v. n.*
1. To be wanted; to be improperly absent. *Denham.*
2. To fail; to be deficient. *Milton.*
3. To be missed; to be not had. *Dryden.*

WANT. *s.*
1. Need. *Milton.*
2. Deficiency. *Addison.*
3. The state of not having. *Pope.*
4. Poverty; penury; indigence. *Swift.*
5. [panu, Saxon.] A mole. *Heylin.*

WA'NTON. *a.*
1. Lascivious; libidinous; lecherous; lustful. *Milton.*
2. Licentious; dissolute. *Roscommon.*
3. Frolicksome; gay; sportive; airy. *Shak.*
4. Loose; unrestrained. *Addison.*
5. Quick and irregular of motion. *Milton.*
6. Luxuriant; superfluous. *Milton.*
7. Not regular; turned fortuitously. *Milton.*

WA'NTON. *s.*
1. A lascivious person; a strumpet; a whoremonger *South.*
2. A trifler; an insignificant flatterer. *Shak.*
3. A word of slight endearment. *Ben Jonson.*

To WA'NTON. *v. n* [from the noun.]
1. To play lasciviously. *Prior.*
2. To revel; to play. *Fenton.*
3 To move nimbly and irregularly.

WA'NTONLY. *ad.* [from *wanton.*] Lasciviously; frolicksomely; gayly; sportively; carelessly. *Dryden.*

WA'NTONNESS. *s.* [from *wanton.*]
1. Lasciviousness; lechery. *South.*
2. Sportiveness; frolick; humour. *Pope.*
3. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint. *King Charles.*

WA'NTWIT. *s.* [*want* and *wit.*] A fool; an idiot. *Shakespeare.*

WA'NTY. *s.* A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse; a surcingle. *Tusser.*

WA'PED. *a.* Dejected; crushed by misery. *Shakespeare.*

WA'PENTAKE *s.* [from pœpun, Sax. and *take.*] *Wapentake* is all one with what we call a hundred; as, upon a meeting for that purpose, they touched each other's weapons, in token of their fidelity and allegiance. *Cow.*

WAR. *s.* [*werre*, old Dut. *guerre*, French.]
1. The exercise of violence under sovereign command against withstanders. *Raleigh.*
2. The instruments of war, in poetical language. *Prior.*
3. Forces; army. Poetically. *Milton.*
4. The profession of arms. *Wisdom.*
5. Hostility; state of opposition; act of opposition. *Shakespeare.*

To WAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make war; to be in a state of hostility. *Timothy*

To WAR. *v. a.* To make war upon. Not used. *Daniel.*

To WA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*werbeln*, old Teutonick; *werveln*, German, to twirl.]
1. To quaver any sound. *Milton.*
2. To cause to quaver. *Milton.*
3. To utter musically. *Milton.*

To WA'RBLE. *v. n.*
1. To be quavered. *Gay.*
2. To be uttered melodiously. *Sidney.*
3. To sing. *Milton.*

WA'RBLER. *s.* [from *warble.*] A singer; a songster. *Tickell.*

WARD. A syllable much used as an affix in composition, as *heavenward*, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this way; from peapo, Saxon: it notes tendency *to* or *from.* *Sidney.*

To WARD. *v. a.* [peapoian, Sax. *waren*, Dut. *garder*, French.]
1. To guard; to watch. *Spenser.*
2. To defend; to protect. *Shakespeare.*
3. To fence off; to obstruct or turn aside any thing mischievous. *Fairfax.*

To WARD. *v. n.*
1. To be vigilant; to keep guard.
2. To act upon the defensive with a weapon. *Dryden.*

WARD. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Watch; act of guarding. *Dryden.*
2. Garrison; those who are entrusted to keep a place. *Spenser.*
3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing. *Sh.*
4. Fortress; strong hold. *Shakespeare.*
5. District of a town. *Dryden.*
6. Custody; confinement. *Hooker.*
7. The part of a lock, which, corresponding to the proper key, hinders any other from opening it. *Grew.*
8. One in the hands of a guardian. *Otway.*
9. The state of a child under a guardian. *Bac.*
10 Guardianship; right over orphans. *Spen.*

WA'RDEN. *s.* [*waerden*, Dutch.]
1. A keeper; a guardian.
2. A head officer. *Garth.*
3. Warden of the cinque ports. A magistrate of those havens in the east of England, called the cinque ports, who has there all that jurisdiction which the admiral of England has in places not exempt. *Cowell.*
4. A large pear. *May.*

WA'RDER *s.* [from *ward.*]
1. A keeper; a guard. *Dryden.*
2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight. *Shakespeare.*

WA'RDMOTE. *s.* [peapo, and mote, or gemot, Saxon.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or district in London, for the direction of their affairs.

WA'RDROBE *s.* [*garderobe*, French.] A room where clothes are kept. *Addison.*

WA'RDSHIP. *s* [from *ward.*]
1. Guardianship. *Bacon.*
2. Pupilage; state of being underward. *King Charles.*

WARE. The preterite of *wear*, more frequently *wore.* *Luke.*

WARE. *a.* [we commonly say *aware.*]

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1. Being in expectation of; being provided against. *Matthews.*
2. Cautious; wary. *Spenser.*

To WARE. *v. a.* To take heed of; to beware. *Dryden.*

WARE. *s.* [paɼn, Sax. *waer*, Dut. *vara*, Swediſh.] Commonly ſomething to be ſold. *Ben Jonſon.*

WA'REFUL. *a.* [*ware* and *full.*] Cautious; timorouſly prudent.

WA'REFULNESS. *s.* [from *wareful.*] Cautiouſneſs. Obſolete. *Sidney.*

WA'REHOUSE. *s.* [*ware* and *houſe.*] A ſtorehouſe of merchandiſe. *Addiſon.*

WA'RELESS. *a.* [from *ware.*] Uncautious; unwary. *Spenser.*

WA'RELY. *ad.* [from *ware.*] Warily; cautiouſly; timorouſly. *Spenſer.*

WA'RFARE. *s.* [*war* and *fare.*] Military ſervice; military life; ſtate of conteſt and ſolicitude. *Rogers.*

To WA'RFARE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lead a military life. *Camden.*

WA'RHABLE. *a.* [*war* and *habile*, Lat.] Military; fit for war. *Spenſer.*

WA'RILY. *ad.* [from *wary.*] Cautiouſly; with timorous prudence; with wiſe forethought. *Hooker.*

WA'RINESS. *s.* [from *wary.*] Caution; prudent forethought; timorous ſcrupulouſneſs. *Spratt.*

WARK. *s.* [anciently uſed for *work*; whence *bulwark.*] Building. *Spenſer.*

WA'RLIKE. *a.* [*war* and *like.*]
1. Fit for war; diſpoſed to war. *Philips.*
2. Military; relating to war. *Milton.*

WA'RLING. *s.* [from *war.*] One often quarrelled with. *Camden.*

WA'RLOCK. } *s.* [*wardlookr*, Iſlandick, a
WA'RLUCK. } charm; peɼlog, Saxon, an evil ſpirit.] A male witch; a wizard. *Dryd.*

WARM. *a.* [*warm*, Gothick; peaɼm, Sax. *warm*, Dutch.]
1. Not cold, though not hot; heated to a ſmall degree. *Milton.*
2. Zealous; ardent. *Pope.*
3. Habitually paſſionate; ardent; keen.
4. Violent; furious; vehement. *Dryden.*
5. Buſy in action; heated with action. *Dryd.*
6. Canciful; enthuſiaſtick. *Locke.*
7. Vigorous; ſprightly. *Pope.*

To WARM. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree. *Iſaiah.*
2. To heat mentally; to make vehement. *Dryden.*

To WARM. *v. n.* To grow leſs cold. *Iſaiah.*

WA'RMINGPAN. *s.* [*warm* and *pan.*] A covered braſs pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

WA'RMINGSTONE. *s.* [*warm* and *ſtone.*] A ſtone dug in Cornwall, which being once well heated at the fire retains warmth a great while, and has been found to give eaſe in the internal hemorrhoids. *Ray.*

WA'RMLY. *ad.* [from *warm.*]
1. With gentle heat. *Milton.*
2. Eagerly; ardently. *Pope.*

WA'RMNESS. } *s.* [from *warm.*]
WARMTH. }
1. Gentle heat. *Addiſon.*
2. Zeal; paſſion; fervour of mind. *Spratt.*
3. Canciſulneſs; enthuſiaſm *Temple.*

To WARN. *v. a.* [paɼnian, Sax. *waernen*, Dut. *warna*, Swediſh.]
1. To caution againſt any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill. *South.*
2. To admoniſh of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forſaken. *Acts.*
3. To inform previouſly of good or bad. *Dryden.*

WA'RNING. *s.* [from *warn.*]
1. Caution againſt faults or dangers; previous notice of ill. *Wake.*
2. Previous notice; in a ſenſe indifferent. *Duty of Man.*

WARP. *s.* [peaɼp, Sax. *werp*, Dutch.] That order of thread in a thing woven that croſſes the woof. *Bacon.*

To WARP. *v. n.* [peaɼpan, Sax. *werpen*, Dut. to throw; whence we ſometimes ſay *the work caſts.*]
1. To change from the true ſituation of inteſtine motion; to change the poſition from one part to another. *Mexon.*
2. To loſe its proper courſe of direction. *Shakſpeare.*
3. To turn. *Milton.*

To WARP. *v. a.*
1. To contract; to ſhrivel.
2. To turn aſide from the true direction. *Watts.*
3. It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* to expreſs the effect of froſt.

To WA'RRANT. *v. n.* [*garantir*, French.]
1. To ſupport or maintain; to atteſt. *Locke.*
2. To give authority. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To juſtify. *South.*
4. To exempt, to privilege; to ſecure. *Sid.*
5. To declare upon ſurety *L'Eſtrange.*

WA'RRANT. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A writ conferring ſome right or authority. *Clarendon.*
2. writ giving the officer of juſtice the power of caption. *Dryden.*
3. A ſecure inviolable grant. *Hooker.*
4. A juſtificatory commiſſion. *Kettlewell.*
5. Atteſtation. *South.*
6. Right; regality. Obſolete. *Shakſpeare.*

WA'RRANTABLE. *a.* [from *warrant.*] Juſtifiable; defenſible *South.*

WA'RRANTABLENESS. *s.* [from *warrantable.*] Juſtifiableneſs. *Sidney.*

WA'RRANTABLY. *ad.* [from *warrantable.*] Juſtifiably. *Wake.*

WA'RRANTER. *s.* [from *warrant.*]
1. One who gives authority.
2. One who gives ſecurity.

WARRANTISE. *s.* [*warrantiſe*, law Latin.]

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Authority; security. *Shakespeare.*

WA'RRANTY. *s.* [*warrantia*, law Latin; *guarentia*, *garant*, French.]
1. [In the common law.] A promise made in a deed by one man unto another, for himself and his heirs, to secure him and his heirs against all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed of between them. *Cowell.*
2. Authority; justificatory mandate. *Taylor.*
3. Security. *Locke.*

To WARRA'Y. *v. a.* [from *war.*] To make war upon. *Fairfax.*

WARRE. *a.* [pæppe, Saxon.] Worse. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

WA'RREN. *s.* [*warende*, Dut. *guerenne*, Fr.] A kind of park for rabbits. *L'Estrange.*

WA'RRENER. *s.* [from *warren.*] The keeper of a warren.

WA'RRIOUR. *s.* [from *war.*] A soldier; a military man. *Young.*

WART. *s.* [peapt, Sax. *werte*, Dut.]
1. A corneous excrescence; a small protuberance on the flesh. *Bacon.*
2. A protuberance of trees. *Ray.*

WA'RTWORT. *s.* [*wart* and *wort*; *verrucaria*, Latin.] Spurge. *Ainsworth.*

WA'RTY. *a.* [from *wart.*] Grown over with warts.

WA'RWORN. *a.* [*war* and *worn.*] Worn with war. *Shakespeare.*

WA'RY. *a.* [pæp, Saxon.] Cautious; scrupulous; timorously prudent. *Addison.*

WAS. The preterite of *To be.*

To WASH. *v. a.* [paxcan, Sax. *wasschen*, Dut.]
1. To cleanse by ablution. *L'Estrange.*
2. To moisten; to wet: as, the rain *washes* the flowers.
3. To affect by ablution. *Watts.*
4. To colour by washing. *Collier.*

To WASH. *v. n.*
1. To perform the act of ablution. *Pope.*
2. To cleanse clothes. *Shakespeare.*

WASH. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Alluvion; any thing collected by water. *Mortimer.*
2. A bog; a marsh; a fen; a quagmire. *Shak.*
3. A medical or cosmetick lotion. *Swift.*
4. A superficial stain or colour. *Collier.*
5. The feed of hogs gathered from washed dishes. *Shakespeare.*
6. The act of washing the clothes of a family; the linen washed at once.

WA'SHBALL. *s.* [*wash* and *ball.*] Ball made of soap. *Swift.*

WA'SHER. *s.* [from *wash.*] One that washes. *Shakespeare.*

WA'SHPOT. *s.* [*wash* and *pot*] A vessel in which any thing is washed. *Cowley.*

WA'SHY. *a.* [from *wash.*]
1. Watery; damp. *Milton.*
2. Weak; not solid. *Wotton.*

WASP. *s.* [peapp, Sax *vespa*, Lat. *guespe*, Fr.] A brisk stinging insect, in form resembling a bee. *Shakespeare.*

WA'SPISH. *a.* [from *wasp.*] Peevish; malignant; irritable; irascible. *Stilling fleet.*

WA'SPISHLY. *ad.* Peevishly.

WA'SPISHNESS. *s.* [from *waspish*] Peevishness; irritability.

WA'SSAIL. *s.* [from pap hæl, your health, Sax.]
1. A liquor made of apples, sugar, and ale, anciently much used by English good fellows.
2. A drunken bout. *Shakespeare.*
3. A merry song. *Ainsworth.*

WA'SSAILER. *s.* [from *wassail.*] A toper; a drunkard. *Milton.*

WAST. The second person of *was*, from *To be.*

To WASTE. *v. a.* [apeprcan, Sax. *woesten*, Dut.] *guastare*, Ital *vastare*, Lat.]
1. To diminish. *Temple.*
2. To destroy wantonly and luxuriously; to squander. *Hooker.*
3. To destroy; to desolate. *Dryden.*
4. To wear out. *Milton.*
5. To spend; to consume. *Milton.*

To WASTE. *v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a state of consumption. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *a.* [from the verb.]
1. Destroyed; ruined. *Prior.*
2. Desolate; uncultivated. *Abbot.*
3. Superfluous; exuberant; lost for want of occupiers *Milton.*
4. Worthless; that of which none but vile uses can be made: as, *waste* wood.
5. That of which no account is taken, or value found. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Wanton or luxurious destruction; the act of squandering. *Watts.*
2. Consumption; loss. *Ray.*
3. Useless expence. *Watts.*
4. Desolate or uncultivated ground. *Locke.*
5. Ground, place, or space unoccupied. *Waller.*
6. Region ruined and deserted. *Dryden.*
7. Mischief; destruction. *Shakespeare.*
8. [A law term.] Destruction of wood or other products of land. *Shadwell.*

WA'STEFUL. *a.* [*waste* and *full.*]
1. Destructive; ruinous. *Milton.*
2. Wantonly or dissolutely consumptive. *Bacon.*
3. Lavish; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal. *Addison.*
4. Desolate; uncultivated; unoccupied. *Spenser.*

WA'STEFULLY. *ad.* [from *wasteful.*] With vain and dissolute consumption. *Dryden.*

WA'STEFULNESS. *s.* [from *wasteful.*] Prodigality.

WA'STENESS. *s.* [from *waste.*] Desolation; solitude. *Spenser.*

WA'STER. *s.* [from *waste.*] One that consumes dissolutely and extravagantly; a squanderer; vain consumer. *Ben Jonson.*

WA'STREL. *s.* [from *waste.*] Common. *Carew.*

WATCH. *s.* [pæcce, Saxon.]
1. Forbearance of sleep.
2. Attendance without sleep. *Addison.*
4. Guard; vigilant keep. *Spenser.*
3. Attention; close observation. *Shakespeare.*

5. Watchmen; men set to guard. *Milton.*
6. Place where a guard is set. *Shakespeare.*
7. Post or office of a watchman *Shakespeare.*
8. A period of the night. *Dryden.*
9. A pocket clock; a small clock moved by a spring. *Hale.*

To WATCH. *v. n.* [pacian, Saxon.]
1. Not to sleep; to wake. *Shakespeare.*
2. To keep guard. *Milton.*
3. To look with expectation. *Psalms.*
4. To be attentive; to be vigilant. *Timothy.*
5. To be cautiously observant. *Taylor.*
6. To be insidiously attentive. *Milton.*

To WATCH. *v. a.*
1. To guard. to have in keep. *Milton.*
2. To observe in ambush. *Walton.*
3. To tend. *Broome.*
4. To observe, in order to detect or prevent.

WATCHER. *s.* [from *watch.*]
1. One who sits up; one who does not go to sleep. *Shakespeare.*
2. Diligent overlooker or observer. *More.*

WATCHET. *a.* [pæcep, Saxon.] Blue; pale blue *Dryden.*

WATCHFUL. *a.* [*watch* and *full*] Vigilant; attentive; cautious; nicely observant. *Shakespeare.*

WATCHFULLY. *ad.* Vigilantly; cautiously; attentively; with cautious observation; heedfully. *Boyle.*

WATCHFULNESS. *s.* [from *watchful.*]
1. Vigilance; heed; suspicious attention; cautious regard; diligent observation. *Watts.*
2. Inability to sleep. *Arbuthnot.*

WATCHHOUSE. *s.* [*watch* and *house.*] Place where the watch is set. *Guy.*

WATCHING. *s.* [from *watch.*] Inability to sleep. *Wiseman.*

WATCHMAKER. *s.* [*watch* and *maker.*] One whose trade is to make watches, or pocket clocks. *Moxon.*

WATCHMAN. *s.* [*watch* and *man.*] Guard; sentinel; one set to keep ward. *Taylor.*

WATCHTOWER. *s.* [*watch* and *tower.*] Tower on which a sentinel was placed for the sake of prospect. *Donne.*

WATCHWORD. *s.* [*watch* and *word.*] The word given to the sentinels to know their friends. *Sandys.*

WATER. *s.* [*water*, Dut. pœcep, Sax.]
1. Sir Isaac Newton defines water, when pure, to be a very fluid salt, volatile, and void of all savour or taste; and it seems to consist of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal specifick gravities, as Dr. Cheyne observes; and also that there are between them spaces so large, and ranged in such a manner, as to be pervious on all sides. Their smoothness accounts for their sliding easily over one another's surfaces; their sphericity keeps them also from touching one another in more points than one; and by both these their friction in sliding over one another is rendered the least possible. Their hardness accounts for the incompressibility of water, when it is free from the intermixture of air. The porosity of water is so very great, that there is at least forty times as much space as matter in it; for water is nineteen times specifically lighter than gold, and consequently rarer in the same proportion. *Quincy.*
2. The sea. *Common Prayer.*
3. Urine. *Shakespeare.*
4. *To hold* WATER. To be found; to be tight. *L'Estrange.*
5. It is used for the lustre of a diamond. *Sh.*
6. WATER is much used in composition for things made with *water*, being in *water*, or growing in *water*: as, *water*-spaniel, *water*-flood, *water*-course, *water*-pot, *water*-fox, *water*-snake, *water*-god, *water*-newt.

To WATER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To irrigate; to supply with moisture. *Temple.*
2. To supply with water for drink. *Knolles.*
3. To fertilize or accommodate with streams. *Addison.*
4. To diversify as with waves. *Locke.*

To WATER. *v. n.*
1. To shed moisture. *Smith.*
2. To get or take in water; to be used in supplying water. *Knolles.*
3. *The mouth* WATERS. The man longs; there is a vehement desire. *Camden.*

WATERCOLOURS. *s.* Painters make colours into a soft consistence with water; those they call *watercolours.* *Boyle.*

WATERCRESSES. *s.* [*sisymbrium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WATERER. *s.* [from *water.*] One who waters. *Carew.*

WATERFALL. *s.* [*water* and *fall.*] Cataract; cascade *Raleigh.*

WATERFLAG. *s.* [*iris aquatica*, Lat.] Water flower-de-luce.

WATERFOWL. *s.* Fowl that live or get their food in water. *Hale.*

WATERGRUEL. *s.* [*water* and *gruel*] Food made with oatmeal boiled in water. *Arbuth.*

WATERHEN. *s.* [*fulica*, Latin.] A coot; a waterfowl.

WATERINESS. *s.* [from *watery.*] Humidity; moisture. *Arbuthnot.*

WATERISH. *a* [from *water.*]
1. Resembling water. *Dryden.*
2. Moist; boggy. *Hale.*

WATERISHNESS. *s.* [from *waterish.*] Thinness; resemblance of water. *Floyer.*

WATERLEAF. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WATERLILY. *s.* [*nymphæa*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WATERMAN. *s.* [*water* and *man.*] A ferryman; a boatman. *Addison.*

WATERMARK. *s.* [*water* and *mark.*] The utmost limit of the rise of the flood. *Dryden.*

WATERMELON. *s.* A plant. *Miller.*

WATERMILL. *s.* Mill turned by water. *Spenser.*

WATERMINT. *s.* A plant.

WATERRADISH. *s.* A species of water-cresses.

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WATERRAT. *s.* A rat that makes holes in banks. *Walton.*

WATERROCKET. *s.*
1. A ſpecies of watercreſſes.
2. A kind of firework to be diſcharged in the water.

WATERVIOLET. *s.* [*bottonia*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

WATERSA'PPHIRE. *s.* The occidental ſapphire, which is neither ſo bright a blue, nor ſo hard as the oriental. *Woodward.*

WATERWILLOW. *s.* [*lyſimachia*, Latin.] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

WATERWITH. *s.* [*water* and *with.*] A plant of Jamaica, growing on dry hills in the woods, where no water is to be met with; its trunks if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords, plentifully, water or ſap to the droughty traveller. *Dirham.*

WATERWORK. *s.* [*water* and *work.*] A play of fountains; artificial ſpouts of water; any hydraulick performance. *Addiſon.*

WATERY. *a.* [from *water.*]
1. Thin; liquid; like water. *Arbuthnot.*
2. Taſteleſs; inſipid; vapid; ſpiritleſs. *Shak.*
3. Wet; abounding with water. *Prior.*
4. Relating to the water. *Dryden.*
5. Conſiſting of water. *Milton.*

WATTLE. *s.* [from *waghalen*, to ſhake, Ger.]
1. The barbs, or looſe red fleſh, that hangs below the cock's bill. *Walton.*
2. A hurdle. *Ainſworth.*

To WATTLE. *v. a.* [pæcelar, Sax. *twigs.*] To bind with twigs; to form by platting twigs one within another. *Milton.*

WAVE. *s.* [pæze, Sax. *waegh*, Dutch.]
1. Water raiſed above the level of the ſurface; billow. *Wotton.*
2. Unevenneſs; inequality. *Newton.*

To WAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To play looſely; to float. *Dryden.*
2. To be moved as a ſignal. *Ben Jonſon.*
3. To be in an unſettled ſtate; to fluctuate; to waver. *Hooker.*

To WAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To raiſe into inequalities of ſurface. *Shak.*
2. To move looſely. *Milton.*
3. To waft; to remove any thing floating. *Br.*
4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or motion of any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To put off; to quit. *Wotton.*
6. To put aſide for the preſent. *Dryden.*

To WAVER. *v. a.* [paſian, Sax.]
1. To play to and fro; to move looſely. *Boyle. Thomſon.*
2. To be unſettled; to be uncertain, or inconſtant; to fluctuate. *Atterbury.*

WAVERER. *s.* [from *wave*] One unſettled and irreſolute. *Shakeſpeare.*

WAVY. *a.* [from *wave.*]
1. Riſing in waves. *Dryden.*
2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations. *Philips. Prior.*

WAWES, or *waes. s.* for waves. *Spenſer.*

To WAWL. *v. n.* [pa, grief, Sax.] To cry; to howl. *Shakeſpeare.*

WAX. *s.* [pæxe, Saxon. *wex*, Daniſh; *wacks*, Dutch.]
1. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bee, and formed into cells for the reception of the honey. *Roſcommon.*
2. Any tenacious maſs, ſuch as is uſed to faſten letters. *More.*
3. A kind of concretion in the fleſh. *Wiſeman.*

To WAX. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſmear; to join with wax. *Dryden.*

To WAX. *v. n.* pret. *wax*, *waxed*, part. paſſ. *waxed*, *waxen.* [peaxan, Sax. *wachſen*, Ger.]
1. To grow; to increaſe; to become bigger, or more. *Hakewill.*
2. To paſs into any ſtate; to become; to grow. *Hooker.*

WA'XCHANDLER. *s.* [from *wax* and *chandler.*] A maker of wax candles.

WA'XEN. *a.* [from *wax.*] Made of wax.

WAY. *s.* [pæg, Saxon.]
1. The road on which one travels. *Prior.*
2. Road made for paſſengers. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A length of ſpace. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. Courſe; direction of motion; local tendency. *Locke.*
5. Advance in life. *Spectator.*
6. Paſſage; power of progreſſion made or given. *Temple.*
7. Vacancy made by timorous or reſpectful receſſion. *Swift.*
8. Courſe; regular progreſſion. *Dryden.*
9. Courſe or progreſs conſidered as obſtructed or hindered: *company comes in my* way *when I ſhould write.* *Duppa.*
10. Tendency to any meaning, or act: *his opinions tend the wrong* way. *Atterbury.*
11. Acceſs; means of admittance: *he made his* way *to the judge.* *Raleigh.*
12. Sphere of obſervation: *there have fallen in my* way *many learned men.* *Temple.*
13. Means; mediate inſtrument; intermediate ſtep: *which* way *will you prove it?* *Tillotſon.*
14. Method; ſcheme of management: *his* way *was to intereſt his friends in his ſucceſs.* *Dan.*
15. Private determination; particular will or humour: *he follows his own* way *without hearing others.* *Ben Jonſon.*
16. Manner; mode: *this is the preſent* way *of dreſs.* *Addiſon.*
17. Method; manner of practice: *his* way *is to riſe early.* *Sidney.*
18. Method or plan of life, conduct, or action: *be is very careful of his* ways. *Milton.*
19 Proceſs of things good or ill: *his affairs are in a proſperous* way. *Heylin.*
20. Right method to act or know: *this is the* way *to be wiſe.* *Locke. Rowe.*
21. General ſcheme of acting: *he went out of his* way *to effect this* *Clariſſa.*
22. *By the* way. Without any neceſſary connexion with the main deſign. *Bacon.*
23. *To go* or *come one's* way *or* ways. To come along or depart. *L'Eſtrange.*
24. *Way* and *ways* are now often uſed corruptly for *wiſe*: *he was no* ways *a match for*

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him. *Swift.*

WA'YBREAD. *s.* [*plantago.*] A plant. *Ainſ.*

WAYFA'RER. *s.* [*way* and *fare*, to go.] Paſſenger; traveller. *Carew.*

WAYFA'RING. *a.* Travelling; paſſing; being on a journey. *Hammond.*

WAYFA'RINGTREE. *s.* [*viburnum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

To WAYLA'Y. *v. a.* [*way* and *lay.*] To watch inſidiouſly in the way; to beſet by ambuſh. *Dryden.*

WAYLA'YER. *s.* [from *waylay.*] One who waits in ambuſh for another

WA'YLESS. *a.* [from *way.*] Pathleſs; untracked. *Drayton.*

WA'YMARK. *s.* [*way* and *mark.*] Mark to guide in travelling. *Jeremiah.*

To WA'YMEET. *v. a.* [pa, Sax.] To lament, or grieve. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

WA'YWARD. *a* [pa, woe, and peapo, Sax.] Froward; peeviſh; moroſe; vexatious; liking his own way. *Fairfax.*

WA'YWARDLY. *ad.* Frowardly; perverſely.

WA'YWARDNESS. *s.* [from *wayward.*] Frowardneſs; peeviſhneſs. *Wotton.*

WE. *pronoun.* The plural of *I.* [See I.]

WEAK. *a.* [pæc, Sax. *week*, Dutch.]

1. Feeble; not ſtrong. *Locke.*
2. Infirm; not healthy *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Soft; pliant; not ſtiff.
4. Low of ſound. *Aſcham.*
5. Feeble of mind; wanting ſpirit. *Swift.*
6. Not much impregnated with any ingredient: as, a *weak* tincture; *weak* beer.
7. Not powerful; not potent *Swift.*
8. Not well ſupported by argument. *Hooker.*
9. Unfortified. *Addiſon.*

To WEA'KEN. *v. a.* To debilitate; to enfeeble; to deprive of ſtrength. *Ray.*

WEA'KLING. *s.* [from *weak.*] A feeble creature. *Shakeſpeare.*

WE'AKLY. *ad.* [from *weak*]

1. Feebly; faintly; without ſtrength.
2. With want of efficacy. *Bacon.*
3. Indiſcreetly; injudiciouſly; timorouſly; with feebleneſs of mind. *Milton.*

WEA'KLY. *a.* [from *weak.*] Not ſtrong; not healthy. *Raleigh.*

WEA'KNESS *s.* [from *weak.*]

1. Want of ſtrength; want of force; feebleneſs *Dryden.*
2. Want of ſprightlineſs. *Pope.*
3. Want of ſteadineſs. *Rogers.*
4. Infirmity; unhealthineſs. *Temple.*
5. Want of cogency. *Tillotſon.*
6. Want of judgment; want of reſolution; fooliſhneſs of mind. *Milton.*
7. Defect; failing. *Bacon.*

WE'AKSIDE. *s.* [*weak* and *ſide.*] Foible; deficiency; infirmity. *Temple.*

WEAL. *s* [pelan, Sax. *welust*, Dutch.]

1. Happineſs; proſperity; flouriſhing ſtate. *Temple.*
2. Republick; ſtate; publick intereſt. *Pope.*

WEAL. *s.* [palan, Sax.] The mark of a ſtripe. *Dennis.*

WEAL *away. Interj* Alas. Obſolete *Spenſer.*

WEALD, *Wald, Walt.* Whether ſingly or jointly, ſignify a wood or grove, from the Saxon pealo. *Gibſon.*

WEALTH. *s.* [pelð, rich, Sax.]

1. Proſperity; external happineſs. *Com. Pr.*
2. Riches; money, or precious goods. *Dryden.*

WEA'LTHILY. *ad.* [from *wealthy.*] Richly. *Shakeſpeare.*

WEA'LTHINESS. *s.* [from *wealthy.*] Richneſs.

WEA'LTHY. *a.* [from *wealth.*] Rich; opulent; abundant. *Spenſer.*

To WEAN. *v. a.* [penan, Sax.]

1. To put from the breaſt; to ablactate. *Shak.*
2. To withdraw from any habit or deſire. *Stilling fleet.*

WEA'NEL. } *s.* [from *wean.*]
WEA'NLING. }

1. An animal newly weaned. *Spenſer. Milt.*
2. A child newly weaned.

WEA'PON. *s.* [peapon, Sax.] Inſtrument of offence; ſomething with which one is armed to hurt another. *Shakeſpeare.*

WEA'PONED. *a.* [from *weapon.*] Armed for offence; furniſhed with arms. *Hayward.*

WEA'PONLESS. *a.* [from *weapon.*] Having no weapon; unarmed. *Milton.*

WEA'PONSALVE. *s.* A ſalve which was ſuppoſed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it. *Boyle.*

To WEAR. *v. a.* preterit *wore*, participle *worn.* [peran, Sax.]

1. To waſte with uſe and time. *Peacham.*
2. To conſume tediouſly. *Carew.*
3. To carry appendant to the body. *Shak.*
4. To exhibit in appearance. *Dryden.*
5. To affect by degrees. *Locke.*
6. *To* WEAR *out.* To haraſs. *Daniel.*
7. *To* WEAR *out.* To waſte or deſtroy by degrees *Dryden.*

To WEAR. *v. n.*

1. To be waſted with uſe or time. *Exodus.*
2. To be tediouſly ſpent. *Milton.*
3. To paſs by degrees. *Rogers.*

WEAR. *s.* [from the verb.]

1. The act of wearing; the thing worn. *Hud.*
2. [pæp, Sax. a ſea; *wer*, Ger. a mound.] A dam to ſhut up and raiſe the water; often written *weir* or *wier.* *Walton.*

WEARD. *s. Weard*, whether initial or final, ſignifies watchfulneſs or care, from the Saxon peapdan, to ward or keep. *Gibſon.*

WEA'RER. *s.* [from *wear.*]

1. One who has any thing appendant to his perſon. *Addiſon.*
2. That which waſtes or diminiſhes. *Lew.*

WEA'RINESS. *s.* [from *weary.*]

1. Laſſitude; ſtate of being ſpent with labour. *Hale.*
2. Fatigue; cauſe of laſſitude. *Clarendon.*
3. Impatience of any thing.
4. Tediouſneſs.

WEA'RING. *s.* [from *wear.*] Clothes. *Shak.*

WEA'RISH. *a.* [from pæp, Sax. a quagmire.]

1. Boggy; watery. *Carew.*
2. Weak; waſhy. *Carew.*

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WEA'RISOME. *a.* [from *weary.*] Troublesome; tedious; causing wearineſs. *Denham.*
WEA'RISOMELY. *ad.* Tediouſly; ſo as to cauſe wearineſs. *Raleigh.*
WEA'RISOMENESS. *s.* [from *wearisome.*]
1. The quality of tiring.
2. The ſtate of being eaſily tired. *Aſcham.*
To WEA'RY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]
1. To tire; to fatigue; to haraſs; to ſubdue by labour. *Addiſon.*
2. To make impatient of continuance. *Shak.*
3. To ſubdue or haraſs by any thing irkſome. *Milton.*
WEA'RY. *a.* [pepiȝ, Sax. *waeren*, to tire, Dut.]
1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour. *Sp.*
2. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irkſome. *Clarendon.*
3. Deſirous to diſcontinue. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Cauſing wearineſs; tireſome. *Shakeſp.*
WEASAND. *s.* [paſen, Sax.] This word is very variouſly written] The windpipe; the paſſage through which the breath is drawn and emitted; the larynx. *Spenser.*
WEA'SEL. *s.* [pesel, Saxon.] A ſmall animal that eats corn and kills mice. *Pope.*
WEA'THER. [peðer, Saxon.]
1. State of the air, reſpecting either cold or heat, wet or dryneſs. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. The change of the ſtate of the air. *Bacon.*
3. Tempeſt; ſtorm. *Dryden.*
To WEA'THER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To expoſe to the air. *Spenſer.*
2. To paſs with difficulty. *Garth.*
3. *To* WEATHER *a point.* To gain a point againſt the wind. *Addiſon.*
4. To WEATHER *out.* To endure. *Addiſon.*
WEA'THERBEATEN. *a.* Haraſſed and ſeaſoned by hard weather. *Suckling.*
WEA'THERCOCK. *s.* [*weather* and *cock.*]
1. An artificial cock ſet on the top of a ſpire, which by turning ſhows the point from which the wind blows. *Brown.*
2. Any thing fickle or inconſtant. *Dryden.*
WEA'THERDRIVEN. *part.* Forced by ſtorms or contrary winds. *Carew.*
WEA'THERGAGE. *s.* [*weather* and *gage.*] Any thing that ſhows the weather. *Hulbras.*
WEA'THERGLASS. *s.* [*weather* and *glaſs.*] A barometer. *Arbuthnot.*
WEA'THERSPY'. *s.* [*weather* and *ſpy.*] A ſtargazer; an aſtrologer; one that foretels the weather. *Donne.*
WEA'THERWISE. *a.* [*weather* and *wiſe.*] Skilful in foretelling the weather.
WEA'THERWISER. *s.* [*weather* and *wiſen*, Dutch, to ſhow.] Any thing that foreſhows the weather. *Derham.*
To WEAVE. *v. a.* preterit *wove*, *weaved*; part. paſſ. *woven*, *weaved.* [pepan, Saxon.]
1. To form by texture. *Dryden.*
2. To unite by intermixture. *Addiſon.*
3. To interpoſe; to inſert. *Shakeſpeare.*
To WEAVE. *v. n.* To work with a loom.
WEA'VER. *s.* [from *weave.*] One who makes thread into cloth. *Shakeſpeare.*
WEA'VERFISH. *s.* [*aranеus piſcis.*] A fiſh.
WEBB. *s.* [pebbe, Saxon.]
1. Texture; any thing woven. *Davies.*
2. A kind of duſky film that hinders the ſight; a ſuffuſion. *Shakeſpeare.*
WE'BBED. *a.* [from *web.*] Joined by a film. *Derh.*
WE'BFOOTED. *a.* [*web* and *foot.*] Palmipede; having films between the toes. *Ray.*
WE'BSTER. *s.* [pebꝛyne, Sax.] A weaver. Obſolete. *Camden.*
To WED. *v. a.* [pebian, Saxon.]
1. To marry; to take for huſband or wife. *Pope.*
2. To join in marriage. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To unite for ever. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To take for ever. *Clarendon.*
5. To unite by love or fondneſs. *Tillotſon.*
To WED. *v. n.* To contract matrimony. *Shak.*
WE'DDING. *s.* [from *wed.*] Marriage nuptials; the nuptial ceremony. *Graunt.*
WEDGE. *s.* [*wegge*, Dan. *wegge*, Dutch.]
1. A body which, having a ſharp edge continually growing thicker, is uſed to cleave timber. *Spenſer. Arbuthnot.*
2. A maſs of metal. *Spenser.*
3. Any thing in the form of a wedge. *Milt.*
To WEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cleave with a wedge. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To drive as a wedge is driven. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To force as a wedge forces. *Milton.*
4. To faſten by wedges. *A. Philips.*
5. To fix as a wedge. *Bentley.*
WE'DLOCK. *s.* [peo and lac, Sax. marriage and gift.] Marriage; matrimony. *Cleavel.*
WE'DNESDAY. *s.* [poðenꝛdæg, Saxon.] The fourth day of the week, ſo named by the Gothick nations from *Woden* or *Odin.*
WEE. *a.* [*weeing*, Dutch.] Little; ſmall. *Shak.*
WEE'CHELM. *s.* A ſpecies of elm. *Bacon.*
WEED. *s.* [peoꝺ, Saxon, tares.]
1. An herb noxious or uſeleſs. *Mortimer.*
2. [pæꝺa, Saxon; *waed*, Dutch.] A garment; clothes; habit; dreſs. *Hooker.*
To WEED. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To rid of noxious plants. *Mortimer.*
2. To take away as noxious plants. *Shakeſp.*
3. To free from any thing hurtful. *Howel.*
4. To root out vice. *Locke.*
WE'EDER. *s.* [from *weed.*] One that takes away any thing noxious. *Shakeſpeare.*
WE'EDHOOK. *s.* [*weed* and *hook.*] A hook by which weeds are extirpated. *Tuſſer.*
WE'EDLESS *a.* [from *weed.*] Free from weeds; free from any thing uſeleſs or noxious. *Donne.*
WE'EDY. *a.* [from *weed.*]
1. Conſiſting of weeds. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Abounding with weeds. *Dryden.*
WEEK. *s.* [peoc, Sax. *weke*, Dut. *wecka*, Swed.] The ſpace of ſeven days. *Geneſis.*
WE'EKDAY. *s.* [*week* and *day.*] Any day not Sunday. *Pope.*
WE'EKLY. *a.* [from *week.*] Happening or done once a week; hebdomadary. *Swift.*
WE'EKLY. *ad.* [from *week.*] Once a week; by hebdomadal periods. *Aſtliffe.*
WEEL. *s.* [pœl, Saxon.]
1. A whirlpool.
2. A twiggen ſnare or trap for fiſh.
To WEEN. *v. n.* [penan, Saxon.] To think

to imagine; to fancy. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To WEEP. *v. n.* preterit and participle paſſive *wept*, *weeped*, [peopan, Saxon.]
1. To ſhow ſorrow by tears. *Deuter.*
2. To ſhed tears from any paſſion. *Shakeſp.*
3. To lament; to complain. *Numbers.*

To WEEP. *v. a.*
1. To lament with tears; to bewail; to bemoan. *Dryden.*
2. To ſhed moiſture. *Milton.*
3. To drop. *Pope.*
4. To abound with wet. *Mortimer.*

WE'EPER. *s.* [from *weep.*]
1. One who ſheds tears; a mourner. *Dryden.*
2. A white border on the ſleeve of a mourning coat.

WE'ERISH. *a.* [See WEARISH.]
1. Inſipid; weak; waſhy.
2. Sour; ſurly. *Aſcham.*

To WEET. *v. n.* preterit *wot* or *wote.* [piran, Sax. *weten*, Dutch.] To know; to be informed. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

WE'ETLESS. *a.* [from *weet.*] Unknowing.

WE'EVIL. *s.* [pipel, Sax. *wevel*, Dutch.] A grub. *Bacon.*

WEFT. The old preterite and participle paſſive from *To weave.* *Spenſer.*

WEFT. *s.* [*gwaive*, Fr. *veſa*, to wander, Iſlan. *vagus*, Lat.] That of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wandering without an owner. *Ben Jonſon.*

WEFT. *s.* [peppa, Sax.] The woof of cloth.

WE'FTAGE. *s.* [from *weft.*] Texture. *Grew.*

To WEIGH. *v. a.* [pezan, Sax. *wegben*, Dut.]
1. To examine by the balance. *Milton.*
2. To be equivalent to in weight. *Boyle.*
3. To pay, allot, to take by weight. *Zech.*
4. To raiſe: to take up the anchor. *Knolles.*
5. To examine; to balance in the mind; to conſider. *Clarendon.*
6. To compare by the ſcales. *Pope.*
7. To regard; to conſider as worthy of notice. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. *To* WEIGH *down.* To overbalance. *Dan.*
9. *To* WEIGH *down.* To overburden; to oppreſs with weight; to depreſs. *Addiſon.*

To WEIGH. *v. n.*
1. To have weight. *Brown.*
2. To be conſidered as important. *Addiſon.*
3. To raiſe the anchor. *Dryden.*
4. To bear heavily; to preſs hard. *Shakeſp.*
5. To ſink by its own weight. *Bacon.*

WE'IGHED. *a.* [from *weigh.*] Experienced *Bac.*

WE'IGHER. *s.* [from *weigh.*] He who weighs.

WEIGHT. *s.* [pihr, Saxon.]
1. Quantity meaſured by the balance. *Arb.*
2. A maſs by which, as the ſtandard, other bodies are examined. *Swift.*
3. Ponderous maſs *Bacon.*
4. Gravity; heavineſs; tendency to the centre. *Wilkins.*
5. Preſſure; burden; overwhelming power. *Shakeſpeare.*
6. Importance; power; influence; efficacy; conſequence; moment. *Locke.*

WE'IGHTILY. *ad.* [from *weighty.*]
1. Heavily; ponderouſly.
2. Solidly; importantly. *Brown.*

WE'IGHTINESS. *s.* [from *weighty.*]
1. Ponderoſity; gravity; heavineſs.
2. Solidity; force. *Locke.*
3. Importance. *Heyward.*

WE'IGHTLESS. *a.* [from *weight.*] Light; having no gravity. *Sandys.*

WE'IGHTY. *a.* [from *weight.*]
1. Heavy; ponderous. *Dryden.*
2. Important; momentous; efficacious. &c.
3. Rigorous; ſevere. Not uſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

WE'LAWAY. *interj.* [palapa, pa a pa, Saxon.] Alas. *Spenſer.*

WE'LCOME. *a.* [pilcume, Sax. *welkom*, Dut.]
1. Received with gladneſs; admitted willingly; grateful; pleaſing. *Locke.*
2. *To bid* WELCOME. To receive with proſeſſions of kindneſs. *Bacon.*

WE'LCOME. *interj.* A form of ſalutation uſed to a new comer, elliptically uſed for *you are welcome.* *Dryden.*

WE'LCOME. *s.*
1. Salutation of a new comer. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Kind reception of a new comer. *Swift.*

To WE'LCOME. *v. a.* To ſalute a new comer with kindneſs. *Bacon.*

WE'LCOME *to our houſe.* *s.* An herb *Anſur.*

WE'LCOMENESS. *s.* Gratefulneſs. *Boyle.*

WE'LCOMER. *s.* [from *welcome.*] The ſalutter or receiver of a new comer. *Shakeſpeare.*

WELD, or *Would.* *s.* [*luteola*, Lat.] Yellow weed, or diers weed.

To WELD, for *To wield.* *Spenſer.*

To WELD. *v. a.* To beat one maſs into another ſo as to incorporate them. *Moxon.*

WE'LFARE. *s.* [*well* and *fare.*] Happineſs; ſucceſs; proſperity. *Addiſon.*

To WELK. *v. a.* To cloud; to obſcure. *Spenſer.*

WE'LKED *a.* Set with protuberances: properly, I believe, *wbelked*, from *wbelk.* *Shakeſp.*

WE'LKIN. *s.* [pealcan, to roll, or pelcan, clouds, Saxon.] The viſible regions of the air. *Chaucer. Philips.*

WELL. *s.* [pelle, pœll, Saxon.]
1. A ſpring; a fountain; a ſource. *Denham.*
2. A deep narrow pit of water. *Dryden.*
3. The cavity in which ſtairs are placed.

To WELL. *v. n.* [pellan, Saxon.] To ſpring; to iſſue as from a ſpring. *Spenſer.*

To WELL. *v. a.* To pour any thing forth. *Sp.*

WELL. *a.*
1. Not ſick; being in health. *Taylor.*
2. Happy. *Spect.*
3. Convenient; advantageous. *Locke.*
4. Being in favour. *Dryden.*
5. Recovered from any ſickneſs or misfortune. *Collier.*

WELL. *ad.* [pell, Sax. *wel*, Dutch.]
1. Not ill; not unhappily. *Prior.*
2. Not ill; not wickedly. *Milton.*
3. Skilfully; properly. *Watts.*
4. Not amiſs; not unſucceſsfully. *Knolles.*
5. Not inſufficiently; not defectively. *Bacon.*
6. To a degree that gives pleaſure. *Bacon.*
7. With praiſe; favourably. *Pope.*

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). Conveniently; suitably. *Milton.*
). *As* WELL *as.* Together with; not less than. *Arbuthnot.*
10. WELL *enough.* In a moderate degree; tolerably.
11. WELL *is him.* He is happy. *Eccluf.*
12. WELL *nigh.* Nearly; almost. *Milton.*
13. It is used much in composition, to express any thing right, laudable, or not defective.
E'LLADAY. *interjection.* [a corruption of *welaway.*] Alas! *Shakespeare.*
E'LLBE'ING. *s.* [*well* and *be.*] Happiness; prosperity. *South.*
E'LLBO'RN. *a.* Not meanly descended. *Dr.*
E'LLBRE'D. *a.* [*well* and *bred.*] Elegant of manners; polite. *Pope.*
E'LLDONE. *interj.* A word of praise. *Matt.*
E'LLFARE. *s.* [*well* and *fare.*] Happiness; prosperity. *South.*
E'LLFA'VOURED. *a.* [*well* and *favour.*] Beautiful; pleasing to the eye. *Shakespeare.*
E'LLME'T. *interjection.* [*well* and *met.*] A term of salutation. *Shakespeare.*
E'LLNATURED. *a.* [*well* and *nature.*] Good-natured; kind. *Denham.*
E'LLNI'GH. *ad.* Almost. *Sprott.*
E'LLSPE'NT. *a.* Passed with virtue. *Cala.*
E'LLSPRING. *s.* [pœllzeppnuz, Sax.] Fountain; source. *Hooker.*
E'LLWI'LLER. *s.* [*well* and *willer.*] One who means kindly. *Hooker.*
E'LLWI'SH. *s.* [*well* and *wish.*] A wish of happiness. *Addison.*
E'LLWI'SHER. *s.* [from *wellwish.*] One who wishes the good of another *Pope.*
E'LT. *s.* A border; a guard; an edging. *Ben Jonson.*
WELT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To sew any thing with a border.
WE'LTER. *v. n.* [pealtan, Saxon.]
1. To roll in water or mire. *Dryden.*
2. To roll voluntarily; to wallow. *Asham.*
WEM. *s.* [pem, Saxon.] A spot; a scar. *Brerewood.*
WEN. *s.* [pen, Saxon.] A fleshy or callous excrescence or protuberance. *Dryden.*
WENCH. *s.* [pencle, Saxon.]
1. A young woman. *Sidney.*
2. A young woman in contempt. *Prior.*
3. A strumpet. *Spectator.*
WENCH. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To frequent loose women. *Addison.*
WE'NCHER. *s.* [from *wench.*] A fornicator. *Grew.*
WEND. *v. n.* pret. *went.* [penban, Sax.]
1. To go; to pass to or from. *Arbuthnot.*
2. To turn round. *Raleigh.*
E'NNEL. *s.* [corrupted from *weanel.*] An animal newly taken from the dam. *Tusser.*
E'NNY. *a.* [from *wen.*] Having the nature of a wen. *Wiseman.*
ENT. *preterit.* See WEND and Go.
EPT. The preterit and participle of *weep.*
ERE. of the verb *to be.* The plural in all persons of the indicative imperfect, and all persons of the subjunctive imperfect except the second, which is *wert.*
WERE. *s.* A dam. See WEAR. *Sidney.*
WERT. The second person singular of the subjunctive imperfect of *to be.*
WERTH, *Wearth, Wyrth,* in the names of places, signify a farm, court, or village; from the Saxon peopð. *Gibson.*
WE'SIL. *s.* See WEASAND. *Bacon.*
WEST. *s.* [peſt, Saxon; *west,* Dutch.] The region where the sun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes. *Pope.*
WEST. *a.* Being toward, or coming from, the region of the setting sun. *Numbers.*
WEST. *ad.* To the west of any place. *Milton.*
WE'STERING. *a.* Passing to the west. *Milton.*
WE'STERLY. *a.* [from *west.*] Tending or being toward the west. *Graunt.*
WE'STERN. *a.* [from *west.*] Being in the west, or toward the part where the sun sets. *Add.*
WE'STWARD. *ad.* [peſtpeapd, Sax.] Toward the west.
WE'STWARDLY. *ad.* With tendency to the west. *Donne.*
WET. *a* [pæt, Saxon.]
1. Humid; having some moisture adhering: opposed to *dry.* *Bacon.*
2. Rainy; watery. *Dryden.*
WET. *s.* Water; humidity; moisture. *Evelyn.*
To WET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To humectate; to moisten. *Milton.*
2. To moisten with drink. *Walton.*
WE'THER. *s* [peðen, Sax. *weder,* Dutch.] A ram castrated. *Graunt.*
WE'TNESS. *s.* [from *wet.*] The state of being wet; moisture; humidity. *Mortimer.*
To WEX, for *To wax.* *Spenser. Dryden.*
WE'ZAND. *s.* See WEASAND. *Brown.*
WHALE. *s.* [hpale, Sax.] The largest of fish; the largest of the animals that inhabit this globe. *Genesis. Swift.*
WHALY. *a.* [See WEAL.] Marked in streaks: properly *wealy.* *Spenser.*
WHAME. *s.* Burrel-fly. *Derham.*
WHARF. *s* [*wharf,* Swedish; *werf,* Dutch.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raised for the convenience of lading or emptying vessels; a quay, or key. *Child.*
WHA'RFAGE. *s.* [from *wharf.*] Dues for landing at a wharf.
WHA'RFINGER. *s.* [from *wharf.*] One who attends a wharf.
To WHURR. *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force.
WHAT. *pronoun.* [hpæt, Saxon; *wat,* Dutch.]
1. That which: what *he thinks, he speaks. Sh.*
2. Which part: *in ore the metalliſt marks* what *is metal and* what *is earth. Locke.*
3. Something that is in one's mind indefinitely: *I'll tell thee* what. *Shakespeare.*
4. Which of several: *be is in doubt* what *purchase to make firſt. Arbuthnot.*
5. An interjection by way of surprise of question: What! *are you there? Dryden.*
6. WHAT *though? What* imports it *though?* notwithstanding. *Hooker.*
7. WHAT *time, What day.* At the time when; on the day when. *Pope.*

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8. Which of many? interrogatively: What *colour do you like?* *Spenser.*
9. To how great a degree: what *wife men were the counſellors.* *Dryden.*
10. It is uſed adverbially for partly; in part; *he is overcome* what *with hunger*, what *with wearineſs.* *Norris.*
11. WHAT *be!* An interjection of calling. *Dryden.*

WHATE'VER. } *pronouns.* [from *what* and *ſoever.*] *Whatſo* is not now in uſe.
WHATSO'.
WHATSOE'VER.

1. Having one nature or another; being one or another either generically, ſpecifically, or numerically: *I'll catch thee* whatſoever *thou art.* *Denham.*
2. Any thing, be it what it will: whatſoever *I loſe, you win.* *Hooker.*
3. The ſame be it this or that: whatſoever *it was, it is ſtill.* *Pope.*
4. All that: the whole that; all particulars that: whatſoever *the moon beholds, is periſhable.* *Shakeſpeare.*

WHEAL. *s.* [See WEAL.] A puſtule; a ſmall ſwelling filled with matter. *Wiſeman.*
WHEAT *s.* [hpeate, Saxon.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made. *Peacham.*
WHEA'TEN. *a.* Made of wheat. *Arbuthnot.*
WHEA'TEAR. *s.* [*oenanthe*, Latin.] A ſmall bird very delicate. *Swift.*
WHEA'TPLUM. *s.* A ſort of plum. *Ainſw.*
To WHE'EDLE. *v. a.* To entice by ſoft words; to flatter; to perſuade by kind words. *Rowe.*
WHEEL. *s.* [hpeol, Saxon; *wiel*, Dutch.]
1. A circular body that turns round upon an axis. *Dryden.*
2. A circular body. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. A carriage that runs upon wheels. *Milton.*
4. An inſtrument on which criminals are tortured. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The inſtrument of ſpinning. *Giffard.*
6. Rotation; revolution. *Bacon.*
7. A compaſs about; a track approaching to circularity. *Milton.*

To WHEEL. *v. n.*
1. To move on wheels.
2. To turn on an axis. *Bentley.*
3. To revolve; to have a rotatory motion.
4. To turn; to have viciſſitudes.
5. To fetch a compaſs. *Knolles.*
6. To roll forward. *Milton.*

To WHEEL *v. a.* To put into a rotatory motion; to make to whirl round. *Milton.*
WHEE'LBARROW. *s.* [*wheel* and *barrow.*] A carriage driven forward on one wheel. *Bacon.*
WHEE'LER. *s.* [from *wheel.*] A maker of wheels. *Camden.*
WHEE'LWRIGHT. *s.* [*wheel* and *wright.*] A maker of wheel carriages. *Mortimer.*
WHEE'LY. *a* [from *wheel.*] Circular; ſuitable to rotation. *Philips.*
To WHEEZE. *v. n.* [hpeopan, Saxon.] To breathe with noiſe. *Floyer.*
WHELK. *s.* An inequality; a protuberance. *Shakeſpeare.*

To WHELM. *v. a.* [aphilyan, Saxon; *wilma*, Iſlandick.]
1. To cover with ſomething not to be thrown off; to bury. *Pope.*
2. To throw upon ſomething ſo as to cover or bury it. *Milton.*

WHELP. *s.* [*welp*, Dutch.]
1. The young of the dog; a puppy. *Brown.*
2. The young of any beaſt of prey. *Dunne.*
3. A ſon: in contempt. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. A young man: in contempt. *Ben Jonſon.*

To WHELP. *v. n.* To bring young: applied to beaſts, generally beaſts of prey. *Milton.*
WHEN. *ad.* [*whan*, Gothick; hpænne, Saxon.]
1. At the time that. *Camden.*
2. At what time? interrogatively. *Addiſon.*
3. Which time. *Shakeſpeare.*
4 After the time that. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
5. At what time. *Daniel.*
6. At what particular time. *Milton.*
7. WHEN *as.* At the time when; what time. Obſolete. *Milton.*

WHENCE. *ad.* [formed from *where*, by the ſame analogy with *hence* from *here.*]
1. From what place. *Milton.*
2. From what perſon. *Prior.*
3. From what cauſe. *Fenton.*
4. From which premiſes. *Dryden.*
5. For which cauſe. *Arbuthnot.*
6. From what ſource. *Locke.*
7. From which cauſe. *Blackmore.*
8 *From* WHENCE. A vitious mode of ſpeech. *Milton.*
9. *Of* WHENCE. Another barbariſm. *Dryden.*

WHENCESOE'VER. *ad.* [*whence* and *ever.*] From what place ſoever; from what cauſe ſoever. *Locke.*
WHENE'VER. } *ad.* At whatſoever time. *Milton. Locke.*
WHENSOE'VER.

WHERE. *ad.* [hpæp, Saxon; *waer*, Dutch.]
1. At which place or places. *Sidney.*
2. At what place? *Pope.*
3. At the place in which. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. *Any* WHERE. At any place. *Burnet.*
5. WHERE, like *here* and *there*, has in compoſition a kind of pronominal ſignification; as, *wherein*, of which.
6. It has the nature of a noun. *Spenſer.*

WHE'REABOUT. *ad.* [*where* and *about.*]
1. Near what place.
2. Near which place *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Concerning which. *Hooker.*

WHEREA'S. *ad.* [*where* and *as.*]
1. When on the contrary. *Spratt.*
2. At which place. Obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. The thing being ſo that. *Hooker.*
4 But on the contrary. *Woodward.*

WHEREA'T. *ad.*
1. At which. *Kettlewell.*
2. At what?

WHEREBY'. *ad.*
1. By which? *Hooker.*
2. By what?

WHERE'VER. *ad.* [*where* and *ever.*] At whatſoever place. *Milton.*
WHE'REFORE. *ad.* [*where* and *for.*]

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1. For which reason. *Hooker.*
2. For what reason. *Shakespeare.*

WHERE'IN. *ad.* [*where* and *in.*]
1. In which? *Swift.*
2. In what? *Malachi.*

WHERE'INTO. *ad.* [*where* and *into.*] Into which. *Woodward.*

WHERE'NESS. *s.* [from *ubiety.*] Ubiety; imperfect locality. *Grew.*

WHE'REOF. *ad.* [*where* and *of.*]
1. Of which. *Dryden.*
2. Of what: indefinitely. *Milton.*
3. Of what? interrogatively.

WHE'REON. *ad.* [*where* and *on.*]
1. On which. *Milton.*
4. On what? as, *whereon* did he sit?

WHE'RESO. } *ad.* [*where* and *soever.*]
WHERESOE'VER. } In what place soever.
Wheresoe is obsolete. *Spenser. Shakespeare.*

WHERETO'. } *ad.* [*where* and *to*, or
WHEREUNTO'. } *unto.*]
1. To which. *Hooker.*
2. To what? to what end?

WHEREUPO'N. *ad.* [*where* and *upon.*] Upon which. *Clarendon. Davies.*

WHEREWI'TH. } *ad.* [*where* and *with*, or
WHEREWITHA'L. } *withal.*]
1. With which? *Wycherley.*
2. With what?

To WHE'RRET. *v. a.*
1. To hurry; to trouble; to tease.
2. To give a box on the ear. *Ainsworth.*

WHE'RRY. *s.* [of uncertain derivation.] A light boat used on rivers. *Drayton.*

To WHET. *v. a.* [hpettan, Sax. *wetten*, Dut.]
1. To sharpen by attrition. *Boyle.*
2. To edge; to make angry or acrimonious. *Dr.*

WHET. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of sharpening.
2. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram. *Dryden.*

WHE'THER. *ad.* [hpæðer, Saxon.] A particle expressing one part of a disjunctive question in opposition to the other: answered by *or.* *Tillotson.*

WHE'THER. *pronoun.* Which of two. *Bentley.*

WHE'TSTONE. *s.* [*whet* and *stone.*] Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it sharp. *Fairfax.*

WHE'TTER. *s.* [from *whet.*] One that whets or sharpens. *More.*

WHEY. *s.* [hpæg, Sax *wey*, Dutch.]
1. The thin or serous part of milk from which the oleose or grumous part is separated. *Harv.*
2. It is used of any thing white and thin. *Sh.*

WHE'YEY. } *a.* [from *whey.*] Partaking of
WHE'YISH. } whey; resembling whey. *Bacon. Philips.*

WHICH. *pronoun.* [hpilc, Sax. *welk*, Dutch.]
1. The pronoun relative, relating to things. *South.*
2. It formerly was used for *who*, and related likewise to persons: as in the first words of the Lord's Prayer. *Shakespeare.*

WHI'CHSOEVER. *pronoun.* [*which* and *soever.*] Whether one or the other. *Locke.*

WHIFF. *s.* [*chwyth*, Welsh.] A blast; a puff of wind. *Shakespeare.*

To WHI'FFLE. *v. n.* [from *whiff.*] To move inconstantly, as if driven by a puff of wind. *L'Estrange.*

WHI'FFLER. *s.* [from *whiffle.*]
1. A harbinger; probably one with a horn or trumpet. *Shakespeare.*
2. One of no consequence; one moved with a whiff or puff. *Spectator.*

WHIG. *s.* [hpæg, Saxon.]
1. Whey.
2. The name of a faction. *Swift.*

WHI'GGISH. *a.* [from *whig.*] Relating to the whigs. *Swift.*

WHI'GGISM. *s.* [from *whig.*] The notions of a whig. *Swift.*

WHILE. *s.* [*weil*, Germ. hpile, Sax.] Time; space of time. *Ben Jonson.*

WHILE. } *ad.* [hpile, Saxon.] *While* is
WHILES. } now out of use.
WHILST. }
1. During the time that. *Milton.*
2. As long as. *Matt.*
3. At the same time that. *Addison.*

To WHILE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To loiter. *Spectator.*

WHILE'RE. *ad.* [*while* and *ere*, or *before.*] A little while ago. Not in use. *Raleigh.*

WHI'LOM. *ad.* [hpilom, Saxon.] Formerly; once; of old. Not in use. *Milton.*

WHIM. *s.* A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice; an irregular motion of desire. *Swift.*

To WHI'MPER. *v. n.* [*whimmeren*, German.] To cry without any loud noise. *Rowe.*

WHI'MBLED. *a.* This word seems to mean distorted with crying. *Shakespeare.*

WHI'MSEY. *s.* A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy; a whim. *L'Estrange.*

WHI'MSICAL. *a.* [from *whimsey.*] Freakish; capricious; oddly fanciful. *Addison.*

WHIN. *s.* [*chwyn*, Welsh.] Furze; gorse. *Tusser. Bacon.*

To WHINE. *v. n.* [pinan, Sax.] To lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noise; to moan mean and effeminately. *Sidney.*

WHINE. *s.* [from the verb.] Plaintive noise; mean or affected complaint. *South.*

To WHI'NNY. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To make a noise like a horse or colt.

WHI'NYARD. *s.* A sword: in contempt. *Hudibras.*

To WHIP. *v. a.* [hpeopan, Sax. *wippen*, Dut.]
1. To strike with any thing tough and flexible. *Addison.*
2. To sew slightly. *Gay.*
3. To drive with lashes. *Locke.*
4. To correct with lashes. *Smith.*
5. To lash with sarcasm. *Shakespeare.*
6. To inwrap. *Moxon.*

To WHIP. *v. a.* To take any thing nimbly; always with a particle ascertaining the sense; as, *out*, *on*, *up*, *away.* A ludicrous use. *L'Estrange.*

To WHIP. *v. n.* To move nimbly. *L'Estrange.*

WHIP. *s.* [hpeop, Saxon.] An instrument of correction tough and pliant. *Pope.*

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WHI'PCORD. *s.* [*whip* and *cord.*] Cord of which laſhes are made. *Dryden.*

WHI'PGRAFTING. *s.* [In gardening.] A kind of grafting.

WHI'PHAND. *s.* [*whip* and *hand.*] Advantage over. *Dryden.*

WHI'PLASH. *s.* The laſh or ſmall end of a whip. *Tuſſer.*

WHI'PPER. *s.* [from *whip.*] One who puniſhes with whipping. *Shakeſpeare.*

WHI'PPINGPOST. *s.* [*whip* and *poſt.*] A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are laſhed. *Hudibras.*

WHI'PSAW. *s.* [*whip* and *ſaw.*] The *whip-ſaw* is uſed by joiners to ſaw ſuch great pieces of ſtuff that the handſaw will not eaſily reach through. *Moxon.*

WHI'PSTAFF. *s.* [On ſhipboard.] A piece of wood faſtened to the helm; which the ſteerſman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ſhip. *Bailey.*

WHI'PSTER. *s.* [from *whip.*] A nimble fellow. *Prior.*

To WHIRL. *v. a.* [hpyrran, Sax. *wirbelen*, Dutch.] To turn round rapidly. *Dryden.*

To WHIRL. *v. n.*
1. To run round rapidly. *Smith.*
2. To move haſtily. *Dryden.*

WHIRL *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion; rapid circumvolution. *Dryden. Smith.*
2. Any thing moved with rapid rotation. *Addiſon.*

WHI'RLBAT. *s.* [*whirl* and *bat.*] Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. *Grecch.*

WHI'RLBONE. *s.* The cap of the knee. *Ainſ.*

WHI'RLGIG. *s.* [*whirl* and *gig.*] A toy which children ſpin round. *Prior.*

WHI'RLPIT. } *s.* [hpyrrpole, Saxon.] A
WHI'RLPOOL. } place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle toward its centre; a vortex. *Sandys. Bentley.*

WHI'RLWIND. *s.* [*wyrbelwind*, German.] A ſtormy wind moving circularly. *Dryden.*

WHI'RRING. *a.* A word formed in imitation of the ſound expreſſed by it. *Pope.*

WHISK. *s.* [*wiſchen*, to wipe, German.]
1. A ſmall beſom, or bruſh. *Swift.*
2. A part of woman's dreſs. *Child.*

To WHISK. *v. a* [*wiſchen*, to wipe, German.]
1. To ſweep with a ſmall beſom.
2. To move nimbly, as when one ſweeps. *Hudibras.*

WHI'SKER. *s.* [from *whiſk.*] The hair growing on the upper lip unſhaven; the muſtachio. *Pope.*

To WHI'SPER. *v. n.* [*wiſperen*, Dutch.] To ſpeak with a low voice; to ſpeak with ſuſpicion, or timorous caution. *Sidney.*

To WHI'SPER. *v. a.*
1. To addreſs in a low voice. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To utter in a low voice. *Bentley.*
3. To prompt ſecretly. *Shakeſpeare.*

WHI'SPER. *s.* [from the verb.] A low ſoft voice. *South.*

WHI'SPERER. *s.* [from *whiſper.*]
1. One that ſpeaks low.
2. A private talker; a teller of ſecrets. *Bacon.*

WHIST.
1. Are ſilent. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Still; ſilent; put to ſilence. *Milton.*
3. Be ſtill.

WHIST. *s* A game at cards, requiring cloſe attention and ſilence.

To WHI'STLE. *v. n.* [hpirtlan, Saxon.]
1. To form a kind of muſical ſound by an articulate modulation of the breath. *Milton.*
2. To make a ſound with a ſmall wind inſtrument.
3. To ſound ſhrill. *Dryden.*

To WHI'STLE. *v. a.* To call by a whiſtle. *Add.*

WHI'STLE. *s.* [hpirtle, Saxon.]
1. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth. *Dryden.*
2. A ſound made by a ſmall wind inſtrument.
3. The mouth; the organ of whiſtling. *Walton.*
4. A ſmall wind inſtrument. *Sidney.*
5. The noiſe of winds.
6. A call, ſuch as ſportſmen uſe to their dogs. *Hudibras.*

WHI'STLER. *s.* One who whiſtles. *Addiſon.*

WHIT. *s.* [hpit, a thing, Saxon.] A point; a jot. *Devies.*

WHITE *a.* [hpit, Saxon; *wit*, Dutch.]
1. Having ſuch an appearance as ariſes from the mixture of all colours; ſnowy. *Newton.*
2. Having the colour of fear; pale. *Shak.*
3. Having the colour appropriated to happineſs and innocence. *Milton.*
4. Gray with age. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Pure; unblemiſhed. *Pope.*

WHITE. *s.*
1. Whiteneſs; any thing white; white colour. *Newton.*
2. The mark at which an arrow is ſhot which, uſed to be painted white. *Southern.*
3. The albugineous part of an egg. *Bayle.*
4. The white part of the eye. *Bay.*

To WHITE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make white; to dealbate. *Mark.*

WHITELE'AD *s. White-lead* is made by ſheet-lead cut into long ſlips; they make it up into rolls, but ſo that a ſmall diſtance may remain between every ſpiral revolution. Theſe rolls are put into earthen pots, ſo ordered that the lead may not ſink down above half way. Theſe pots have each of them very ſharp vinegar in the bottom, as full as almoſt to touch the lead. The pot is covered up cloſe, for a certain time; in which the corroſive fumes of the vinegar will reduce the ſurface of the lead into a mere white calx which they ſeparate by knocking it with a hammer. *Quincy.*

WHITELI'VERED. *a.* [from *white* and *liver.*] Envious; malicious; cowardly.

WHI'TELY. *a.* [from *white.*] Coming near to white. *Southern.*

WHI'TEMEAT. *s.* [*white* and *meat.*] Food

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made of milk. *Spenser.*

WHI'TEN. *v. a.* [from *white.*] To make white. *Temple.*

WHI'TEN. *v. n.* To grow white. *Smith.*

WHI'TENER. *s.* [from *whiten.*] One who makes any thing white.

WHI'TENESS. *s* [from *white.*]

1. The state of being white; freedom from colour. *Newton.*
2. Paleness. *Shakespeare.*
3. Purity; cleanness. *Dryden.*

WHI'TEPOT. *s.* A kind of food. *King.*

WHI'TETHORN. *s.* [*spina alba.*] A species of thorn. *Boyle.*

WHI'TEWASH. *s.* [*white* and *wash.*]

1. A wash to make the skin seem fair. *Addison.*
2. A kind of liquid plaster with which walls are whitened. *Hurte.*

WHI'TEWINE. *s.* [*white* and *wine.*] Wine produced from the white grapes. *Wiseman.*

WHI'THER. *a.* [hpyðep, Sax.]

1. To what place? interrogatively. *Dryden.*
2. To what place: absolutely. *Milton.*
3. To which place: relatively. *Clarendon.*
4. To what degree: obsolete. *B. Jonson.*

WHITHERSOE'VER. *ad.* [*whither* and *soever.*] To whatsoever place. *Taylor.*

WHI'TING *s.* [*wittingh*, Dut. *albumus*, Lat.]

1. A small sea fish. *Carew.*
2. [from *white.*] A soft chalk. *Boyle.*

WHI'TISH. *a.* [from *white.*] Somewhat white. *Boyle.*

WHI'TISHNESS. *s.* [from *whitish.*] The quality of being somewhat white. *Boyle.*

WHI'TLEATHER. *s.* [*white* and *leather.*] Leather dressed with alum, remarkable for toughness. *Chapman.*

WHI'TLOW. *s.* [hpit, Saxon, and *loup*, a wolf. *Skinner.* hpit, Sax. and *low*, a flame. *Lye.*] A swelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow; or between the periosteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow. *Wiseman.*

WHI'TSOUR. *s.* A kind of apple.

WHI'TSTER, or *Whiter. s.* [from *white.*] A whitener. *Shakespeare.*

WHI'TSUNTIDE. *s.* [*white* and *sunday*; because the converts newly baptized appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide in white. *Skinner.*] The feast of Pentecost. *Carew.*

WHI'TTENTREE. *s.* [*sambucus aquatica.*] A sort of tree. *Ainsworth.*

WHI'TTLE. *s.* [hpy'tel, Sax.]

1. A white dress for a woman. Not in use.
2. A knife. *Shakespeare.*

To WHI'TTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cut with a knife.
2. To edge; to sharpen. Not used. *Hakewill.*

To WHIZ. *v. a.* [from the sound.] To make a loud humming noise. *Shakespeare.*

WHO. *pronoun.* genitive whose; other cases *whom.* [hpa, Saxon; *wie*, Dutch.]

1. A pronoun relative, applied to persons. *Abbot.*
2. Which of many. *Locke.*
3. *As who should say*, elliptically for *as one who should say.* *Collier.*
4. It is used often interrogatively. *Psalms.*

WHO'EVER, *pron.* [*who* and *ever.*] Any one without limitation or exception. *Pope.*

WHOLE. *a.* [pelȝ, Saxon; *heel*, Dutch.]

1. All; total; containing all. *Shakespeare.*
2. Complete; not defective. *Waller.*
3. Uninjured; unimpaired. *Samuel.*
4. Well of any hurt or sickness. *Joshua.*

WHOLE. *s.*

1. The totality; no part omitted; the complex of all the parts. *Broome.*
2. A system; a regular combination. *Pope.*

WHO'LESALE. *s.* [*whole* and *sale.*]

1. Sale in the lump, not in separate small parcels.
2. The whole mass. *Watts.*

WHO'LESALE *a.* Buying or selling in the lump, or in large quantities. *Addison.*

WHO'LESOME. *a.* [*heelsum*, Dutch; from hæl, Saxon, *health.*]

1. Sound. *Atterbury.*
2. Contributing to health. *Addison.*
3. Preserving; salutary. Obsolete. *Psalms.*
4. Useful; conducive to happiness or virtue. *Denham.*
5. Kindly; pleasing. *Shakespeare.*

WHO'LESOMELY. *ad.* Salubriously; salutiferously.

WHO'LESOMENESS. *s.* [from *wholesome.*]

1. Quality of conducing to health; salubrity. *Graunt.*
2. Salutariness; conduciveness to good.

WHO'LLY. *ad.* [from *whole*]

1. Completely; perfectly. *Dryden.*
2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds. *Bacon.*

WHOM. The accusative of *who*, singular and plural.

WHO'MSOEVER. *pron.* [oblique case of *whosoever.*] Any without exception. *Locke.*

WHOO'BUB. *s.* Hubbub. *Shakespeare.*

WHOOP. *s.* See Hoop.

1. A shout of pursuit. *Addison.*
2. [*upupa*, Lat.] A bird.

To WHOOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To shout with malignity. *Shakespeare.*

To WHOOP. *v a.* To insult with shouts. *Dryden.*

WHORE *s.* [hop, Saxon; *hoere*, Dutch]

1. A woman who converses unlawfully with men; a fornicatress; an adultress; a strumpet. *Ben Jonson.*
2. A prostitute; a woman who receives men for money. *Dryden.*

To WHORE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To converse unlawfully with the other sex. *Dryden.*

To WHORE. *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chastity. *Congreve.*

WHO'REDOM. *s.* [from *whore.*] Fornication. *South.*

WHOREMA'STER. } *s.* [*whore* and *master*,
WHOREMO'NGER. } or *monger.*] One who keeps whores, or converses with a fornicatress. *Shakespeare.*

WHO'RESON. *s.* [*whore* and *son.*] A bastard. *Shakespeare.*

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WHO'RISH. *a.* [from *whore.*] Unchaſte; incontinent. *Shakeſpeare.*
WHO'RTLEBERRY. *s.* [heopt̃bepian, Sax.] Bilberry. *Milton.*
WHOSE.
1. Genitive of *who.* *Shakeſpeare.*
2. Genitive of *which.* *Prior.*
WHO'SO. } *pronoun.* [*who* and *ſoever.*]
WHOSOE'VER. } Any, without reſtriction.
Whoſo is out of uſe. *Bacon South.*
WHURT. *s.* A whortleberry; a bilberry. *Carew.*
WHY. *ad* [hpi, ponhpi, Sax.]
1. For what reaſon? interrogatively. *Swift.*
2. For which reaſon: relatively. *Boyle.*
3. For what reaſon: relatively. *Milton.*
4. It is ſometimes uſed emphatically. *South.*
WHY'NOT. *ad.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure. *Hudibras.*
WIC, *Wich*, comes from the Saxon pic, which, according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a threefold ſignification; implying either a village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a caſtle. *Gibſon.*
WICK. *s.* [peoce, Saxon; *wieche*, Dutch.] The ſubſtance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle. *Digby.*
WI'CKED. *a.*
1. Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad. *Milton.*
2. It is a word of ludicrous or ſlight blame. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Curſed; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect. *Shakeſpeare.*
WI'CKEDLY. *ad.* Criminally; corruptly; badly. *Clarendon.*
WI'CKEDNESS. *s.* [from *wicked.*] Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill. *Milton.*
WI'CKER. *a.* [*vigre*, a twig, Daniſh.] Made of ſmall ſticks. *Spenſer.*
WI'CKET. *s.* [*wicked*, Welſh; *guichet*, French; *wicket*, Dutch.] A ſmall gate. *Swift.*
WIDE. *a.* [pıbe, Sax. *wijd*, Dutch.]
1. Broad; extended far each way. *Pope.*
2. Broad to a certain degree: as, *three inches* wide.
3. Deviating; remote. *Hammond.*
WIDE. *ad.*
1. At a diſtance. *Temple.*
2. With great extent. *Milton.*
WI'DELY. *ad.* [from *wide.*]
1. With great extent each way. *Bentley.*
2. Remotely; far. *Locke.*
To WI'DEN. *v. a.* [from *wide.*] To make wide; to extend. *Shakeſpeare.*
To WI'DEN. *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend itſelf. *Locke.*
WI'DENESS. *s.* [from *wide.*]
1. Breadth; large extent each way. *Dryden.*
2. Comparative breadth. *Bentley.*
WI'DGEON. *s.* A waterfowl, not unlike a wild duck, but not ſo large. *Carew.*
WI'DOW. *s.* [pıopa, Sax. *weddw*, Welſh] A woman whoſe huſband is dead. *Sandys.*
To WI'DOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To deprive of a huſband. *Dryden.*
2. To endow with a widow-right. *Bacon.*
3. To ſtrip of any thing good. *Philips.*
WI'DOWER. *s.* [from *widow.*] One who has loſt his wife. *Sidney.*
WI'DOWHOOD. *s.* [from *widow.*]
1. The ſtate of a widow. *Watts.*
2. Eſtate ſettled on a widow. *Shakeſpeare.*
WI'DOWHUNTER. *s.* [*widow* and *hunter.*] One who courts widows for a jointure. *Addiſon.*
WI'DOWMAKER. *s.* [*widow* and *maker.*] One who deprives women of their huſbands. *Shakeſpeare.*
WI'DOW-WAIL. *s.* [*widow* and *wail.*] A plant.
WIDTH. *s.* [from *wide.*] Breadth; wideneſs. A low word. *Dryden.*
To WIELD. *v. a.* [pealdan, Saxon, to manage in the hand.]
1. To uſe with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the holder. *Milton.*
2. To handle: in an ironical ſenſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
WI'ELDY. *a.* [from *wield.*] Manageable.
WI'ERY. *a.* [from *wire.*]
1. Made of wire: it were better written *wiry.* *Dunton.*
2. Drawn into wire. *Peacham.*
3. [from pep, a pool.] Wet; weariſh; moiſt. Obſolete. *Shakeſpeare.*
WIFE. *s.* plural *wives.* [pıp, Sax. *wif*, Dut.]
1. A woman that has a huſband. *Milton.*
2. It is uſed for a woman of low employment. *Bacon.*
WIG. *s. Wig*, being a termination in the name of men, ſignifies war, or elſe a hero; from pıga, a word of that ſignification. *Gibſon.*
WIG *s.* [contracted from *periwig.*]
1. Falſe hair worn on the head. *Swift.*
2. A ſort of cake. *Ainſworth.*
WIGHT. *s.* [pıht, Sax.] A perſon; a being. *Dennis. Addiſon.*
WIGHT. *a.* Swift; nimble. Not uſed. *Spenſer.*
WI'GHTLY. *ad.* Swiftly; nimbly. *Spenſer.*
WILD. *a.* [pılb, Saxon; *wild*, Dutch.]
1. Not tame; not domeſtic. *Milton.*
2. Propagated by nature; not cultivated. *Mortimer.*
3. Deſert; uninhabited. *Milton.*
4. Savage; uncivilized. *Waller.*
5. Turbulent; tempeſtuous; irregular. *Addiſon.*
6. Licentious; ungoverned. *Prior.*
7. Inconſtant; mutable; fickle. *Pope.*
8. Inordinate; looſe. *Dryden.*
9. Uncouth; ſtrange. *Shakeſpeare.*
10. Done or made without any conſiſtent order or plan. *Woodward.*
11. Merely imaginary. *Swift.*
WILD. *s.* [from the noun.] A deſert; a tract uncultivated and uninhabited. *Pope.*
WILD *Baſil. s.* [*acinus*, Lat.] A plant.
WILD *Cucumber. s.* [*elaterium*, Lat.] A plant.
WILD *Olive s.* [*elæagnus*, Lat. from ελαια, *olive*, and αγνος, *vitex.*] A plant. *Miller.*
To WI'LDER. *v. a.* [from *wild.*] To loſe or puzzle in any unknown or pathleſs tract. *Dryden.*
WI'LDERNESS. *s.* [from *wild.*]
1. A deſert; a tract of ſolitude and ſavageneſs. *Spenſer.*

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2. The ſtate of being wild or diſorderly. Not in uſe. *Milton.*

WI'LDFIRE. *ſ.* [*wild* and *fire.*] A compoſition of inflammable materials, eaſy to fire, and hard to be extinguiſhed. *Shakeſpeare.*

WILDGOO'SECHASE. *ſ.* A purſuit of ſomething as unlikely to be caught as the wild gooſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

WI'LDING. *ſ.* [*wildelingbe*, Dutch.] A wild ſour apple. *Philips.*

WI'LDLY. *ad.* [from *wild.*]

1. Without cultivation. *More.*
2. Without tameneſs; with ferity.
3. With diſorder; with perturbation or diſtraction. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. Without attention; without judgment; heedleſsly. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Capriciouſly; irrationally. *Wilkins.*
6. Irregularly. *Dryden.*

WI'LDNESS. *ſ.* [from *wild.*]

1. Rudeneſs; diſorder like that of uncultivated ground. *Bacon.*
2. Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. Savageneſs; brutality. *Sidney.*
4. Ferity; the ſtate of an animal untamed: contrary to *tameneſs.*
5. Uncultivated ſtate. *Dryden.*
6. Deviation from a ſettled courſe; irregularity. *Watts.*
7. Alienation of mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

WI'LDSERVICE. *ſ.* [*cratægus*, Lat.] A plant.

WILE. *ſ.* [pile, Saxon.] A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a ſtratagem. *Roſcommon.*

WI'LFUL. *a.* [*will* and *full.*]

1. Stubborn; contumacious; perverſe; inflexible. *Proverbs.*
2. Done or ſuffered by deſign. *Dryden.*

WI'LFULLY. *ad.*

1. Obſtinately; ſtubbornly. *Tillotſon.*
2. By deſign; on purpoſe. *Hammond.*

WI'LFULNESS. *ſ.* Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs; perverſeneſs. *Hooker.*

WI'LILY. *ad.* [from *wily.*] By ſtratagem; fraudulently. *Joſhua.*

WI'LINESS. *ſ.* [from *wily.*] Cunning; guile. *Howel.*

WILL. *ſ.* [pilla, Saxon; *wille*, Dutch.]

1. That power by which we deſire and purpoſe; velleity. *Hooker.*
2. Choice; arbitrary determination. *Locke.*
3. Diſcretion; choice. *Pope.*
4. Command; direction. *Eccles.*
5. Diſpoſition; inclination; deſire. *Shak.*
6. Power; government. *Locke.*
7. Divine determination. *Shakeſpeare.*
8. Teſtament; diſpoſition of a dying man's effects. *Stephens.*
9. *Good*-WILL. Favour; kindneſs. *Shak.*
10. *Good*-WILL. Right intention. *Philemon.*
11. *Ill*-WILL. Malice; malignity.

WILL *with a wiſp. ſ.* Jack with a lanthorn. *Will with the wiſp* is of a round figure, in bigneſs like the flame of a candle; and like a bundle of twigs ſet on fire. It ſometimes gives a bright light; at other times more obſcure and of a purple colour. At hand it ſhines leſs than at a diſtance. They are more frequent in places unctuous, marſhy, and abounding with reeds. They haunt burying places, places of execution, and dunghills. They commonly appear in ſummer, and at the beginning of autumn, at the height of about ſix feet. They follow thoſe that run, and fly from thoſe that follow Some that have been catched conſiſt of a ſhining viſcous matter, like the ſpawn of frogs, not hot, but only ſhining; ſo that the matter ſeems to be phoſphorus, raiſed from putrified plants or carcaſes by the heat of the ſun, which is condenſed by the cold of the evening, and then ſhines. *Muſchenbroek.*

To WILL. *v. a.* [*wilgan*, Gothick; pillan, Saxon; *willen*, Dutch.]

1. To deſire that any thing ſhould be, or be done; or not be, or not be done. *Hooker.*
2. To be inclined or reſolved to have. *Shak.*
3. To command; to direct. *Dryden.*
4. It is one of the ſigns of the future tenſe.

WILLI and *Vili*, among the Engliſh Saxons, as *viele* at this day among the Germans, ſignified *many*. So *Willielmus* is the defender of many; *Wilfred*, peace to many. *Gibſon.*

WI'LLING. *a.* [from *will.*]

1. Inclined to any thing; conſenting. *Bentley.*
2. Pleaſed; deſirous. *Milton.*
3. Favourable; well diſpoſed to any thing. *Exodus.*
4. Ready; complying. *Hooker.*
5. Choſen. *Milton.*
6. Spontaneous. *Dryden.*
7. Conſenting. *Milton.*

WI'LLINGLY. *ad.* [from *willing.*]

1. With one's own conſent; without diſlike; without reluctance. *Milton.*
2. By one's own deſire. *Addiſon.*

WI'LLINGNESS. *ſ.* [from *willing.*] Conſent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance. *Calamy.*

WI'LLOW. *ſ.* [pelie, Saxon; *gwilou*, Welſh.] A tree worn by forlorn lovers. *Shakeſpeare.*

WI'LLOWISH. *a.* Reſembling the colour of willow. *Walton.*

WI'LLOWORT. *ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

WI'LY. *a.* [from *wile.*] Cunning; ſly; full of ſtratagem; fraudulent. *South.*

WI'MBLE. *ſ.* [*wimpel*, old Dutch, from *wemelen*, to bore.] An inſtrument with which holes are bored. *Sharp.*

WI'MBLE. *a.* Active; nimble; ſhifting to and fro. *Spenſer.*

WI'MPLE. *ſ.* [*peplion*, Lat.] A plant.

WI'MPLE. *ſ.* [*guimple*, French.] A hood; a veil *Iſaiah.*

To WI'MPLE. *v. a.* To draw down as a hood or veil. *Spenſer.*

WIN, in the names of men, may denote a maſculine temper, from the Saxon pin, war, ſtrength, &c. or elſe love and eſteem, from pine, dear, beloved. In the names of places, it implies a battle fought there. *Gibſon.*

To WIN. *v. a.* pret. *wan* and *won*; part. paſſ.

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won. [pinna, Saxon; *winnen*, Dutch.]
1. To gain by conquest. *Milton.*
2. To gain the victory in a contest. *Denham.*
3. To gain something withheld, or something valuable *Pope.*
4. To obtain; to allure to kindness or compliance. *Sidney.*
5. To gain by play. *Addison.*
6. To gain by persuasion. *Milton.*
7. To gain by courtship. *Gay.*

To WIN. *v. n.*
1. To gain the victory. *Milton.*
2. To gain influence or favour. *Dryden.*
3. To gain ground. *Shakespeare.*
4. To be conqueror or gainer at play. *Shak.*

To WINCE. *v. n.* [*gwinge*, Welsh.] To kick, as impatient of a rider, or of pain. *Shakespeare.*

WINCH. *s.* [*guincher*, French, to twist.] A windlace; something held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned. *Mortim.*

To WINCH. *v. a.* To kick with impatience; to shrink from any uneasiness. *Shakespeare.*

WINCOPIPE. *s.* A small red flower in the stubble fields. *Bacon.*

WIND. *s.* [pinv, Saxon; *wind*, Dutch.]
1. *Wind* is when any tract of air moves from the place it is in, to any other, with an impetus sensible to us: wherefore it was not ill called by the ancients, a swifter course of air; a flowing wave of air; a flux, effusion, or stream of air. *Muschenbrock.*
2. Direction of the blast from a particular point. *Shakespeare.*
3. Breath; power or act of respiration. *Sh.*
4. Air caused by any action. *Milton.*
5. Breath modulated by an instrument *Bac.*
6. Air impregnated with scent. *Swift.*
7. Flatulence; windiness. *Milton.*
8. Any thing insignificant or light as wind. *Milton.*
9. *Down the* WIND. To decay. *L'Estrange.*
10. *To take or have the* WIND. To gain or have the upper hand. *Bacon.*

To WIND. *v. a.* pret. and part. *wound.* [pinvan, Sax. *winden*, Dutch.]
1. To blow; to sound by inflation. *Dryden.*
2. To turn round; to twist. *Wotton.*
3. To regulate in motion; to turn to this or that direction *Shakespeare.*
4. To nose; to follow by scent.
5. To turn by shifts or expedients. *Hudibras.*
6. To introduce by insinuation. *Shakespeare.*
7. To change. *Addison.*
8. To entwist; to enfold; to encircle. *Shak.*
9. *To* WIND *out.* To extricate. *Clarendon.*
10. *To* WIND *up.* To bring to a small compass, as a bottom of thread. *Locke.*
11. *To* WIND *up.* [used of a watch.] To convolve the spring. *Shakespeare.*
12. *To* WIND *up.* To put into a state of renovated or continued motion. *Grew.*
13. *To* WIND *up.* To raise by degrees. *Hoyw.*
14. *To* WIND *up.* To straiten a string by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune. *Waller.*
15. *To* WIND *up.* To put in order for regular action. *Shakespeare.*

To WIND. *v. n.*
1. To turn; to change. *Dryden.*
2. To turn; to be convolved. *Moxon.*
3. To move round. *Dunbar.*
4. To proceed in flexures. *Shakespeare.*
5. To be extricated; to be disentangled. *Milton.*

WINDBOUND. *a.* [*wind* and *bound.*] Confined by contrary winds. *Spectator.*

WINDEGG. *s.* An egg not impregnated; an egg that does not contain the principles of life. *Brown.*

WINDER. *s.* [from *wind.*]
1. An instrument or person by which any thing is turned round. *Swift.*
3. A plant that twists itself round others. *Bacon.*

WINDFALL. *s.* [*wind* and *fall.*]
1. Fruit blown down from the tree. *Evelyn.*
2. An unexpected legacy.

WINDFLOWER. *s.* The anemone.

WINDGALL. *s.* [*wind* and *gall.*] *Windgalls* are soft, flatulent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each side of the fetlock joints, and are so painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horse to halt. *Farrier's Dict.*

WINDGUN. *s.* [*wind* and *gun.*] Gun which discharges the bullet by means of wind compressed. *Wilkins.*

WINDINESS. *s.* [from *windy.*]
1. Fulness of wind; flatulence. *Floyer.*
2. Tendency to generate wind. *Bacon.*
3. Tumour; puffiness. *Brerewood.*

WINDING. *s.* [from *wind.*] Flexure; meander. *Addison.*

WINDINGSHEET. *s.* [*wind* and *sheet.*] A sheet in which the dead are enwrapped. *Sh.*

WINDLASS. *s.* [*wind* and *lace.*]
1. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped round a cylinder.
2. A handle by which any thing is turned. *Shakespeare.*

WINDLE. *s.* [from *to wind.*] A spindle. *Ainsw.*

WINDMILL. *s.* [*wind* and *mill.*] A mill turned by the wind. *Wilkins.*

WINDOW. *s.* [*vindue*, Danish.]
1. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted. *Swift.*
2. The frame of glass or any other materials that cover the aperture. *Newton.*
3. Lines crossing each other. *King.*
4. An aperture resembling a window.

To WINDOW. *v. a.* [from the noun]
1. To furnish with windows. *Wotton.*
2. To place at a window. *Shakespeare.*
3. To break into openings. *Shakespeare.*

WINDPIPE. *s.* [*wind* and *pipe.*] The passage for the breath. *Arbuthnot.*

WINDWARD. *ad.* [from *wind.*] Toward the wind.

WINDY. *a* [from *wind.*]
1. Consisting of wind. *Bacon.*
2. Next the wind. *Shakespeare.*
3. Empty; airy. *South.*

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4. Tempeſtuous; moleſted with wind. *Milt.*
5. Puffy; flatulent. *Shakeſpeare.*

WINE *s.* [pin, Saxon; *vinum*, Dutch.]
1. The fermented juice of the grape. *Pope.*
2. Preparations of vegetables by fermentation, called by the general name of *wines.*

WING. *s.* [zehpinz, Saxon; *winge*, Daniſh.]
1. The limb of a bird by which it flies. *Sid.*
2. A fan to winnow. *Tuſſer.*
3. Flight; paſſage by the wing. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. The motive of flight. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. The ſide bodies of an army. *Knolles.*
6. Any ſide-piece. *Mortimer.*

To WING. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To furniſh with wings; to enable to fly. *Pope.*
2. To ſupply with ſide bodies. *Shakeſpeare.*

To WING. *v. n.*
1. To paſs by flight. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. To exert the power of flying. *Prior.*

WI'NGED. *a.* [from *wing.*]
1. Furniſhed with wings; flying. *Milton.*
2. Swift; rapid. *Shakeſpeare.*

WINGEDPEA. *s.* [*cicbrus*, Latin.] A plant.

WI'NGSHELL. *s.* [*wing* and *ſhell.*] The ſhell that covers the wing of inſects. *Grew.*

WI'NGY. *a.* [from *wing.*] Having wings; reſembling wings. *Addiſon.*

To WINK. *v. n.* [pincian, Saxon; *winchen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſhut the eyes. *Til'otſon.*
2. To hint, or direct, by the motion of the eyelids. *Swift.*
3. To cloſe, and exclude the light. *Dryd.*
4. To connive; to ſeem not to ſee; to tolerate. *Roſcommon.*
5. To be dim. *Dryden.*

WINK. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of cloſing the eye. *Temple.*
2. A hint given by motion of the eye. *Sidney.*

WI'NKER. *s.* One who winks.

WI'NKINGLY. *ad.* [from *winking.*] With the eye almoſt cloſed. *Peacham.*

WI'NNER *s.* [from *win.*] One who wins.

WI'NNING. *participial. a* [from *win.*] Attractive; charming. *Milton.*

WI'NNING *s.* [from *win*] The ſum won. *Ald.*

To WI'NNOW. *v. a* [pinopian, Saxon.]
1. To ſeparate by means of the wind; to part the grain from the chaff. *Dryden.*
2. To fan; to beat as with wings. *Milton.*
3. To ſift; to examine. *Dryden.*
4. To ſeparate; to part. *Shakeſpeare.*

To WI'NNOW. *v. n.* To part corn from chaff. *Exodus.*

WI'NNOWER. *s.* [from *winnow.*] He who winnows.

WI'NTER. *s.* [pinter, Saxon.] The cold ſeaſon of the year. *Sidney.*

To WI'NTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paſs the winter. *Iſaiah.*

To WI'NTER. *v. a.* To feed or manage in the winter. *Temple.*

WI'NTERBEATEN. *a.* [*winter* and *beat.*] Harraſſed by ſevere weather. *Spenſer.*

WI'NTERCHERRY. *s.* [*alkekengi.*] A plant.

WI'NTERCITRON. *s.* A ſort of pear.

WI'NTERGREEN. *s.* [*pyrola.*] A plant.

WI'NTERLY. *a.* [*winter* and *like.*] Such as is ſuitable to winter; of a wintry kind. *Sh.*

WI'NTRY. *a.* [from *winter*] Brumal; hyemal; ſuitable to winter. *Dryden.*

WI'NY. *a.* [from *wine.*] Having the taſte or qualities of wine. *Bacon.*

To WIPE. *v. a.* [pipan, Saxon.]
1. To cleanſe by rubbing with ſomething ſoft. *Milton.*
2. To take away by terſion. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To ſtrike off gently. *Addiſon.*
4. To clear away. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. To cheat; to defraud. *Spenſer.*
6. *To* WIPE *out.* To efface. *Locke.*

WIPE. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of cleanſing.
2. A blow; a ſtroke; a jeer; a gibe; a ſarcaſm. *Swift.*
3. [*vancellus.*] A bird. *Ainſworth.*

WI'PER. *s.* [from *wipe.*] An inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is wiped. *B. Jon.*

WIRE. *s.* [*wiren*, Fr. to draw round.] Metal drawn into ſlender threads. *Milton.*

To WI'REDRAW. *v. a.* [*wire* and *draw.*]
1. To ſpin into wire.
2. To draw out into length. *Arbuthnot.*
3. To draw by art or violence. *Dryden.*

WI'REDRAWER. *s.* [*wire* and *draw.*] One who ſpins wire. *Locke.*

To WIS. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *wiſt.* [*wiſſen*, German, *weyſen*, Dutch.] To think; to imagine. Obſolete. *Aſcham.*

WI'SDOM. *s.* [piſdom, Saxon.]
1. Sapience; the power of judging rightly; the knowledge of things. *Hooker.*
2. Prudence; ſkill in affairs; judicious conduct. *Shakeſpeare.*

WISE. *a.* [piſ, Saxon; *wiis*, Dutch.]
1. Sapient; judging rightly; having much knowledge. *Addiſon.*
2. Judicious; prudent. *Romans.*
3. Skilful; dexterous. *Tillotſon.*
4. Skilled in hidden arts. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Grave becoming a *wiſe* man. *Milton.*

WISE. *s.* [piſe, Saxon; *wyſe*, Dutch.] Manner; way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *ways.* *Sidney.*

WI'SEACRE. *s.* [*wiſeggher*, Dutch.]
1. A wiſe or ſententious man. Obſolete.
2. A fool; a dunce. *Addiſon.*

WI'SELY. *ad.* [from *wiſe.*] Judiciouſly; prudently *Rogers.*

WI'SENESS. *s.* [from *wiſe.*] Wiſdom; ſapience. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

To WISH. *v. n.* [pipcian, Saxon.]
1. To have ſtrong deſire; to long. *Arbuth.*
2. To be diſpoſed or inclined. *Addiſon.*

To WISH. *v. a.*
1. To deſire; to long for. *Sidney.*
2. To recommend by wiſhing. *Shakeſpeare.*
3. To imprecate. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To aſk. *Clarendon.*

WISH. *s.* [from the verb.]

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WISH. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Longing desire. *South.*
2. Thing desired. *Milton.*
3. Desire expressed. *Pope.*

WI'SHEDLY. *ad.* [from *wished.*] According to desire. Not used. *Knolles.*

WI'SHER. *s.* [from *wish.*]
1. One who longs.
2. One who expresses wishes. *Shakespeare.*

WI'SHFUL. *a.* [from *wish* and *full.*]
1. Longing; showing desire. *Shakespeare.*
2. Desirable; exciting wishes. *Chapman.*

WI'SHFULLY. *ad.* [from *wishful.*] Earnestly; with longing.

WI'SKET. *s.* A basket. *Ainsworth.*

WISP. *s.* [*wisp*, Swedish and old Dutch.] A small bundle, as of hay or straw. *Bacon.*

WIST. The preterit and participle of *wit.*

WI'STFUL. *a.* Attentive; earnest; full of thought. *Gay.*

WI'STFULLY. *ad.* [from *wistful.*] Attentively; earnestly. *Hudibras.*

WI'STLY. *ad.* [from *wis.*] Attentively; earnestly. *Shakespeare.*

To WIT. *v. n.* [witan, Saxon.] To know. It is now only used in the phrase *to wit*, that is to say. *Shakespeare*

WIT *s.* [ᵹeπit, Sax, from witan, to know.]
1. The powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellects. *Shakespeare.*
2. Imagination; quickness of fancy. *Locke.*
3. Sentiments produced by quickness of fancy, or by genius. *Spratt.*
4. A man of fancy. *Dryden.*
5. A man of genius. *Pope.*
6. Sense; judgment. *Dryden.*
7. Faculty of the mind. *Shakespeare.*
8. [In the plural.] Sound mind. *Tillotson.*
9. Contrivance; stratagem; power of expedients; invention; ingenuity. *Milton.*

WITCH. *s.* [picce, Saxon.]
1. A woman given to unlawful arts. *Bacon.*
2. A winding sinuous bank. *Spenser.*

To WITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewitch; to enchant. *Shakespeare.*

WITCHCRAFT. *s.* [*witch* and *craft.*]
1. The practices of witches. *Bacon.*
2. Power more than natural. *Denham.*

WITCHERY. *s.* [from *witch.*] Enchantment. *Raleigh.*

WITCRACKER. *s.* [*wit* and *cracker.*] A joker; one who breaks a jest. *Shakespeare.*

WITCRAFT. *s.* [*wit* and *craft.*] Contrivance; invention. Obsolete. *Camden.*

To WITE. *v. a.* [witan, Saxon.] To blame; to reproach. *Spenser.*

WITE. *s* [from the verb.] Blame; reproach. *Sp.*

WITH. *præpost.* [pi6, Saxon.]
1. By: *sick with sorrow.* *Shakespeare.*
2. Noting the means: *she won him with promises.* *Dryden.*
3. Noting the instrument: *he was struck with a bailstone.* *Woodward.*
4. On the side of; for: *my friends are with the king.* *Genesis.*
5. In opposition to; in competition or contest: *I will leap with you for a wager.* *Shak.*
6. Noting comparison: *he is compared with his betters:* *Sandys.*
7. In society: *it is difficult to live with bad men.* *Shakespeare.*
8. In company of: *you were with me when it was told.* *Shakespeare.*
9. In appendage: *my deed goes with my promise.* *Locke.*
10. In mutual dealing: *the English trade with all mankind.* *Shakespeare.*
11. Noting connexion: *there are always leaves with fruit.* *Dryden.*
12. Immediately after: *he laughed, and with that, went away.* *Garth.*
13. Among: *I went with the crowd.* *Rymer.*
14. Upon: *my friend has great power with me.* *Addison.*
15. In consent: *he served with Milo, and with Milo he deserted.* *Pope.*
16. With, in composition, signifies opposition or privation; except *withal.*

WITHAL. *ad.* [*with* and *all.*]
1. Along with the rest; likewise; at the same time. *Hooker.*
2. It is sometimes used by writers where we now use *with.* *Tillotson.*

To WITHDRA'W. *v. a.* [*with* and *draw.*]
1. To take back; to bereave. *Hooker.*
2. To call away; to make to retire. *Broome.*

To WITHDRA'W. *v. n.* To retire; to retreat. *Tatler.*

WITHDRA'WINGROOM. *s.* [*withdrawing* and *room.*] Room behind another room, for retirement. *Mortimer.*

WITHE. *s.*
1. A willow twig. *Bacon.*
2. A band; properly a band of twigs. *Mort.*

To WITHER. *v. n.* [ᵹeπiδenoꝺ, Saxon.]
1. To fade; to grow sapless; to dry up. *Hooker. South.*
2. To waste, or pine away. *Temple.*
3. To lose or want animal moisture. *Dryden.*

To WITHER. *v. a.*
1. To make to fade. *James.*
2. To make to shrink, decay, or wrinkle for want of animal moisture. *Milton.*

WI'THERBAND. *s.* A piece of iron laid under a saddle, about four fingers above the horse's withers, to keep the two pieces of wood tight, that form the bow. *Far. Dict.*

WI'THEREDNESS. *s.* [from *withered.*] The state of being withered; marcidity. *Mort.*

WI'THERS. *s.* Is the joining of the shoulderbones at the bottom of the neck and mane. *Farrier's Dict.*

WI'THERWRUNG. *s.* An injury caused by a saddle, when the bows, being too wide, bruise the flesh against the second and third vertebræ of the back, which forms that prominence that rises above their shoulders. *Farrier's Dict.*

To WITHHO'LD. *v. a.* preterit and part. *withheld*, or *withholden.* [*with* and *hold.*]
1. To restrain; to keep from action; to hold back. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*
2. To hinder; to obstruct. *Hooker.*

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To take away; to refuse. *Spenser.*
WITHHOLDER. *s.* [from *withhold.*] He to withholds.
WITHIN. *preposition.* [pıðmnan, Saxon.]
In the inner part of. *Spratt.*
In the compass of; not beyond. *Wotton.*
Not reaching to any thing external. *Locke.*
Not longer ago than. *Shakespeare.*
Into the reach of. *Otway.*
In the reach of. *Milton.*
Into the heart or confidence of. *South.*
Not exceeding.
In the enclosure of. *Bacon.*
WITHIN. *ad.*
In the inner parts; inwardly; internally. *Daniel.*
In the mind. *Dryden.*
WITHINSIDE. *ad.* [*within* and *side.*] In the interiour parts. *Sharp.*
WITHOUT. *preposition.* [ıðútan, Saxon.]
Not with. *Hall.*
In a state of absence from. *Tatler.*
In the state of not having. *Bacon.*
Beyond; not within the compass of. *Burnet.*
Supposing the negation or omission of: without *peace there is no pleasure.* *Addison.*
Not by; not by the use of; not by the help of. *Bacon.*
On the outside of. *Dryden.*
Not within. *Addison.*
With exemption from. *Locke.*
WITHOUT. *ad.*
Not on the inside. *Grew.*
Out of doors. *Wotton.*
Externally; not in the mind.
WITHOUT. *conjunction.* Unless; if not; except. *Sidney.*
WITHOUTEN. *preposition.* [ıðútan, Saxon.] Without. Obsolete. *Spenser.*
WITHSTAND. *v. a.* [*with* and *stand.*] To gainstand; to oppose; to resist. *Sidney.*
WITHSTANDER. *s.* [from *withstand.*] An opponent; resisting power. *Raleigh.*
WITHY. *s.* [ıðıg, Saxon.] Willow.
WITLESS. *a.* [from *wit.*] Wanting understanding; inconsiderate. *Fairfax.*
WITLING. *s.* [diminutive of *wit.*] A pretender to wit; a man of petty smartness. *Pope.*
WITNESS. *s.* [ıpıtnerre, Saxon.]
1. Testimony; attestation. *John.*
2. One who gives testimony. *Genesis.*
3. *With a* WITNESS. Effectually; to a great degree. A low phrase. *Prior.*
To WITNESS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attest; to tell with asseveration. *Donne.*
To WITNESS. *v. n.* To bear testimony. *Sid.*
WITNESS. *interj.* An exclamation signifying that person or thing may attest it. *Milton.*
WITSNAPPER. *s.* [*wit* and *snap.*] One who affects repartee. *Shakespeare.*
WITTED. *a.* [from *wit.*] Having wit; as, *a quick* witted *boy.*
WITTICISM. *s.* [from *witty.*] A mean attempt at wit. *L'Estrange.*
WITTILY. *ad.* [from *witty.*]
1. Ingeniously; cunningly; artfully. *Dryden.*
2. With flight of imagination. *Ben Jonson.*
WITTINESS. *s.* [from *witty.*] The quality of being witty. *Spenser.*
WITTINGLY. *ad.* [ıpıcan, Saxon, to weet or know.] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge; by design. *West.*
WITTOL. *s.* [ıpıttol, Saxon.] A man who knows the falsehood of his wife, and seems contented; a tame cuckold. *Cleaveland.*
WITTOLLY. *ad.* [from *wittol.*] Cuckoldly. *Shakespeare.*
WITTY. *a.* [from *wit.*]
1. Judicious; ingenious; inventive. *Judith.*
2. Full of imagination. *South.*
3. Sarcastick; full of taunts. *Addison.*
WITWAL. *s.* [*vireo*, Lat.] A bird. *Ainsw.*
WITWORM. *s.* [*wit* and *worm.*] One that feeds on wit; a canker of wit. *Ben Jonson.*
To WIVE. *v. n.* [from *wife.*] To marry; to take a wife. *Shakespeare.*
To WIVE. *v. a.*
1. To match to a wife. *Shakespeare.*
2. To take for a wife. *Shakespeare.*
WIVELY. *ad.* [from *wives*; wifely is more analogical.] Belonging to a wife. *Sidney.*
WIVES. *s.* The plural of *wife.*
WIZARD. *s.* [from *wise.*] A conjuror; an inchanter; a he witch. *Milton.*
WO. *s.* [pa, Saxon.]
1. Grief; sorrow; misery; calamity. *Pope.*
2. It is often used in denunciations, *woe be*; or in exclamations of sorrow, *woe is*; anciently *woe worth.* *Ezekiel. Jeremiah.*
3. A denunciation of calamity; a curse. *South.*
WOAD. *s.* [pad, Saxon.] A plant cultivated for the diers, who use it for the foundation of many colours. *Mortimer.*
WOBEGONE. *a.* [*woe* and *begone.*] Lost in woe; overwhelmed with sorrow. *Shakespeare.*
WOFT. The obsolete participle passive from *to waft.* *Shakespeare.*
WOFUL. *a.* [*woe* and *full.*]
1. Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning. *Dryden.*
2. Calamitous; afflictive. *Philips.*
3. Wretched; paltry; sorry. *Pope.*
WOFULLY. *ad.* [from *woful.*]
1. Sorrowfully; mournfully.
2. Wretchedly; in a sense of contempt. *South.*
WOFULNESS. *s.* [from *woful.*] Misery; calamity.
WOLD. *s.* *Wold*, whether singly or jointly, in the names of places, signifies a plain open country; from the Saxon pold, a plain and a place without wood. *Gibson.*
WOLF. *s.* [pulf, Saxon; *wolf*, Dutch.]
1. A kind of wild dog that devours sheep. *Shakespeare.*
2. An eating ulcer. *Brown.*
WOLFDOG. *s.* [*wolf* and *dog.*]
1. A dog of a very large breed kept to guard sheep. *Tickel.*
2. A dog supposed to be bred between a dog and a wolf.
WOLFISH. *a.* [from *wolf.*] Resembling a wolf in qualities or form *L'Estrange*
WOLFSBANE. *s.* [*wolf* and *bane.*] A poison-

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ous plant; aconite. *Miller.*

WO'LFSMILK. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WO'LVISH. *a.* [from *wolves*, of *wolf*; *wolfish* is more proper. Resembling a wolf *Howe.*

WO'MAN. *s.* [pipman, pumman, Sax. whence we yet pronounce *women*, in the plural, *wimmen. Skinner.*]

1. The female of the human race. *Otway.*

2. A female attendant on a person of rank. *Shakespeare.*

To WO'MAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make pliant like a woman. *Shakespeare.*

WO'MANED. *a.* [from *woman.*] Accompanied or united with a woman. *Shakespeare.*

WOMANHA'TER. *s.* [*woman* and *hater* One that has an aversion for the female sex. *Swift.*

WO'MANHEAD. } *s.* [from *woman.*] The
WO'MANHOOD. } character and collective qualities of a woman. *Spenser. Donne.*

To WO'MANISE. *v. a.* [from *woman.*] To emasculate; to effeminate; to soften. *Sidney.*

WO'MANISH. *a.* [from *woman*] Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; resembling a woman. *Ascham.*

WOMANKI'ND. *s.* [*woman* and *kind.*] The female sex; the race of women. *Sidney.*

WO'MANLY *a.* [from *woman.*]

1. Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine; not masculine. *Donne.*

2. Not childish; not girlish. *Arbuthnot.*

WO'MANLY. *ad.* [from *woman.*] In the manner of a woman; effeminately.

WOMB. *s.* [*wamba*, Goth. pamb, Sax. *wamb*, Islandick.]

1. The place of the fetus in the mother. *Shak.*

2. The place whence any thing is produced. *Dryden.*

3. Any cavity. *Addison.*

To WOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enclose; to breed in secret. *Shakespeare.*

WO'MBY. *a.* [from *womb.*] Capacious. *Shak.*

WO'MEN. *s.* Plural of *woman.*

WON. The pret. and part. pass. of *win.*

To WON. *v. n* [punian, Sax. *wonen*, Germ.] To dwell; to live; to have abode. Not in use. *Fairfax.*

WON. *s.* [from the verb.] Dwelling; habitation. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

To WO'NDER. *v. n.* [punopian, Sax. *wonder*, Dutch.] To be struck with admiration; to be pleased or surprised so as to be astonished. *South.*

WO'NDER. *s.* [punop, Sax. *wonder*, Dutch.]

1. Admiration; astonishment; amazement; surprise caused by something unusual or unexpected. *Bacon.*

2. Cause of wonder; a strange thing; something more or greater than can be expected. *Carew.*

3. Any thing mentioned with wonder. *Watts.*

WO'NDERFUL. *a.* [*wonder* and *full.*] Admirable; strange; astonishing. *Milton.*

WO'NDERFULLY. *ad.* [from *wonderful.*] In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree. *Addison.*

WO'NDERMENT. *s.* [from *wonder.*] Admiration; amazement. *Spenser.*

WO'NDERSTRUCK. *a.* [*wonder* and *strike.*] Amazed. *Peyton.*

WO'NDROUS. *a.* [contracted from *wonderous*, of *wonder.*] Admirable; marvellous; strange; surprising. *Dryden.*

WO'NDROUSLY. *ad.* [from *wondrous.*]

1. To a strange degree. *Drayton.*

2. In a strange manner. *Chapman.*

To WONT. } *v. n.* preterit and participle
To be WONT. } *wont.* [punian, Sax. *gewonen*, Dutch] To be accustomed; to use; to be used. *Bacon.*

WONT. *s.* [from the verb] Custom; habit; use. Out of use. *Milton.*

WO'N'T. A contraction of *would not*, used for *will not.*

WO'NTED. *part. a.* [from the verb.] Accustomed; used; usual. *Dryden.*

WO'NTEDNESS. *s.* [from *wonted.*] State of being accustomed to. Not used. *K. Char.*

WO'NTLESS. *a.* [from *wont.*] Unaccustomed; unusual. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

To WOO. *v. a.* [apogop, courted, Saxon.]

1. To court; to sue to for love. *Pope.*

2. To court solicitously; to invite with importunity. *Davies.*

To WOO. *v. n.* To court; to make love. *Dryden.*

WOOD. *a.* [pop, Sax. *wod*, Dut.] Mad; furious; raging. Obsolete. *Spenser.*

WOOD. *s.* [pud, Sax. *wood*, Dutch.]

1. A large and thick collection of trees. *Dryden.*

2. The substance of trees; timber. *Bacon.*

WOOD'A'NEMONE. *s.* A plant.

WOO'DBIND. } *s.* [pudbinb, Saxon.] Honey-
WOO'DBINE. } suckle. *Peacham.*

WOO'DCOCK. *s.* [puducoc, Saxon.] A bird of passage with a long bill. It is a word indecorously used for a dunce. *Shakespeare.*

WOO'DDRINK. *s.* Decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as sassafras. *Harvey.*

WOO'DED. *a.* [from *wood.*] Supplied with wood. *Arbuthnot.*

WOO'DEN. *a.* [from *wood.*]

1. Ligneous; made of wood. *Shakespeare.*

2. Clumsy; awkward. *Collier.*

WOO'DFRETTER. *s.* [*teres*, Latin.] An insect; a woodworm. *Ainsworth.*

WOO'DHOLE. *s.* [*wood* and *hole.*] Place where wood is laid up. *Philips.*

WOO'DLAND. *s.* [*wood* and *land.*] Woods; ground covered with woods. *Fenton.*

WOO'DLARK. *s.* A melodious sort of wild lark.

WOO'DLOUSE. *s.* [*wood* and *louse.*] An insect. Notwithstanding the appellation of millepes, it has only fourteen pair of short legs; it is a very swift runner, but it can occasionally roll itself up into the form of a ball. They are found under old logs of wood or large stones, or between the bark and wood of decayed trees. *Hill.*

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WOO'DMAN. *s.* [*wood* and *man.*] A sportsman; a hunter. *Pope.*

WOO'DMONGER. *s.* [*wood* and *monger.*] A woodseller.

WOO'DNIGHTSHADE. *s.* A plant.

WOO'DNOTE. *s.* Wild music. *Milton.*

WOO'DNYMPH. *s.* [*wood* and *nymph.*] A fabled goddess of the woods. *Milton.*

WOODO'FFERING. *s.* Wood burnt on the altar. *Nehemiah.*

WOO'DPECKER. *s.* [*wood* and *peck*; *picus martius*, Lat.] A bird. The structure of the tongue of the *woodpecker* is very singular, whether we look at its great length, or at its sharp horny bearded point, and the gluey matter at the end, the better to stab and draw little maggots out of wood. *Derham.*

WOO'DPIGEON, or *Woodculver.* *s.* A wild pigeon.

WOO'DROOF. *s.* An herb. *Ainsworth.*

WOO'DSARE. *s.* A kind of spittle found upon herbs, as lavender and sage. *Bacon.*

WOO'DSEERE. *s.* [*wood* and *seere.*] The time when there is no sap in the tree. *Tusser.*

WOO'DSORREL. *s.* [*oxys*, Lat.] A plant.

WOO'DWARD. *s.* [*wood* and *ward.*] A forester.

WOO'DY. *a.* [from *wood.*]
1. Abounding with wood. *Milton.*
2. Ligneous; consisting of wood. *Locke.*
3. Relating to woods; sylvan. *Spenser.*

WOO'ER. *s.* [from *woo.*] One who courts a woman. *Chapman.*

WOOF. *s.* [from *weave.*]
1. The set of threads that crosses the warp; the weft. *Bacon.*
2. Texture; cloth. *Milton.*

WOO'INGLY. *ad.* [from *wooing.*] Pleasingly; so as to invite to stay. *Shakespeare.*

WOOL. *s.* [pul, Sax. *wollen*, Dutch.]
1. The fleece of sheep; that which is woven into cloth. *Raleigh.*
2. Any short thick hair. *Shakespeare.*

WOO'LFEL. *s.* [*wool* and *fel.*] Skin not stripped of the wool. *Davies.*

WOO'LLEN. *a.* [from *wool.*] Made of wool not finely dressed, and thence used likewise for any thing coarse. *Shakespeare. Bacon.*

WOO'LLEN. *s.* Cloth made of wool. *Hudibras.*

WOO'LLY. *a.* [from *wool.*]
1. Clothed with wool. *Shakespeare.*
2. Consisting of wool. *Dryden.*
3. Resembling wool. *Philips.*

WOO'LPACK. } *s.* [*wool*, *pack*, and *sack.*]
WOO'LSACK. }
1. A bag of wool; a bundle of wool.
2. The seat of the judges in the house of lords. *Dryden.*
3. Any thing bulky without weight. *Cleavel.*

WOO'LWARD. *ad.* [*wool* and *ward.*] In wool. Not used. *Shakespeare.*

WORD. *s.* [pond, Sax. *word*, Dutch.]
1. A single part of speech. *Pope.*
2. A short discourse. *Tillotson.*
3. Talk; discourse. *Denham.*
4. Dispute; verbal contention. *Shakespeare.*
5. Language; oral expression. *Boyle.*
6. Promise. *Dryden.*
7. Signal; token; order. *Shakespeare.*
8. Account; tidings; message. *Prior.*
9. Declaration; purpose expressed. *Dryden.*
10. Affirmation. *Decay of Piety.*
11. Scripture; word of God. *Whitgift.*
12. The second person of the ever adorable Trinity. A scripture term. *Milton.*

To WORD. *v. n* [from the noun.] To dispute. *L'Estrange.*

To WORD. *v. a.* To express in proper words. *Addison.*

WO'RDY. *a.* [from *word.*] Verbose; full of words. *Pope.*

WORE. The preterit of *wear.*

To WORK. *v. n.* preterit *worked*, or *wrought.* [peopcan, Sax. *werken*, Dutch.]
1. To labour; to travail; to toil. *Shakespeare.*
2. To be in action; to be in motion. *Dryden.*
3. To act; to carry on operations. *Milton.*
4. To operate as a manufacturer. *Isaiah.*
5. To ferment. *Bacon.*
6. To operate; to have effect. *Clarendon.*
7. To obtain by diligence. *Shakespeare.*
8. To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other physick. *Grew.*
9. To act as on a subject. *Swift.*
10. To make way. *Milton.*
11. To be tossed or agitated. *Addison.*

To WORK *v. a.*
1. To labour; to manufacture; to form by labour. *Raleigh.*
2. To bring by action into any state. *Addison.*
3. To influence by successive impulses. *Bacon.*
4. To make by gradual labour, or continued violence. *Addison.*
5. To produce by labour; to effect. *Drummond.*
6. To manage in a state of motion; to put into motion. *Arbuthnot.*
7. To put to labour; to exert. *Addison.*
8. To embroider with a needle. *Spectator.*
9. *To* WORK *out.* To effect by toil. *Addison.*
10. *To* WORK *out* To erase; to efface. *Dry.*
11. *To* WORK *up.* To raise. *Atterbury.*
12. *To* WORK *up.* To expend in any work, as materials.

WORK. *s* [peopc, Sax *werk*, Dutch.]
1. Toil; labour; employment. *Dryden.*
2. A state of labour. *Temple.*
3. Bungling attempt. *Stillingfleet.*
4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle. *Locke.*
5. Any fabrick or compages of art. *Pope.*
6. Action; feat; deed. *Hammond.*
7. Any thing made. *Donne.*
8. Operation. *Digby.*
9. Effect; consequence of agency. *Milton.*
10. Management; treatment. *Shakespeare.*
11. *To set on* WORK. To employ; to engage. *Hooker.*

WO'RKER. *s.* [from *work.*] One that works. *South.*

WO'RKFELLOW. *s.* [*work* and *fellow.*] One engaged in the same work with another. *Rowe.*

WO'RKHOUSE. } *s.* [from *work* and
WO'RKINGHOUSE. } *house.*]
1. A place in which any manufacture is car-

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tied on. *Dryden.*
2. A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour. *Atterbury.*

WO'RKINGDAY. *s.* [*work* and *day.*] Day on which labour is permitted; not the sabbath. *Shakspeare.*

WO'RKMAN. *s.* [*work* and *man.*] An artificer; a maker of any thing. *Addison.*

WO'RKMANLY. *a.* [from *workman.*] Skilful; well-performed; workmanlike.

WO'RKMANLY. *ad.* Skilfully; in a manner becoming a workman. *Shakespeare.*

WO'RKMANSHIP. *s.* [from *workman.*]
1. Manufacture; something made by any one. *Tillotson*
2. The skill of a worker; the degree of skill discovered in any manufacture. *Spenser.*
3. The art of working. *Woodward.*

WO'RKMASTER. *s.* [*work* and *master.*] The performer of any work. *Milton.*

WO'RKWOMAN. *s.* [*work* and *woman.*]
1. A woman skilled in needlework. *Spenser.*
2. A woman that works for hire.

WO'RKDAY. *s.* [corrupted from *workingday.*] The day not the sabbath. *Gay.*

WORLD. *s.* [popld, Saxon: *wereld*, Dutch.]
1. *World* is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Locke.*
2. System of beings. *Milton.*
3. The earth; the terraqueous globe. *Hooker.*
4. Present state of existence. *Shakspeare.*
5. A secular life. *Rogers.*
6. Publick life; the publick. *Shakespeare.*
7. Business of life; trouble of life. *Shak.*
8. Great multitude. *Sanderson.*
9. Mankind; a hyperbolical expression for many: *all the world* is a favourite phrase, in French, for *many.* *Clarendon.*
10. Course of life. *Clarissa.*
11. Universal empire. *Prior.*
12. The manners of men; the practice of life. *Swift.*
13. Every thing that the *world* contains. *Law.*
14. A large tract of country; a wide compass of things. *Cowley.*
15. A collection of wonders; a wonder. *Obsolete.* *Knolles.*
16. Time: now only used in the phrase *World without end.*
17. *In the* WORLD. In possibility. *Addison.*
18. *For all the* WORLD. Exactly. *Sidney.*

WO'RLDLINESS. *s.* [from *worldly.*] Covetousness; addictedness to gain.

WO'RLDLING. *s.* [from *world.*] A mortal set upon profit. *Hooker.*

WO'RLDLY. *a.* [from *world.*]
1. Secular; relating to this life, in contradistinction to the life to come. *Atterbury.*
2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future state. *Milton.*
3. Human; common; belonging to the world. *Raleigh.*

WO'RLDLY. *ad.* [from *world.*] With relation to the present life. *South.*

WORM. *s.* [pyrm, Sax. *worm*, Dutch; *vermis*, Latin.]
1. A small harmless serpent that lives in the earth. *Sandys.*
2. A poisonous serpent. *Shakespeare.*
3. Animal bred in the body. *Harvey.*
4. The animal that spins silk. *Shakespeare.*
5. Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture. *Sh.*
6. Something tormenting. *Milton.*
7. Any thing vermiculated, or turned round; any thing spiral. *Moxon.*

To WORM. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work slowly, secretly, and gradually. *Herbert.*

To WORM. *v. a.*
1. To drive by slow and secret means, perhaps as by a screw. *Swift.*
2. To deprive a dog of something under his tongue, which is said to prevent him from running mad. *More.*

WO'RMEATEN. *a.* [*worm* and *eaten.*]
1. Gnawed by worms. *Shakespeare.*
2. Old; worthless. *Donne.*

WO'RMWOOD. *s.* [from its virtue to kill worms in the body; perhaps properly *wormwort.*] A plant. Of this plant there are thirty-two species, one of which, the common *wormwood*, grows in the roads. *Miller.*

WO'RMY. *a.* [from *worm.*] Full of worms. *Mil.*

WORN. The part. passive of *wear.* *Worn out*, is quite consumed. *Dryden.*

WO'RNIL. *s.* In the backs of cows in the summer are maggots generated, which in Essex they call *wornils.* *Derham.*

To WO'RRY. *v. a.* [popȝen, Saxon.]
1. To tear, or mangle, as a beast tears its prey. *King Charles.*
2. To harass or persecute brutally. *Swift.*

WORSE *a* The comparative of *bad*, [pyrre, Sax.] More bad more ill. *Locke.*

WORSE. *ad.* In a manner more bad. *Shak.*

The WORSE. *s.* [from the adjective.]
1. The loss; not the advantage; not the better. 2 *Kings.*
2. Something less good. *Clarissa.*

To WORSE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To put to disadvantage. Not used. *Milton.*

WO'RSER. *s.* A barbarous word, formed by corrupting *worse* with the usual comparative termination. *Dryden.*

WO'RSHIP. [peoȝoȝcype, Sax.]
1. Dignity; eminence; excellence. *Pfalm.*
2. A character of honour. *Shakspeare.*
3. A title of honour. *Dryden.*
4. A term of ironical respect. *Pope.*
5. Adoration; religious act of reverence. *Mil.*
6. Honour; respect; civil deference. *Luke.*
7. Idolatry of lovers; submissive respect. *Sh.*

To WO'RSHIP. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites. *Milton.*
2. To respect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence. *Shakespeare.*
3. To honour with amorous respect. *Carew.*

To WO'RSHIP. *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration. 1 *Kings.*

WO'RSHIPFUL. *a.* [*worship* and *full.*]
1. Claiming respect by any character or dignity. *South.*

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2. A term of ironical respect. *Stilling fleet.*

WO'RSHIPFULLY. *ad.* Respectfully. *Shak.*

WO'RSHIPPER. *s.* [from *worship.*] Adorer; one who worships. *Addison.*

WORST. [the superlative of bad, formed from *worse.*] Most bad; most ill. *Locke.*

WORST. *s.* The most calamitous or wicked state; the utmost height or degree of any thing ill. *Dryden.*

To WORST. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To defeat; to overthrow. *Suckling.*

WO'RSTED. *s.* [from *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk, famous for the woollen manufacture] Woollen yarn; wool spun. *Pope.*

WORT. *s.* [pipt, Saxon; *wort.* Dutch.]

1. Originally a general name for an herb; whence it still continues in many, as *liverwort, spleenwort.*

2. A plant of the cabbage kind.

3. [hypt, Sax.] New beer, either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation. *Bacon.*

To WORTH, or *Wurth v. n.* [peoph, Sax.] To be. Now only retained in *woe worth*, or *wurth; woe be.* *Spenser.*

WORTH, in the termination of the names of places comes from poph, a court or farm, or porh, a street or road. *Gibson.*

WORTH. *s.* [peoph, Saxon.]

1. Price; value. *Woodward.*

2. Excellence; virtue. *Donne.*

3. Importance; valuable quality. *South.*

WORTH. *a.*

1. Equal in price to; equal in value to. *Sh.*

2. Deserving of. *Watts.*

3. Equal in possessions to. *Sandys.*

WO'RTHILY. *ad.* [from *worthy.*]

1. Suitably; not below the rate of. *Ray.*

2. Deservedly; according to merit. *Dryden.*

3. Justly; not without cause. *South.*

WO'RTHINESS. *s.* [from *worthy.*]

1. Desert; merit. *Hooker.*

2. Excellence; dignity; virtue. *Holder.*

3. State of being worthy; quality of deserving. *Sidney.*

WO'RTHLESS. *a.* [from *worth.*]

1. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence. *Shakespeare.*

2. Having no value. *Addison.*

WO'RTHLESSNESS. *s.* [from *worthless.*] Want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value. *More.*

WO'RTHY. *a.* [from *worth.*]

1. Deserving; such as merits. *Shakespeare.*

2. Valuable; noble; illustrious; having excellence or dignity. *Davies.*

3. Having worth; having virtue. *Digby.*

4. Suitable for any quality good or bad; equal in value; equal in dignity. *Dryden.*

5. Suitable to any thing bad. *Shakespeare.*

6. Deserving of ill. *Deut.*

WO'RTHY. *s.* [from the adjective.] A man laudible for any eminent quality, particularly for valour. *Tatler.*

To WO'RTHY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render worthy; to aggrandise; to exalt. Not used. *Shakespeare.*

To WOT. *v. n.* [pitan, Saxon.] To know; to be aware. Obsolete. *Shakespeare.*

WOVE. The pret. and part. pass. of *weave.*

WO'VEN. The participle passive of *weave.*

WOULD The preterit of *will.*

1. It is generally used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood. *Ray.*

2. Was or am resolved; I wish or wished to; I am or was willing. *Sidney.*

3. It is a familiar term for *wish to do*, or *to love.* *Shakespeare.*

4. It has the signification of *I wish*, or *I pray.* *Dryden.*

WO'ULDING. *s.* [from *would.*] Motion of desire; disposition to any thing; propension; inclination; incipient purpose. *Hammond.*

WOUND. *s.* [pund, Saxon; *wonde*, Dutch.] A hurt given by violence. *Swift.*

To WOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt by violence. *Shakespeare.*

WOUND. The pret. and part. pass. of *wind.*

WO'UNDLESS. *a.* [from *wound.*] Exempt from wounds.

WO'UNDWORT. *s.* [*vulneraria*, Lat.] A plant.

WOX } The preterit of *wax.* Became.
WOXE } Obsolete. *Spenser.*

WO'XEN. The participle of *To wax.* *Spenser.*

WRACK. *s.* [*wrack*, Dut. pnæcce, Sax.]

1. Destruction of a ship; wreck. *Dryden.*

2. Ruin; destruction. *Milton.*

To WRACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To destroy in the water; to wreck.

2. It seems in *Milton* to mean, to rock, to shake.

3. To torture; to torment; to rack. *Cowley.*

To WRA'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *wrangheser*, Dutch.] To dispute peevishly; to quarrel perversely; to altercate; to squabble. *Pope.*

WRA'NGLE. *s.* [from the verb.] A quarrel; a perverse dispute. *Swift.*

WRA'NGLER. *s.* [from *wrangle.*] A perverse, peevish, disputative man. *Herbert.*

To WRAP. *v. a.* preterit and participle pass. *wrapped* or *wrapt.*] [hpeopian, Saxon, to turn; *wreffer*, Danish.]

1. To roll together; to complicate. *Fairfax.*

2. To involve; to cover with something rolled or thrown round. *Dryden.*

3. To comprise; to contain. *Addison.*

4. *To* WRAP *up.* To involve totally. *Knolles.*

5. It is often corruptly written for *rap* or *rapt*, from *rapio*, Latin.]

WRA'PPER. *s.* [from *wrap.*]

1. One that wraps.

2. That in which any thing is wrapped. *Ad.*

WRA'TH. *s.* [pnaþ, Sax. *wreed*, cruel, Dutch.] Anger; fury; rage. *Spenser.*

WRA'THFUL. *a.* [*wrath* and *full.*] Angry; furious; raging. *Spratt.*

WRA'THFULLY. *ad.* [from *wrathful.*] Furiously; passionately. *Shakespeare.*

WRA'THLESS. *a.* [from *wrath.*] Free from anger. *Waller.*

To WREAK. *v. a.* old preterit and participle passive *wreke* and *wroken*, now *wreaked.* [pnæcan, Sax. *wrecken*, Dutch.]

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1. To revenge. Not used. *Fairfax.*
2. To execute any violent design. *Smith.*

WREAK. *s.* [from the verb.] Obsolete.
1. Revenge; vengeance. *Spenser.*
2. Passion; furious fit. *Shakespeare.*

WRE'AKFUL. *a.* [from *wreak.*] Revengeful; angry. Not in use. *Chapman.*

WREATH. *s.* [pneoð, Saxon.]
1. Any thing curled or twisted. *Smith.*
2. A garland; a chaplet. *Rosecommon.*

To WREATH. *v. a.* pret. *wreathed*; part. pass. *wreathed, wreathen.* [from the noun.]
1. To curl; to twist; to convolve. *Bacon.*
2. To writhe. *Gay.*
3. To interweave; to entwine one in another. *South.*
4. To encircle as a garland. *Prior.*
5. To encircle as with a garland; to dress in a garland. *Dryden.*

To WREATH. *v. n.* To be interwoven; to be intertwined. *Dryden.*

WRE'ATHY. *a.* [from *wreath.*] Spiral; curled; twisted. *Brown.*

WRECK. *s.* [pnæcce, Saxon, a miserable person; *wrack*, Dutch, a ship broken.]
1. Destruction by being driven on rocks or shallows at sea; destruction by sea. *Daniel.*
2. Dissolution by violence. *Milton.*
3. Ruin; destruction. *Shakespeare.*
4. The thing wrecked.

To WRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or sands. *Spenser.*
2. To ruin. *Daniel.*

To WRECK. *v. n.* To suffer wreck. *Milton.*

WREN. *s.* [pnenna, Sax.] A small bird. *Shak.*

To WRENCH. *v. a.* [pnuncan, Sax. *wrengen*, Dutch.]
1. To pull by violence; to wrest; to force. *Bacon.*
2. To sprain; to distort. *Swift.*

WRENCH. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. A violent pull or twist.
2. A sprain. *Locke.*

To WREST. *v. a.* [pnæstan, Saxon.]
1. To twist by violence; to extort by writhing or force. *Addison.*
2. To distort; to writhe; to force. *Hooker.*

WREST. *s.* [from the verb.] Distortion; violence. *Hooker.*

WRE'STER. *s.* [from *wrest.*] He who wrests.

To WRE'STLE. *v. n.* [from *wrest.*]
1. To contend who shall throw the other down. *Shakespeare.*
2. To struggle; to contend. *Clarendon.*

WRE'STLER. *s.* [from *wrestle.*]
1. One who wrestles; one who professes the athletick art. *Denham.*
2. One who contends in wrestling. *Waller.*

WRETCH. *s.* [pnecca, Saxon.]
1. A miserable mortal. *Prior.*
2. A worthless sorry creature. *Sidney.*
3. It is used by way of slight, or ironical pity, or contempt. *Drayton.*

WRE'TCHED. *a.* [from *wretch.*]
1. Miserable; unhappy. *Dryden.*
2. Calamitous; afflictive.
3. Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthless *Hooker.*
4. Despicable; hatefully contemptible. *Sid.*

WRE'TCHEDLY. *ad.* [from *wretched.*]
1. Miserably; unhappily. *Clarendon.*
2. Meanly; despicably. *South.*

WRE'TCHEDNESS. *s.* [from *wretched.*]
1. Misery; unhappiness; afflicted state. *Rel.*
2. Pitifulness; despicableness.

WRE'TCHLESS. *a.* Careless; mindless; heedless: properly *reckless.* *Hammond.*

To WRI'GGLE. *v. n.* [pnigan, Sax. *wiegle*, Dutch.] To move to and fro with short motions. *Swift.*

To WRI'GGLE. *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion. *Hudibras.*

WRIGHT. *s.* [pnihta, pyhta, Saxon.] A workman; an artificer; a maker; a manufacturer. *Cowper.*

To WRING. *v. a.* preterit and part. pass. *wringed*, and *wrung.* [pningan, Saxon.]
1. To twist; to turn round with violence. *Leviticus.*
2. To force by contortion. *Wotton.*
3. To squeeze; to press. *Shakespeare.*
4. To writhe. *Shakespeare.*
5. To pinch. *Clarendon.*
6. To force by violence; to extort. *Milton.*
7. To harass; to distress; to torture. *Roscom.*
8. To distort; to turn to a wrong purpose. *Ascham.*
9. To persecute with extortion. *Heywood.*

To WRING. *v. n.* To writhe with anguish. *Shakespeare.*

WRI'NGER. *s.* [from *wring.*] One who squeezes the water out of clothes. *Shakespeare.*

WRI'NKLE. *s.* [pnuncle, Saxon; *wrinkel*, Dutch.]
1. Corrugation or furrow of the skin or the face. *Howel.*
2. Rumple of cloth.
3. Any roughness. *Dryden.*

To WRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [pnuncian, Saxon.]
1. To corrugate; to contract into furrows. *Bacon.*
2. To make rough or uneven. *Milton.*

WRIST. *s.* [pyrpe, Saxon.] The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm. *Brown.*

WRI'STBAND. *s.* [*wrist* and *band.*] The fastening of the shirt at the hand.

WRIT. *s.* [from *write.*]
1. Any thing written; scripture. *Knolles.*
2. A judicial process, by which any one is summoned as an offender. *Prior.*
3. A legal instrument. *Ayliffe.*

WRIT. The preterit of *write.*

To WRITE. *v. a.* preterit *writ*, or *wrote*; part pass. *written, writ*, or *wrote.* [pritan, apnitan, Saxon.]
1. To express by means of letters. *Shakespeare.*
2. To engrave; to impress. *Locke.*
3. To produce, as an author. *Granville.*
4. To tell by letter. *Prior.*

To WRITE. *v. n.*
1. To perform the act of writing. *Shakesp.*
2. To play the author. *Addison.*

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3. To tell in books. *Shakespeare.*
4. To send letters. 1 *Esdras.*
5. To call one's self; to be entitled; to use the style of. *Ben Jonson. Shakespeare.*
6. To compose; to form compositions. *Waller. Felton.*

WRI'TER. *s.* [from *write.*]
1. One who practises the art of writing.
2. An author. *Bacon. Addison. Swift.*

To WRITHE. *v. a.* [ꝑnιðan, Sax.]
1. To distort: to deform with distortion. *Shakespeare. Milton. Dryden.*
2. To twist with violence. *Milton. Addison.*
3. To wrest; to force by violence. *Hooker. Dryden.*
4. To twist.

To WRITHE. *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture. *Addison.*

To WRI'THLE. *v. a.* [from *writhe.*] To wrinkle; to corrugate. *Spenser.*

WRI'TING. *s.* [from *writ.*]
1. A legal instrument.
2. A composure; a book. *Hooker. Addison.*
3. A written paper of any kind. *Shak.*

WRI'TINGMASTER. *s.* One who teaches to write. *Addison.*

WRI'TTEN. The participle-passive of *write.* *Spenser.*

WRO'KEN. The part. pass. of *To wreak.*

WRONG. *s.* [ꝑnange, Sax.]
1. An injury; a designed or known detriment. *Sidney. Spenser. Daniel. Dryden.*
2. Error; not right. *Rosscommon. Watts.*

WRONG. *a.* [from the noun.]
Not morally right; not agreeable to propriety or truth. *Sidney. Addison.*
2. Not physically right; unfit; unsuitable. *Swift.*

WRONG. *ad.* Not rightly; amiss. *Locke. Pope.*

To WRONG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure; to use unjustly. *Hooker. Spenser. Addison.*

WRONGDO'ER. *s.* [*wrong* and *doer.*] An injurious person. *Sidney. Ayliffe.*

WRO'NGER. *s.* [from *wrong.*] He that injures; he that does wrong. *Shakespeare. Raleigh.*

WRO'NGFUL. *a.* [*wrong* and *full.*] Injurious; unjust. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

WRO'NGFULLY. *ad.* [from *wrong.*] Unjustly. *Sidney. Spectator.*

WRO'NGHEAD. } *a.* [*wrong* and *head.*]
WRO'NGHEADED. } Having a perverse understanding. *Pope.*

WRO'NGLESSLY, *ad.* [from *wrongless.*] Without injury to any. *Sidney.*

WRO'NGLY. *ad.* [from *wrong.*] Unjustly; amiss. *Shakespeare. Locke.*

WROTE. pret. and part. of *write.* *South.*

WROTH. *a.* [ꝑnoð, Saxon; *vred*, Danish.] Angry. Out of use. *Genesis.*

WROUGHT. [ꝑnoȝð, Sax. The preterite and part. pass. as it seems, of *work*; as the Dutch *werken* makes *gewracht.*]
1. Effected; performed. *John. Stephens.*
2. Influenced; prevailed on. *Shak. Milton.*
3. Produced; caused. *Milton. Addison.*
4. Laboured. *Bacon. Milton.*
5. Gained; attained. *Shakespeare.*
6. Operated. *Milton. Philips.*
7. Worked. *Deuteronomy. Bacon.*
8. Actuated. *Dryden.*
9. Manufactured. *Raleigh. Milton.*
10. Formed. 2 *Corinthians.*
11. Excited by degrees. *Addison. Swift.*
12. Guided; managed. *Milton.*
13. Agitated; disturbed. *Shakespeare.*

WRUNG. The preter. and part. passive of *wring.* *L'Estrange. Thomson.*

WRY. *a.* [from *writhe.*]
1. Crooked; deviating from the right direction. *Sidney. Sharp.*
2. Distorted. *Arbuthnot Pope.*
3. Wrung; perverted; wrested. *Atterbury.*

To WRY. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the right direction. *Saunderson.*

To WRY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make to deviate; to distort. *Sidney.*

X

X Is a letter, which though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language.

Y

Y

Y At the beginning of words, is a consonant; at the end, and when it follows a consonant, is a vowel, and has the sound of *i.* It is used at the end of words, and whenever two *i*'s would come together, and in words derived from the Greek, to express the *u.* *Y* was much used by the Sax-

Y

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whence *y* is found for *i* in the old English writers.

YACHT. *s.* A small ship for carrying passengers.

YARD. [ȝeapꝺ, Sax.]
1. Inclosed ground adjoining to an house. *Brown. Dryden.*
2. [ȝeꝺ, Sax.] A measure of three feet. *Bacon. Holder.*
3. The support of the sails. *Dryden.*

YA'RDWAND. *s.* [*yard* and *wand.*] A measure of a yard. *Collier.*

YARE. *a.* [ȝeappe, Sax.] Ready; dexterous; eager. *Shakespeare.*

YA'RELY. *ad.* [from *yare.*] Dexterously; skilfully. *Shakespeare.*

YARN. *s.* [ȝeapn, Saxon.] Spun wool; woollen thread. *Shakespeare. Temple.*

To YARR. *v. n.* [from the sound; *hirrio*, Lat.] To growl, or snarl like a dog.

YA'RROW. *s.* A plant.

YAWL. *s.* A little vessel belonging to a ship, for convenience of passing to and from it.

To YAWN. *v. n.* [ȝe onan, Sax.]
1. To gape; to oscitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily. *Dryden.*
2. To open wide. *Sandys. Prior.*
3. To express desire by yawning. *Hooker.*

YAWN. *s.* [from the verb.]
1. Oscitation. *Pope.*
2. Gape; hiatus. *Addison.*

YA'WNING. *a.* [from *yawn.*] Sleepy; slumbering. *Shakespeare.*

YCLA'D. part for *clad.* Clothed.

YCLE'PED. Called; termed; named. *Milton.*

YDRE'AD. The old pret. of *To dread.* *Spenser.*

YE. The nominative plural of *thou.* *Luke.*

YEA. *ad.* [ea or ȝea, Saxon; *ja*, Dutch.] Yes. *Shakespeare. Matthew.*

To YEAD, or YEDE. *v. n.* preterite. *yede.* To go; to march. *Spenser.*

To YEAN. *v. n.* [eanian, Sax.] To bring young. Used of sheep. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

YE'ANLING. *s.* [from *yean.*] The young of sheep. *Shakespeare.*

YEAR. *s.* [ȝeap, Saxon.] Twelve months. It is often used plurally, without a plural termination. *Shakespeare.*
2. In the plural, of old age. *Bacon. Dryden.*

YE'ARLING. *s.* [from *year.*] Being a year old. *Pope.*

YE'ARLING. *s.* [from *year.*] Annual; happening every year; lasting a year. *Prior.*

YE'ARLY. *ad.* Annually; once a year.

To YEARN. *v. n.* [eapnian, Sax.] To feel great internal uneasiness. *Genesis.*

To YEARN. *v. a.* To grieve; to vex.

YELK. *s.* [from ȝealepe, *yellow*, Saxon.] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written, *yolk.*

To YELL. *v. n.* To cry out with horror and agony. *Spenser. Drayton. Milton.*

YELL. *s.* [from the verb.] A cry of horror. *Shakespeare. Dryden.*

YE'LLOW. *a.* [ȝealepe, Sax. *ghelauwe*, Dutch.] Being of a bright, glaring colour, as gold. *Milton. Newton.*

YE'LLOWBOY. *s.* A gold coin. *Arbuthnot.*

YE'LLOWHAMMER. *s.* A bird.

YE'LLOWISH. *a.* [from *yellow.*] Approaching to yellow. *Woodward.*

YE'LLOWISHNESS. *s.* [from *yellowish.*] The quality of approaching to yellow. *Boyle.*

YE'LLOWNESS. *s.* [from *yellow.*]
1. The quality of being yellow. *Bacon. Arbuthnot.*
2. It is used in *Shakespeare* for jealousy.

YE'LLOWS. *s.* A disease in horses. It owes its original to obstructions in the gall-pipe, or of those little ducts opening into that pipe.

To YELP. *v. n.* [ȝealpan, Saxon.] To bark as a beagal hound after his prey. *Shakespeare.*

YEO'MAN. *s.* [the true etymology seems to be from *gemen*, Frisick, a villager.]
1. A man of a small estate in land; a farmer; a gentleman farmer. *Locke. Addison.*
2. It seems to have been anciently a ceremonious title given to soldiers; whence we have still *yeomen*, of the guard. *Bacon. Swift.*
3. It was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman. *Skak.*

YEO'MANRY. *s.* [from *yeoman.*] The collective body of yeomen. *Bacon.*

To YERK. *v. a.* To throw out or move with a spring. A horse is said to *yerk*, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters. *Farrier's Dict.*

YERK. *s.* [from the verb.] A quick motion.

To YERN. *v. a.* [See YEARN.] *Shakespeare.*

YES. *ad.* [ȝipe, Saxon.] A term of affirmation; the affirmative participle opposed to *no.* *Bacon. Pope.*

YEST. *s* [ȝeꝛt, Sax.]
1. The foam, spume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm. *Hudibras. Gay.*
2. The spume on a troubled sea. *Shak.*

YE'STER. *a.* [*ghister*, Dutch.] Being next before the present day. *Dryden.*

YE'STERDAY *s.* [ȝiꝛtanꝺæȝ. Saxon.] The day last past; the next before to-day. *Shakespeare. Prior.*

YE'STERDAY. *ad.* On the day last past. *Bacon.*

YESTERNI'GHT. *s.* The night before this night.

YESTERNI'GHT. *ad.* On the night last past. *Shakespeare.*

YE'STY. *a.* [from *yest.*] Frothy; spumy; foamy. *Shakespeare.*

YET. *conjunct.* [ȝyt, ȝet, ȝeȝa, Sax.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding, however. *South.*

YET. *ad.*
1. Beside; over and above. *Atterbury.*
2. Still; the state still remaining the same. *Ad.*
3. Once again. *Pope.*
4. At this time; so soon; hitherto. *Bacon.*
5. At least. *Baker.*

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. It denotes continuance and extenſion, reater or ſmaller: *the ſtorm grew louder and et louder.* *Dryden.*
. Still; in a new degree. *L'Eſtrange.*
. Even; after all. *Bacon.*
. Hitherto. *Hooker.*
'VEN, for *given.* *Spenſer.*
W. *s.* [ıp, Saxon; *yw*, Welſh.] A tree of ough wood, uſed for bows. *Prior.*
'WEN. *a.* [from *yew.*] Made of the wood of yew. *Spenſer.*
X. *s.* [See *Yux.*] The hiccough.
YEX. *v. n.* To have the hiccough.
E'RE. *ad.* [ẏrene, Sax.] Together. *Spenſer.*
YIELD. *v. a.* [ȝeldan, Saxon, to pay.]
. To produce; to give in return for cultivaion or labour. *Arbuthnot.*
. To produce in general. *Shakeſpeare.*
. To afford; to exhibit. *Locke.*
. To give, as claimed of right. *Milton.*
. To allow; to concede. *Hammond.*
. To permit; to grant. *Dryden.*
. To emit; to expire. *Geneſis.*
. To reſign; to give up. *Watts.*
. To ſurrender. *Knolles.*
YIELD. *v. n.*
. To give up the conteſt; to ſubmit. *Walt.*
. To comply with any perſon, motive or power. *Proverbs.*
. To comply with things required or enforced. *Milton.*
. To concede; to admit; to allow; not to deny. *Hakewill.*
. To give place, as inferiour in excellence or any other quality. *Dryden.*
E'LDER. *s.* [from *yield.*] One who yields. *Sh.*
OKE. *s.* [ȝeoc, Saxon; *jock*, Dutch.]
. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen. *Pope.*
. A mark of ſervitude; ſlavery. *Dryden.*
. A chain; a link; a bond. *Dryden.*
. A couple; two; a pair. It is uſed in the plural with the ſingular termination. *Broome.*
o YOKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
. To bind by a yoke to a carriage. *Dryden.*
. To join or couple with another. *Dryden.*
. To enſlave; to ſubdue. *Shakeſpeare.*
. To reſtrain; to confine. *Bacon.*
O'KE-ELM. *s.* A tree. *Ainſworth.*
O'KEFELLOW. } *s.* [*yoke* and *fellow*, or O'KEMATE. } *mate.*]
. Companion in labour. *Shakeſpeare.*
. Mate; fellow. *Hudibras. Stepney.*
OLD, for *yielded.* Obſolete. *Spenſer.*
OLK. *s.* [See YELK.] The yellow part of an egg. *Ray.*
ON. } *a.* [ȝeonꝺ, Saxon.] Being at a
OND. } diſtance within view.
O'NDER. } *Shakeſp. Ben Jonſon. Bacon.*
YON. } *ad.* At a diſtance within view.
YOND. } *Milton. Arbuthnot.*
YO'NDER. }
YOND. *a.* Mad; furious: perhaps tranſported with rage; under alienation of mind. *Spenſer.*
YORE, or *Of Yore. ad.* [ȝeoȝana, Saxon.]
. Long. *Spenſer.*
. Of old time; long ago. *Pope.*
YOU. *pronoun.* [eop, ıuh, Saxon; of ȝe, ye.]
. The oblique caſe of *ye.* *Epheſians.*
. It is uſed in the nominative. *Dryden.*
. It is the ceremonial word for the ſecond perſon ſingular, and is always uſed, except in ſolemn language. *Pope.*
YOUNG. *a.* [ıonȝ, ẏeonȝ, Sax. *jong*, Dutch.]
. Being in the firſt part of life; not old. *Cowley.*
. Ignorant; weak. *Shakeſpeare.*
YOUNG. *s.* The offspring of animals collectively. *Milton.*
YOU'NGISH. *a.* [from *young.*] Somewhat young. *Tatler.*
YOU'NGLING. *s.* [ẏeonglinȝ, Saxon.] Any creature in the firſt part of life. *Brown.*
YOU'NGLY. *ad.* [from *young.*]
. Early in life. *Shakeſpeare.*
. Ignorantly; weakly.
YOU'NGSTER. } *s.* [from *young.*] A young
YOU'NKER. } perſon. *Prior.*
YOUNGTH. *s.* [from *young.*] Youth. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*
YOUR. *pronoun.* [eopep, Saxon.]
. Belonging to you. *Pope.*
. YOURS is uſed when the ſubſtantive goes before, or is underſtood: as, *this is* your *book, this book is* yours. *Shakeſpeare.*
YOURSE'LF. *s.* [*your* and *ſelf.*] You, even you; ye, not others. *Shakeſpeare.*
YOUTH. *s.* [ẏeoguꝺ, Saxon.]
. The part of life ſucceeding to childhood and adoleſcence. *Arbuthnot.*
. A young man. *Dryden.*
. Young men. Collectively. *Ben Jonſon.*
YOU'THFUL. *a.* [*youth* and *full.*]
. Young. *Dryden.*
. Suitable to the firſt part of life. *Pope.*
. Vigorous, as in youth. *Bentley.*
YOU'THFULLY. *ad.* In a youthful manner.
YOU'THLY. *a.* [from *youth.*] Young; early in life. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*
YOU'THY. *a.* [from *youth*] Young; youthful. A bad word. *Spectator.*
YPI'GHT. *participle.* [*y* and *pight*, from *pitch.*] Fixed. *Spenſer.*
YUCK. *s.* [*jucken*, Dutch.] Itch.
YULE. *s.* [ȝeol, ẏeol, ẏchul, Sax.] The time of Chriſtmas.
YUX. *s.* [ycox, Saxon; ſometimes pronounced *yex.*] The hiccough.

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Z

Z Is found in the Saxon alphabets, ſet down by grammarians, but is read in no word originally Teutonick: its ſound is uniformly that of a hard *s*. No word of Engliſh original begins with *z*.

ZA'FFAR. } *s.* Powder the calx of cobalt fine,
ZA'FFIR. } and mix it with three times its weight of powdered flints; this being wetted with common water, concretes into a ſolid maſs called *zaffre*, which from its hardneſs has been miſtaken for a native mineral. *Hill.*

ZA'NY. *s.* One employed to raiſe laughter by his geſtures, actions and ſpeeches; a merry Andrew; a buffoon. *Donne.*

ZA'RNICH. *s.* A ſubſtance in which orpiment is found; it approaches to the nature of orpiment, but without its luſtre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow. *Hill.*

ZEAL. *s.* [ζηλος; *zelus*, Lat.] Paſſionate ardour for any perſon or cauſe. *Spratt.*

ZEA'LOT. *s.* [*zelateur*, French; ζηλωτης.] One paſſionately ardent in any cauſe. *Spratt.*

ZEA'LOUS. *a* [from *zeal.*] Ardently paſſionate in any cauſe. *Taylor.*

ZEA'LOUSLY. *ad.* [from *zealous.*] With paſſionate ardour. *Swift.*

ZEA'LOUSNESS. *s.* [from *zealous.*] The quality of being zealous.

ZE'CHIN. *s.* [from *Zecha*, a place in Venice where the mint is ſettled for coinage.] A gold coin worth about nine ſhillings ſterling.

ZE'DOARY. *s.* [*zedoaire*, Fr.] A ſpicy plant, ſomewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a ſweet ſcent.

ZED. *s.* The name of the letter *z*. *Shakeſpeare.*

ZE'NITH. s. [Arabick.] The point overhead oppoſite to the Nadir. *Brown.*

ZE'PHYR. } *s.* [*zephyrus*, Lat.] The weſt
ZE'PHYRUS. } wind; and, particularly any calm ſoft wind. *Milton.*

ZEST. *s.*

1. The peel of an orange ſqueezed into wine.
2. A reliſh; a taſte added. *Young.*

To ZEST. *v. a.* To heighten by an additional reliſh.

ZETETICK. *a.* [from ζητεω.] Proceeding by inquiry.

ZE'UGMA. *s.* [from ζευγμα.] A figure in grammar when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers ſubſtantives, is referred to one expreſsly, and to the other by ſupplement. as, luſt overcame ſhame, boldneſs fear, and madneſs reaſon.

ZO'CLE. *s.* [In architecture.] A ſmall ſort of ſtand or pedeſtal, being a low ſquare piece or member, ſerving to ſupport a buſto, a ſtatue, or the like, that needs to be raiſed; alſo a low ſquare member ſerving to ſupport a column inſtead of a pedeſtal, baſe or plinth.

ZO'DIACK. *s.* [ζωδιακος.]

1. The track of the ſun through the twelve ſigns; a great circle of the ſphere, containing the twelve ſigns. *Bentley.*
2. It is uſed by *Milton* for a girdle.

ZONE *s.* [ζωνη; *zona*, Latin.]

1. A girdle. *Granville.*
2. A diviſion of the earth. The whole ſurface of the earth is divided into five *zones*: the firſt is contained between the two tropicks, and is called the torrid *zone*. There are two temperate *zones*, and two frigid *zones*. The northern temperate *zone* is terminated by the tropick of Cancer, and the arctick polar circle: the ſouthern temperate *zone* is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the polar circle: the frigid *zones* are circumſcribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in their centres. *Suckling.*
3. Circuit; circumference. *Milton.*

ZOO'GRAPHER. *s.* [ζωον and γραφω.] One who deſcribes the nature, properties, and forms of animals. *Brown.*

ZOO'GRAPHY. *s.* of [ζωον and γραφω.] A deſcription of the forms, natures, and properties of animals. *Glanville.*

ZOO'LOGY. *s.* [of ζωον and λογος.] A treatiſe concerning living creatures.

ZOO'PHYTE. *s.* [ζωοφυτον.] Certain vegetables or ſubſtances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

ZOO'PHORICK *Column. s.* [In architecture.] A ſtatuary column, or a column which bears or ſupports the figure of an animal.

ZOO'PHORUS. *s.* [ζωοφορος.] A part between the architraves and cornice, ſo called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which were the figures of animals.

ZOO'TOMIST. *s.* [of ζωοτομια.] A diſſector of the bodies of brute beaſts.

ZOO'TOMY. *s.* [ζωοτομια.] Diſſection of the bodies of beaſts.

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THE END.

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Mr James Smith

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